

Oath for American Citizens to Vote - United States of America - Proposed



I will support and defend the Constitution ...
I have read and understand the Declaration of
Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights
...“So help me God.”

Editors Note: In the United States of America, any citizen over the age of 18, and who meets their perspective state requirements, may vote in Federal elections. For natural-born citizens however, no oath “to protect and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America against enemies foreign and domestic” is required. Natural-born citizens are not tested on their competency of American history, Constitution, Bill of Rights, government, literacy or required to be a “person of good moral character” as those applying for citizenship. An oath “to protect and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America against enemies foreign and domestic” is required for those applying for citizenship, President, Congress, Judicial, Military, National Guard, and federal employees.(Appendix One)

George Washington said, “The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered, perhaps, as deeply, as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.” Founding Father Dr Benjamin Rush stated that, “Freedom can exist only in the society of knowledge. Without learning, men are incapable of knowing their rights.” After the First Great Awakening, and Civil War (Revolutionary War) with Britain, American citizens for the most part were virtuous, pious, and biblically knowledgeable on their responsibilities to God, rights, and role of government. They clearly understood when their God given rights were violated by government, and were willing to stand up to protect those rights, as they did in the war with Britain. The sacred fire of liberty, our republican model of government, and knowledge, of peoples God given rights has failed to be passed on from one generation on to the next generation. Today, due largely to the prevalence of the religion of atheism being taught in the secular public education system, citizens knowledge of the country’s founding documents, structure of government, and biblical basis of citizens rights, government, and law, all has virtually been lost on the past two to three generations of uneducated American citizens. Truths once considered to be self-evident are no longer, and with loss of truth, and knowledge, comes loss of rights, liberty, and freedom, and eventually,

loss of country.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary - ATHEISM: The disbelief of the existence of a God, or Supreme intelligent Being.

Atheism is a ferocious system that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us, to awaken tenderness.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary - LIBERTY: Religious liberty, is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshiping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.

“Let the American youth never forget, that they possess a noble inheritance, brought by the toils, and sufferings, and blood of their ancestors.”

— Joseph Story (1779-1845) Supreme Court Justice & Commentator on the U.S. Constitution

“The philosophy of the school room in one generation” Abraham Lincoln warned, “will be the philosophy of government in the next.” Perhaps no better example of Lincoln's point today is that most American citizens have never read the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, or Bill of Rights. They are inaccurately taught that the Civil War (Revolutionary War) with Great Britain was over taxes, not religious liberty, or Liberty of Conscience. In complaints against the King in the Declaration of Independence, taxes were at the bottom of the list. They are inaccurately taught that the form of government in the United States is a Democracy, not a Republic, even though Democracy, as a form of government was universally detested by the Founding Fathers.

Many today believe “Separation of Church and State” is in the Constitution. They don't understand that Americans had escaped religious persecution, and state sponsored religion in Europe, and the Amendment to the Constitution was to protect church from the power of government. The actual wording of the Bill of Rights, Amendment 1, reads that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”(Appendix Two) Even worse is that most elected officials are not much more knowledgeable about the founding documents, and frame of government, than the average American. And the founding documents, and biblical basis of law, which was the foundation of country's government, and legal system, no longer is taught in most law schools today.(Appendix Three) The sacred fire of liberty, and the future, of our republican model of government is now entrusted to the hands of a typically uneducated, apathetic, and misinformed American citizen, who is ignorant of his God given rights, and ignorant of when his rights are violated by government.

“Posterity: you will never know how much it has cost my generation to preserve your freedom. I hope you will make good use of it. If you do not, I shall repent in Heaven that I ever took have the pains to preserve it.”

— John Quincy Adams, (1767-1848) 6th President of the United States

If our republican model of government given by the Constitution, and Bill of Rights, secures our God given rights, and oath “to protect and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America against enemies foreign and domestic” is required for those applying for citizenship, President, Congress, Judicial, Military, National Guard, and federal employees, should not voters be obligated to take the same oath as well? It would be impossible for the voter, who is executing what

Samuel Adams said, “one of the most solemn trusts in human society for which he is accountable to God and his country,” his duty as a citizen, if he has not read, and does not understand the documents that secure his rights, liberties, and freedoms. Perhaps in addition to a required oath for American citizen’s right to vote, we should include a competency test on American history, Constitution, Bill of Rights, and government, be instituted. Many foreign born applying for United States citizenship, have more knowledge of American history, and government, than many natural-born citizens.(Appendix Four)

Noah Webster’s 1828 Dictionary - VOTER: One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

Noah Webster’s 1828 Dictionary - CITIZEN: The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.

In general sense, a native or permanent resident in a city or country; as the citizens of London or Philadelphia; the citizens of the United States.

In the United States, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate.

If the citizens of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Noah Webster’s 1828 Dictionary - OATH: A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an oath, implies that the person imprecates his vengeance and renounces his favor if the declaration is false, or if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God if he should fail to fulfill it. A false oath is called perjury.

Oath for American Citizens to Vote - Proposed

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that **I will support and defend the Constitution** of the United States **against all enemies, foreign and domestic**. I acknowledge I have read and understand the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights. I will faithfully discharge my duty as citizen to elect men and women who will protect and defend Constitution and laws of the United States. **So help me God.**”

Related Quotes of Interest

“It is every Americans’ right and obligation to read and interpret the Constitution for himself.”

“The elective franchise, if guarded as the ark of our safety, will peaceably dissipate all combinations to subvert a Constitution, dictated by the wisdom, and resting on the will of the people. That will is the foundation of any government, and to protect its free expression should be our first object”

— Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of Independence, 3rd President of the U. S.

“I pray God we may never be addicted to levity and the folly of parade. Pomp and show serve very well to promote of purposes of European and Asiatic grandeur in countries where the mystery of iniquity is carried to the highest pitch, and millions are

tame enough to believe that they are born only to be subservient to the capricious will of a single man or a few! It requires counsel and sound judgment to render our country secure in a flourishing condition. If men of wisdom and knowledge, of moderation and temperance, of patience, fortitude, and perseverance, of sobriety and true republican simplicity of manners, of zeal for the honor of the Supreme Being and the welfare of the Commonwealth, —if men possessed of these and other excellent qualities are chose to fill the seats of government, we may expect that our affairs will rest upon solid and permanent foundation.”

— Samuel Adams (1722–1803) Father of the American Revolution, Patriot and Statesman

“It is fame enough for us to partake in her glory, if we will carry her character onward to its true destiny. But if the system is broken, its fragments must fall alike on all. Not only the cause of American liberty, but the grand cause of liberty throughout the whole earth., depends, in a great measure, on upholding the Constitution and United States of America. If shattered and destroyed, no matter what the cause, the peculiar and cherished idea of United American Liberty will be no more for ever ... the noble ideas of United American Liberty, of our liberty, such as our fathers established it, will be extinguished for ever. ... A common fate awaits us. In the honor of upholding, or in disgrace of undermining the Constitution, we shall all necessarily partake. Let us then stand by the Constitution as it is, and by our country as it is, one, united, and entire; let it be a trust engraven on our hearts, let it be borne on the flag under which we rally, in every exigency, that we are one Country, one Constitution, one Destiny.”

— Daniel Webster (1782-1852) Author, Lawyer and Patriot

“We, the people are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts — not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow men who pervert the Constitution.”

— Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) Sixteenth President of the United States

“Congress must always be the exponent of the political character and culture of the people; and if the next centennial does not find us a great nation, with a great and worthy Congress, it will be because those who represent the enterprise, the culture, and the morality of the nation do not aid in controlling the political forces which are employed to select the men who shall occupy the great places of trust and power.”

— James Garfield (1831-1881) Twentieth president of the United States

The End

Appendix One

Oath for citizenship, President, Congress, Judicial, Military, National Guard, and federal employees

Oath of Citizenship - United States of America

“I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that **I will support and defend the Constitution** and laws of the United States of America **against all enemies, foreign and domestic**; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the

same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; **so help me God.**”¹

In acknowledgement whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

Oath of the office of President of the United States

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, **preserve, protect and defend the Constitution** of the United States. **So help me God.**”

Oath of office for members of Congress

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that **I will support and defend the Constitution** of the United States **against all enemies, foreign and domestic**; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: **So help me God.**”

Oath of office for Supreme Court Justices

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as [TITLE] under **the Constitution** and laws of the United States. **So help me God.**”²

Oath of Office for all Federal Employees

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that **I will support and defend the Constitution** of the United States **against all enemies, foreign and domestic**; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. **So help me God.**”³

Oath of Armed Forces, except the National Guard

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will **support and defend the Constitution** of the United States **against all enemies, foreign and domestic**; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code

of Military Justice. **So help me God.**”

Oath of the National Guard (Army or Air)

“I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will **support and defend the Constitution** of the United States and the State of (STATE NAME) against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of (STATE NAME) and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to law and regulations. **So help me God.**”⁴

Appendix Two

Five Freedoms protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

1. Freedom of Religion
2. Freedom of Speech
3. Freedom of Association
4. Freedom of Association
5. Freedom of the Press

Noah Webster’s 1828 Dictionary - RELIGION: Religion, in its most comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man’s obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man’s accountableness to God; and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. It therefore comprehends theology, as a system of doctrines or principles, as well as practical piety; for the practice of moral duties without a belief in a divine lawgiver [God of Israel, Old and New Testament] and without reference to his will or commands, is not religion.

Appendix Three

Brief examples of the biblical basis of law, government, and Liberty of Conscience.

Background: Thinking on English Liberty, given by the Magna Carta (1215) changed over the years, due to religious persecution, and state sponsored religion in Europe, into a struggle for religious liberties. Many prominent men, and theological thinkers of the day, added their reasoned arguments, which would become the biblical basis on law, liberty and role of government. Depending on King, and ruling party at the time, expressing ones thoughts, options, even a well reasoned argument was often a dangerous thing to do. This body of theological thinking over the years found fertile ground in North America, and eventually, became American Liberty, and basis for the Republic; argued by some to be the closest form of government to the early Republic of Israel. [“Choose wise, understanding, and experienced men, according to your tribes, and I will appoint them as your heads.” Deuteronomy 1:13 RSV] Men like Thomas Hooker (1586-1647) a Puritan, Roger Williams (1603-1683) from Rhode Island to William Penn (1644-1718) from Pennsylvania, and John Wise (1652-1725), minister from Massachusetts, all added their important views. During the First Great Awakening [1730-1770], ministers,

and preachers, would drive people in droves to repent of their sins, and back to the word of God. Tens of thousands would make public admission of their faith. These ministers, and preachers helped frame the debate on the biblical basis of law, and role of government. They also fanned the flames of passion for God and country. The result produced a spirit among American citizens, that British statesman Edmund Burke (1729-1797) said was a “love of Freedom” and “fierce spirit of Liberty.” The Founding Fathers were equally affected by the ministers, and preachers, of First Great Awakening. On the legal side, their thinking on the biblical basis of law, government, and Liberty of Conscience, was heavily influenced by two men, John Locke, and Sir William Blackstone.

John Locke (1632-1704) a British philosopher, Oxford academic, and medical researcher, wrote a book called the, *Two Treatises of Government*. His writings on government influenced the thinking of men like Thomas Jefferson in his writings of the Declaration of Independence. Lock’s writings also influenced the thinking of men like James Madison, John Mason, Alexander Hamilton, and other Founding Fathers. A good essay on John Locke can be found on the John Locke Foundation of North Carolina’s web site, <http://www.johnlocke.org/about/legacy.html>

Sir William Blackstone (1723-1789) was an English philosopher, and legal scholar, who wrote extensively on the biblical basis [Judeo-Christian, Old and New Testament] of law, and government. His major works were four books called, *Blackstone’s Commentaries on the Laws of England*. They were basic reference, and text book, for most pre and post-Revolutionary War questions on law. The books were the source of Common used by Law, used by US courts, and US Supreme Court for years. Below are a few quotes by Sir William Blackstone:

“No enactment of man can be considered law unless it conforms to the law of God”

“Blasphemy against the Almighty is denying his being or providence, or uttering contumelious reproaches on our Savior Christ. It is punished, at common law by fine and imprisonment, for Christianity is part of the laws of the land.”

“This law of nature, being co-eval with mankind and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe, in all countries, and at all times: no human laws are in validity, if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force, and all their authority, mediately or immediately, from this original.”

“Upon these two foundations, the law of nature and the law of revelation, depend all human laws; that is to say, no human laws should be suffered [permitted] to contradict these.”

Below are a few quotes on the biblical basis of law, government, and Liberty of Conscience.

“A [the] law established by the Creator, which has existed from the beginning, extends over the whole globe, is everywhere and at all times binding upon mankind. . . .I hold that all laws and compacts imposing any such conditions [slavery] upon any human being absolutely void, because contrary to the law of nature, which is the law of God by which he makes his way known to man and is paramount to all human control.”

— Rufus King (1755-1827) Signer of the Constitution of the United States, framer of the Bill of Rights, politician, and diplomat.

“In the supposed state of nature, all men are equally bound by the laws of nature, or to speak more properly, the laws of the Creator:—They are imprinted by the finger of God on the heart of man. Thou shall do no injury to thy neighbor, is the voice of nature and reason, and it is confirmed by written revelation.”

— Samuel Adams (1722–1803) Father of the American Revolution, Patriot and Statesman

“Far from being rivals or enemies, religion and law are twin sisters, friends, and mutual assistants. Indeed, these two sciences run into each other. The divine law, as discovered by reason and the moral sense, forms an essential part of both.”

— James Wilson (1742-1798) Founding Father, assisted in drafting the Constitution, Supreme Court Justice.

“The law . . . dictated by God Himself is, of course, superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe, in all countries, and at all times. No human laws are of any validity if contrary to this.”

— Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804) Lawyer, Secretary of the Treasury & Secretary of State

“[The] law of nature” is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept. . . . [These] have been established by the Creator, and are, with a peculiar felicity of expression, denominated in Scripture, “ordinances of heaven.”

— Noah Webster (1758-1843) Father of the Dictionary & American Patriot

“The laws of nature are the laws of God; whose authority can be superseded by no power on earth. ... All human Constitutions which contradict his laws we are in conscience bond to disobey.”

— George Mason (1725-1792) Founding Father & Author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights

“By Liberty of Conscience, we understand not only a mere Liberty of the Mind, in believing or disbelieving this or that principle or doctrine; but ‘the exercise of ourselves in a visible way of worship, upon our believing it to be indispensably required at our hands, that if we neglect it for fear of favor of any mortal man, we sin and incur divine wrath.’”

— William Penn (1644-1718) Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania

“Our liberty depends on our education, our laws, and habits, to which even prejudices yield; it is founded on morals and religion, whose authority reigns in the heart; and on the influence all these produce on public opinion, before that opinion governs rulers.”

— Fisher Ames (1758-1808) Founding Father and framer of the First Amendment to the Constitution

One of the best descriptions of the divine basis of law, and types of law can be found in the writings, and lectures, of Founding Father James Wilson (1742-1798). A native of Scotland, Wilson emigrated to America, and learned law, under Philadelphia lawyer John Dickinson. Wilson signed of the Declaration of Independence, assisted in drafting the Constitution at the Constitution Convention, He was appointed by George Washington to the Supreme Court. Below is an excerpt from one of his lectures on law:

“Of law there are different kinds. All, however, may be arranged in two different classes. 1. Divine. 2. Human laws. The descriptive epithets employed denote, that the former have God, the latter, man, for their author.

I. That law, the book of which we be neither able nor worthy to open. Of this law, the author and observer is God. He is a law to himself, as well as to all created things. This law we may name the “law eternal.”

II. That law, which made for angels and the spirits of the just made perfect. This may be called the “law celestial.” This law, and the glorious state for which it is adapted, we see, at present, but darkly and as through a glass: but hereafter we shall see even as we are seen; and shall know even as we are known. For the wisdom and the goodness of the adorable Author and Preserver of the universe, we are justified in concluding, that the celestial and perfect state is governed, as all other things are, by his established laws. What those laws are, it is not yet given to us to know; but on one truth we may rely with sure and certain confidence—those laws are wise and good. For another truth we have infallible authority—those laws are strictly obeyed: “In heaven his will is done.”

III. That law, by which the irrational and inanimate parts of the creation are governed. The great Creator of all things has established general and fixed rules, according to which all the phenomena of the material universe are produced and regulated. These rules are usually denominated laws of nature. The science, which has those laws for its object, is distinguished by the name of natural philosophy. It is sometimes called, the philosophy of body. Of this science, there are numerous branches.

IV. That law, which God has made for man in his present state; that law, which is communicated to us by reason and conscience, the divine monitors within us, and by the sacred oracles, the divine monitors without us. This law has undergone several subdivision, and has been known by distinct appellations, according to the different ways in which it has been promulgated, and the different objects which it respects.

As promulgated by reason and moral sense, it has been called natural; as promulgated by the holy scriptures, it has been called revealed law.

As addressed to men, it has been denominated the law of nature; as addressed to political societies, it has been denominated the law of nations.

But it should always be remembered, that this law, natural or revealed, made for men or for nations, flows from the same divine source: it is the law of God.

Nature, or, so to speak more properly, the Author of nature, has done much for us; but it is his gracious appointment and will, that we should also do much for ourselves. What we do, indeed, must be founded on what he has done; and the deficiencies of our laws must be supplied by the perfections of his. Human law must rest its authority, upon the authority of that law, which is divine.”

Of that law, the following are maxims—that no injury be done—that a lawful engagement, voluntarily made, should be faithfully fulfilled. We now see the deep and the solid foundation of human law.

It is of two species. 1. That which is political society makes for it self. This is municipal law. 2. That which two or more political societies make for themselves. This is the voluntary law of nations.

In all these species of law—the eternal—the law celestial—the natural—the divine law, as it respects men and nations—the human law, as it also respects men and nations—man is deeply and intimately concerned. Of all these species of law, therefore, the knowledge must be most important to man.

Those parts of natural philosophy, which more immediately relate to the human body, are appropriated to the profession of physick.

The law eternal, the celestial, and the law divine, as they are disclosed by that revelation, which has brought life and immortality to light, are more peculiar objects of the profession of divinity.

The law of nature, the law of nations, and the municipal law form the objects of the profession of law.

From this short, but plain and, I hope, just statement of things, we perceive a principle of connexion all the learned professions; but especially between the last mentioned. Far from being rivals or enemies, religion and law are twin sisters, friends, and mutual assistants. Indeed, these two sciences run into each other. The divine law, as discovered by reason and the moral sense, forms an essential part of both.”

From this statement of things, we also perceive how important and dignified the profession of is, when traced to its sources, and viewed in its just extent.”⁵

Appendix Four

A Typical 100 Question Citizenship Test

1. What are the colors of our flag?
2. How many stars are there in our flag?
3. What color are the stars on our flag?
4. What do the stars on the flag mean?
5. How many stripes are there in the flag?
6. What color are the stripes?
7. What do the stripes on the flag mean?
8. How many states are there in the Union?
9. What is the 4th of July?
10. What is the date of Independence Day?
11. Independence from whom?
12. What country did we fight during the Revolutionary War?
13. Who was the first President of the United States?
14. Who is the President of the United States today?
15. Who is the Vice-President of the United States today?
16. Who elects the President of the United States?
17. Who becomes the President of the United States if the President should die?
18. For how long do we elect the President?
19. What is the Constitution?
20. Can the Constitution be changed?
21. What do we call a change to the Constitution?
22. How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution?
23. How many branches are there in our government?
24. What are the three branches of our government?
25. What is the legislative branch of our government?
26. Who makes the laws in the United States?

27. What is Congress?
28. What are the duties of Congress?
29. Who elects Congress?
30. How many senators are there in Congress?
31. Can you name the two senators from your state?
32. For how long do we elect each senator?
33. How many representatives are there in Congress?
34. For how long do we elect the representatives?
35. What is the executive branch of our government?
36. What is the judiciary branch of our government?
37. What are the duties of the Supreme Court?
38. What is the supreme law of the United States?
39. What is the Bill of Rights?
40. What is the capital of your state?
41. Who is the current governor of your state?
42. Who becomes President of the United States if the President and the Vice-President should die?
43. Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
44. Can you name the 13 original states?
45. Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death."?
46. Which countries were our enemies during World War II?
47. What are the 49th and 50th states of the Union?
48. How many terms can a President serve?
49. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?
50. Who presides over your local government?
51. According to the Constitution, a person must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible to become President. Name one of these requirements.
52. Why are there 100 Senators in the Senate?
53. Who selects the Supreme Court justices?
54. How many Supreme Court justices are there?
55. Why did the Pilgrims come to America?
56. What is the head executive of a state government called?
57. What is the head executive of a city government called?
58. What holiday was celebrated for the first time by American colonists?
59. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?
60. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
61. What is the basic belief of the Declaration of Independence?
62. What is the national anthem of the United States?
63. Who wrote the Star-Spangled Banner?
64. Where does freedom of speech come from?
65. What is the minimum voting age in the United States?
66. Who signs bills into law?
67. What is the highest court in the United States?
68. Who was President during the Civil War?
69. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
70. What special group advises the President?
71. Which President is called the "Father of our country?"
72. What Immigration and Naturalization Service form is used to apply to become a naturalized citizen?

73. Who helped the Pilgrims in America?
74. What is the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America?
75. What were the 13 original states of the U.S. called?
76. Name 3 rights or freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.
77. Who has the power to declare war?
78. What kind of government does the United States have?
79. Which President freed the slaves?
80. In what year was the Constitution written?
81. What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called?
82. Name one purpose of the United Nations.
83. Where does Congress meet?
84. Whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
85. What is the introduction to the Constitution called?
86. Name one benefit to being a citizen of the United States?
87. What is the most important right granted to U.S. citizens?
88. What is the United States Capitol?
89. What is the White House?
90. Where is the White House located?
91. What is the name of the President's official home?
92. Name one right guaranteed by the first amendment.
93. Who is the Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?
94. Which President was the first Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?
95. In what month do we vote for President?
96. In what month is the new President inaugurated?
97. How many times may a Senator be re-elected?
98. How many times may a Congressman be re-elected?
99. What are the 2 major political parties in the U.S. today?
100. How many states are there in the United States?⁶

Endnotes:

1. Ben's Guide to U.S. Government, The Oath of Citizenship, <http://bensguide.gpo.gov/9-12/citizenship/oath.html>
 2. Ben's Guide to U.S. Government, The Oath of Office, <http://bensguide.gpo.gov/3-5/symbols/oaths.html>
 3. The Conservative Caucus Documents of Freedom Collection, Oath of Office, <http://www.conservativeusa.org/oathsofoffice.htm>
 4. Oath of Enlistment, <http://usmilitary.about.com>
 5. Wilson, James, The Works of the Honourable James Wilson, Page 103-106, Lorenzo Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1804.
 6. Douglas County, Nevada, A Typical 100 Question Citizenship Test, <http://cltr.co.douglas.nv.us/Elections/100QuestionTest.htm>
- Photo, courtesy of the Library of Congress, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov>

When a people lose their history they lose a part of who they are.
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