

# 128 Civics Questions and Answers

Maswali na Majibu 128 ya Uraia

Swahili Translation • 2025 version

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## Principles of American Government

### Misingi ya Serikali ya Marekani

1. What is the form of government of the United States?

- Republic
- Constitution-based federal republic
- Representative democracy

1. Marekani inatumia aina gani ya serikali?

- Jamhuri
- Jamhuri ya shirikisho inayotegemea katiba
- Demokrasia ya uwakilishi

2. What is the supreme law of the land? \*

- (U.S.) Constitution

2. Sheria kuu ya nchi ni nini? \*

- Katiba ya Marekani (U.S.A)

3. Name one thing the U.S. Constitution does.

- Forms the government
- Defines powers of government
- Defines the parts of government
- Protects the rights of the people

3. Taja jambo moja ambalo Katiba ya Marekani hufanya.

- Huunda serikali
- Hufafanua mamlaka ya serikali
- Hufafanua sehemu za serikali

- Hulinda haki za watu

4. The U.S. Constitution starts with the words “We the People.” What does “We the People” mean?

- Self-government
- Popular sovereignty
- Consent of the governed
- People should govern themselves
- (Example of) social contract

4. Maneno ya kwanza ya Katiba ya Marekani ni “We the People.” “We the People” inamaanisha maana gani?

- Kujitawala
- Ukuu wa wananchi
- Idhini ya wanaotawaliwa
- Watu wanapaswa kujitawala
- (Mfano wa) mkataba wa kijamii

5. How are changes made to the U.S. Constitution?

- Amendments
- The amendment process

5. Mabadiliko hufanywaje kwenye Katiba ya Marekani?

- Marekebisho
- Mchakato wa marekebisho

6. What does the Bill of Rights protect?

- (The basic) rights of Americans
- (The basic) rights of people living in the United States

6. Muswada wa Haki (Bill of Rights) hulinda nini?

- Haki za msingi za Wamarekani
- Haki za msingi za watu wanaoishi Marekani

7. How many amendments does the U.S. Constitution have? \*

- Twenty-seven (27)

7. Katiba ya Marekani ina marekebisho mangapi? \*

- Ishirini na saba (27)

8. Why is the Declaration of Independence important?

- It says America is free from British control.
- It says all people are created equal.
- It identifies inherent rights.
- It identifies individual freedoms.

8. Kwa nini Tamko la Uhuru ni muhimu?

- Linasema Marekani iko huru kutoka utawala wa Uingereza.
- Linasema watu wote wameumbwa sawa.
- Linatambua haki za asili.
- Linatambua uhuru wa mtu binafsi.

9. What founding document said the American colonies were free from Britain?

- Declaration of Independence

9. Ni hati gani ya msingi iliyosema kwamba makoloni ya Marekani yalikuwa huru kutoka Uingereza?

- Tamko la Uhuru

10. Name two important ideas from the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

- Equality
- Liberty
- Social contract
- Natural rights
- Limited government
- Self-government

10. Taja mawazo mawili muhimu kutoka katika Tamko la Uhuru na Katiba ya Marekani.

- Usawa
- Uhuru
- Mkataba wa kijamii
- Haki za asili
- Serikali yenye mipaka
- Kujitawala

11. The words “Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness” are in what founding document?

- Declaration of Independence

11. Maneno “Maisha, Uhuru, na kutafuta Furaha” yako katika hati gani ya msingi?

- Tamko la Uhuru

12. What is the economic system of the United States? \*

- Capitalism
- Free market economy

12. Marekani inatumia mfumo gani wa uchumi? \*

- Ubepari
- Uchumi wa soko huria

13. What is the rule of law?

- Everyone must follow the law.

- Leaders must obey the law.
- Government must obey the law.
- No one is above the law.

13. Je, utawala wa kisheria ni nini?

- Kila mtu lazima afuate sheria.
- Viongozi lazima watii sheria.
- Serikali inapaswa kutii sheria.
- Hakuna aliye juu ya sheria.

14. Many documents influenced the U.S. Constitution. Name one.

- Declaration of Independence
- Articles of Confederation
- Federalist Papers
- Anti-Federalist Papers
- Virginia Declaration of Rights
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- Mayflower Compact
- Iroquois Great Law of Peace

14. Nyaraka nyingi ziliathiri Katiba ya Marekani. Taja moja.

- Azimio la Uhuru
- Vifungu vya Shirikisho
- Vifungu vya Majimbo
- Vifungu vya Kupinga-Majimbo
- Azimio la Haki la Virginia
- Agizo la Msingi la Connecticut
- Mkataba wa Mayflower
- Sheria Kuu ya Amani ya Iroquois

15. There are three branches of government. Why?

- So one part does not become too powerful
- Checks and balances
- Separation of powers

15. Kuna matawi matatu ya serikali. Kwa nini?

- Ili sehemu moja isiwe na mamlaka zaidi
- Udhibiti na ufuatiliaji wa mamlaka
- Mgawanyiko wa mamlaka

## **System of Government Mfumo wa Serikali**

16. Name the three branches of government.

- Legislative, executive, and judicial
- Congress, president, and the courts

16. Taja matawi matatu ya serikali.

- Bunge, serikali kuu, na mahakama
- Bunge, rais, na mahakama

17. The President of the United States is in charge of which branch of government?

- Executive branch

17. Rais wa Marekani anasimamia tawi gani la serikali?

- Serikali kuu

18. What part of the federal government writes laws?

- (U.S.) Congress
- (U.S. or national) legislature
- Legislative branch

18. Ni sehemu gani ya serikali ya shirikisho huandika sheria?

- Bunge la Marekani (Congress)
- Bunge la kitaifa
- Tawi la kutunga sheria (legislative branch)

19. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?

- Senate and House (of Representatives)

19. Sehemu mbili za Kongamano la Marekani ni zipi?

- Seneti na Baraza (la Wawakilishi)

20. Name one power of the U.S. Congress. \*

- Writes laws
- Declares war
- Makes the federal budget

20. Taja mamlaka ya Bunge la Marekani. \*

- Hubuni sheria
- Hutangaza vita
- Huunda bajeti ya serikali kuu

21. How many U.S. senators are there?

- One hundred (100)

21. Kuna maseneta wangapi wa Marekani?

- Mia moja (100)

22. How long is a term for a U.S. senator?

- Six (6) years

22. Kipindi cha muhula wa seneta wa Marekani ni muda gani?

- Miaka sita (6)

23. Who is one of your state's U.S. senators now?

- Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents and residents of U.S. territories should answer that D.C. (or the territory where the applicant lives) has no U.S. senators.]

23. Ni nani mmoja wa maseneta wa Marekani kutoka katika jimbo lako kwa sasa?\*

- Majibu yatatofautiana kulingana na jimbo. [Wakazi wa District of Columbia na maeneo ya Marekani (territories) wanapaswa kujibu kwamba D.C. (au eneo wanaloishi) halina maseneta wa Marekani.]

24. How many voting members are in the House of Representatives?

- Four hundred thirty-five (435)

24. Ni wabunge wangapi wenye uwezo wa kupiga kura katika Baraza la Wawakilishi?

- Mia nne thelathini na tano (435)

25. How long is a term for a member of the House of Representatives?

- Two (2) years

25. Muda wa muhula wa mwakilishi wa Baraza la Wawakilishi ni upi?

- Miaka miwili (2)

26. Why do U.S. representatives serve shorter terms than U.S. senators?

- To more closely follow public opinion

26. Kwa nini wawakilishi wa Marekani hutumikia muda mfupi kuliko maseneta wa Marekani?

- Ili kufuatilia kwa karibu zaidi maoni ya umma

27. How many senators does each state have?

- Two (2)

27. Kila jimbo lina maseneta wangapi?

- Wawili (2)

28. Why does each state have two senators?

- Equal representation (for small states)
- The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)

28. Kwa nini kila jimbo lina maseneta wawili?

- Uwakilishi sawa (kwa majimbo madogo)
- Mkataba wa Great Compromise (Mkataba wa Connecticut)

29. Name your U.S. representative.

- Answers will vary. [Residents of territories with nonvoting Delegates or Resident Commissioners may provide the name of that Delegate or Commissioner. Also acceptable is any statement that the territory has no (voting) representatives in Congress.]

29. Mtaje Mwakilishi wako wa Marekani.

- Majibu yatatofautiana kulingana na eneo unaloishi. [Wakazi wa maeneo yasiyo na wawakilishi wa kupiga kura wanaweza kutaja Mwakilishi au Kamishna wao. Pia inakubalika kusema kwamba eneo hilo halina wawakilishi wa kupiga kura katika Bunge.]

30. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now? \*

- Visit [uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates](http://uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates) for the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

30. Jina la Spika wa Bunge la Wawakilishi kwa sasa ni nani?

- Visit [uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates](http://uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates) kwa jina la Spika wa Baraza la

31. Who does a U.S. senator represent?

- Citizens of their state
- People of their state

31. Seneta wa Marekani anawawakilisha nani?

- Raia wa jimbo lake
- Watu katika majimbo yao

32. Who elects U.S. senators?

- Citizens from their state

32. Nani huchagua maseneta wa Marekani?

- Raia kutoka jimbo lao

33. Who does a member of the House of Representatives represent?

- Citizens in their (congressional) district
- Citizens in their district
- People from their (congressional) district
- People in their district

33. Mwanachama wa Baraza la Wawakilishi anawawakilisha nani?

- Raia katika jimbo lao
- Raia katika wilaya yao
- Watu kutoka katika wilaya (ya bunge) yao
- Watu katika wilaya yao

34. Who elects members of the House of Representatives?

- Citizens from their (congressional) district

34. Nani huchagua wajumbe wa Baraza la Wawakilishi?

- Raia kutoka wilaya (ya jimbo) lao

35. Some states have more representatives than other states. Why?

- (Because of) the state's population
- (Because) they have more people
- (Because) some states have more people

35. Mbona majimbo mengine yana Wawakilishi wengi kuliko mengine?

- (kwa sababu ya) idadi ya watu katika hilo jimbo
- (kwa sababu) yako na watu wengi zaidi
- (kwa sababu) majimbo mengine yako na watu wengi zaidi

36. The President of the United States is elected for how many years? \*

- Four (4) years

36. Rais wa Marekani huchaguliwa baada ya miaka mingapi? \*

- Minne (4)

37. The President of the United States can serve only two terms. Why?

- (Because of) the 22nd Amendment
- To keep the president from becoming too powerful

37. Rais wa Marekani anaweza kutumikia hatamu mbili. Kwa nini?

- (Kwa sababu ya) Marekebisho ya 22
- Kumfanya rais asiwe na mamlaka zaidi

38. What is the name of the President of the United States now? \*

- Visit [uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates](https://uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates) for the name of the President of the United States.

38. Jina la Rais wa sasa wa Marekani anaitwa nani?\*

- Tembelea [uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates](https://uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates) kwa jina la Rais wa Merika.

39. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now? \*

- Visit [uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates](https://uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates) for the name of the Vice President of the United States

39. Makamu wa Rais wa sasa wa Marekani anaitwa nani? \*

- Tembelea [uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates](https://uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates) kwa jina la Makamu wa Rais wa Merika.

40. If the president can no longer serve, who becomes president?

- The Vice President (of the United States)

40. Ikiwa Rais hawezi kuendelea kuhudumu, ni nani anakuwa Rais?

- Makamu wa Rais

41. Name one power of the president.

- Signs bills into law
- Vetoes bills
- Enforces laws
- Commander in Chief (of the military)
- Chief diplomat
- Appoints federal judges

41. Taja mamlaka moja ya rais.

- Hutia saina mswada kuwa sheria
- Hupiga kura ya Vito kwa mswada
- Hutekeleza sheria
- Amiri Jeshi Mkuu (wa jeshi)
- Mwanadiplomasia Mkuu
- Huteua majaji wa serikali kuu

42. Who is Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?

- The President (of the United States)

42. Amiri Jeshi Mkuu katika jeshi la Marekani ni nani?

- Rais (wa Marekani)

43. Who signs bills to become laws?

- The President (of the United States)

43. Ni nani awekaye muhuri ili miswada iwe sheria?

- Rais (wa Marekani)

44. Who vetoes bills? \*

- The President (of the United States)

44. Ni nani apingae miswada? \*

- Rais (wa Marekani)

45. Who appoints federal judges?

- The President (of the United States)

45. Nani huteua majaji katika majimbo?

- Rais (wa Marekani)

46. The executive branch has many parts. Name one.

- President (of the United States)
- Cabinet
- Federal departments and agencies

46. Serikali kuu ina sehemu nyingi. Taja moja.

- Rais (wa Marekani)
- Baraza la Mawaziri
- Idara za serikali na mashirika

47. What does the President's Cabinet do?

- Advises the President (of the United States)

47. Baraza la Mawaziri la Rais hufanya nini?

- Humshauri Rais (wa Marekani)

48. What are two Cabinet-level positions?

- Attorney General
- Secretary of Agriculture
- Secretary of Commerce
- Secretary of Defense
- Secretary of Education
- Secretary of Energy
- Secretary of Health and Human Services
- Secretary of Homeland Security
- Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
- Secretary of the Interior
- Secretary of Labor
- Secretary of State
- Secretary of Transportation
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Secretary of Veterans Affairs
- Vice President (of the United States)
- Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
- Administrator of the Small Business Administration
- Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
- Director of the Office of Management and Budget
- Director of National Intelligence
- United States Trade Representative

48. Taja nyadhifa mbili za ngazi ya Baraza la Mawaziri

- Mwanasheria Mkuu
- Waziri wa Kilimo
- Waziri wa Biashara
- Waziri wa Ulinzi
- Waziri wa Elimu
- Waziri wa Nishati
- Waziri wa Afya na Huduma za Kibinadamu
- Waziri wa Usalama wa Ndani
- Waziri wa Makazi na Maendeleo ya Miji

- Waziri wa Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi
- Waziri wa Kazi
- Waziri wa Nchi
- Waziri wa Usafiri
- Waziri wa Hazina
- Waziri wa Masuala ya Maveterani
- Makamu wa Rais
- Msimamizi wa Wakala wa Ulinzi wa Mazingira
- Msimamizi wa Utawala wa Biashara Ndogo
- Mkurugenzi wa Shirika la Ujasusi la Kati
- Mkurugenzi wa Ofisi ya Usimamizi na Bajeti
- Mkurugenzi wa Ujasusi wa Kitaifa
- Mwakilishi wa Biashara wa Marekani

49. Why is the Electoral College important?

- It decides who is elected president.
- It provides a compromise between the popular election of the president and congressional selection.

49. Kwa nini Electoral College ni muhimu?

- Huamua nani anakuwa rais.
- Linatoa muafaka kati ya uchaguzi wa moja kwa moja kwa kura za wananchi na uchaguzi wa rais kupitia Bunge.

50. What is one part of the judicial branch?

- Supreme Court
- Federal Courts

50. Sehemu moja ya tawi la mahakama ni nini?

- Mahakama Kuu
- Mahakama katika Majimbo

51. What does the judicial branch do?

- Reviews laws
- Explains laws
- Resolves disputes (disagreements) about the law
- Decides if a law goes against the (U.S.) Constitution

51. Mahakama hufanya nini?

- Hukagua sheria
- Hufafanua sheria
- Hutatua migogoro kuhusu sheria
- Huamua kama sheria inakiuka Katiba ya Marekani

52. What is the highest court in the United States? \*

- Supreme Court

52. Mahakama ya juu zaidi Marekani ni ipi? \*

- Mahakama Kuu

53. How many seats are on the Supreme Court?

- Nine (9)

53. Kuna viti vipi katika Mahakama Kuu?

- Tisa (9)

54. How many Supreme Court justices are usually needed to decide a case?

- Five (5)

54. Kawaida majaji wangapi wa Mahakama Kuu wanahitajika kuamua kesi?

- Watano (5)

55. How long do Supreme Court justices serve?

- (For) life
- Lifetime appointment
- (Until) retirement

55. Majaji wa Mahakama ya Juu hutumikia kwa muda gani?

- Maisha yote
- Uteuzi wa maisha
- Mpaka kustaafu

56. Supreme Court justices serve for life. Why?

- To be independent (of politics)
- To limit outside (political) influence

56. Majaji wa Mahakama Kuu hutumikia maisha yote. Kwa nini?

- (Kuwa huru (dhidi ya siasa)
- Kupunguza ushawishi wa nje (wa kisiasa)

57. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now?

- Visit [uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates](https://uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates) for the name of the Chief Justice of the United States.

57. Ni nani Jaji Mkuu wa Marekani kwa sasa?

- Tembelea [uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates](https://uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates) kwa jina la Jaji Mkuu wa Merika.

58. Name one power that is only for the federal government.

- Print paper money
- Mint coins
- Declare war

- Create an army
- Make treaties
- Set foreign policy

58. Taja mamlaka moja ambayo ni ya serikali kuu pekee (federal government):

- Kuchapisha noti za fedha
- Kutengeneza sarafu
- Kutangaza vita
- Kuunda jeshi
- Kufanya mikataba ya kimataifa
- Kuweka sera za mambo ya nje

59. Name one power that is only for the states.

- Provide schooling and education
- Provide protection (police)
- Provide safety (fire departments)
- Give a driver's license
- Approve zoning and land use

59. Taja mamlaka moja ambayo ni ya majimbo pekee:

- Kutoa elimu na shule
- Kutoa ulinzi (polisi)
- Kutoa huduma za usalama (idara za zimamoto)
- Kutoa leseni ya udereva
- Kuridhia mipango ya matumizi ya ardhi na upangaji miji

60. What is the purpose of the 10th Amendment?

- (It states that the) powers not given to the federal government belong to the states or to the people.

60. Madhumuni ya Marekebisho ya 10 (10th Amendment) ni yapi?

- (Inasema kuwa) mamlaka ambayo hayajatolewa kwa serikali kuu ni ya majimbo au ya wananchi.

61. Who is the governor of your state now? \*

- Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents should answer that D.C. does not have a governor.]

61. Ni nani Gavana wa jimbo lako kwa sasa? \*

- Majibu yatakuwa tofauti. [Wakaaji wa Wilaya ya Columbia wanapaswa kujibu kuwa D.C haina Gavana.]

62. What is the capital of your state?

- Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents should answer that D.C. is not a state and does not have a capital. Residents of U.S. territories should name the capital of the territory.]

62. Mji mkuu wa jimbo lako ni upi?

- Majibu yatakuwa tofauti. [Wakaaji wa Wilaya ya Columbia wanapaswa kujibu kuwa D.C. si jimbo na haina mji mkuu. [Wakaaji wa maeneo ya Marekani wanapaswa kutaja mji mkuu wa eneo lao.]

## **Rights and Responsibilities**

### **Haki na Wajibu**

63. There are four amendments to the U.S. Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.

- Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).
- You don't have to pay (a poll tax) to vote.
- Any citizen can vote. (Women and men can vote.)
- A male citizen of any race (can vote).

63. Kuna marekebisho manne katika Katiba kuhusu anayeweza kupiga kura. Eleza moja yao.

- Wananchi wenye miaka kumi na minane (18) au zaidi (wanaweza kupiga kura).
- Huhitajiki kulipa (ushuru wa uchaguzi) ili upige kura.
- Raia yeyote anaweza kupiga kura. (Wanawake na wanaume wanaweza kupiga kura.)
- Raia wa kiume wa taifa lolote (anaweza kupiga kura).

64. Who can vote in federal elections, run for federal office, and serve on a jury in the United States?

- Citizens
- Citizens of the United States
- U.S. citizens

64. .Nani anaweza kupiga kura katika uchaguzi wa majimbo, kugombea kiti cha jimbo, na kuhudumu katika mahakama nchini Marekani?

- Raia
- Raia wa Marekani
- Raia wa Marekani

65. What are three rights of everyone living in the United States?

- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of assembly
- Freedom to petition the government
- Freedom of religion
- The right to bear arms

65. Ni haki gani tatu za kila mtu anayeishi Marekani?

- Uhuru wa kujieleza
- Uhuru wa kusema
- Uhuru wa kukusanyika
- Uhuru wa kuwasilisha maombi kwa serikali
- Uhuru wa dini
- Haki ya kumiliki silaha

66. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance? \*

- The United States
- The flag

66. Je, huwa tunaonyesha uaminifu kwa nani tunaposema Ahadi ya Utii? \*

- Marekani
- Bendera

67. Name two promises that new citizens make in the Oath of Allegiance.

- Give up loyalty to other countries
- Defend the (U.S.) Constitution
- Obey the laws of the United States
- Serve in the military (if needed)
- Serve (help, do important work for) the nation (if needed)
- Be loyal to the United States

67. Taja ahadi mbili ambazo raia wapya hutoa katika Kiapo cha Uaminifu (Oath of Allegiance):

- Kuacha utii kwa nchi nyingine
- Kutetea Katiba ya Marekani
- Kutii sheria za Marekani
- Kutumikia jeshi ikiwa inahitajika
- Kutumikia taifa (kusaidia, kufanya kazi muhimu) ikiwa inahitajika
- Kuwa mwaminifu kwa Marekani

68. How can people become United States citizens?

- Be born in the United States, under the conditions set by the 14th Amendment
- Naturalize
- Derive citizenship (under conditions set by Congress)

68. Watu wanawezaje kuwa raia wa Marekani?

- Kuzaliwa Marekani, chini ya masharti ya Marekebicho ya 14
- Kupatiwa uraia kupitia mchakato wa uraia (naturalization)
- Kurithi uraia kupitia wazazi, chini ya masharti yaliyowekwa na Bunge

69. What are two examples of civic participation in the United States?

- Vote
- Run for office

- Join a political party
- Help with a campaign
- Join a civic group
- Join a community group
- Give an elected official your opinion (on an issue)
- Contact elected officials
- Support or oppose an issue or policy
- Write to a newspaper

69. Je, ni mifano gani miwili ya ushiriki wa raia nchini Marekani?

- Kupiga kura
- Kugombea kiti
- Kujiunga na chama cha siasa
- kusaidia kwenye kampeni
- Kujiunga na kikundi cha kiraia
- Kujiunga na kikundi cha jamii
- Kumpa kiongozi aliyechaguliwa maoni yako (juu ya suala)
- Kuwasiliana na viongozi waliochaguliwa
- Kushiriki au kupinga suala au sera
- kuliandikia gazeti

70. What is one way Americans can serve their country?

- Vote
- Pay taxes
- Obey the law
- Serve in the military
- Run for office
- Work for local, state, or federal government

70. Ni ipi njia moja Wamarekani wanaweza kuitumikia nchi yao?

- Kupiga kura
- Kulipa ushuru
- Kutii sheria
- Kutumikia jeshi
- Kugombea nafasi ya uongozi
- Kufanya kazi kwa serikali ya mtaa, jimbo, au kuu

71. Why is it important to pay federal taxes?

- Required by law
- All people pay to fund the federal government
- Required by the (U.S.) Constitution (16th Amendment)
- Civic duty

71. Kwa nini ni muhimu kulipa kodi za serikali??

- Sheria inataka
- Watu wote hulipa kuiwezesha serikali kuu
- Inahitajiwa na kulingana na Katiba ya (Marekani) (Marekebisho ya 16)
- Ni waajibu wa kiraia

72. It is important for all men age 18 through 25 to register for the Selective Service. Name one reason why.

- Required by law
- Civic duty
- Makes the draft fair, if needed

72. Kwa nini ni muhimu kwa wanaume wote wenye umri wa miaka 18 hadi 25 kujisajili katika Selective Service?

- Inahitajika kisheria
- Ni wajibu wa kiraia
- Hufanya mfumo wa uteuzi wa jeshi (draft) kuwa wa haki ikiwa utahitajika

### **American History: Colonial Period and Independence** **Historia ya Marekani: Kipindi cha Ukoloni na Uhuru**

73. The colonists came to America for many reasons. Name one.

- Freedom
- Political liberty
- Religious freedom
- Economic opportunity
- Escape persecution

73. Wakoloni walikuja Marekani kwa sababu nyingi. Taja moja.

- Uhuru
- Uhuru wa kisiasa
- Uhuru wa kidini
- Fursa ya kiuchumi
- Kuepuka mateso

74. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? \*

- American Indians
- Native Americans

74. Ni nani aliyeishi Amerika kabla Wazungu kufika? \*

- Wahindi Wamerikani
- Wamarekani Asili

75. What group of people was taken and sold as slaves?

- Africans
- People from Africa

75. Ni kundi gani la watu lililopelekwa Marekani na kuuzwa kama watumwa?

- Waafrika
- Watu kutoka Afrika

76. What war did the Americans fight to win independence from Britain?

- American Revolution
- The (American) Revolutionary War
- War for (American) Independence

76. Ni vita ipi Wamarekani walipigana kupata uhuru kutoka kwa Uingereza?

- Mapinduzi ya Marekani
- Vita vya Mapinduzi (vya Marekani)
- Vita kwa Uhuru (wa Marekani)

77. Name one reason why the Americans declared independence from Britain.

- High taxes
- Taxation without representation
- British soldiers stayed in Americans' houses (boarding, quartering)
- They did not have self-government
- Boston Massacre
- Boston Tea Party (Tea Act)
- Stamp Act
- Sugar Act
- Townshend Acts
- Intolerable (Coercive) Acts

77. Taja sababu moja ambayo Wamarekani walitangaza uhuru kutoka Uingereza:

- Kodi kubwa
- Kutopewa uwakilishi licha ya kutozwa kodi
- Wanajeshi wa Uingereza kulala au kukaa katika nyumba za Wamarekani
- Hawakuwa na kujitawala
- Tukio la Boston Massacre
- Tukio la Boston Tea Party (Sheria ya Chai)
- Stamp Act
- Sugar Act
- Townshend Acts
- Intolerable (Coercive) Acts

78. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? \*

- (Thomas) Jefferson

78. Ni nani aliandika Azimio la Uhuru? \*

- (Thomas) Jefferson

79. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

- July 4, 1776

79. Je, Azimio la Uhuru lilipitishwa lini?

- Julai 4, 1776

80. The American Revolution had many important events. Name one.

- (Battle of) Bunker Hill
- Declaration of Independence
- Washington Crossing the Delaware (Battle of Trenton)
- (Battle of) Saratoga
- Valley Forge (Encampment)
- (Battle of) Yorktown (British surrender at Yorktown)

80. Mapinduzi ya Marekani yalikuwa na matukio muhimu. Taja moja.

- (Mapigano ya) Mlima wa Bunker
- Azimio la Uhuru
- Washington Kuvuka Delaware (Vita vya Trenton)
- (Vita vya) Saratoga
- Valley Forge (Kambi)
- (Mapigano ya) Yorktown (Uingereza ijisalimisha Yorktown)

81. There were 13 original states. Name five.

- New Hampshire
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New York
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- Delaware
- Maryland
- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia

81. Kulikuwa na majimbo 13 ya awali. Taja matano.

- New Hampshire
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New York
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania

- Delaware
- Maryland
- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia

82. What founding document was written in 1787?

- (U.S.) Constitution

82. Hati gani ya uanzilishi iliandikwa mwaka 1787?

- (Marekani) Katiba

83. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.

- (James) Madison
- (Alexander) Hamilton
- (John) Jay
- Publius

83. Makaratasi ya Shirikisho yaliunga mkono kupitishwa kwa Katiba ya Marekani. Taja mmoja wa waandishi.

- (James) Madison
- (Alexander) Hamilton
- (John) Jay
- Publius

84. Why were the Federalist Papers important?

- They helped people understand the (U.S.) Constitution.
- They supported passing the (U.S.) Constitution.

84. Kwa nini Federalist Papers zilikuwa muhimu?

- Ziliwasaidia watu kuelewa Katiba ya Marekani.
- Ziliunga mkono kupitishwa kwa Katiba ya Marekani.

85. Benjamin Franklin is famous for many things. Name one.

- Founded the first free public libraries
- First Postmaster General of the United States
- Helped write the Declaration of Independence
- Inventor
- U.S. diplomat

85. Benjamin Franklin alijulikana kwa mambo mengi. Taja moja:

- Alianzisha maktaba za kwanza za umma zisizotoza ada
- Postmaster General wa kwanza wa Marekani

- Alisaidia kuandika Tamko la Uhuru
- Mvumbuzi
- Mwanadiplomasia wa Marekani

86. George Washington is famous for many things. Name one. \*

- “Father of Our Country”
- First president of the United States
- General of the Continental Army
- President of the Constitutional Convention

86. George Washington alijulikana kwa mambo mengi. Taja moja. \*

- “Baba wa Taifa Letu”
- Rais wa kwanza wa Marekani
- Jenerali wa Jeshi la Continental Army
- Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano wa Katiba

87. Thomas Jefferson is famous for many things. Name one.

- Writer of the Declaration of Independence
- Third president of the United States
- Doubled the size of the United States (Louisiana Purchase)
- First Secretary of State
- Founded the University of Virginia
- Writer of the Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom

87. Thomas Jefferson alijulikana kwa mambo mengi. Taja moja .

- Mwandishi wa Azimio la Uhuru
- Rais wa tatu wa Marekani
- Aliongeza ukubwa wa Marekani mara mbili kupitia Louisiana Purchase
- Waziri wa kwanza wa Mambo ya Nje
- Alianzisha Chuo Kikuu cha Virginia
- Mwandishi wa Sheria ya Virginia kuhusu Uhuru wa Kidini

88. James Madison is famous for many things. Name one.

- “Father of the Constitution”
- Fourth president of the United States
- President during the War of 1812
- One of the writers of the Federalist Papers

88. James Madison alijulikana kwa mambo mengi. Taja moja:

- “Baba wa Katiba”
- Rais wa nne wa Marekani
- Rais wakati wa Vita vya 1812
- Mmoja wa waandishi wa Federalist Papers

89. Alexander Hamilton is famous for many things. Name one.

- First Secretary of the Treasury
- One of the writers of the Federalist Papers
- Helped establish the First Bank of the United States
- Aide to General George Washington
- Member of the Continental Congress

89. Alexander Hamilton alijulikana kwa mambo mengi. Taja moja:

- Waziri wa kwanza wa Hazina (First Secretary of the Treasury)
- Mmoja wa waandishi wa Federalist Papers
- Alisaidia kuanzisha Benki ya First Bank of the United States
- Msaidizi wa Jenerali George Washington
- Mjumbe wa Continental Congress

### **American History: The 1800s**

#### **Historia ya Marekani: Miaka ya 1800**

90. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?

- Louisiana Territory
- Louisiana

90. Ni eneo gani Marekani ilinunua kutoka Ufaransa mwaka 1803?

- Louisiana Territory
- Louisiana

91. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.

- War of 1812
- Mexican-American War
- Civil War
- Spanish-American War

91. Taja vita moja ambavyo Marekani ilipigana katika miaka ya 1800:

- Vita vya 1812
- Vita vya Marekani na Mexico
- Vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe
- Vita vya Marekani na Hispania

92. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.

- The Civil War

92. Taja vita ya Marekani kati ya nchi za Kaskazini na Kusini.

- Vita vya Wenyewe kwa Wenyewe

93. The Civil War had many important events. Name one.

- (Battle of) Fort Sumter
- Emancipation Proclamation

- (Battle of) Vicksburg
- (Battle of) Gettysburg
- Sherman's March
- (Surrender at) Appomattox
- (Battle of) Antietam/Sharpsburg
- Lincoln was assassinated.

93. Vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe vilikuwa na matukio mengi muhimu. Taja moja.

- (Vita vya) Fort Sumter
- Tangazo la Ukombozi
- (Vita vya) Vicksburg
- (Mapigano ya) Gettysburg
- Matembezi ya Sherman
- (Kujisalimisha) Appomattox
- (Vita vya) Antietam/Sharpsburg
- Lincoln aliuawa.

94. Abraham Lincoln is famous for many things. Name one. \*

- Freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)
- Saved (or preserved) the Union
- Led the United States during the Civil War
- 16th president of the United States
- Delivered the Gettysburg Address

94. Abraham Lincoln ni maarufu kwa mambo mengi. Taja moja. \*

- Aliachilia huru watumwa (Tangazo la Ukombozi)
- Aliokoa (au kuendeleza) Muungano
- Aliongoza Marekani wakati wa Vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe
- Rais wa 16 wa Marekani
- Amewasilisha Hotuba ya Gettysburg

95. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

- Freed the slaves
- Freed slaves in the Confederacy
- Freed slaves in the Confederate states
- Freed slaves in most Southern states

95. Je, Tangazo la Ukombozi lilifanya nini?

- lilikomboa watumwa
- lilikomboa watumwa waliokuwa katika Muungano
- lilikomboa watumwa waliokuwa katika majimbo ya Muungano
- liliokomboa watumwa waliokuwa katika majimbo mengi ya kusini

96. What U.S. war ended slavery?

- The Civil War

96. Vita vipi ya Marekani vilimaliza utumwa?

- Vita ya Wenyewe kwa Wenyewe

97. What amendment says all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are U.S. citizens?

- 14th Amendment

97. Ni marekebisho gani yanasema watu wote waliozaliwa au waliopewa uraia wa Marekani, na kwa mujibu wa mamlaka yake, ni raia wa Marekani?

- Marekebisho ya 14

98. When did all men get the right to vote?

- After the Civil War
- During Reconstruction
- (With the) 15th Amendment
- 1870

98. Ni lini wanaume wote walipata haki ya kupiga kura?

- Baada ya Vita vya Wenyewe kwa Wenyewe
- Wakati wa Kujenga upya
- (Wakati wa) Marekebisho ya 15
- Mwaka wa 1870

99. Name one leader of the women's rights movement in the 1800s.

- Susan B. Anthony
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Sojourner Truth
- Harriet Tubman
- Lucretia Mott
- Lucy Stone

99. Taja kiongozi mmoja wa harakati za haki za wanawake katika miaka ya 1800.

- Susan B. Anthony
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Sojourner Truth
- Harriet Tubman
- Lucretia Mott
- Lucy Stone

### **American History: Recent History**

### **Historia ya Marekani: Historia ya Hivi Karibuni**

100. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.

- World War I
- World War II

- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- (Persian) Gulf War

100. Taja vita moja ambavyo Marekani ilipigana katika miaka ya 1900:

- Vita vya Kwanza vya Dunia
- Vita vya Pili vya Dunia
- Vita vya Korea
- Vita vya Vietnam
- Vita vya Ghuba ya Uajemi

101. Why did the United States enter World War I?

- Because Germany attacked U.S. (civilian) ships
- To support the Allied Powers (England, France, Italy, and Russia)
- To oppose the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria)

101. Kwa nini Marekani ilijiunga na Vita ya I ya dunia?

- Kwa sababu Ujerumani ilishambulia meli za (raia) wa Marekani
- Kusaidia Mamlaka ya Washirika (Uingereza, Ufaransa, Italia, na Urusi)
- Kupinga Mamlaka ya Kati (Ujerumani, Austria-Hungary, Himaya ya Ottoman, na Bulgaria)

102. When did all women get the right to vote?

- 1920
- After World War I
- (With the) 19th Amendment

102. Ni lini wanawake wote walipata haki ya kupiga kura?

- 1920
- Baada ya Vita vya I vya Dunia
- (Pamoja na) Marekebisho ya 19

103. What was the Great Depression?

- Longest economic recession in modern history

103. Mdororo Mkuu wa Uchumi (Great Depression)likuwa nini?

- Mdororo mrefu zaidi la uchumi katika historia

104. When did the Great Depression start?

- The Great Crash (1929)
- Stock market crash of 1929

104. Mdororo Mkuu ulianza lini?

- Anguko Kubwa la Uchumi (1929)
- Kuanguka kwa soko la hisa kwa 1929

105. Who was president during the Great Depression and World War II?

- (Franklin) Roosevelt

105. Ni nani aliyekuwa Rais wakati wa Mdororo Mkuu na Vita vya II Duniani?

- (Franklin) Roosevelt

106. Why did the United States enter World War II?

- (Bombing of) Pearl Harbor
- Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor
- To support the Allied Powers (England, France, and Russia)
- To oppose the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan)

106. Kwa nini Marekani ilijiunga na Vita vya II vya Dunia?

- (Kulipuliwa kwa) Bandari ya Pearl
- Wajapani walishambulia Bandari ya Pearl
- Kusaidia Mamlaka ya Washirika (Uingereza, Ufaransa, na Urusi)
- Kupinga Mamlaka ya Mhimili (Ujerumani, Italia, na Japani)

107. Dwight Eisenhower is famous for many things. Name one.

- General during World War II
- President at the end of (during) the Korean War
- 34th president of the United States
- Signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (Created the Interstate System)

107. Dwight Eisenhower ni maarufu kwa mambo mengi. Taja moja.

- Jenerali wakati wa Vita vya pili vya Dunia
- Rais mwishoni mwa (wakati) wa Vita vya Korea
- Rais wa 34 wa Marekani
- Alisaini Sheria ya Barabara Kuu ya Misaada ya 1956 (Iliunda Mfumo wa majimbo)

108. Who was the United States' main rival during the Cold War?

- Soviet Union
- USSR
- Russia

108. Nani alikuwa mpinzani mkuu wa Marekani wakati wa Vita Baridi?

- Umoja wa Kisoviet
- USSR
- Urusi

109. During the Cold War, what was one main concern of the United States?

- Communism
- Nuclear war

109. Wakati wa Vita Baridi, hangaiko moja kuu la Marekani ilikuwa ipi?

- Ukomunisti
- Vita vya nyuklia

110. Why did the United States enter the Korean War?

- To stop the spread of communism

110. Kwa nini Marekani ilijiunga na Vita vya Korea?

- Kukomesha kuenea kwa ukomunisti

111. Why did the United States enter the Vietnam War?

- To stop the spread of communism

111. Kwa nini Marekani ilijiunga na Vita vya Vietnam?

- Kukomesha kuenea kwa ukomunisti

112. What did the civil rights movement do?

- Fought to end racial discrimination

112. Harakati za haki za raia zilifanya nini?

- Zilipigana kumaliza ubaguzi wa rangi

113. Martin Luther King, Jr. is famous for many things. Name one. \*

- Fought for civil rights
- Worked for equality for all Americans
- Worked to ensure that people would “not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character”

113. Martin Luther King, Mdogo ni maarufu kwa mambo mengi. Taja moja. \*

- Alipigania haki za raia
- Alifanya kazi usawa kwa Wamarekani wote
- Alifanya kazi kuhakikisha kuwa watu "hawatahukumiwa kwa rangi ya ngozi yao, lakini kwa yaliyomo katika tabia zao"

114. Why did the United States enter the Persian Gulf War?

- To force the Iraqi military from Kuwait

114. Kwa nini Marekani ilijiunga na Vita vya Ghuba?

- Kulazimisha wanajeshi wa Iraq kutoka Kuwait

115. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States? \*

- Terrorists attacked the United States
- Terrorists took over two planes and crashed them into the World Trade Center in New York City
- Terrorists took over a plane and crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia
- Terrorists took over a plane originally aimed at Washington, D.C., and crashed in a field in Pennsylvania

115. Ni tukio gani kubwa lililotokea Septemba 11, 2001, nchini Marekani? \*

- Magaidi walishambulia Marekani.
- Magaidi waliteka nyara ndege mbili na kuziangusha katika Kituo cha Biashara Duniani huko jijini New York
- Magaidi waliteka nyara ndege na kugonga Pentagon huko Arlington, Virginia
- Magaidi waliteka nyara ndege ambayo hapo awali ilielekea Washington, DC na kuainguka katika uwanja huko Pennsylvania

116. Name one U.S. military conflict after the September 11, 2001 attacks.

- (Global) War on Terror
- War in Afghanistan
- War in Iraq

116. Taja mzozo mmoja wa kijeshi Marekani baada ya mashambulio ya Septemba 11, 2001.

- Vita dhidi ya Ugaidi (Duniani)
- Vita Afghanistan
- Vita Iraq

117. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.

- Apache
- Blackfeet
- Cayuga
- Cherokee
- Cheyenne
- Chippewa
- Choctaw
- Creek
- Crow
- Hopi
- Huron
- Inupiat
- Lakota
- Mohawk
- Mohegan
- Navajo
- Oneida
- Onondaga
- Pueblo
- Seminole
- Seneca
- Shawnee
- Sioux
- Teton
- Tuscarora

For a complete list of tribes, please visit [bia.gov](http://bia.gov).

117. Taja kabila moja la Wahindi walioko Marekani.

- Apache
- Blackfeet
- Cayuga
- Cherokee
- Cheyenne
- Chippewa
- Choctaw
- Creek
- Crow
- Hopi
- Huron
- Inupiat
- Lakota
- Mohawk
- Mohegan
- Navajo
- Oneida
- Onondaga
- Pueblo
- Seminole
- Seneca
- Hawnee
- Sioux
- Teton
- Tuscarora

Kwa orodha kamili ya makabila, tafadhali tembelea [bia.gov](http://bia.gov).

118. Name one example of an American innovation.

- Light bulb
- Automobile (cars, combustible engine)
- Skyscrapers
- Airplane
- Assembly line
- Landing on the moon
- Integrated circuit (IC)

118. Taja mfano mmoja wa uvumbuzi wa Marekani.

- Taa za mwangaza
- Magari (magari, injini inayowaka)
- Majengo marefu
- Ndege
- Mstari wa mkusanyiko

- Kutua kwenye mwezi
- Nyaya jumuishi (IC)

## American Symbols

### Alama za Marekani

119. What is the capital of the United States?

- Washington, D.C.

119. Mji mkuu wa Marekani ni upi?

- Washington, D.C.

120. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

- New York (Harbor)
- Liberty Island [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]

120. Sanamu ya Uhuru iko wapi?

- New York (Bandari)
- Kisiwa cha Liberty [Pia zinazokubalika ni New Jersey, karibu na Mji wa New York na kwenye Hudson (Mto).]

121. Why does the flag have 13 stripes? \*

- (Because there were) 13 original colonies
- (Because the stripes) represent the original colonies

121. Kwa nini bendera ina mistari 13? \*

- kwa sababu kulikuwa na makoloni 13 ya kiasili
- kwa sababu mistari hiyo inawakilisha makoloni ya kiasili

122. Why does the flag have 50 stars?

- (Because there is) one star for each state
- (Because) each star represents a state
- (Because there are) 50 states

122. Kwa nini bendera ina nyota 50?

- kwa sababu kuna nyota moja ya kila jimbo
- kwa sababu kila nyota inawakilisha jimbo
- kwa sababu kuna majimbo 50

123. What is the name of the national anthem?

- The Star-Spangled Banner

123. Jina la wimbo ya taifa ni?

- The Star-Spangled Banner

124. The Nation's first motto was "E Pluribus Unum." What does that mean?

- Out of many, one
- We all become one

124. Kauli mbiu ya kwanza ya Taifa ilikuwa "E Pluribus Unum." Hiyo inamaanisha nini?

- Kati ya wengi, mmoja
- Sisi sote tunakuwa wamoja

## **National Holidays**

### **Sikukuu za Kitaifa**

125. What is Independence Day?

- A holiday to celebrate U.S. independence (from Britain)
- The country's birthday

125. Siku ya Uhuru ni nini?

- Mapumziko ya kusherehekea uhuru wa Marekani (kutoka Uingereza)
- Siku ya kuzaliwa ya nchi

126. Name three national U.S. holidays. \*

- New Year's Day
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- Presidents Day (Washington's Birthday)
- Memorial Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Columbus Day
- Veterans Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- Christmas Day

126. Taja sherehe tatu za kitaifa huko Marekani.\*

- Siku ya Mwaka Mpya
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Siku
- Siku ya Marais (Siku ya kuzaliwa kwa Washington)
- Siku ya Kumbukumbu
- Siku ya Uhuru
- Siku ya Kazi
- Siku ya Columbus
- Siku ya Wapiganaji
- Shukrani
- Krismasi

127. What is Memorial Day?

- A holiday to honor soldiers who died in military service

127. Siku ya Ukumbusho ni nini?

- Mapumziko ya kuwaheshimu wanajeshi waliokufa vitani

128. What is Veterans Day?

- A holiday to honor people in the (U.S.) military
- A holiday to honor people who have served (in the U.S. military)

128. Siku ya Mashujaa ni nini?

- Mapumziko ya kuwaheshimu watu katika jeshi la (Marekani)
- Mapumziko ya kuheshimu watu ambao wamehudumu (katika jeshi la Marekani)