



# Arizona Civics Test Administration Manual

Updated by the Arizona Department of Education  
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## INTRODUCTION

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In 2015, the Arizona Legislature passed the American Civics Act ([House Bill 2064](#)). This bill requires Arizona students to pass a civics test based on the United States Immigration and Naturalization civics test questions. Students are required to score 70% or higher (beginning with the graduating class of 2026) in order to graduate from high school or obtain a high school equivalency certificate. The Arizona Department of Education, with help from the Maricopa County Education Service Agency and Arizona educators, developed Sample Civics Test 1 in 2015. Sample Civics Test 2 was created in 2026 to reflect the new USCIS questions. Either sample test can be used.

## STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

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Please find the complete text of the House Bill 2064 at the following Arizona State Legislature web address:

<https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/52leg/1r/laws/0001.pdf>

In 2022, House Bill 2632 was passed, increasing the passing score from 60 to 70 beginning with the graduating class of 2026. Please find the complete text of HB 2632 at the following Arizona State Legislature web address:

<https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/2R/bills/HB2632P.pdf>

- School district/charter governing boards may determine the method and manner in which to administer a test
- The pupil must correctly answer at least 70 of 100 questions on the civics test (beginning with graduating class of 2026)
- School district/charter governing boards shall document on the pupil's transcript only a pass or fail designation
- The pupil is not required to take the test again in high school (if passed in 7th or 8th grade)
- A pupil who does not obtain a passing score on the test may retake the test until the pupil obtains a passing score
- School district/charter governing boards must submit an end of year report

## DESIGN OF ARIZONA CIVICS TEST

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The Arizona Civics Test must include 100 questions from the Naturalization Test administered by the U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services department within Homeland Security.

Study materials and question sets can be found on USCIS website:

<https://www.uscis.gov/citizenship/find-study-materials-and-resources/study-for-the-test>

The school district governing board or charter school governing body may determine the questions, method, and manner in which to administer a civics test that includes the identical questions presented by USCIS.

### ***ADE Sample Civics Test Design***

The ADE Sample Civics Test 1 provided here in this guide (page 10) includes the 100 civics questions from the 2008 USCIS naturalization test rewritten as multiple choice questions.

The ADE Sample Civics Test 2 (page 25) was created from the 128 civics questions from the 2025 USCIS naturalization test. **Students are only required to answer 100 questions, districts/charters can use the 128 questions from Civics Test 2 as a test question bank.**

The few questions that require students to name specific elected officials are worded as short answer and placed at the end of the sample tests, but districts/charters can choose to make these questions multiple choice.

The multiple-choice questions are identified by the grade level course considerations found in the 2018 History and Social Studies Standards Document. The question alignment begins with kindergarten and ends with high school.

**Districts and charters are free to use these sample tests, but it is not required.**

## TEST ADMINISTRATION

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### ***Which grade(s) take the test?***

The 2022 statute provides guidance regarding the grade(s) when students are permitted to take the test stating grades 7-12. Students should have the opportunity to learn the content in the Arizona Civics Test before being asked to take the test. Based on the course alignment of the test questions, students should have been exposed to all of the test content by the end of Grade 8. When considering course content, administering the test in 8th grade and/or 11th grade best aligns.

According to HB 2632, students may take the Civics Test between 7th and 12th grade. If students take the Civics Test and pass in 7th or 8th grade, they **do not** need to retake the test in high school.

### ***Testing Procedures***

This is a Statewide Standardized Test so testing accommodations and policies apply unless stated otherwise.

- The Civics Test is untimed.
- The Civics Test can be administered online and/or paper-based.
- Each student may retake the test as many times as necessary to ensure a passing grade.
- A quiet and comfortable testing environment is ideal for the administration of the Civics Test.
- Visual aids displayed in the testing room that could assist students while testing should be removed or covered completely.

### ***Accommodations and Students with Disabilities***

The Arizona Civics test may be altered in accordance with a student who requires an alternative test. All students should take the test, but the pass/fail determination may be waived based on the student's needs. Please refer to a student's IEP or 504 and speak with the school staff for more guidance. Please find official guidance from the Arizona Department of Education Assessment team on the Civics Test Website.

# ARIZONA CIVICS TEST REPORTING

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## *Scoring the Civics Test*

Scoring of the Civics Test is done locally. Students must pass the test with 70/100 questions (beginning with graduating class of 2026).

## *Aggregate Data to Report*

The following data must be provided for **each grade level**, 7-12, that takes the Civics Test:

- Median\* Test Score by Grade Level
- Percentage of Passing Test Scores by Grade Level
- Percentage of Failing Test Scores by Grade Level

\*Median score is the value lying at the midpoint of a frequency distribution of values.

## *Reporting Process*

- The Civics Test Coordinator must complete the digital reporting form by **June 15**.
- Districts and charters complete the reporting form ONCE a year.
- Districts and charters are reporting grade level testing data, not individual student data.
  - **Example:** if Student A takes the test three times in one year, the three tests and scores are reported in the totals.
- A district or charter reporting **fewer than 10 students** or that have **no results for a grade level** will report **NA** on the form.
- Only report data for tests given in the current year and at the district or charter.
- Reporting Form can be found on the Social Studies Standards Homepage: <https://www.azed.gov/standards-practices/k-12standards/standards-social-studies/#Arizona%20Civics%20Test>

## *Student Reports*

District and charters are responsible for documenting passing or failing scores on student transcripts. Districts and charters should retain this data for their records.

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1 ANSWER KEY AND ALIGNMENT

**REMINDER:** Districts and schools are **REQUIRED** to use 100 questions found in the sample civics test (based on the 100 USCIS Civics Questions). Answer sets may be modified and changed by districts/schools.

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
1	D	3
2	D	K/5
3	A	5
4	B	K
5	D	K/5
6	D	2/3
7	A	1/5
8	D	4
9	B	1/5
10	A	5
11	C	5
12	D	3
13	A	K/1/5
14	A	K/1/5
15	D	K/1/5
16	B	K/1/5/8
17	D	4/5
18	A	5

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
19	B	5
20	B	1/5
21	B	K/1/5
22	A	8
23	A	7
24	C	5/7
25	B	5/8
26	A	8
27	A	3/8
28	A	4/5/8
29	B	5/8
30	D	5/8
31	A	5/8
32	B	5/8
33	D	5/8
34	D	5
35	D	8
36	C	5/7/8

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
37	D	5
38	B	7
39	C	8
40	C	5/8
41	C	8
42	B	7
43	A	1/5/8
44	A	5/8
45	B	5/8
46	A	5/8
47	B	5/8
48	C	5
49	A	5
50	B	8
51	A	8
52	A	8
53	B	5/8
54	A	5/8
55	A	8
56	A	8
57	C	8

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
58	D	8
59	A	8
60	A	8
61	B	3
62	D	8
63	B	3/8
64	D	8
65	B	8
66	D	7
67	C	7
68	B	7
69	A	5/8
70	C	K-12 LAW
71	C	3
72	B	7
73	A	4/5
74	A	4/5
75	D	5
76	C	8
77	D	8
78	C	7/8

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
79	D	5/8
80	C	8
81	C	8
82	C	8
83	A	8
84	B	8
85	B	84/5
86	B	84/5
87	D	K/1/5/8
88	C	8
89	D	8
90	C	8
91	C	5/8
92	C	8

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
93	<p>Short answer questions  --  Correct answers subject to change  --  Determine correct local answers</p>	K-8
94		K-8
95		K-8
96		K-8
97		K-8
98		K-8
99		K-8
100		K-8

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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**REMINDER:** Districts and schools are **REQUIRED** to use 100 questions found in the sample civics test (based on the 100 USCIS Civics Questions) but answer sets may be modified and changed.

1. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
  - a. Chinese
  - b. Russians
  - c. Pacific Islanders
  - d. Native Americans
2. Who was the first President?
  - a. John Hancock
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. George Washington
3. What was **one** important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?
  - a. led the U.S. during the Civil War
  - b. led the U.S. during the War of 1812
  - c. led the U.S. during the American Revolution
  - d. led the U.S. during the Mexican-American War
4. When do we celebrate Independence Day?
  - a. April 19
  - b. July 4
  - c. September 17
  - d. November 11
5. Who is the “Father of Our Country”?
  - a. Abraham Lincoln
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. George Washington
6. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?
  - a. Arctic Ocean
  - b. Indian Ocean
  - c. Pacific Ocean
  - d. Atlantic Ocean
7. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?
  - a. fought for civil rights
  - b. became the first black U.S. Senator
  - c. established the Harvard Law School
  - d. ran for President of the United States

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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8. Which of the following is one of the two longest rivers in the United States?
- a. Ohio River
  - b. Potomac River
  - c. Colorado River
  - d. Mississippi River
9. What do we show loyalty to when saying the Pledge of Allegiance?
- a. the state where you live
  - b. the United States of America
  - c. the Declaration of Independence
  - d. the President of the United States
10. Why did the colonists fight the British?
- a. because of high taxes
  - b. because the British were invading France
  - c. because the colonists wanted a new king
  - d. because the colonists wanted religious freedom
11. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
- a. James Madison
  - b. Abraham Lincoln
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. George Washington
12. Which of the following is an American Indian Tribe in the United States?
- a. Huli
  - b. Kikuyu
  - c. Maori
  - d. Navajo
13. Why does the American flag have 13 stripes?
- a. They represent the 13 original colonies.
  - b. They represent the 13 signatures on the U.S. Constitution.
  - c. They represent the 13 military heroes of the Revolutionary War.
14. Why does the American flag have 50 stars?
- a. One star for each state.
  - b. One star for each president.
  - c. One star for each original colony.
  - d. One star for each constitutional amendment.
15. What is the name of the national anthem?
- a. God Bless the U.S.A.
  - b. America the Beautiful
  - c. My Country Tis of Thee
  - d. The Star-Spangled Banner

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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16. Which of the following includes two national U.S. holidays?
- Columbus Day and Flag Day
  - Labor Day and Veterans Day
  - Memorial Day and Mother's Day
  - Valentine's Day and Thanksgiving Day
17. What is one reason colonists came to America?
- education
  - better health
  - elect a new king
  - religious freedom
18. What was the name of the U.S. war between the North and the South?
- Civil War
  - World War II
  - War of 1812
  - Revolutionary War
19. Which of the following reasons led to the Civil War?
- taxes
  - slavery
  - oil rights
  - religious freedom
20. What did Susan B. Anthony do?
- founded the Red Cross
  - fought for women's rights
  - made the first American flag
  - established a college for women
21. Where is the Statue of Liberty?
- Boston, MA
  - New York, NY
  - Washington, DC
  - San Francisco, CA
22. What is the last day that you can send in federal income tax forms?
- April 15
  - June 30
  - September 15
  - December 31
23. Who did the United States fight in World War II?
- Japan, Germany, and Italy
  - Japan, Germany, and France
  - Russia, China, and Japan
  - Russia, France, and Great Britain

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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24. Which of the following wars was fought by the United States in the 1800s?
- Korean War
  - World War I
  - Spanish-American War
  - French and Indian War
25. What does the judicial branch do?
- amends the Constitution and overturns laws
  - decides if a law goes against the Constitution
  - stipulates the number of Supreme Court Justices
  - provides legal advice to the President and his staff
26. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
- the President
  - the Chief Justice
  - the Majority Leader
  - the Speaker of the House
27. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?
- vote and run for office
  - read a newspaper and volunteer at the local food bank
  - get a driver's license and purchase real estate property
  - go to college and start a career
28. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?
- Africans
  - Canadians
  - Spaniards
  - Italians
29. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
- July 4, 1770
  - July 4, 1776
  - July 4, 1870
  - July 4, 1876
30. Which of the following includes three of the 13 original states?
- Georgia, Indiana, New York
  - Maine, Ohio, and West Virginia
  - Vermont, Florida, and Pennsylvania
  - Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina
31. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?
- The Constitution was written
  - The Constitution was ratified.
  - The Magna Carta was signed.
  - The Declaration of Independence was written.
32. When was the Constitution written?
- 1776
  - 1787
  - 1812
  - 1865

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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33. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?
- a. decorated war general
  - b. inventor of the telegraph
  - c. fourth president of the United States
  - d. oldest member of the Constitutional Convention
34. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?
- a. Alaska
  - b. Florida
  - c. Hawaii
  - d. Louisiana
35. What is one promise made when becoming a citizen of the United States of America?
- a. to register to vote
  - b. to get an education
  - c. to join a political party
  - d. to defend the U.S. Constitution
36. When must all men register for the Selective Service?
- a. at birth
  - b. at age 16
  - c. at age 18
  - d. men no longer have to register
37. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
- a. called for an end to the Civil War
  - b. called for the creation of state borders
  - c. called for an end to Southern Secession
  - d. called for the freeing of slaves in the Confederate States
38. Who was the President during World War I?
- a. Warren Harding
  - b. Woodrow Wilson
  - c. Franklin Roosevelt
  - d. Andrew Garfield
39. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
- a. the military
  - b. the Bill of Rights
  - c. checks and balances
  - d. the Federal Reserve
40. What is one responsibility that only applies to United States citizens?
- a. pay taxes
  - b. obey the laws
  - c. serve on a jury
  - d. attend private school

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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41. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?
- freedom to work and freedom of speech
  - freedom to work and freedom to make laws
  - freedom of speech and freedom of assembly
  - freedom to make laws and freedom of assembly
42. Which war was fought by the United States in the 1900s?
- Civil War
  - World War I
  - Revolutionary War
  - Mexican-American War
43. What is the supreme law of the land?
- the U.S. Constitution
  - the Articles of Confederation
  - the Emancipation Proclamation
  - the Declaration of Independence
44. What does the Constitution do?
- sets up and defines the government
  - draws boundaries of congressional districts
  - sets codes of conduct for obeying local and federal laws
  - determines whether citizens are prosecuted to the full extent of the law
45. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
- We the United
  - We the People
  - We the Citizens
  - We the Americans
46. What is an amendment?
- a change to the Constitution
  - a preamble to the Constitution
  - an explanation of the Bill of Rights
  - an introduction to the Bill of Rights
47. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
- the Preamble
  - the Bill of Rights
  - the Articles of the Confederation
  - the Declaration of Independence
48. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
- declared freedom for the slaves
  - declared equal rights for women
  - declared freedom from Great Britain
  - declared an end to the war with Great Britain

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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49. What are two rights stated in the Declaration of Independence?
- a. life and liberty
  - b. free speech and justice
  - c. bear arms and pay taxes
  - d. vote and pursuit of happiness
50. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
- a. 10
  - b. 27
  - c. 36
  - d. 50
51. Who vetoes bills?
- a. the President
  - b. the Majority Leader
  - c. the President Pro Tempore
  - d. the Speaker of the House of Representatives
52. What is the "rule of law"?
- a. Everyone must follow the law.
  - b. Laws remain the same in every state.
  - c. Government leaders are above the laws.
  - d. Laws only apply to United States citizens.
53. What is one branch of the federal government?
- a. governor
  - b. judicial
  - c. military
  - d. treasury
54. Who makes federal laws?
- a. the Congress
  - b. the Supreme Court
  - c. the Attorney General
  - d. the Justice Department
55. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
- a. the Vice President
  - b. the Secretary of State
  - c. the President Pro Tempore
  - d. the Speaker of the House of Representatives
56. Who signs bills to become laws?
- a. the President
  - b. the Vice President
  - c. the Secretary of State
  - d. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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57. What is the highest court in the United States?
- the District Court
  - the Superior Court
  - the Supreme Court
  - the Municipal Court
58. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
- the Secretary of State
  - the U.S. Attorney General
  - the President Pro Tempore
  - the Speaker of the House of Representatives
59. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?
- to make treaties
  - to issue driver's licenses
  - to provide public education
  - to establish police departments
60. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?
- the President
  - the Secretary of Defense
  - the U.S. Attorney General
  - the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
61. What is the capital of Arizona?
- Flagstaff
  - Phoenix
  - Prescott
  - Tucson
62. What is one right that only applies to United States citizens?
- speak freely
  - own a weapon
  - practice a religion
  - run for federal office
63. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?
- 16 years of age and older
  - 18 years of age and older
  - 21 years of age and older
  - 35 years of age and older
64. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?
- print money
  - create an army
  - issue passports
  - provide public education

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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65. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Who is one of the writers?
- John Adams
  - James Madison
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - George Washington
66. Who was President during both the Great Depression and World War II?
- Harry Truman
  - Calvin Coolidge
  - Woodrow Wilson
  - Franklin Roosevelt
67. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
- Civil War
  - Korean War
  - World War II
  - Spanish-American War
68. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
- colonialism
  - communism
  - imperialism
  - sectionalism
69. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
- civil rights movement
  - progressive movement
  - temperance movement
  - women's suffrage movement
70. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?
- The stock market crashed.
  - Columbia space shuttle exploded.
  - Terrorists attacked the United States.
  - Hurricane Katrina struck New Orleans.
71. What Ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?
- Arctic Ocean
  - Indian Ocean
  - Pacific Ocean
  - Atlantic Ocean
72. Which of the following is a U.S. territory?
- Cuba
  - Guam
  - Hawaii
  - Panama

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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73. Which U.S. state borders Canada?
- a. Alaska
  - b. Connecticut
  - c. Oregon
  - d. Wisconsin
74. Which U.S. state borders Mexico?
- a. Texas
  - b. Arkansas
  - c. Louisiana
  - d. Alabama
75. What is the capital of the United States?
- a. Boston, MA
  - b. New York, NY
  - c. Philadelphia, PA
  - d. Washington, DC
76. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?
- a. to vote
  - b. jury trial
  - c. free speech
  - d. to bear arms
77. What is freedom of religion?
- a. Religious leaders are exempt from the law.
  - b. States may choose a religion for the people.
  - c. Religious institutions do not have to pay taxes.
  - d. People may or may not choose to practice a religion.
78. What is the economic system in the United States?
- a. barter or trade economy
  - b. socialist or mutual economy
  - c. capitalist or market economy
  - d. communist or collective economy
79. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?
- a. the President and the Cabinet
  - b. the Supreme Court and the Superior Court
  - c. the U.S. Treasury and the State Department
  - d. the Senate and the House of Representatives
80. How many U.S. Senators are there?
- a. 25
  - b. 50
  - c. 100
  - d. 435

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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81. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?
- a. 2
  - b. 4
  - c. 6
  - d. 8
82. The U.S. House of Representatives has how many voting members?
- a. 265
  - b. 380
  - c. 435
  - d. 519
83. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?
- a. 2
  - b. 4
  - c. 6
  - d. 8
84. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?
- a. all people in the United States
  - b. all people in the Senator's state
  - c. only the people in the state who voted for the Senator
  - d. only people who belong to the political party of the Senator
85. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?
- a. because of state location
  - b. because of state population
  - c. because of state geographical size
  - d. because of state political affiliation
86. We elect a President for how many years?
- a. 2
  - b. 4
  - c. 6
  - d. 8
87. In what month is the election day for President?
- a. January
  - b. June
  - c. August
  - d. November
88. What is the main duty of the President's Cabinet?
- a. set policy
  - b. make laws
  - c. advise the President
  - d. command the military

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #1

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89. Which of the following includes two Cabinet-level positions?
- a. Secretary of Education and Secretary of History
  - b. Secretary of Energy and Secretary of Motor Vehicles
  - c. Secretary of Human Affairs and Secretary of the Navy
  - d. Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of the Treasury
90. How many justices are on the U.S. Supreme Court?
- a. 5
  - b. 7
  - c. 9
  - d. 11
91. What are the two major political parties in the United States?
- a. Libertarian Party and Democratic Party
  - b. Progressive Party and Libertarian Party
  - c. Democratic Party and Republican Party
  - d. Progressive Party and Republican Party
92. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Which of the following is true?
- a. Only citizens 21 and older can vote.
  - b. Only citizens with jobs can vote.
  - c. Only citizens 18 and older can vote.
  - d. Only citizens who pay taxes can vote.

The answers to the following questions will vary from year to year. Please create your own answer sets for these questions based on current officials or have students write in their answers.

93. Who is the current President of the United States?
94. Who is the current Governor of Arizona?
95. Who is the current Vice President of the United States?
96. Name one of the two current U.S. Senators for the state of Arizona.
97. Who is the current Chief Justice of the United States?
98. What is the political party of the current President?
99. Who is the current Speaker of the House of Representatives?
100. Name one of the nine current U.S. Representatives for the state of Arizona.

# SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2 ANSWER KEY AND ALIGNMENT

**REMINDER:** Districts and schools are **REQUIRED** to use 100 questions found in the sample civics test, but the below sample test includes 128 questions. Answer sets may be modified and changed by districts/schools.

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment	Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment	Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
1	C	8/HS	19	C	8/HS	37	D	8/HS
2	B	5/8/HS	20	D	8/HS	38	D	8/HS
3	A	8/HS	21	B	8/HS	39	D	8/HS
4	B	K/5/8/HS	22	B	8/HS	40	D	8/HS
5	A	8/HS	23	A	8/HS	41	B	8/HS
6	D	8/HS	24	D	8/HS	42	A	8/HS
7	C	8/HS	25	B	8/HS	43	A	8/HS
8	A	5/8/HS	26	A	8/HS	44	C	8/HS
9	D	5/8/HS	27	A	8/HS	45	B	8/HS
10	C	5/8/HS	28	A	8/HS	46	A	8/HS
11	D	1/5/8/HS	29	B	8/HS	47	B	5/8/HS
12	B	5/8/HS	30	D	8/HS	48	D	8/HS
13	A	K/1/5/8/HS	31	D	8/HS	49	C	8/HS
14	A	5/8/HS	32	B	8/HS	50	D	8/HS
15	B	8/HS	33	C	8/HS	51	A	8/HS
16	B	5/8/HS	34	A	8/HS	52	A	5/8/HS
17	C	8/HS	35	C	8/HS	53	C	3/5/8/HS
18	A	5/8/HS	36	C	8/HS	54	B	8/HS

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
55	B	3/8/HS
56	D	8/HS
57	B	8/HS
58	A	8/HS
59	C	K/1/3/8/HS
60	D	8/HS
61	A	8/HS
62	B	2/8/HS
63	C	5/8/HS
64	A	8/HS
65	D	7/8/HS
66	A	4/5/HS
67	C	3/4/5/HS
68	A	4/5/7/HS
69	C	5/7/HS
70	B	5/8/HS
71	B	5/8/HS
72	C	5/8/HS

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
73	A	5/HS
74	D	4/5/HS
75	C	5/8/HS
76	B	5/8/HS
77	B	5/8/HS
78	D	1/5/HS
79	B	1/5/8/HS
80	A	1/5/8/HS
81	D	1/5/8/HS
82	B	1/5/8/HS
83	A	5/HS
84	C	5/HS
85	B	5/HS
86	C	5/HS
87	B	1/5/8/HS
88	A	5/8/HS
89	B	5/8/HS
90	C	5/8/HS

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
91	D	5/8/HS
92	C	8/HS
93	D	5
94	D	7/HS
95	B	7
96	A	5/8/HS
97	B	5/HS
98	C	5/HS
99	A	7/HS
100	D	7/HS
101	B	7/HS
102	C	3
103	B	7/HS
104	B	7/HS
105	A	7/HS
106	D	7/HS
107	C	8/HS
108	A	1/8/HS

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
109	B	7/HS
110	D	8/HS
111	B	8/HS
112	C	K-12
113	B	3/5/7/HS
114	A	2/3
115	B	K/1
116	D	K/1/5/7
117	C	K/1
118	C	K/1
119	B	K/1/5
120	A	5/8/HS
121	C	5/8/HS

Question #	Answer	Grade Alignment
122	<b>Short answer questions</b> -- <b>Correct answers subject to change</b> -- <b>Determine correct local answers</b>	K-12
123		K-12
124		K-12
125		K-12
126		K-12
127		K-12
128		K-12

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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**REMINDER:** Districts and schools are **REQUIRED** to use 100 questions found in the sample civics test, but the below sample test includes 128 questions. Answer sets may be modified and changed by districts/schools.

1. What is the form of government of the United States?
  - a. Parliamentary Monarchy
  - b. Oligarchy
  - c. Representative Democracy
  - d. Dictatorship
2. What is the supreme law of the land?
  - a. The Declaration of Independence
  - b. The US Constitution
  - c. The Articles of Confederation
  - d. The Magna Carta
3. The US Constitution does which of the following?
  - a. Defines the powers of government
  - b. Creates a public education system
  - c. Requires that all citizens vote
  - d. Outlines the borders of states
4. The US Constitution starts with words that mean self-government. What are these words?
  - a. To all to whom these Presents shall come
  - b. We the People
  - c. O say can you see
  - d. When in the course of Human Events
5. How are changes made to the US Constitution?
  - a. The amendment process
  - b. Agreement by all of Congress
  - c. Signature by all governors
  - d. The Electoral College
6. What does the Bill of Rights protect?
  - a. The borders of the states
  - b. The rights of Americans living abroad
  - c. The budget of the government
  - d. The basic rights of people living in the United States
7. How many amendments does the US Constitution have?
  - a. 10
  - b. 19
  - c. 27
  - d. 35
8. Why is the Declaration of Independence important?
  - a. It says that the colonies are free from British Control.
  - b. It gave Canadian colonies to France.
  - c. It states that only landholding men can vote.
  - d. It frees all of the slaves in the Confederate States.

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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9. What founding document said that the American colonies were free from Britain?
  - a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The Bill of Rights
  - c. The US Constitution
  - d. The Declaration of Independence
10. Which of the following is not an important idea from the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution?
  - a. Natural Rights
  - b. Self-Government
  - c. Free Elections
  - d. Limited Government
11. The words “Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness” are in what founding document?
  - a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The Bill of Rights
  - c. The US Constitution
  - d. The Declaration of Independence
12. What is the economic system of the United States?
  - a. Barter and Trade
  - b. Capitalist
  - c. Command
  - d. Subsistence
13. What is the rule of law?
  - a. No one is above the law.
  - b. People can create laws.
  - c. Senators have 6 terms.
  - d. The US Constitution cannot change.
14. Which of the following documents did not influence the US Constitution?
  - a. Treaty of Versailles
  - b. Federalist Papers
  - c. Mayflower Compact
  - d. Declaration of Independence
15. There are three branches of government. Why?
  - a. To share the government budget.
  - b. Creates separation of powers.
  - c. Determines the laws that are created.
  - d. To give more power to one individual.
16. Which of the following is not one of the three branches of government?
  - a. Legislative Branch
  - b. Gubernatorial Branch
  - c. Executive Branch
  - d. Judicial Branch
17. The President of the United States is in charge of which branch of government?
  - a. Legislative Branch
  - b. Gubernatorial Branch
  - c. Executive Branch
  - d. Judicial Branch

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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18. What part of the federal government writes laws?
- Legislative Branch
  - Gubernatorial Branch
  - Executive Branch
  - Judicial Branch
19. What are the two parts of the US Congress?
- President and Cabinet
  - Chief Justice and Associates
  - Senate and House of Representatives
  - Parliament and Prime Minister
20. Which of the following is not a power of the US Congress?
- Writes Laws
  - Declares War
  - Makes the Federal Budget
  - Pardon Individuals
21. How many US Senators are there?
- 435
  - 100
  - 50
  - 9
22. How long is a term for a US senator?
- 8 years
  - 6 years
  - 4 years
  - 2 years
23. How many voting members are there in the US House of Representatives?
- 435
  - 100
  - 50
  - 9
24. How long is a term for a member of the US House of Representatives?
- 8 years
  - 6 years
  - 4 years
  - 2 years
25. Why do US representatives serve shorter terms than US senators?
- To get to come home sooner.
  - To more closely follow public opinion.
  - To make the state numbers more even.
  - To determine which state has the most voters.
26. How many senators does each state have?
- 2
  - 12
  - 8
  - 27

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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27. Why does each state have the same number of senators?
- Equal representation no matter the size of the state.
  - To have a senator's replacement if needed.
  - Based on the population of the state.
  - To have a senator from the two biggest cities.
28. Who does a US senator represent?
- People of their state.
  - People of the whole US.
  - People who voted for them.
  - People from their district.
29. Who elects a US senator?
- Voters of their political party.
  - Citizens from their state.
  - Judges from their region,
  - Citizens from their district.
30. Who does a member of the US House of Representatives represent?
- People of their state.
  - People of the whole US.
  - People who voted for them.
  - People from their district.
31. Who elects members of the US House of Representatives?
- Voters of their political party.
  - Citizens from their state.
  - Judges from their region.
  - Citizens from their district.
32. Some states have more representatives than other states. Why?
- Based on the number of voters.
  - Based on the state's population.
  - Based on the number of college graduates.
  - Based on the state's Constitution.
33. The President of the United States is elected for how many years?
- 8 years
  - 6 years
  - 4 years
  - 2 years
34. The President of the United States can serve only two terms. Why?
- To keep the president from becoming too powerful.
  - To prevent the president from becoming too old.
  - To allow the vice president to serve.
  - To provide the public with a chance to vote again.
35. If the president can no longer serve, who becomes the president?
- The Secretary of State
  - The Chief of Staff
  - The Vice President
  - The President Pro Tempore

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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36. Which of the following is not a power of the president?
- Signs bills into law
  - Appoints federal judges
  - Declares war
  - Vetoes bills
37. Who is Commander in Chief of the US military?
- The Secretary of State
  - President of the Senate
  - Speaker of the House of Representatives
  - President of the United States
38. Who signs bills to become laws?
- The Secretary of State
  - President of the Senate
  - Speaker of the House of Representatives
  - President of the United States
39. Who vetoes bills?
- The Secretary of State
  - President of the Senate
  - Speaker of the House of Representatives
  - President of the United States
40. Who appoints federal judges?
- The Secretary of State
  - President of the Senate
  - Speaker of the House of Representatives
  - President of the United States
41. The executive branch has many parts. Which of the following is not one of the parts?
- President of the United States
  - Court of Appeals
  - Cabinet
  - Federal Agencies
42. What does the President's Cabinet do?
- Advises the President of the United States
  - Determines constitutionality of laws
  - Makes federal laws
  - Creates policies for governors to follow
43. Which of the following are two Cabinet-level positions?
- Attorney General and Secretary of Education
  - Federal Reserve Chairman and the Secretary of State
  - Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Secretary of the Interior
  - Speaker of the House and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
44. Why is the Electoral College important?
- It determines how many representatives there will be in the House.
  - It awards diplomas to students of civics education.
  - It decides who is elected president.
  - It initiates the impeachment process.

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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45. What is one part of the judicial branch?
- a. House and Senate
  - b. Supreme Court
  - c. Federal Agencies
  - d. State Police
46. What does the judicial branch do?
- a. Reviews constitutionality of laws
  - b. Creates federal laws
  - c. Collects income tax
  - d. Oversees federal agencies
47. What is the highest court in the United States?
- a. Appeals Court
  - b. Supreme Court
  - c. Superior Court
  - d. Civil Court
48. How many seats are on the Supreme Court?
- a. 435
  - b. 100
  - c. 50
  - d. 9
49. How many Supreme Court justices are needed to decide a case?
- a. 9 (unanimous)
  - b. 4 (at least half)
  - c. 5 (majority)
  - d. 7 (super majority)
50. How long do Supreme Court Justices serve?
- a. 30 Years
  - b. 2 Terms
  - c. 10 Years or 2 Terms
  - d. For Life
51. Supreme Court Justices serve for life. Why?
- a. To make the justices independent of politics and president
  - b. To make sure justices don't hold other elected positions
  - c. To create a large retirement fund for the justices
  - d. To stop the justices from creating their own business
52. Which of the following is not a power reserved only for the federal government?
- a. Provide schooling and education
  - b. Make treaties
  - c. Create an army
  - d. Print paper money
53. Which of the following is not a power reserved only for state governments?
- a. Issue a driver's license
  - b. Provide protection through police departments
  - c. Declare war on foreign nations
  - d. Approve zoning and land use

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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54. What is the purpose of the 10th Amendment?
- a. Determine succession if the president can no longer serve.
  - b. States that powers not given to the federal government belong to the states/people.
  - c. Allows for collection of income tax from people working in the US.
  - d. States that people have the freedom to move from state to state without needing a passport.
55. What is the capital of your state?
- a. Prescott
  - b. Phoenix
  - c. Tucson
  - d. Flagstaff
56. Which of the following is not one of the four voting rights amendments?
- a. Citizens 18 and older can vote
  - b. Women can vote
  - c. All men can vote no matter race
  - d. Citizens do not need to register to vote
57. Who can vote in federal elections, run for federal office, and serve on a jury of the United States?
- a. People with a Green Card
  - b. Citizens of the United States
  - c. Residents of an embassy
  - d. People 16 and older
58. Which of the following is not a right of everyone living in the United States?
- a. Jury Service
  - b. Free Speech
  - c. Religious Freedom
  - d. Right to petition the government
59. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?
- a. The President
  - b. The State
  - c. The United States
  - d. The US Congress
60. Which of the following is not a promise that new citizens will make in the Oath of Allegiance?
- a. Defend the US Constitution
  - b. Obey the laws of the US
  - c. Give up loyalty to other countries
  - d. Donate money to local charities
61. How can people become United States citizens?
- a. Be born in the US or go through the naturalization process
  - b. Serve in the military or hold federal office
  - c. Vote in an election or serve on a jury
  - d. Never leave the United States or attend college in the US
62. Which of the following is not an example of civic participation in the United States?
- a. Contact an elected official
  - b. Pay federal income taxes
  - c. Work on a political campaign
  - d. Register and vote in elections

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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63. Which of the following is one way American can serve their country?
- Write to a newspaper
  - Join a sports team
  - Serve in the military
  - Work for an international non-profit
64. Why is it important to pay federal taxes?
- People pay federal taxes to fund the federal government.
  - Federal taxes are used to fund local protection services.
  - People who own businesses pay taxes to support the federal government.
  - Federal taxes are used to support students attending college in the US.
65. It is important for all men age 18 through 25 to register for the Selective Service. Which of the following is not a reason why?
- Required by law
  - Civic duty to US
  - Makes the draft fair (if needed)
  - Determines who get free healthcare
66. Which of the following is one of the many reasons the colonists came to America?
- Religious Freedom
  - Military Training
  - Freedom from Capitalism
  - Opportunity to learn languages
67. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
- Pilgrims
  - The French
  - Native Americans
  - African Slaves
68. What group of people was taken and sold as slaves?
- Africans
  - French
  - Protestants
  - Prisoners
69. What war did the Americans fight to win independence from Britain?
- War of 1812
  - Civil War
  - American Revolution
  - Spanish-American War
70. Which of the following is not a reason the Americans declared independence from Britain?
- Taxation without representation
  - Presumed right to slavery
  - Boston Massacre
  - High taxes
71. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
- James Madison
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - Alexander Hamilton
  - John Jay

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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72. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
- a. November 11, 1922
  - b. May 26, 1865
  - c. July 4, 1776
  - d. September 17, 1787
73. Which of the following was one of the many important events of the American Revolution?
- a. Encampment at Valley Forge
  - b. The Gettysburg Address
  - c. Bombing of Pearl Harbor
  - d. Capture of Quebec
74. Which of the following is not one of the original 13 states?
- a. Massachusetts
  - b. Georgia
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Florida
75. What founding document was written in 1787?
- a. The Declaration of Independence
  - b. The Articles of Confederation
  - c. The US Constitution
  - d. The Treaty of Versailles
76. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the US Constitution. Which of the following is not one of the authors?
- a. James Madison
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. John Jay
77. Why were the Federalist Papers important?
- a. Created an income tax
  - b. Wrote in support of the US Constitution
  - c. Developed a new rule of law
  - d. Built out arguments against the US Constitution
78. Benjamin Franklin is famous for many things. Which of the following is he not famous for?
- a. US Diplomat to other countries
  - b. First Postmaster General of the US
  - c. Inventor and founder of public libraries
  - d. Author of the Federalist Papers
79. George Washington is famous for many things. Which of the following is he not famous for?
- a. First President of the United States
  - b. Writer of the Declaration of Independence
  - c. General of the Continental Army
  - d. "Father of our country."
80. Thomas Jefferson is famous for many things. Which of the following is he not famous for?
- a. General stationed at Valley Forge
  - b. Third President of the United States
  - c. First Secretary of State
  - d. Writer of the Declaration of Independence

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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81. James Madison is famous for many things. Which of the following is he not famous for?
- Fourth President of the United States
  - One of the writers of the Federalist Papers
  - “Father of the Constitution”
  - Established the Bank of the United States
82. Alexander Hamilton is famous for many things. Which of the following is he not famous for?
- First Secretary of the Treasury
  - President during the War of 1812
  - One of the writers of the Federalist Papers
  - Aide to General George Washington
83. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?
- Louisiana Territory
  - Hawai’ian Islands
  - Alaskan Tundra
  - Puerto Rico and Guam
84. Which of the following was a war fought by the United States in the 1800s?
- Korean War
  - World War I
  - Spanish-American War
  - Persian Gulf War
85. What was the US war between the North and the South?
- War of 1812
  - Civil War
  - American Revolution
  - Spanish-American War
86. Which of the following was one of the many important events of the Civil War?
- Battle of Saratoga
  - Surrender at Yorktown
  - The Emancipation Proclamation
  - Stock Market Crash
87. Abraham Lincoln is famous for many things. Which of the following is he not famous for?
- Delivered the Gettysburg Address
  - Led the United States during the American Revolution
  - 16th President of the United States
  - Signed the Emancipation Proclamation freeing slaves
88. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
- Freed the slaves in the Confederate States
  - Declared war on Great Britain and France
  - Proclaimed all women could vote no matter their race
  - Added an amendment to the US Constitution banning slavery
89. What US war ended slavery?
- War of 1812
  - Civil War
  - American Revolution
  - Spanish-American War

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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90. What amendment says all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are US citizens?
- 1st Amendment
  - 13th Amendment
  - 14th Amendment
  - 15th Amendment
91. When did all men get the right to vote?
- With the passage of the 1st Amendment
  - With the passage of the 13th Amendment
  - With the passage of the 14th Amendment
  - With the passage of the 15th Amendment
92. Which of the following was not a leader of the women's rights movement in the 1800s?
- Susan B. Anthony
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - Sandra Day O'Connor
  - Sojourner Truth
93. Which of the following was a war fought by the United States in the 1900s?
- Mexican American War
  - French and Indian War
  - American Revolution
  - Vietnam War
94. Why did the United States enter World War I?
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
  - To stop the spread of communism
  - Force the Iraqi military from Kuwait
  - To support the Allied Powers (England, France, Italy, Russia)
95. When did women get the right to vote?
- 25th Amendment
  - 19th Amendment
  - 15th Amendment
  - 10th Amendment
96. What was the Great Depression?
- The longest economic recession in modern history
  - A fight against the Soviet Union and communism
  - A geological phenomenon in Yellowstone National Park
  - The impeachment of multiple federal officials
97. When did the Great Depression start?
- Charter ended for the Bank of the United States in 1832
  - Stock Market Crash of 1929
  - Start of World War II in 1939
  - Signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919
98. Who was president during the Great Depression and World War II?
- Harry Truman
  - Franklin Pierce
  - Franklin Roosevelt
  - Gerald Ford

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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99. Why did the United States enter World War II?
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
  - To stop the spread of communist
  - Force the Iraqi military from Kuwait
  - To support the Allied Powers (England, France, Italy, Russia)
100. Dwight Eisenhower is famous for many things. Which of the following is he not famous for?
- General during World War II
  - 34th President of the United States
  - Created the Interstate Highway System
  - Creator of the Great Depression era New Deal
101. Who was the United States' main rival during the Cold War?
- Japan
  - Soviet Union
  - United Kingdom
  - China
102. During the Cold War, what was one main concern of the United States?
- Economic crash
  - Political upheaval
  - Communism
  - Declaration of war
103. Why did the United States enter the Korean War?
- To free prisoners of war
  - Stop the spread of communism
  - To remove a dictator
  - Remove terrorist organizations
104. Why did the United States enter the Vietnam War?
- To free prisoners of war
  - Stop the spread of communism
  - To remove a dictator
  - Remove terrorist organizations
105. What did the civil rights movement do?
- Fought to end racial discrimination
  - Started the NASA space program
  - Made college free for all students
  - Created the Office of Veteran's Affairs
106. Martin Luther King Jr. Is famous for many things. Which of the following is he not famous for?
- Fought for civil rights
  - Worked for the equality for all Americans
  - Was a pastor and public speaker
  - First African American to play on a Major League Baseball team
107. Why did the United States enter the Persian Gulf War?
- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
  - To stop the spread of communism
  - Force the Iraqi military from Kuwait
  - To support the Allied Powers (England, France, Italy, Russia)

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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108. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?
- Terrorists attacked the United States through plane hijackings
  - The President of the United States was impeached by Congress
  - Congress declared war on all countries involved in terrorist activity
  - A whistleblower released hundreds of documents from the Pentagon
109. Which of the following is not a US military conflict after the September 11, 2001 attacks?
- Global War on Terror
  - Persian Gulf War
  - War in Afghanistan
  - War in Iraq
110. Which of the following is not an American Indian tribe in the United States?
- Navajo
  - Lakota
  - Apache
  - Māori
111. Which of the following is not an American innovation?
- Telephone
  - Calculator
  - Airplane
  - Light bulb
112. What is the capital of the United States?
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
  - New York City, New York
  - Washington, District of Columbia
  - Arlington, Virginia
113. Where is the Statue of Liberty?
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
  - New York City, New York
  - Washington, District of Columbia
  - Arlington, Virginia
114. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
- Represents the 13 original colonies
  - Represents the first 13 governors
  - Represents the number generals of the American Revolution
  - Represents the number of amendments in the Constitution
115. Why does the flag have 50 stars?
- Represents the number of presidents
  - Represents the number of states
  - Represents the number of senators
  - Represents the number of colleges
116. What is the name of the national anthem?
- America the Beautiful
  - God Bless America
  - My Country, 'Tis of Thee
  - Star Spangled Banner

## SAMPLE CIVICS TEST #2

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117. The Nation's first motto was "E Pluribus Unum." What does that mean?
- a. Obey the rule of law
  - b. Together we win
  - c. Out of many, one
  - d. United, we stand
118. What is Independence Day?
- a. A holiday to celebrate George Washington's Birthday.
  - b. A day to honor soldiers who died in military service.
  - c. A holiday to celebrate US independence from Britain.
  - d. A day to honor the memory of MLK Jr.
119. Which of the following is not a national US holiday?
- a. New Year's Day
  - b. Flag Day
  - c. Labor Day
  - d. Martin Luther King Jr Day
120. What is Memorial Day?
- a. A day to honor soldiers who died in military service.
  - b. A day to celebrate the end of World War II.
  - c. A day to honor the people in and who have served in the US military.
  - d. A day to celebrate all the hard work of the year.
121. What is Veteran's Day?
- a. A day to honor soldiers who died in military service.
  - b. A day to celebrate the end of World War II.
  - c. A day to honor the people in and who have served in the US military.
  - d. A day to celebrate all the hard work of the year.

The answers to the following questions will vary from year to year. Please create your own answer sets for these questions based on current officials or have students write in their answers.

122. Which of the following is one of your state's US senators now?
123. Which of the following is your US representative now?
124. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?
125. What is the name of the President of the United States now?
126. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?
127. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court now?
128. Who is the governor of your state now?