

New Hampshire Citizenship Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Name one branch of the U.S. Government.

- A. Military**
- B. Economics**
- C. Congress**
- D. Media**

2. What is the name of the national anthem?

- A. The Star-Spangled Banner**
- B. America the Beautiful**
- C. God Bless America**
- D. This Land Is Your Land**

3. Which of these phrases best describes the essence of U.S. citizenship?

- A. Freedom of speech**
- B. Voting rights**
- C. Participating in community**
- D. All of the above**

4. Which event directly prompted the United States' entry into World War II?

- A. The German invasion of Poland**
- B. The attack on Pearl Harbor**
- C. The signing of the Munich Agreement**
- D. The Fall of France**

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

- A. Constitution**
- B. Federalist Papers**
- C. Articles of Confederation**
- D. Declaration of Independence**

6. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?

- A. Freed the slaves or saved the Union.**
- B. Established the Federal Reserve.**
- C. Signed the Declaration of Independence.**
- D. Initiated the New Deal.**

7. Which amendment abolished slavery?

- A. The First Amendment**
- B. The Thirteenth Amendment**
- C. The Fifteenth Amendment**
- D. The Nineteenth Amendment**

8. Which of the following responsibilities is required of citizens in the U.S.?

- A. Voting in every election**
- B. Serving on a jury when called**
- C. Running for office**
- D. Paying for public services**

9. Why is it important to pay federal taxes?

- A. Civic duty and required by law**
- B. To support state government**
- C. To buy government bonds**
- D. Avoiding penalties**

10. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

- A. June 14, 1775**
- B. March 1, 1781**
- C. July 4, 1776**
- D. September 17, 1787**

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Name one branch of the U.S. Government.

- A. Military**
- B. Economics**
- C. Congress**
- D. Media**

One branch of the U.S. government is Congress, which is part of the legislative branch. Congress is responsible for making laws, approving budgets, and has the power to declare war, among other responsibilities. This branch consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Understanding Congress as a branch of government is essential as it plays a crucial role in the checks and balances system designed to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful. The other options listed—Military, Economics, and Media—do not represent branches of government. The Military is typically considered part of the executive branch under the President's command, Economics relates to the study of resource allocation and financial systems, and Media serves as a means of communication and dissemination of information but is not a branch of government itself.

2. What is the name of the national anthem?

- A. The Star-Spangled Banner**
- B. America the Beautiful**
- C. God Bless America**
- D. This Land Is Your Land**

The national anthem of the United States is known as "The Star-Spangled Banner." This anthem was written by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812, specifically inspired by the sight of the American flag still flying over Fort McHenry after a night of bombardment. The lyrics express a sense of pride and resilience, reflecting the struggle for American independence and the courage of those who fought for it. Its official status as the national anthem was established by a congressional resolution in 1931. The other choices, while popular patriotic songs representing American values and ideals, do not hold the same designation as the national anthem. "America the Beautiful" is often sung at national events but is not the anthem; "God Bless America" is frequently used in patriotic contexts but also does not have the status of the anthem; and "This Land Is Your Land," while iconic and beloved, is a folk song rather than an official anthem. Thus, "The Star-Spangled Banner" remains the only song recognized as the national anthem of the United States.

3. Which of these phrases best describes the essence of U.S. citizenship?

- A. Freedom of speech**
- B. Voting rights**
- C. Participating in community**
- D. All of the above**

The essence of U.S. citizenship is best described by the phrase that includes all of the options: freedom of speech, voting rights, and participating in the community. Each element is integral to what it means to be a citizen in the United States. Freedom of speech is a fundamental right guaranteed by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and allows citizens to express their opinions, engage in discussions, and participate in debates that shape society and governmental policy. This freedom is crucial for a healthy democracy, where varying viewpoints can coexist and influence decision-making. Voting rights empower citizens to have a voice in their government, enabling them to select their representatives and influence laws and policies. The right to vote is a cornerstone of democracy, reflecting the ideal that government derives its power from the consent of the governed. Participating in the community entails engaging with others, contributing to civic life, and working towards the common good. This involvement can take various forms, such as volunteering, attending town meetings, or advocacy, all of which strengthen the social fabric and promote accountability in governance. Together, these elements encapsulate the rights and responsibilities that define U.S. citizenship, highlighting the importance of active participation, expression, and civic duty in fostering a vibrant democracy.

4. Which event directly prompted the United States' entry into World War II?

- A. The German invasion of Poland**
- B. The attack on Pearl Harbor**
- C. The signing of the Munich Agreement**
- D. The Fall of France**

The attack on Pearl Harbor is the event that directly prompted the United States' entry into World War II because it was a sudden and aggressive act of war committed by Japan on December 7, 1941. This surprise military strike targeted the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and led to significant loss of life, as well as the destruction of numerous naval vessels and aircraft. The attack galvanized public opinion in the United States, which had been largely isolationist and reluctant to enter the conflict. In the wake of this attack, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Congress swiftly declared war on Japan, marking the United States' official engagement in World War II. The attack not only united the American people in support of the war effort but also shifted the course of U.S. foreign policy from isolationism to active involvement in global affairs.

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

- A. Constitution**
- B. Federalist Papers**
- C. Articles of Confederation**
- D. Declaration of Independence**

The Declaration of Independence is the founding document that explicitly declared the American colonies as free and independent from British rule. Adopted on July 4, 1776, this seminal document outlined the colonies' grievances against King George III and articulated the philosophical justification for separation. It is famously known for stating that all men are created equal and have unalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Declaration served as a formal announcement of separation, solidifying the colonies' intent to establish themselves as a sovereign nation, free from British authority. The other documents listed do not serve this purpose. The Constitution established the framework of the United States government, the Federalist Papers were a collection of essays promoting the ratification of the Constitution, and the Articles of Confederation were America's first governing document, which came after independence was declared and aimed to provide a loose confederation of states rather than discuss separation from Britain. Each of these works is significant in its own right, but none functioned as a declaration of independence.

6. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?

- A. Freed the slaves or saved the Union.**
- B. Established the Federal Reserve.**
- C. Signed the Declaration of Independence.**
- D. Initiated the New Deal.**

Abraham Lincoln played a pivotal role in American history, particularly through actions that led to the emancipation of enslaved people and his efforts to preserve the Union during the Civil War. The Emancipation Proclamation, issued by Lincoln in 1863, declared that all enslaved people in Confederate-held territory were to be set free, a significant step towards abolishing slavery in the United States. Additionally, Lincoln's leadership helped to navigate the country through one of its most challenging times, ensuring that the Union remained intact. The other options reference events or policies associated with different figures or periods in U.S. history. The establishment of the Federal Reserve occurred in 1913, long after Lincoln's presidency. The Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, well before Lincoln's time, and primarily associated with figures like Thomas Jefferson. The New Deal was a series of programs and reforms initiated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s to address the Great Depression. These historical events and figures differ significantly from Lincoln's key contributions, highlighting why his actions to free the slaves and save the Union are considered one of his most important legacies.

7. Which amendment abolished slavery?

- A. The First Amendment**
- B. The Thirteenth Amendment**
- C. The Fifteenth Amendment**
- D. The Nineteenth Amendment**

The Thirteenth Amendment is significant as it formally abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States. Ratified in December 1865, this amendment marked a pivotal moment in American history following the Civil War. It not only freed enslaved individuals but also ensured that slavery would not exist in any form in the United States, thereby laying the groundwork for future civil rights advancements. The language of the Thirteenth Amendment is clear and direct, stating: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The other amendments mentioned pertain to different aspects of rights and liberties. For example, the First Amendment guarantees freedoms concerning religion, expression, assembly, and the right to petition the government. The Fifteenth Amendment prohibits the federal and state governments from denying a citizen the right to vote based on "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," which came well after the Thirteenth Amendment and was focused on voting rights. Lastly, the Nineteenth Amendment granted women the right to vote but did not address slavery or involuntary servitude.

8. Which of the following responsibilities is required of citizens in the U.S.?

- A. Voting in every election**
- B. Serving on a jury when called**
- C. Running for office**
- D. Paying for public services**

Serving on a jury when called is a fundamental responsibility of U.S. citizens, as it upholds the justice system and ensures a fair trial by peers. This duty is rooted in the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which guarantees the right to a jury trial in criminal cases. The participation of citizens in jury duty is essential for maintaining the democratic process and the rule of law, allowing community members to contribute to judicial proceedings and help ensure that justice is served. While voting, running for office, and paying for public services are important civic responsibilities, they are not mandatory in the same way that jury duty is. Citizens have the right to choose whether or not to vote or run for office, and while contributing to public services is expected, it is typically done through taxes rather than being classified as a direct responsibility.

9. Why is it important to pay federal taxes?

- A. Civic duty and required by law**
- B. To support state government**
- C. To buy government bonds**
- D. Avoiding penalties**

Paying federal taxes is fundamentally important because it is both a civic duty and a legal requirement. Citizens have a responsibility to contribute to the nation's revenue, which is utilized to fund various public services and infrastructure essential for the functioning of the government. This includes education, public safety, healthcare, and national defense. The obligation to pay taxes is established through laws enacted by Congress, making it a legal requirement that upholds the social contract between the government and its citizens. While supporting state government, purchasing government bonds, and avoiding penalties are relevant to the broader topic of taxes and financial responsibility, they do not encompass the primary reasons why paying federal taxes is essential. State governments often rely on their own tax systems for funding, the purchase of government bonds is a separate financial activity, and avoiding penalties, while a practical consideration, should not be the main motivation for fulfilling tax responsibilities. The focus on civic duty highlights the collective responsibility of all citizens to contribute to the common good and support the functions of their government.

10. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

- A. June 14, 1775**
- B. March 1, 1781**
- C. July 4, 1776**
- D. September 17, 1787**

The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776, a date that is now celebrated annually in the United States as Independence Day. This pivotal document was primarily authored by Thomas Jefferson and proclaimed the thirteen American colonies' separation from British rule. The adoption of the Declaration marked a significant moment in American history, as it articulated the colonies' intentions to establish themselves as a separate nation, grounded in principles of liberty and democracy. The choice of July 4th symbolizes the formal assertion of national identity and the collective commitment of the colonies to seek freedom and self-governance, which has resonated throughout American history and continues to impact the nation's values and ideals today. The adoption not only represented a break from British authority but also laid the foundation for the principles that would guide the formation of the United States government.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://nhcitizenship.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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