

Engage with Civic Spirit



VOICES to VOTES

# Let's Affirm Our Civic Engagement

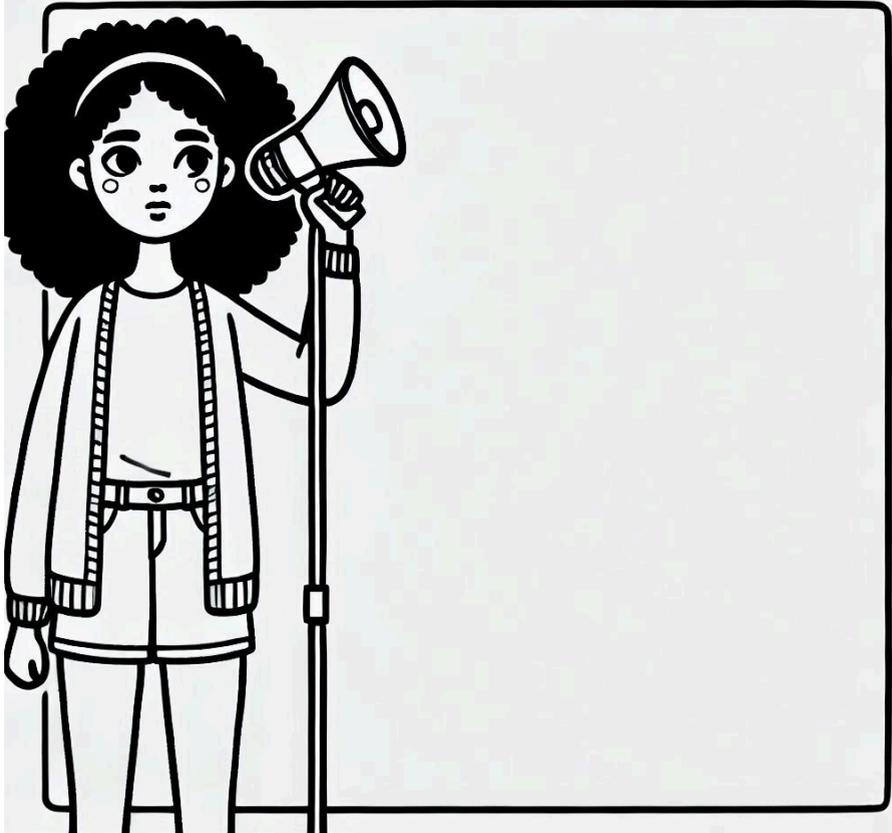


I am  
Speaking Out



VUOTS

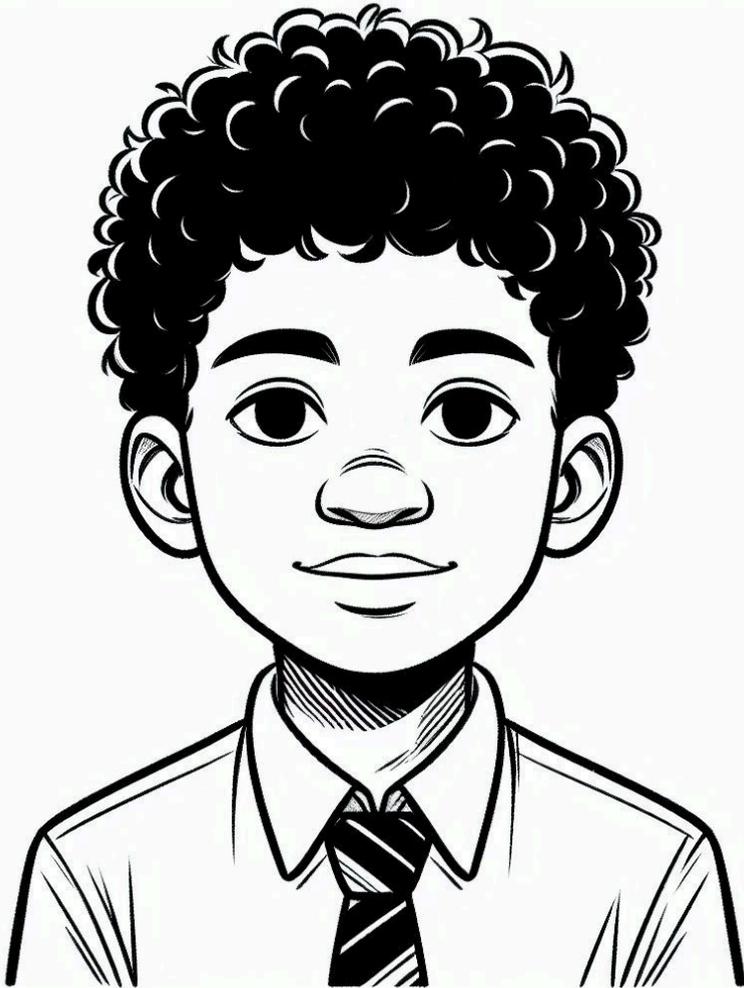
I am  
Using My Voice



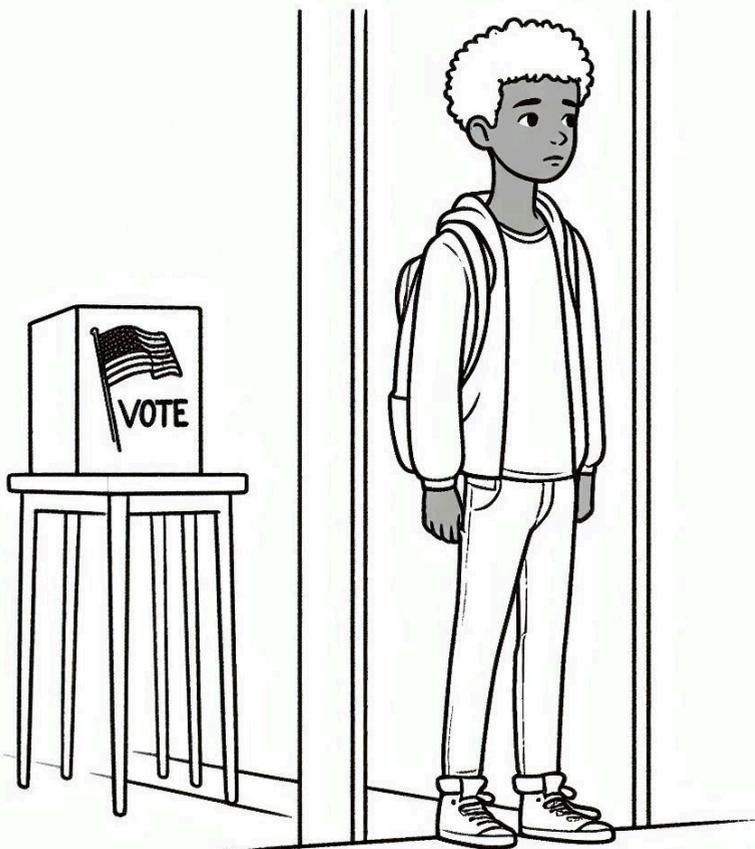
# I am Learning More About Civic Engagement



I am  
An Ambassador of  
My Community



# I am A Representative of My Community



# I am For Positive Change

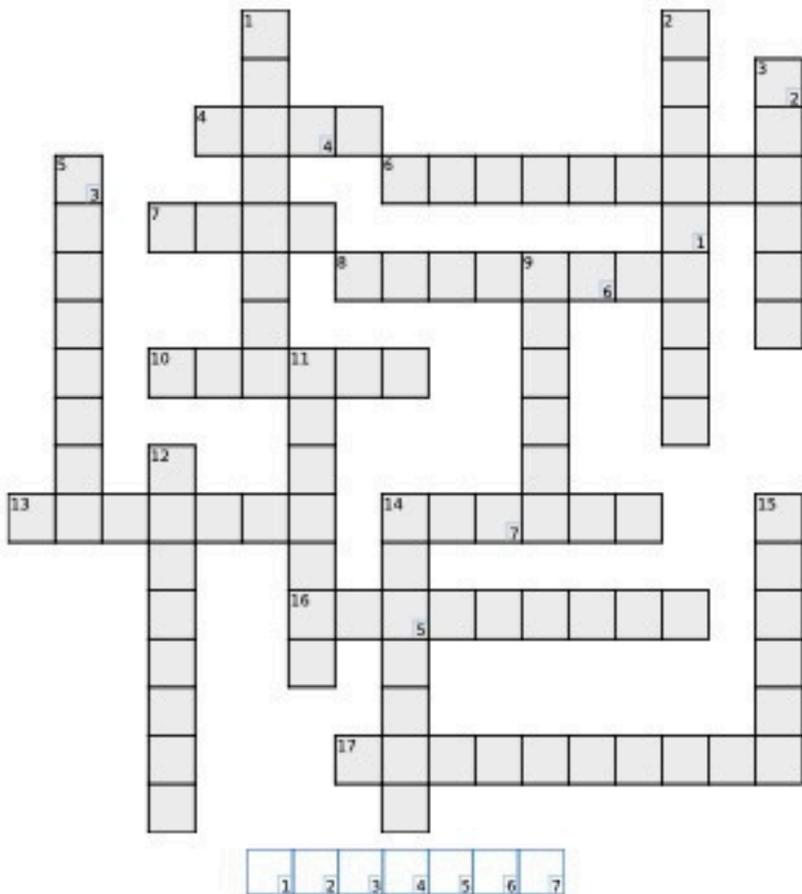




Here's a civics quiz designed for middle and high school students, featuring 10 true or false questions:

## Civics Quiz: True or False

1. True or False: The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
2. True or False: The Bill of Rights consists of the first ten amendments to the Constitution.
3. True or False: The right to vote is guaranteed to all American citizens over the age of 18.
4. True or False: The President of the United States serves a term of four years and can be re-elected for a second term.
5. True or False: The judicial branch of government is responsible for making laws.
6. True or False: There are three branches of government: the legislative, executive, and judicial.
7. True or False: The United States has a parliamentary system of government.
8. True or False: Citizens have a responsibility to pay taxes.
9. True or False: The Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776.
10. True or False: All amendments to the Constitution must be approved by a two-thirds majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

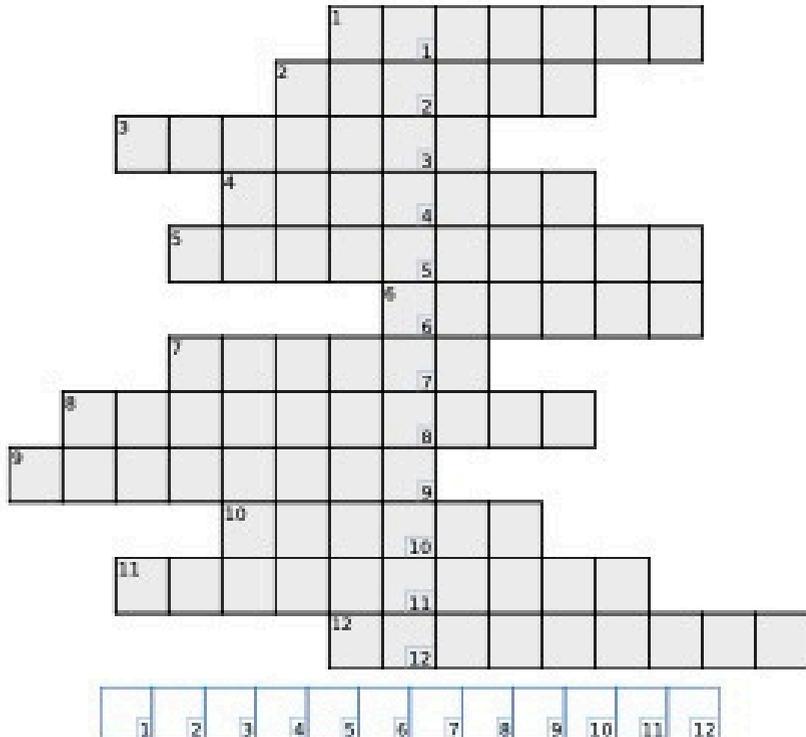


## Horizontal

4. Presidential power to reject legislation
6. State-based votes determining presidential winner
7. Party leader tracking vote counts
8. Federal branch led by Supreme Court Chief Justice
10. Formally approve constitutional amendment
13. Tax bills must originate in House
14. Decennial population count mandated by Constitution
16. Alliance of political groups
17. Direct citizen vote on specific legislation

## Vertical

1. Smallest geographic voting district unit
2. Highest vote total without majority
3. Official document listing candidates and measures
5. Constitutional right to vote in elections
9. Local party meeting to select convention delegates
11. House power to formally accuse federal officials
12. Formal request with required signature count
14. City or state founding document
15. Minimum 51 Senators needed for Senate business



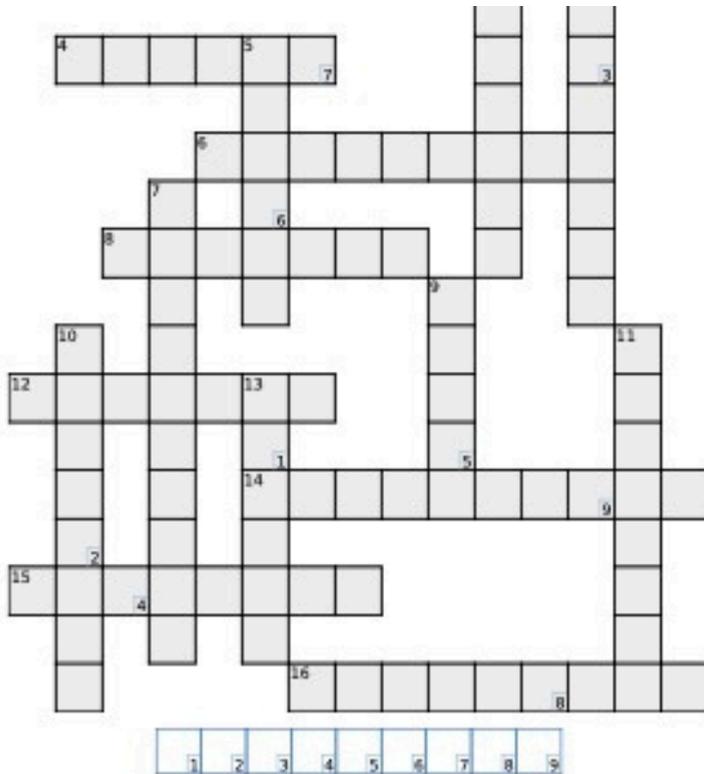
1. Andrew Jackson's populist nickname
2. JFK's Secret Service codename
3. Reagan's Secret Service codename
4. Eisenhower's retirement town in Pennsylvania
5. James Madison's Virginia estate
6. Ronald Reagan's college alma mater
7. FDR's maternal family surname
8. City near Washington's Mount Vernon
9. Obama's Secret Service codename
10. Grant's Georgetown, Ohio childhood street
11. Jefferson's Virginia estate and architectural masterpiece
12. Andrew Jackson's Tennessee plantation



Here's a civics quiz designed for middle and high school students, featuring 10 multiple-choice questions:

### Civics Quiz: Multiple Choice

1. What is the supreme law of the land? a) The Declaration of Independence
  - a. The Constitution
  - b. The Bill of Rights
  - c. The Emancipation Proclamation
2. Which amendment guarantees freedom of speech? a) First Amendment
  - a. Second Amendment
  - b. Fifth Amendment
  - c. d) Eighth Amendment
3. How many justices are on the Supreme Court? a) 7
  - a. 9
  - b. 11
  - c. 13
4. Who is known as the "Father of Our Country"? a) Thomas Jefferson
  - a. George Washington
  - b. Abraham Lincoln
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
5. What is the economic system in the United States? a) Capitalism
  - a. Socialism
  - b. Communism
  - c. Feudalism
6. Which of the following is NOT a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights? a) Freedom of religion
  - a. Right to bear arms
  - b. Right to a fair trial
  - c. Right to education
7. What movement sought to end racial discrimination? a) The Suffrage Movement
  - a. The Civil Rights Movement
  - b. The Labor Movement
  - c. The Environmental Movement
8. Who is the current Chief Justice of the United States? (As of October 2023) a) John Roberts
  - a. Ruth Bader Ginsburg
  - b. Clarence Thomas
  - c. Sonia Sotomayor
9. Which amendment abolished slavery? a) Thirteenth Amendment
  - a. Fourteenth Amendment
  - b. Fifteenth Amendment
  - c. Nineteenth Amendment
10. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens? a) Obey the law
  - a. Serve on a jury
  - b. Pay taxes
  - c. Vote in elections

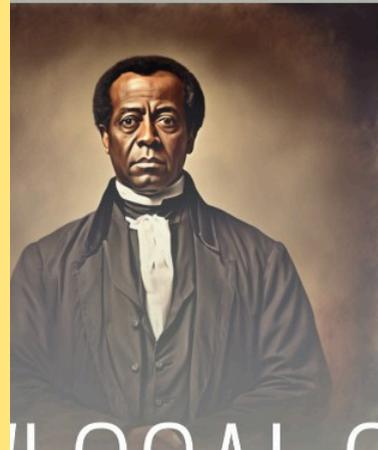
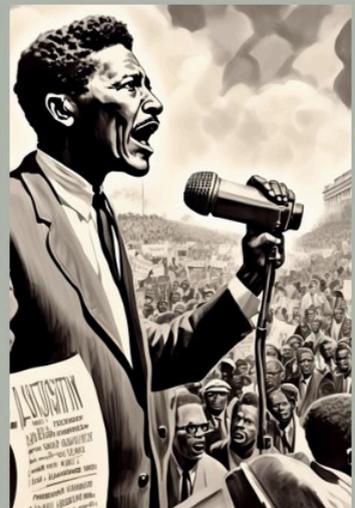


## Horizontal

2. Pre-1920 movement promoting alcohol prohibition
4. Chinese peasant-based revolutionary doctrine
6. Believer in society without state authority
8. Protest tactic from 1880 Irish land campaign
12. Machine-destroying English protestors 1811-1816
14. Anti-Nazi underground networks 1940-1945
15. Black Power group led by Newton and Seale, 1966
16. Lenin's party that seized power in Russia 1917

## Vertical

1. Robespierre's radical French Revolution faction
3. 1838 British working-class reform movement
5. New York site of first women's rights convention 1848
7. Wales-led Polish union movement, 1980-1989
9. British reform party opposing Stuart monarchy
10. 19th Amendment campaign for women's voting rights
11. Blackshirts supporting Mussolini from 1919
13. British Conservative party from 17th century



# 'LOCAL CIVICS LEADERS'

"CELEBRATING COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS",

Bayard Rustin (1912–1987) was a prominent civil rights activist, organizer, and advocate for social justice in the United States. He played a critical role in the civil rights movement, particularly as a key organizer of the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.

Born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, Rustin was raised in a Quaker family and was influenced by the principles of nonviolence and social justice from a young age. He was deeply involved in various social movements, including the fight against racial segregation, labor rights, and peace activism. Rustin was a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization, and was affected by his experiences in the Civilian Public Service during World War II.

Despite his significant contributions to the civil rights movement, Rustin faced challenges due to his sexual orientation, as he was openly gay at a time when homosexuality was stigmatized. This led to some marginalization within the movement, but he remained a steadfast advocate for civil rights and social justice throughout his life.

Rustin's legacy is recognized for his strategic thinking, organizational skills, and commitment to nonviolent activism. He continued to work on issues related to civil rights, labor rights, and LGBTQ+ equality until his death. In 2013, he was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, honoring his contributions to American society and the civil rights movement.



Reverend Leon H. Sullivan (1922–2001) was a prominent African American minister, civil rights leader, and advocate for social and economic justice. He is best known for his work in promoting economic development in African American communities and for his commitment to fighting racial discrimination.

Born in Charleston, West Virginia, Sullivan became a Baptist minister and served as the pastor of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for many years. He was deeply involved in the civil rights movement and worked alongside prominent figures such as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Bayard Rustin.

One of Sullivan's most significant contributions was the establishment of the "Sullivan Principles" in the 1970s, a set of guidelines aimed at encouraging ethical business practices and promoting equal opportunity for African Americans in the workplace. These principles were particularly focused on addressing the employment practices of American companies operating in South Africa during the apartheid era.

Sullivan also played a key role in the development of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC), an organization he founded in 1964 to provide job training and employment opportunities for disadvantaged individuals. The OIC model has been replicated in various cities across the United States and has had a lasting impact on workforce development.

Throughout his life, Sullivan received numerous awards and honors for his contributions to civil rights, social justice, and community empowerment. His legacy continues to inspire efforts toward economic equality and social change.



**Saddie Tanner Mossell Alexander (1898–1989) was an influential African American educator, civil rights activist, and the first African American woman to earn a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania. She was a trailblazer in her field and made significant contributions to education and civil rights throughout her life. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Alexander was an exceptional student and demonstrated a passion for education from a young age. She graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a bachelor's degree in education in 1918 and later obtained her law degree in 1927. Her legal education was groundbreaking, as she was one of the first African American women to graduate from law school in the United States.. Throughout her career, Alexander dedicated herself to improving educational opportunities for African Americans and advocating for civil rights. She worked as a teacher and administrator in various educational institutions and was actively involved in organizations that promoted social justice, including the NAACP. In addition to her work in education, Alexander was also involved in politics and served as a delegate to several national conventions. She was known for her commitment to social reform and her efforts to combat racial discrimination.**

**Saddie Tanner Mossell Alexander's legacy is remembered for her pioneering role as an educator, lawyer, and civil rights advocate, and she continues to inspire future generations of activists and leaders.**



**Caroline LeCount (c. 1830–1918) was an African American educator and suffragist who played a significant role in advocating for the rights of women and African Americans during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. She is best known for her contributions to education and her activism for civil rights and women's suffrage.**

**Born in Pennsylvania, LeCount was deeply committed to education and believed in its transformative power. She worked as a teacher and was involved in various educational initiatives aimed at improving opportunities for African American students. LeCount was known for her dedication to promoting literacy and access to quality education.**

**In addition to her work in education, Caroline LeCount was an active participant in the women's suffrage movement. She was associated with several organizations that advocated for women's rights, including the National American Woman Suffrage Association. LeCount used her voice and platform to speak out against racial and gender discrimination, emphasizing the need for equality and justice for all.**

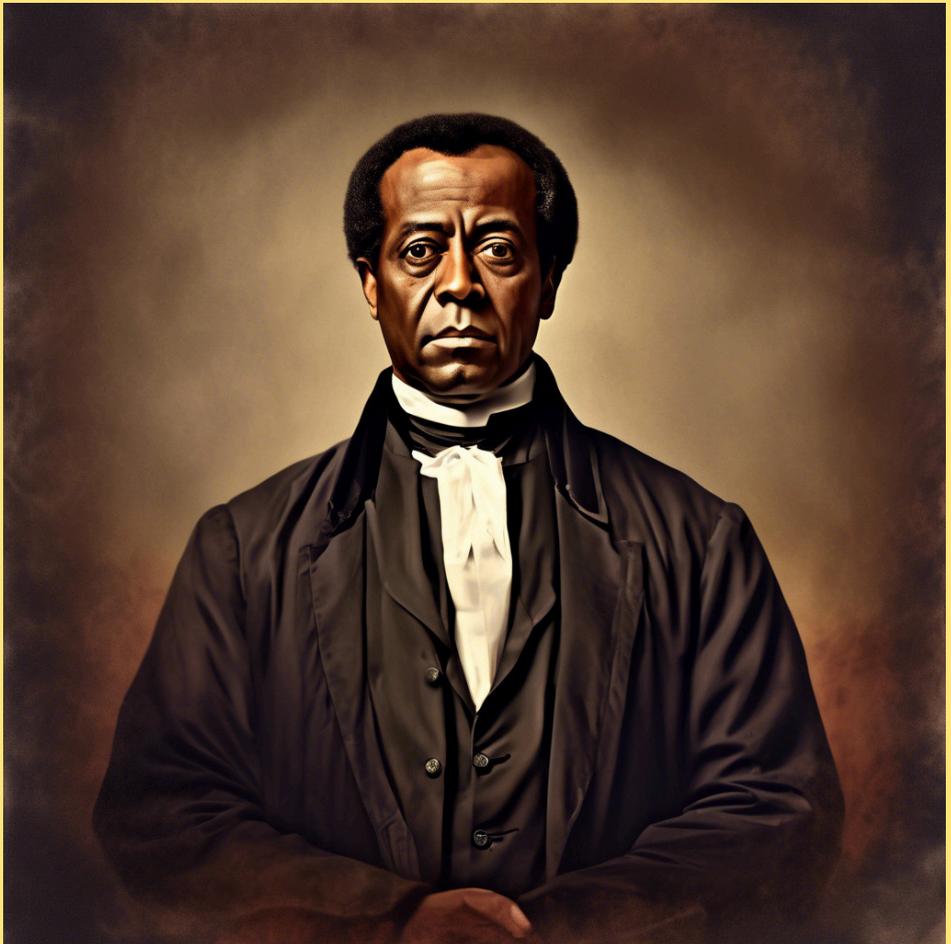
**Caroline LeCount's legacy is remembered for her commitment to education, civil rights, and the empowerment of women, and she remains an important figure in the history of African American activism and women's rights.**



**Richard Allen (1760–1831) was a prominent African American minister, educator, and abolitionist who is best known as the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, the first independent black denomination in the United States. Born into slavery in Philadelphia, he was able to purchase his freedom and became a leading figure in the fight for civil rights and religious freedom for African Americans.**

**In 1816, Allen established the AME Church to provide a space for African Americans to worship freely and to resist the discrimination they faced in white-dominated churches. He emphasized the importance of education and community organization, and he was actively involved in advocating for the rights of African Americans throughout his life.**

**Allen also played a significant role in the abolitionist movement, working to end slavery and promote social justice. His legacy is celebrated for its impact on both the religious and civil rights landscape in the United States, and his contributions continue to be recognized today.**



**Marian Anderson (1897–1993) was a celebrated American contralto singer and a prominent figure in the civil rights movement. She is best known for her powerful voice and her performances that transcended racial barriers during a time of significant discrimination against African Americans in the United States.**

**Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Anderson showed musical talent from a young age. She faced numerous challenges in her early career, including being denied the opportunity to perform at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., due to her race. In response to this injustice, she performed at the Lincoln Memorial on April 9, 1939, in a historic concert that drew an audience of 75,000 people and was broadcast nationwide. This event became a symbol of the struggle for civil rights and equality.**

**Throughout her career, Anderson performed in prestigious venues around the world, including the Metropolitan Opera in New York City, where she made her debut in 1955. She was also known for her humanitarian efforts and her commitment to civil rights, working alongside leaders such as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.**

**Marian Anderson's legacy endures, not only for her musical contributions but also for her role as a trailblazer in the fight for racial equality. She received numerous awards and honors throughout her life, including the Kennedy Center Honors and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.**



**Octavius Catto (1839–1871) was a prominent African American educator, civil rights activist, and leader in the fight for voting rights and racial equality in the United States during the 19th century. Born in Charleston, South Carolina, Catto moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he became a significant figure in the local African American community.**

**Catto was well-educated and became a teacher, advocating for educational opportunities for African Americans. He was deeply involved in efforts to improve the quality of education for Black children and worked to establish schools that would serve their needs.**

**In addition to his work in education, Catto was a passionate advocate for civil rights and played a key role in the fight for African American voting rights. He was active in the local chapter of the National Equal Rights League, which sought to secure voting rights for Black citizens. Catto organized and participated in various campaigns and events aimed at increasing voter registration and participation among African Americans.**

**Tragically, Octavius Catto's life was cut short when he was murdered in 1871, likely due to his activism and the threats it posed to the racial status quo. His death was a significant loss to the civil rights movement, but his legacy as a leader and advocate for justice continues to inspire those who fight for equality today. In recognition of his contributions, Catto has been honored posthumously, and efforts have been made to preserve his memory and recognize his impact on American history.**



**Paul Robeson (1898–1976) was an influential African American singer, actor, and civil rights activist. He gained fame in the 1920s and 1930s for his powerful baritone voice and performances in musical theater and film. Some of his notable works include his role in the musical "Show Boat," where he performed the iconic song "Ol' Man River."**

**Beyond his artistic achievements, Robeson was a passionate advocate for civil rights and social justice. He used his platform to speak out against racial discrimination and was involved in various social and political movements. He traveled extensively, promoting peace and advocating for the rights of oppressed people worldwide, often facing backlash for his outspoken views.**

**Robeson was also a graduate of Rutgers University and Columbia Law School, showcasing his commitment to education and intellectual pursuits. His legacy continues to inspire future generations in the realms of art and activism.**



