

The  
Nelson-Atkins  
Museum  
of Art



**US NATURALIZATION TEST STUDY GUIDE  
USING THE COLLECTIONS OF  
THE NELSON-ATKINS MUSEUM OF ART**

# DIRECTOR'S FORWARD



**This study guide** invites you to experience the collection of The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art as you prepare for U.S. citizenship. We hope that by developing connections to objects in the Museum's collection, you will find another avenue to explore the history and culture of the United States.

In creating this resource, we strive to further our mission of the power of art engaging with the spirit of community in Kansas City and beyond. The study guide has emerged from years of collaboration between our team of educators and curators. Together they have experimented with our collection of American art to develop a supplementary curriculum for citizenship preparation. These efforts also motivated the museum to host annual naturalization ceremonies for the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

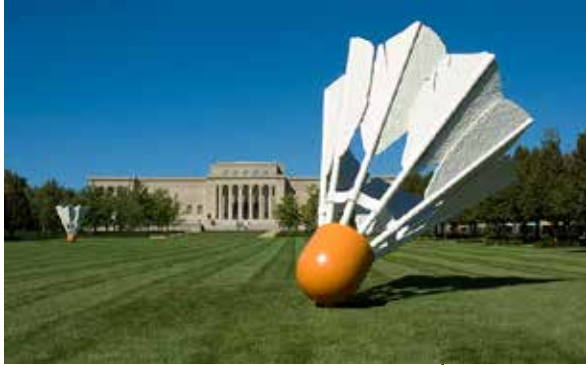
We look forward to welcoming you to The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, and hope you will take advantage of the museum as a place to prepare for your test and spend time as new citizens.

**Julián Zugazagoitia**

*Menefee D. and Mary Louise Blackwell Director & CEO*

The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art

# INTRODUCTION



The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art developed this study guide to support you in your preparation for U.S. citizenship. This is not a comprehensive resource, but instead a guide supplementing the resources provided by USCIS. The guide uses our collection to facilitate your continued exploration of American history and civics. Teachers and volunteers can also use it as an additional resource to supplement their curricula for citizenship preparation classes.

In each section of this study guide, you will find information required for the USCIS Naturalization Test. American history, civics, and vocabulary are reviewed through engagement with art objects from the Nelson-Atkins collection. At the end of each section, we ask you to look at the works of art more closely in order to explore topics further, share your ideas, and make personal connections to the material.

We wish you all the best in your preparation for U.S. citizenship!

**Christine Boutros**

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## The Line of Presidential Succession

If the president can no longer serve, the vice president becomes president. This happened in 1963, when President John F. Kennedy, the 35th president of the United States, was shot and killed. President Kennedy had only been in office for two years of his four-year term. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded Kennedy as the 36th president of the United States after Kennedy died in the hospital.



### NOTES

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In the image above, President Johnson is taking the oath of office aboard the airplane Air Force One just two hours after President Kennedy was killed. Standing next to President Johnson is President Kennedy's widow, Jackie Kennedy.

The current vice president of the United States is Michael R. Pence.

If both the president and the vice president are unable to serve as president, the Speaker of the House of Representatives becomes president. The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution defines the presidential line of succession.

The current Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States is Nancy Pelosi.

















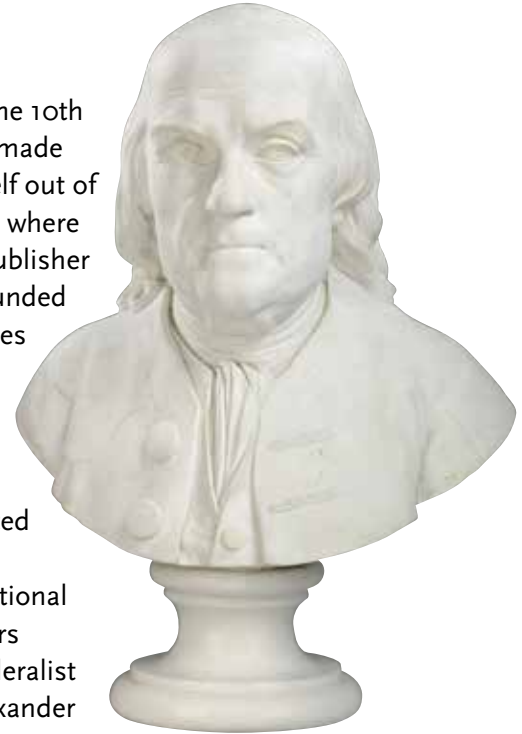


## ANSWERS

59. American Indians  
Native Americans
87. Cherokee Navajo  
Sioux Chippewa  
Pueblo Choctaw  
Creek Iroquois  
Cheyenne Seminole  
Mohegan Shawnee  
Lakota Arapak  
Huron Onida  
Crow Teton  
Inuit Hopi
58. freedom  
Colonial America  
political liberty  
religious freedom  
economic opportunity  
practice their religion  
escape persecution
64. New Hampshire  
Massachusetts Rhode Island  
Connecticut New Jersey  
Delaware Pennsylvania  
Virginia Maryland  
South Carolina North Carolina  
Georgia
- The Revolutionary War  
61. because of high taxes (taxation  
without representation)  
because the British army stayed in  
their houses (boarding, quartering)  
because they didn't have self-  
government  
63. July 4, 1776  
62. (Thomas) Jefferson  
8. announced our independence  
(from Great Britain)  
declared our independence  
(from Great Britain)  
(from Great Britain)  
said that the United States is free  
liberty  
pursuit of happiness

## Benjamin Franklin and the Constitution

Benjamin Franklin, born in 1706, was the 10th son born into a poor family; his father made soap and candles. Franklin lifted himself out of poverty by starting a printing business, where he first found fame as the writer and publisher of *Poor Richard's Almanack*. He also founded the first free libraries in the United States in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Continental Congress appointed him the first Postmaster General in 1775. During the Revolutionary War, Franklin became a famous diplomat as the United States' ambassador to France. Franklin was the oldest member at the Constitutional Convention, where the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution in 1787. The Federalist Papers, written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution.



## USCIS Civics Review Questions

### American Indians

59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
87. Name *one* American Indian tribe in the United States.  
[USCIS Officers will be supplied with a list of federally recognized American Indian tribes.]

### Colonial America

58. What is *one* reason colonists came to America?
64. There were 13 original states. Name *three*.

### The Revolutionary War

61. Why did the colonists fight the British?
63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
9. What are *two* rights in the Declaration of Independence?

### Benjamin Franklin

## ANSWERS

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68. *Benjamin Franklin*  
U.S. diplomat  
oldest member of the Constitutional  
Convention  
first Postmaster General of the  
United States  
writer of *Poor Richard's Almanack*  
started the first free libraries  
65. The Constitution was written.  
The Founding Fathers wrote the  
Constitution.  
66. 1787  
67. (James) Madison  
(Alexander) Hamilton  
(John) Jay  
Publius

68. What is *one* thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?  
65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?  
66. When was the Constitution written?  
67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution.  
Name *one* of the writers.

## USCIS Key English Vocabulary

American Indian  
citizen  
George Washington  
Independence Day  
John Adams  
July  
right  
state/states























## NOTES

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## Freedom of Religion

The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art's collection celebrates freedom of religion. The many religious works of art throughout the museum remind us that in the United States, you have the freedom to practice any religion as well as the freedom to not practice a religion.

The European galleries as seen in the image on the left include architectural fragments belonging to a French cloister that was part of a Christian monastery. The center image from the East Asian gallery shows portions of a Chinese Buddhist temple with the sculpted Bodhisattva Guanyin, or the enlightened being of compassion and mercy. The South Asian gallery on the right includes a ceiling and doors of a Hindu temple.



## ANSWERS

- The Constitution*
1. The Constitution
  2. sets up the government
  3. defines the government
  4. protects basic rights of Americans
  5. We the People
  6. a change (to the Constitution)
  7. an addition (to the Constitution)
  8. The Bill of Rights
  9. speech
  10. religion
  11. assembly
  12. press
  13. petition the government
  14. twenty-seven (27)

## USCIS Civics Review Questions

### *The Constitution*

1. What is the supreme law of the land?
2. What does the Constitution do?
3. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
4. What is an amendment?
5. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
6. What is *one* right or freedom from the First Amendment?
7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?

## ANSWERS

- The Constitution*
41. to print money  
to declare war  
to create an army  
to make treaties
42. provide schooling and education  
provide protection (police)  
provide safety (fire departments)  
give a driver's license  
approve zoning and land use
- Voting Amendments*
48. 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).  
49. serve on a jury  
vote in a federal election  
vote in a federal election  
50. vote in a federal election  
run for federal office  
54. eighteen (18) and older  
vote  
55. 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  
call senators and representatives  
publicly support or oppose an issue or policy  
run for office  
write to a newspaper
- The Civil Rights Movement*
84. Civil Rights (movement)  
fought for civil rights  
worked for equality for all  
Americans
- Freedom of Religion*
10. You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.

41. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is *one* power of the federal government?
42. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is *one* power of the states?

### Voting Amendments

48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe *one* of them.
49. What is *one* responsibility that is only for United States citizens?
50. Name *one* right only for United States citizens.
54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?
55. What are *two* ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?

### The Civil Rights Movement

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr., do?

### Freedom of Religion

10. What is freedom of religion?

## USCIS Key English Vocabulary

### Bill of Rights

- citizen  
freedom of speech  
state/states  
vote





A timeline of the 1960s decade runs across the center of the painting. Below are events that occurred during the 1960s civil rights movement.

1960

John F. Kennedy is elected President of the United States.

1961

Congress of Racial Equality organizes Freedom Rides to the South to test new interstate Commerce Commission regulations and court orders barring segregation in interstate transportation. Riders are beaten by mobs in several places.

1962

First African American student James Meredith admitted to the University of Mississippi. Riots erupt on the campus of the University of Mississippi in Oxford where locals, students, and committed segregationists gather to protest Meredith's enrollment.

1963

Approximately 250,000 people participate in the March on Washington (also known as the March for Jobs and Freedom), where Martin Luther King Jr., makes his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

President John F. Kennedy is assassinated.

1964

The 24th Amendment, ending the poll tax, is ratified and becomes part of the Constitution.

Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination of all kinds based on race, color, religion, or national origin. The law also provides the federal government with the powers to enforce desegregation.

1965

To protest local resistance to black voter registration in Dallas County, Alabama, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) organizes a mass march from Selma to Montgomery on March 7, 1965.

Amendment to Voting Right Act passes into law stopping literacy tests and other barriers to voting.

Malcolm X is assassinated.

1966

James Meredith, who had integrated the University of Mississippi in 1962, begins the March Against Fear, an attempt to walk from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi, to promote black voter registration and defy entrenched racism.

1967

Thurgood Marshall becomes the first African American justice on the Supreme Court

Race riots break out in Detroit.

Loving v. Virginia: a landmark civil rights decision by the United States Supreme Court, invalidates laws prohibiting interracial marriage.

1968

Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated.

Robert Kennedy is assassinated.

President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968 prohibiting renters or sellers of property from discriminating against people of color.









## ANSWERS

83. Communism  
81. Japan, Germany, and Italy  
80. (Franklin) Roosevelt  
79. (Woodrow) Wilson  
(Persian) Gulf War  
Vietnam War  
Korean War  
World War II  
78. World War I  
*Twentieth-Century History*

## USCIS Civics Review Questions

### *Twentieth-Century History*

78. Name *one* war fought by the United States in the 1900s.  
79. Who was president during World War I?  
80. Who was president during the Great Depression and World War II?  
81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?  
83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?

## USCIS Key English Vocabulary

September

United States

President

## Look More Closely



This painting, *Himmel*, was painted by American artist Marsden Hartley. He was living in Germany at the beginning of World War I, before the United States entered the war. Hartley returned to the United States in December of 1915.

What is going on in this painting?

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*Himmel* is a German word for the word heaven or sky. There is another German word in the painting, *Hölle*, meaning hell. What do you think the artist is trying to say about war by having both words, heaven and hell, in this painting?

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Look carefully at the painting on the left, *Tracer*, by the artist Robert Rauschenberg, and you will see it is made up of many images. Some of these images are pulled from things that are a part of everyday life—photographs, newspapers, and magazines.

*Activity*

Rauschenberg is an artist who addressed social and political concerns in his work, and he was against the Vietnam War. He used silkscreen images in this painting to refer to the Vietnam War and America.

*Match the images with the words.*

*Bald Eagle*



**Beauty**

*Helicopters*



**Communism**

*Venus*



**Vietnam War**

*Caged Birds*




**America**

**ANSWERS**

**Communism** =  *Caged Birds*

**Beauty** =  *Venus*

**Vietnam War** =  *Helicopters*

**America** =  *Bald Eagle*

*Answers upside down at left.*







## ANSWERS

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- Rivers*
88. Missouri
- Oceans*
89. Pacific (Ocean)
90. Atlantic (Ocean)
- Territories and States*
91. Puerto Rico
92. U.S. Virgin Islands
- American Samoa
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Guam
92. Maine
- New Hampshire
- Vermont
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Ohio
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- North Dakota
- Montana
- Idaho
- Washington
- Alaska
93. California
- Arizona
- New Mexico
- Texas
- Capital*
94. Washington, D.C.
- National Monuments*
95. New York (Harbor)
- Liberty Island
- [Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]

## USCIS Civics Review Questions

### *Rivers*

88. Name *one* of the two longest rivers in the United States.

### *Oceans*

89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?

90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?

### *Territories and States*

91. Name *one* U.S. territory.

92. Name *one* state that borders Canada.

93. Name *one* state that borders Mexico.

### *Capital*

94. What is the capital of the United States?

### *National Monuments*

95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

## USCIS Key English Vocabulary

Alaska

America

California

Canada

capital

fifty (50)

largest

Mexico

New York City

north

states

United States

Washington

Washington, D.C.









## ANSWERS

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52. The United States  
*The Flag*
96. because there were 13 original colonies
97. because there is one star for each state
98. "The Star-Spangled Banner" because there are 50 states

## USCIS Civics Review Questions

### *The Flag*

52. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?
96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?
98. What is the name of the national anthem?

## USCIS Key English Vocabulary

American flag

blue

fifty (50)

red

white

Flag Day



# IMAGE CREDITS

## Chapter 1 The American Presidency



Jean-Baptiste Dubuc, French (1743–1819). *Mantel Clock*, 1806–1817. Copper alloy with gilding and silvering, 19 x 14 1/2 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33–109.



Associated Press, American (New York, New York), founded 1846. *Johnson Becomes President*, 1963. Transmission facsimile print, 8 1/4 x 11 1/4 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.2521.



Gilbert Stuart, American (1755–1828). *George Washington (Lansdowne Portrait)*, 1796. Oil on canvas, 97 1/2 x 62 1/2 inches. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; acquired as a gift to the nation through the generosity of the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation, NPG.2001.13.



*Pictographic Dress*, Lakota (Teton Sioux), North or South Dakota, ca. 1885. Muslin, graphite and pigment, 52 x 53 inches. Lent by Conception Abbey.



*First Phase Chief Blanket*, Navajo, Arizona, or New Mexico, ca. 1850. Handspun wool and indigo dye, 51 x 69 3/4 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33-1430.



Roxanne Swentzell (born 1962), Santa Clara, New Mexico. *Kosha Appreciating Anything*, 1997. Clay and pigment, 16 x 13 x 17 inches. Purchase: the Donald D. Jones Fund for American Indian Art, 2003.22.



*Shoulder Bag*, Seminole, Florida ca. 1830. Wool cloth, glass beads, silk ribbon and wool yarn, 29 1/2 x 12 3/4 inches. Gift of Joanne and Lee Lyon, 2012.27.5.

## Chapter 2 From Colonization to a New Nation



Allan Houser, Chiricahua Apache (1914–1994). *Sculpture (untitled)*, 1987. Carrara Marble, 24 1/2 x 15 x 14 inches. Gift of Robert Blommer, 2014.39.28.



*Eagle Feather Headdress*, Northern Cheyenne, Montana, ca. 1875. Eagle, hawk, owl and raven feathers, rawhide, native leather, wool and cotton cloth, glass beads, ermine skin, silk ribbon and horsehair, 70 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 31-125/38.



*Parfleche Case*, Crow, Montana ca. 1865. Rawhide, pigment and wool cloth, 11 1/2 x 22 x 3 3/8 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust (by exchange), 2009.45.



*Katsina Sash*, Hopi, ca. 1875. Handspun cotton, wool yarn and cloth, 8 1/2 x 82 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33-1257.



Newell Convers Wyeth, American (1882–1945). *Illustration for "Drums,"* ca. 1928. Oil on canvas, 26 1/2 x 40 1/8 inches. Gift of Sarah and Landon Rowland, 2006.6.



John Singleton Copley, American (1738–1815). *John Barrett*, ca. 1758. Oil on canvas, 49 7/8 x 40 inches. Gift of the Enid and Crosby Kemper Foundation, F76-52.



John Singleton Copley, American (1738–1815). *Mrs. John Barrett*, ca. 1758. Oil on canvas, 49 7/8 x 39 7/8 inches. Gift of the Enid and Crosby Kemper Foundation, F77-1.



Asher B. Durand, American (1796–1886). *The Declaration of Independence*. Engraving on paper. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 4698.



Sèvres Royal Manufactory, manufacturer, French (1738–1756). Josse François Leriche, modeler, French (1738–1812). *Portrait Bust of Benjamin Franklin*, 1780–1785. Porcelain, biscuit, 11 3/8 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33-51.

## Chapter 3 The Civil War



Myron H. Kimball, American (active 1860s). *Wilson Chinn, a Branded Slave from Louisiana*, 1863. Albumen carte-de-visite, 3 1/2 x 2 1/8 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.256.



Mathew B. Brady, American (1823–1896). *Abraham Lincoln*, 1863. Albumen carte-de-visite, 3 3/8 x 2 1/16 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.271.



Edward Hopper, American (1882–1967). *Light Battery at Gettysburg*, 1940. Oil on canvas, 18 1/8 x 27 5/16 inches. Gift of the Friends of Art, 47-95.



Charles Moore, American (1931–2010). *Birmingham Riots*, 1963. Civil Rights, 1962–1964. Gelatin silver print, 10 1/2 x 13 1/4 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2005.27.4291.



Kerry James Marshall, American (born 1955). *Memento #5*, 2003. Acrylic and glitter on paper adhered to unstretched canvas banner, 108 x 156 inches. Purchase: acquired through the generosity of the William T. Kemper Foundation—Commerce Bank, Trustee, 2003.24.



*Cloister*, French, 14th century. Stone. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 41-31.



View of the Chinese Temple Gallery featuring *Guanyin of the Southern Sea*, *The Assembly of Tejaprabha*, and two *Head of a Luohan* sculptures.



*Coffered Ceiling and Sculptured Frieze from the Porch of a Hindu Temple and Columns from a Temple Cart*, Indian, Nayaka Period (1565–1739). Teak and Mahwa wood, carved, 25 feet x 16 feet. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33-297.

## Chapter 4 The Constitution



Jacob Lawrence, American (1917–2000). *School Room*, 1943. Gouache on paper, 14 1/4 x 21 1/4 inches. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. Humbert Tinsman Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. James E. C. Tinsman in memory of C. Humbert and Julia Tinsman. 2002.12.6.



George Caleb Bingham, American (1811–1879). *Canvassing for a Vote*, 1852. Oil on canvas, 25 1/4 x 30 1/2 inches. The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, Missouri. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 54-9.



Jacob Lawrence, American (1917–2000). *The 1920's...The Migrants Cast Their Ballots*, 1974. Kent Bicentennial Portfolio: Spirit of Independence. Color Serigraph, 50/125, 32 x 24 7/8 inches. Gift of Lorillard, F76-26/8.



Danny Lyon, American (born 1942). *John Lewis at the Cairo demonstration*. Basis for SNCC poster, "Come let us build a new world together"; Cairo, Illinois, 1962. Civil Rights, 1962–1964. Gelatin silver print (printed 2002–2008), 8 3/4 x 13 1/16 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2011.12.3.



## Chapter 5 Twentieth-Century History



Mole & Thomas, American. *21,000 Officers and Men, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio*, 1918. Gelatin silver print, 13 x 10 1/4 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.1980.



Dorothea Lange, American (1895–1965). *Grandfather & grandson, Japanese relocation camp, Manzanar, California*, 1942. Gelatin silver print, 10 3/8 x 13 3/16 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc. 2005.27.4198.



W. Eugene Smith, American (1918–1978). *U.S. Marines blasting out a cave on Hill 382 during the Battle of Iwo Jima*, 1945. Gelatin silver print (printed ca. 1955), 10 9/16 x 13 9/16 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2017.61.31.



W. Eugene Smith, American (1918–1978). *Wounded, Dying Infant Found by American Soldier in Saipan Mountains*, 1944. Gelatin silver print (printed 1977), 12 7/8 x 9 7/8 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2014.31.44.



Dorothea Lange, American (1895–1965). *Migrant Mother, Nipomo, California*, March 1936. Gelatin silver print (printed ca. 1960), 13 5/16 x 10 3/8 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.305.



Tosh Matsumoto, American (1920–2010). *Untitled (Boy in Doorway of Camp Housing)*, ca. 1942. Gelatin silver print, 13 1/2 x 10 3/8 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.1815



Larry Burrows, English (1926–1971). *Ammunition airlift during the relief of Khe Sanh*, 1968. Dye transfer print, 17 5/8 x 26 7/8 inches. Gift of the Hall Family Foundation, 2014.31.5.



Larry Burrows, English (1926–1971). *Reaching Out, First-Aid Center During Operation Prairie*, 1966. Dye transfer print (printed 1993), 15 1/2 x 23 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc., 2005.27.4088.



Marsden Hartley, American (1877–1943). *Himmel*, ca. 1914–1915. Oil on canvas with artist-painted wood frame, 49 9/16 x 49 9/16 inches. Gift of the Friends of Art, 56–118.



Robert Rauschenberg, American (1925–2008). *Tracer*, 1963. Oil and silkscreen on canvas, 84 1/8 x 60 inches. Purchase: Nelson Gallery Foundation, F84–70.

## Chapter 6 American Geography



George Caleb Bingham, American (1811–1879). *Fishing on the Mississippi*, 1851. Oil on canvas, 28 3/4 x 36 inches. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 33–4/4.



Maya Lin, American (born 1959). *Silver Missouri*, 2013. Recycled silver, 103 1/2 x 180 1/2 x 2 inches. Purchase: acquired through the generosity of the William T. Kemper Foundation—Commerce Bank, Trustee. 2013.35.A-D.



Unknown. *Statue of Liberty*, 1956. Gelatin silver print, 3 x 3 inches. Gift of Peter J. Cohen, 2015.9.30

## Chapter 7 American Culture



Mayhart Studios of Chicago, American. *A Living Flag*, 1917. Gelatin silver print, 13 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches. Gift of Hallmark Cards, Inc. 2005.27.2788



Larry Rivers, American (1923–2002). *Berdie with the American Flag*, 1955. Oil on canvas, 20 x 25 7/8 inches. Gift of William Inge, 57-120.



# RESOURCES

**Below is a list** of additional resources and suggested places to visit.

## USEFUL WEBSITES AND RESOURCES

*US Citizenship and Immigration Services*  
[www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov)

*National Archives*  
[www.archives.gov/founding-docs](http://www.archives.gov/founding-docs)

*Liberty! The American Revolution*  
[www.pbs.org/ktca/liberty](http://www.pbs.org/ktca/liberty)

*I Have a Dream speech*  
[www.npr.org/2010/01/18/122701268/i-have-a-dream-speech-in-its-entirety](http://www.npr.org/2010/01/18/122701268/i-have-a-dream-speech-in-its-entirety)

## PLACES TO VISIT IN THE UNITED STATES

*George Washington's Mount Vernon*  
[www.mountvernon.org](http://www.mountvernon.org)

*Smithsonian National Museum of African American History & Culture*  
[nmaahc.si.edu](http://nmaahc.si.edu)

*The National Civil Rights Museum at the Lorraine Motel*  
[www.civilrightsmuseum.org](http://www.civilrightsmuseum.org)

*The National World War I Museum*  
[www.theworldwar.org](http://www.theworldwar.org)

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