



アメリカ市民になるための 適正試験 100問

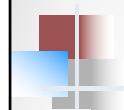
大統領制と議員内閣制

拓殖大学 政経学部

浅野正彦

1

1.What are the colors of our flag?



Red, White, and Blue



2

2

Q2.How many stars are there in our flag?

50



3

3

Q3. What color are the stars on our flag?

White



4

4

Q4. What do the stars on the flag mean?



One for each state in the Union



5

5

Q5. How many stripes are there in the flag?



13

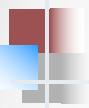


• 6

6

3

Q6. What color are the stripes?



Red and white



7

• 7



Q7. What do the stripes on the flag mean?



They represent the original 13 states.



8

• 8

8. How many states are there in the union?

50



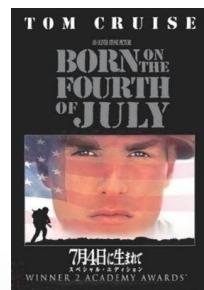
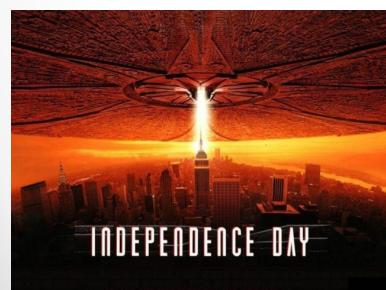
9

• 9



Q9. What is the 4th of July?

Independence Day



10

• 10

Q10. What is the date of independence day?

July 4th

• 11

11

Q11. Independence from whom?

England

• 12

12

12. What country did we fight during the revolutionary war?

England

• 13

13



13. Who was the first President of the United States?

George Washington



Art Resource, NY

• 14

14



Q14. Who is the President of the United States today?

Joe Biden



• 15

15

Joe Biden the 46th President of the United States.

Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. (born November 20, 1942) is an American politician who is the 46th and current president of the United States. A member of the Democratic Party, he served as the 47th vice president from 2009 to 2017 under Barack Obama and represented Delaware in the United States Senate from 1973 to 2009.

Biden was born and raised in Scranton, Pennsylvania, moving with his family to New Castle County, Delaware, in 1953 when he was ten. He studied at the University of Delaware before earning his law degree from Syracuse University in 1968. He was elected to the New Castle County Council in 1970 and became the sixth-youngest senator in U.S. history after he was elected to the United States Senate from Delaware in 1972, at age 29. Biden was the chair or ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 12 years and was influential in foreign affairs during Obama's presidency.

• 16

16



Q14. Who is the President of the United States today?

Donald J. Trump



• 17

17

Donald J. Trump the 45th President of the United States.

The presidency of Donald Trump began at noon EST on January 20, 2017, when Donald Trump was inaugurated as 45th President of the United States, succeeding Barack Obama. Trump, the Republican nominee, was a businessman and reality television personality from New York City at the time of his victory in the 2016 presidential election over the Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton. His running mate, former Governor Mike Pence of Indiana, took office as the 48th Vice President of the United States on the same day. Trump's term in office is set to end on January 20, 2021, though he is eligible for election to a second term and has declared his intention to run.

• 18

18



As of August 2017, Trump has issued 42 executive orders and 51 presidential memoranda. The executive order 13769 was revoked and replaced by executive order 13780; both orders denied admission to the U.S. of people from several foreign countries and were halted by federal courts until the Supreme Court partially reinstated order 13780. Trump's nominee to the Supreme Court, Neil Gorsuch, was confirmed by the United States Senate on April 7, 2017. (Wikipedia)



• 19

19



Q15. Who is the Vice-President of the United States today?

Kamala Harris



• 20

20

10

Kamala Devi Harris (born October 20, 1964) is an American politician and attorney who is the 49th and current vice president of the United States. She is **the first female vice president in U.S. history**, as well as **the first African American and first Asian American vice president**. A member of the Democratic Party, she served as the attorney general of California from 2011 to 2017 and as a **United States senator representing California from 2017 to 2021**. Harris became vice president upon being inaugurated in January 2021 alongside President Joe Biden, having defeated the incumbent president, Donald Trump, and vice president, Mike Pence, in the 2020 election.

Born in Oakland, California, Harris graduated from Howard University and the University of California, Hastings College of the Law. She began her career in the Alameda County District Attorney's Office, before being recruited to the San Francisco District Attorney's Office and later the City Attorney of San Francisco's office. In 2003, she was elected district attorney of San Francisco. She was elected **Attorney General of California** in 2010 and re-elected in 2014. Harris served as the junior **United States senator from California from 2017 to 2021**.

•21

21

Harris defeated Loretta Sanchez in the 2016 Senate election to become the second African American woman and the first South Asian American to serve in the United States Senate. As a senator, she advocated for healthcare reform, federal de-scheduling of cannabis, a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, the DREAM Act, a ban on assault weapons, and progressive tax reform. She gained a national profile for her pointed questioning of Trump administration officials during Senate hearings, including Trump's second Supreme Court nominee Brett Kavanaugh, who was accused of sexual assault.

Harris sought the 2020 Democratic presidential nomination, but withdrew from the race prior to the primaries. Biden selected her as his running mate in August 2020, and their ticket went on to win the general election in November. She assumed office as vice president of the United States on January 20, 2021.

•22

22

While Senate customs have created supermajority rules that have diminished this constitutional tie-breaking authority, the vice president still retains the ability to influence legislation; for example, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 was passed in the Senate by a tie-breaking vice presidential vote.

While the vice president's only constitutionally prescribed functions aside from presidential succession relate to their role as President of the Senate, the role of the vice president evolved during the 20th century into more of an executive branch position. Currently, the vice president is usually seen as an integral part of a president's administration and presides over the Senate only on ceremonial occasions or when a tie-breaking vote may be needed. The Constitution does not expressly assign the office to any one branch, causing a dispute among scholars whether it belongs to the executive branch, the legislative branch, or both. The modern view of the vice president as a member of the executive branch is due in part to the assignment of executive duties to the vice president by either the president or Congress

Mike Pence of Indiana is the 48th and current vice president. He assumed office on January 20, 2017.

• 23

23

16. Who elects the President of the United States?

The Electoral College

大統領選挙人

Winners Take All

勝者独占方式

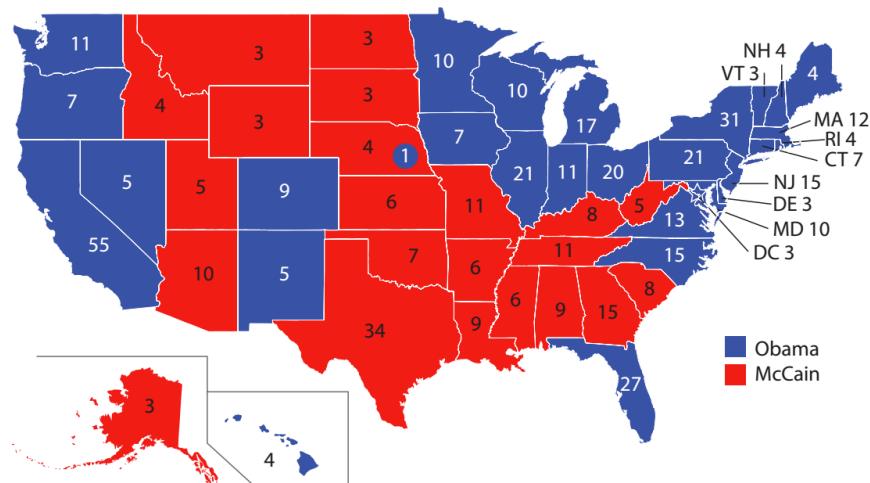
• 24

24

12



2008年 アメリカ大統領選挙結果



365 vs 173

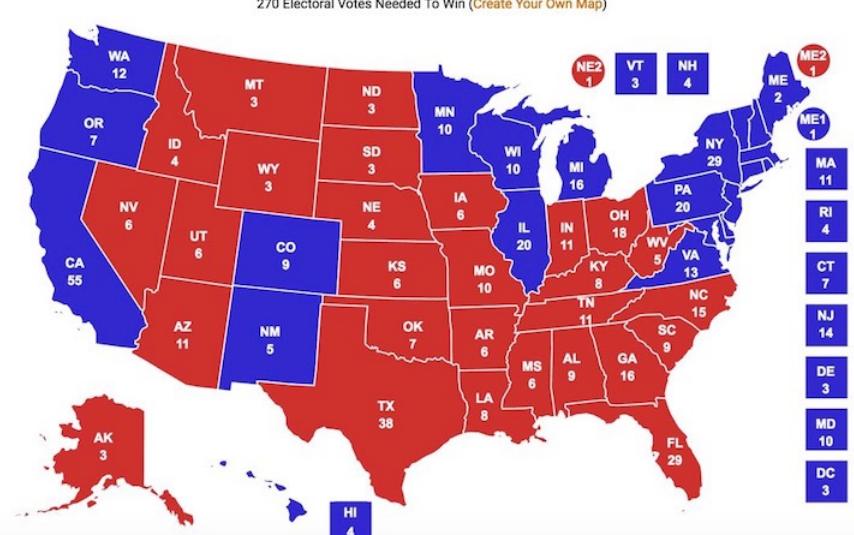
● 25

25

272 Clinton/Kaine

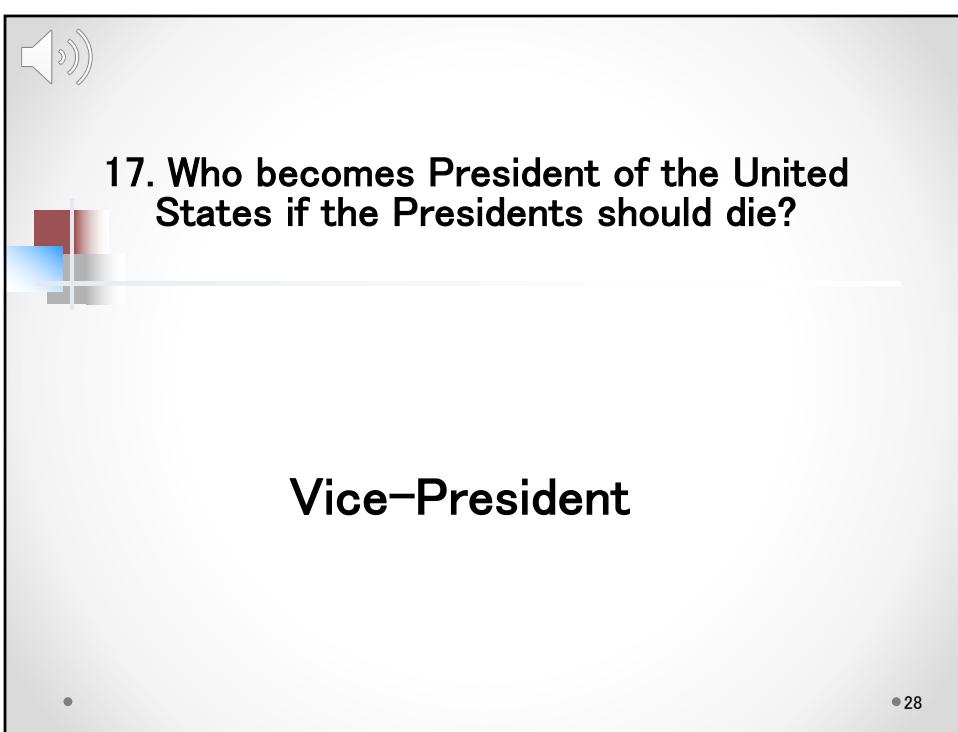
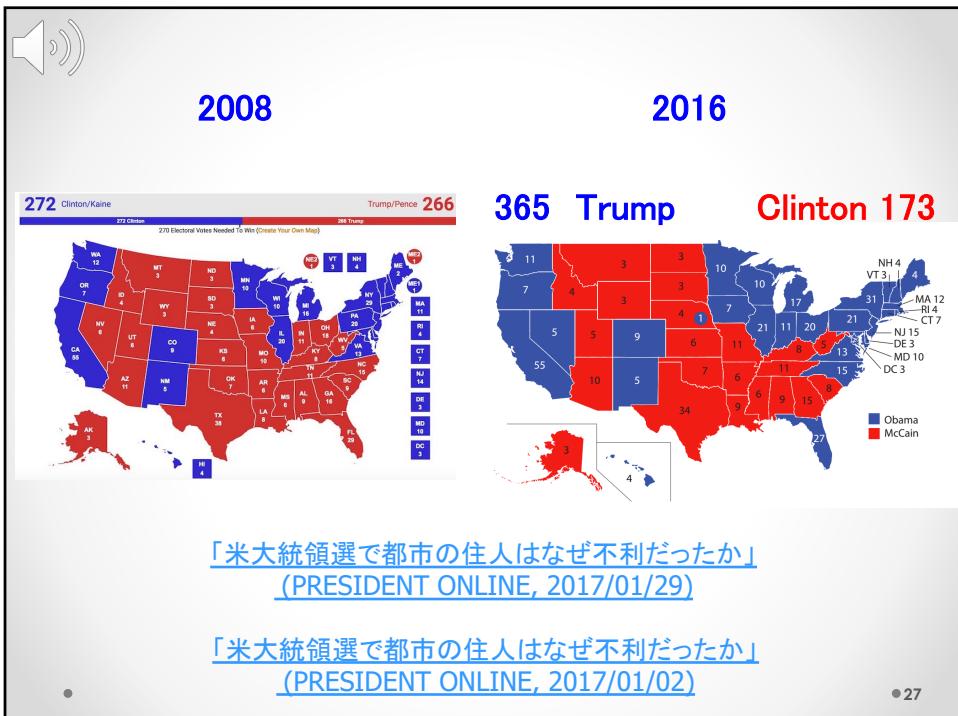
Trump/Pence 266

270 Electoral Votes Needed To Win (Create Your Own Map)



● 26

26





18. For how long do we elect the President?

4 years

• 29

29

19. What is the Constitution?

The Supreme Law of the land

国の最高法規

1787年に起草

1788年に9つの州の3分の2以上の賛成をえて承認

1789年に発効

• 30

30

15

20. Can the constitution be changed?

Yes

• 31

31

21. What do we call a change to the Constitution?

Amendments

Although the U.S. Congress has **no power to alter the Constitution**, it does have **the power to repeal and alter laws**. The method of amending the Constitution is provided by Article V.

• 32

32



Amendments

憲法修正に必要なもの…

上院・下院の3分の2以上の賛成

州レベルで4分の3以上の賛成

•

• 33

33



Bill of Rights (権利の章典)



最初の合衆国憲法修正条項として1791年に発効した1～10条の総称

信教・言論・出版・集会の自由、不当な捜査や逮捕の禁止、法の適正手続きの保障など、合衆国市民の基本的権利がさだめられた。

•

• 34

34



ニューヨークで、アラブゲリラの犯行とみられる連続テロ事件が発生した。動搖が広がるなか、アラブ系市民とほかの市民が一触即発状態になり、ついに軍は、アメリカ史上初の戒厳令(マーシャル・ロー)を施行する。ニューヨークは戦場となってしまうのか？

FBIとニューヨーク市警が共同で組織したテロリズム対策本部長のデンゼル・ワシントン、戒厳令軍総司令官のブルース・ウィリス、ミステリアスなCIA活動員のアネット・ベニング。それぞれが白熱の演技を披露する、ポリティカルアクションである。

テロリスト逮捕が先か、軍が市民に銃を向ける「暴発」が先か。サスペンスフルに展開するストーリーは目が離せない。監督のエドワード・ズウィックが脚本も担当している。

•35

35

その後、1795年から1992年までの間に27回の憲法修正をうけ、

奴隸制廃止、
納税の義務、
普通選挙権

などの条項がくわえられた

•36

36



参考C 諸国の憲法改正の回数と手続

ドイツ（1949年基本法） 改正回数60回 連邦制

連邦議会の3分の2+連邦参議院の3分の2 (改正内容の制限あり)

フランス（1958年憲法） 改正回数24回

両院の2分の1+人民投票又は両院合同会議の5分の3 (改正内容の制限あり)

イタリア（1947年憲法） 改正回数16回 連邦制

2回の評決（2分の1）+3分の2又は人民投票過半数 (改正内容の制限あり)

アメリカ（1787年憲法） 27回（第二次大戦後6回）連邦制

両院の3分の2+全州の4分の3の承認

(辻村『比較のなかの改憲論——日本国憲法の位置』岩波新書、2014年、25頁以下参照)

出典：「#2 日本の憲法改正手続は特に厳しすぎるのか？」Meiji.net, 2018/1/23

● 37

37

22. How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution?

26

● 38

38

19



23. How many branches are there in our government?

3

• 39

39



24. What are the three branches of our government?

Legislative

Executive

Judiciary

• 40

40



25. What is the legislative branch of our government?

Congress

• 41

41



26. Who makes the laws in the United States?

Congress



Encarta Encyclopedia, Joel Arem

• 42

42



27. What is Congress?



The Senate

and

The House of Representatives

• 43

43



28. What are the duties of Congress?



To make laws

• 44

44



29. Who elects Congress?

The people

• 45

45



30. How many senators are there in Congress?

100

• 46

46

31. (X) Can you name the two Senators from your state?



•47

47

32. For how long do we elect each Senator?



6 years

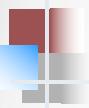
•

•48

48



33. How many Representatives are there in Congress?



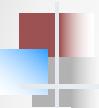
435

• 49

49



34. For how long do we elect the Representatives?



2 years

• 50

50

 35. What is the executive branch of our government?

Cabinet of the United States
アメリカ合衆国大統領顧問団

Current: Cabinet of Donald Trump



Great Seal of the United States



A meeting of the Trump cabinet (2017)

議院内閣制をとるイギリスや日本では、行政権が事実上は内閣にあり、その行使に関し、首相を含めて内閣を構成する閣僚全員が連帯して議会下院に責任を負う。

それに対しアメリカ合衆国では、行政権を管轄する大統領はその地位を維持するために議会の信任を必要とせず、一旦任命された閣僚は大統領に対してのみ責任を負う。閣議に相当する会合も開かれるが、あくまで諮詢會議であり、最終的には大統領の判断に任される。エイブラハム・リンカーン大統領が全閣僚の反対に遭った際に「賛成1、反対7。よって可決。」と諧謔的に述べた逸話もある。

閣僚・閣僚級高官は、連邦議会議員や州知事との兼務・兼職を禁止され、連邦議員や州知事が閣僚に就任する際は、その職を辞さなければならない。

閣僚・閣僚級高官は、一部の例外を除き、大統領の指名と上院の過半数による承認と宣誓を経て大統領から任命される。大統領の所属党と上院の多数党が異なる場合でも、概ね大統領の所属党の人物が選ばれる。なお、顧問団に含まれる副大統領は基本的には公選職であり、また首席補佐官などは議会の承認手続きを経ずに大統領が任命する。

51

51

 36. What is the judiciary branch of our government?

The Supreme Court




Encarta Encyclopedia, Tom McHugh/Photo Researchers, Inc.

52

52



37. What are the duties of the Supreme Court?

To interpret laws

• 53

53

38. What is the supreme law of the United States?

The Constitution

• 54

54

39. What is the Bill of Right?

The 1st 10 Amendments of the Constitution

• 55

55

Bill of Rights

Congress of the United States

Approved and Bell at the City of New York on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Congress of the United States, having, by their unanimous resolution, adopted the following articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and the same being approved by the Senate of the United States, and by the House of Representatives, and by the State legislatures, in accordance with the Constitution, do now declare, that the same shall be and the same is hereby established and confirmed, to be the Bill of Rights.

Article the first. No person shall be held to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war, or in a rebellion, and then not without the concurrence of the judge in such case, and the trial shall be by a court-martial, according to law.

Article the second. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Article the third. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

Article the fourth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the fifth. No person shall be held to answer for any criminal offense, except on a charge, in which he shall be informed in detail of the accusation against him, and be allowed to have a copy of it, and he shall be entitled to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his peers, and of the place where the offense was committed; and if he be found guilty, he shall not be subject to a second trial for the same offense, except upon his own confession, in open court, made after due notice, and a full opportunity given him to make his defense.

Article the sixth. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the place where the offense was committed, and if he be found guilty, he shall have the right of appeal to a higher court.

Article the seventh. In all civil suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be maintained, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be重新审判, except upon his own confession, in open court, made after due notice, and a full opportunity given him to make his defense.

Article the eighth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the ninth. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the tenth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Done, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and of the independence of the United States, the second.

John Adams, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

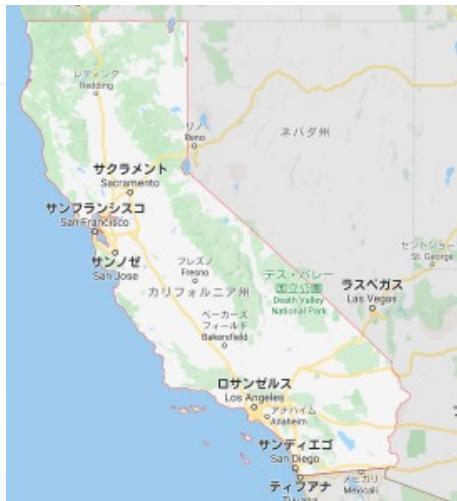
Day Williams / Photo Researchers, Inc.

• 56

56



40. (X) What is the capital of your state?

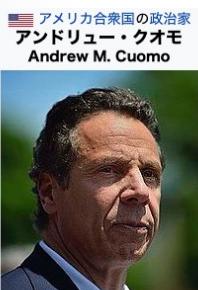


● 57

57



41. Who is the current governor of your state?



アメリカ合衆国の政治家
アンドリュー・クオモ
Andrew M. Cuomo

生年月日	1957年12月6日 (62歳)
出生地	ニューヨーク市クイーンズ区
出身校	フォーダム大学 (B.A.) オールバニ・ロー・スクール (J.D.)
所属政党	民主党
在任期間	■ 第56代 ニューヨーク州知事 2011年1月1日 -

1957年12月6日、ニューヨークのクイーンズ区に生まれる。

父親は第52代ニューヨーク州知事(1983年 - 1995年)などを務めたイタリア系アメリカ人のマリオ・クオモ。

現在ABCネットワークで放送中のニュースマガジン、“20/20”的アンカーマンを務めるクリス・クオモを弟に持つ。また、前妻であるケリー・ケネディ(1990年結婚、2005年離婚)はロバート・ケネディの娘(JFKの姪、キャロライン・ケネディの従妹)である。前妻との間に3人の子供がいる。

1975年にニューヨーク・クイーンズにある私立のアーチビショップ・モリー高校を卒業後、フォーダム大学へ進学し、1979年に学士号を得て卒業する。

その後はオールバニ・ロースクールに進学し、法務博士 (Juris Doctor)を取得する。

● 58

<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/アンドリュー・クオモ>

58



42. Who becomes President of the U.S.A if the President and the Vice-President should die?



Speaker of the House of Representatives

下院議長

• 59

59

The Speaker of the United States House of Representatives is the presiding officer of the United States House of Representatives. The office was established in 1789 by Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution. The speaker is the political and parliamentary leader of the House of Representatives, and is simultaneously the House's presiding officer, de facto leader of the body's majority party, and the institution's administrative head. Speakers also perform various other administrative and procedural functions. Given these several roles and responsibilities, the speaker usually does not personally preside over debates. That duty is instead delegated to members of the House from the majority party. Neither does the speaker regularly participate in floor debates.

The Constitution does not require the speaker to be an incumbent member of the House of Representatives, although every speaker thus far has been. **The speaker is second in the United States presidential line of succession, after the vice president and ahead of the president pro tempore of the Senate.**

The current House speaker, Democrat Nancy Pelosi of California, was elected to the office on January 3, 2019. Pelosi previously served as speaker from January 4, 2007, to January 3, 2011. She has the distinction of being the first woman to serve as speaker, and is also the first former speaker to be returned to office since Sam Rayburn in 1955.



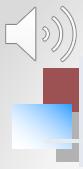
Nancy Pelosi

•

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speaker_of_the_United_States_House_of_Representatives

• 60

60



43. Who is the chief justice of the Supreme Court?

John Roberts



**Born January 27, 1955 in
Buffalo, New York.**

**Harvard University, B.A. Harvard
University, LL.B.**

**Nominated Chief Justice of the
United States by President Bush on
September 29, 2005.**

• 61

61

ロバーツはニューヨーク州バッファローにて1955年1月27日に、父ジョン・ロバーツと母ローズマリー・ボド拉斯キーとの間に生まれた。彼の父親はペツレヘム・スティール社の重役を務め、ロバーツは小学校2年生の時に父の仕事の関係上でインディアナ州ロングビーチに引っ越ししている。その裕福な地域で、ロバーツはカトリック信徒として3人の姉妹とともに育てられた。

ロバーツは1973年にカトリック系全寮制のラ・ルミエーレ高校を首席で卒業し、その高校ではフットボール、レスリング、合唱、演劇、校内新聞と各種のクラブ及び課外活動に参加した。又、生徒会にも参加している。

高校卒業後にハーバード大学に2年生として進学し、夏休みには製鉄工場で働いて学費を捻出した。ハーバード在学中、マルキシズムを題材にしたエッセイで賞も獲得している。ハーバードを1976年に最優等(summa cum laude)で卒業し、ハーバード・ロー・スクールへと進学した。ロースクールではハーバードレビューにマネージングエディターとして参加し、1979年に優等(magna cum laude)を受けて卒業、ジュリス・ドクターを取得している。

ロバーツは1996年にジェーン・マリー・サリバンと結婚し、ワシントンD.C.郊外のメリーランド州ベゼズダに居を構えている。妻ジェーン・サリバンも弁護士であり、フェミニスト弁護士として活躍している。2000年に2人の子供を養子にしており、それぞれジョセフィーン(ジョージー)とジャックと名付けている。ブッシュ大統領によるロバーツの最高裁判事指名の場において踊っていたのは当時4歳のジャックである。

•

<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/ジョン・ロバーツ>

• 62

62

31

Trump's Supreme Court:



The Roberts Court (April 2017 – present). Front row (left to right):

Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Anthony Kennedy, John Roberts (Chief Justice), Clarence Thomas, and Stephen Breyer. Back row (left to right): Elena Kagan, Samuel A. Alito, Sonia Sotomayor, and Neil Gorsuch.⁶³

63

The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest judicial body in the United States.

Its membership consists of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices. The Justices are nominated by the President of the United States and appointed after confirmation by the United States Senate.

As of 2017, associate justices are paid \$251,800 and the chief justice \$263,300. Article III, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution prohibits Congress from reducing the pay for incumbent justices. Once a justice meets age and service requirements, the justice may retire. Judicial pensions are based on the same formula used for federal employees, but a justice's pension, as with other federal courts judges, can never be less than their salary at the time of retirement.

•

• 64

64



44. Can you name the thirteen original states?

Connecticut

New Hampshire

New York

New Jersey

Massachusetts

Pennsylvania

Delaware

Virginia

North Carolina

South Carolina

Georgia

Rhode Island

Maryland

65

•

65

45. Who said, “Give me liberty or give me death”?

Patric Henry

バージニア植民地出身の弁護士



アメリカ独立革命の指導者

1775年リッチモンドでのバージニア革命会議において防衛決議案を提出

のちにバージニア州の初代知事

• 66

66

33



46. Which countries were our enemies during World War II?



Germany

Italy

Japan

• 67

67

47. What are the 49th and 50th states of the union?



Alaska

&

Hawaii

• 68

68

Alaska



1959年1月3日、49番目の州に

最北端にある、合衆国最大の州

人口は55万43人
(1990年)

69

● 69

Hawaii



1959年8月21日、
50番目の州に

8つの主要な島と
124の小島からなる
ハワイ諸島

人口は110万8229人
(1990年)

70

● 70



48. How many terms can a President serve?

2

• 71

71



49. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr?

A civil rights leader

(1929～68)アメリカの公民権運動の指導者で、人種差別に非暴力で抵抗した牧師



[YouTube: I Have a Dream speech by Martin Luther King ,Jr HD \(subtitled\)](#)

• 72

72

50. (X) Who is the head of your local government?

• 73

73

Q51. According to the Constitution, a person must meet certain requirements in order to be eligible to become President. Name of these requirements

Must be a natural born citizen of the U.S.

Must be at least 35 years old by the time he/she will serve

Must have lived in the U.S. for at least 14 years

• 74

74

Q52. Why are there 100 Senators?

Two from each state

• 75

75

Q53. Who selects the Supreme Court Justices?

Appointed by the President

• 76

76

 Q54. How many Supreme Courts Justices are there?



9

[参考:諸外国等における最高裁判所裁判官任命手続等一覧表](#)

• 77

77

 Q55. Why did the Pilgrims come to America?

For Religious freedom

• 78

78

39



THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

・ プリマス植民地での最初の説教

● 79

79

ピルグリム・ファーザーズ Pilgrim Fathers

1620年、メイフラワー号で北アメリカに移住したイギリス人入植者で、ニューイングランドに最初の入植地、プリマス植民地をきずいた人々。

● 80

80

初期のピルグリムの中にはピューリタン分離派の人々がいた。

ピューリタン分離派・16～17世紀に英國国教会からわかれ急進的な宗教団体

•

● 81

81

1606年、分離派の人々は、宗教弾圧からのがれてオランダのライデンにわたった

ライデンで10年以上生活したのち、一部のメンバーがアメリカ移住を決意

渡航費はロンドンの投資家たちが融資

彼らは援助の見返りとしてアメリカから生産物をおくつもらう約束をした

•

● 82

82

Q56. What is the head executive of a state government called?

Governor

州知事

• 83

83



Chromosohm-Sohm / ALLSTOCK, INC.

アーカンソー州議事堂

• 84

84



Steve McCutcheon

アラスカ州知事公邸

• 85

85

Q57. What is the head executive of a city government called?

Mayor

市長

• 86

86

43

Q58. What holiday was celebrated for the first time by the American colonists?



Thanksgiving

感謝祭

● 87

87



THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

1621年アメリカに移住後初めての収穫を感謝するピルグリム・ファーザーズ

● 88

88

44

1817年、ニューヨーク州が感謝祭を年に1度の行事とすることをさだめ、ほかの多くの州もそれにならった。

1863年、リンカン大統領は、感謝祭を全国的な祝日とすることを表明し、以後、歴代の大統領も、11月の第4木曜日を感謝祭の祝日に定めた

● 89

89

Q59. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?



Thomas Jefferson(1743～1826)

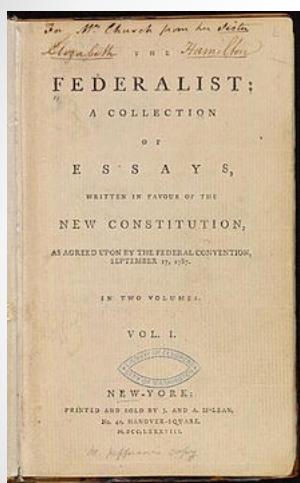
アメリカ独立宣言(1776年)の主要な作者であり、アメリカ合衆国の共和制の理想を追求したことで最も影響力のあったアメリカ合衆国建国の父の一人とされている。

共和制を推進し、イギリスの帝国主義に対抗する偉大な「自由の帝国」の陰にある力としてアメリカの姿を描いた。首都ワシントンD.C.で就任演説を行った最初の大統領である。

大統領就任中にはレイジアナ買収(1803年)やルイス・クラーク探検隊(1804年 - 1806年)を進めたが、辞任後の米英戦争(1812年 - 1815年)につながるイギリスおよびフランス両国との緊張関係を増すことになった。

Source: <https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/トマス・ジェファーソン>

90



『ザ・フェデラリスト』(英: The Federalist Papers)は、アメリカ合衆国憲法の批准を推進するために書かれた85編の連作論文である。

これら論文のうち77編は、1787年10月から1788年8月まで「ザ・インデペンデント・ジャーナル」と「ザ・ニューヨーク・パケット」に連続して掲載された。

これに他の8編を加えて編集したものが、『ザ・フェデラリスト: すなわち新憲法』と題されて1788年に2巻本でJ. & A. マクリーンによって刊行された。

『ザ・フェデラリスト』は、憲法で提案されている政府の仕組みについての哲学や動機を明確で説得力有る文章で綴られているために、現在でもアメリカ合衆国憲法の解釈では一次資料であり続けている。

論文の筆者達は憲法の批准について賛成票を投じさせる影響力を持つことと、将来的な憲法の解釈を形作ることの双方を望んだ。歴史家のリチャード・B・モ里斯に拠れば、それらは「比類のない憲法の解説であり、後のアメリカ人作家による作品のどれよりも幅でも奥行きでも凌駕する政治学の古典である」としている。

<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E3%82%AA%E3%82%BF%E3%82%A2%E3%82%A6%E3%82%A4%E3%82%A6>

● 91

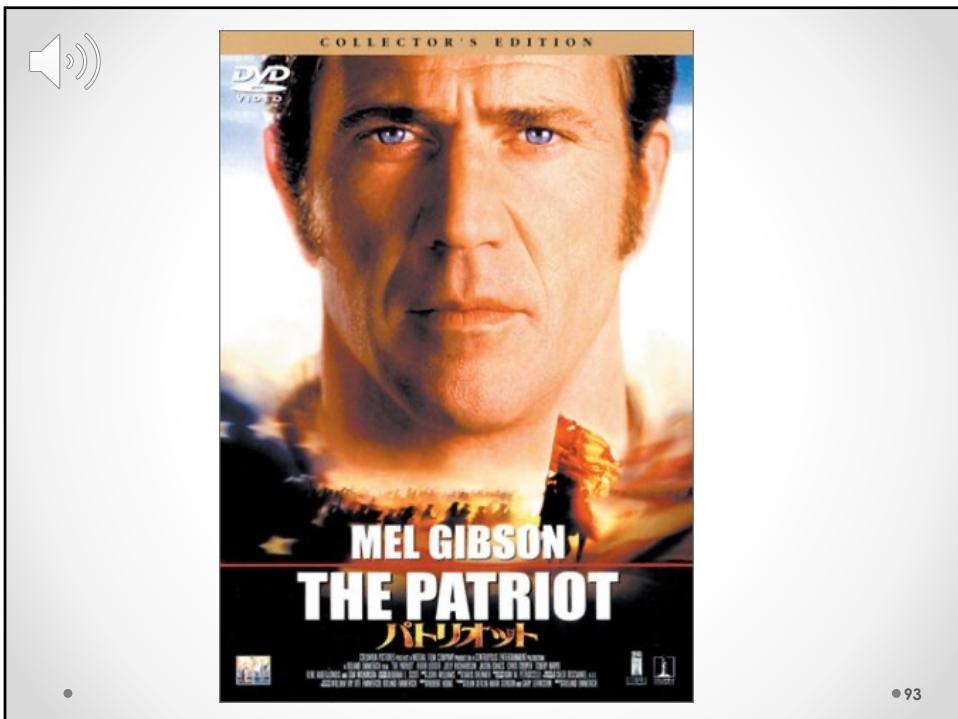
91

Q60. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

July 4, 1776

● 92

92



93

● 93

Q61. What is the basic belief of the Declaration of Independence?

That all men are created equal

94

● 94



Q62. What is the national anthem of the United States?

The star-spangled banner (星条旗)

1
Oh, say can you see,
by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed
at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
through the perilous fight.
O'er the ramparts we watched
were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare,
the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that
our flag was still there,
Oh, say does that star-spangled
banner yet wave.
O'er the land of the free
and the home of the brave!



Mariah Carey -

[Star Spangled Banner\(歌・日本語訳\)](#) • 95

95

Q63. Who wrote the Star-Spangled Banner?



法律家・詩人

Encarta Encyclopedia, Culver Pictures

• Francis Scott Key(1779 – 1843) • 96

96

Q64. Where does freedom of speech come from?

The Bill of Rights

• 97

97

Q65. What is the minimum voting age in the United States?

18

「世界の選挙権—約9割の国が18歳に」

- ◆ 各国での選挙権年齢（抜粋）
 - 16歳 - オーストリア
 - 17歳 - インドネシア・北朝鮮
 - 18歳 - アメリカ・イギリス・イタリア・イギリス・カナダ・フランス
 - 19歳 - 韓国
 - 20歳 - カメルーン・台湾
 - 21歳 - クウェート・シンガポール・パキスタン・マレーシア
 - 25歳 - アラブ首長国連邦

BBC News, June 2015



Voting age in Japan to be lowered from 20 to 18

<https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-asia-33160454>

98

49



Q66. Who signs bills into law?



President

• 99

99

Q67. What is the highest court in the United States?



The Supreme Court

• 100

100

Q68. Who was the President during the Civil War?



Abraham Lincoln

• 101

101



Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs

リンカーンの住居。第16代大統領に就任する前の1844~61年の間、リンカーンはこの家で生活していた。Springfield, IL

• 102

102

Q69. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

Emancipation Proclamation 奴隸解放宣言(1863)

Freed many slaves

• 103

103

南北戦争中の1863年1月1日、リンカン大統領は、奴隸解放宣言を出し、

たたかっている相手である南部連合国(南部)の奴隸は本日以降すべて自由となる、と宣言

1865年、合衆国憲法修正第13条が発効し、奴隸制は全廃

→ 南北戦争後に約312万人の奴隸が自由

• 104

104



・奴隸解放宣言についての話し合い

•105

105

奴隸解放宣言書

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation:

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no acts or omissions to infringe such persons, or any of them, in any stage they may reach, for their relief."

And so I countermand, on the first instant,
THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

•106

106

Q70. What special group advises the President?

[Cabinet of the United States](#)

[アメリカ合衆国大統領顧問団](#)

107

71. Which President is called the “father of our country”?

George Washington



Art Resource, NY

• 108

108

72. What immigration and naturalization service form is used to apply to become a naturalized citizen?



Form N-400
**Application to file petition for
naturalization**

• 109

109

73. Who helped the Pilgrims in America?



The American Indians (Native Americans)

• 110

110



Encarta Encyclopedia, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto/Bridgeman Art Library, London/New York

• Kane's Medicine Pipe Stem Dance

• 111

111

ベーリング陸橋



更新世のあるとき、
気温がさがり
地球上の水の大半
が凍結
海面は90mさがる
アラスカとシベリアを
へだてる水深の浅い
ベーリング海峡は自

112

74. What is the name of the ship that brought the pilgrims to America?

The Mayflower

• 113

113



THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

メイフラワー号は、船の形がどのようなものだったか明らかでないが、船体の長さは27mほどで、マストが3本、約180総トンだったと考えられている

• 114

114

75. What were the 13 original states of the United States called?

Colonies

• 115

115

76. Name 3 rights or freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?

(A) The right of freedom of:

Speech(言論の自由)

Press(出版の自由)

Religion(宗教の自由)

Peaceable assemble(集会の自由)

Requesting change of government
(政府を変える要求をする自由)

• 116

116



(B) The right to bear arms (the right to have weapons or own a gun, though subject to certain regulations).

武器を保持する権利

• 117

117

(C) The government may not quarter, or house, soldiers in the people's homes during peacetime without the people's consent.

国民の同意を得ないで、平時に、兵隊を民家に宿営させてはならない

• 118

118

(D) The government may not search or take a person's property without a warrant.

財産権の保障

• 119

119



(E) A person may not be tried twice for the same crime and does not have to testify against him/herself.

同じ法律で二度裁かれず、自分の意思に反して証言する必要はない

• 120

120

(F) A person charged with a crime still has some rights, such as the right to a trial and to have a lawyer.

弁護士を雇う権利

• 121

121

(G) The right to trial by jury in most cases.

陪審の保障

• 122

122

(H) Protects people against excessive or unreasonable fines or cruel and unusual punishment.

過度で不適切な罰金、残酷で異常な罰から守られる権利

• 123

123

(I) The people have rights other than those mentioned in the Constitution.

国民は憲法で記載された権利以外の権利も有する

• 124

124

(J) Any power not given to the federal government by the Constitution is a power of either the state or the people.

国民は州法による権利も有する

• 125

125



77. Who has the power to declare war?

The Congress

大統領は陸海空3軍の最高司令官。
侵略や攻撃から国をまもるため、軍に出動を命令できる。

ただし、宣戦布告に際しては**議会の承認**をえなければならない

• 126

126



78. What kind of government does the United States have?



Republican

共和制

• 127

127

共和制とは…

国民主権にもとづく国家形態



有権者からえらばれた代表と官僚
が国民にかわって国政をになう

•

• 128

128

プラトンの共和制

プラトンの「国家」

国家(=ポリス(都市国家))の理想的なあり方を説く

プラトンが理想とする国家

欲求に支配された人間からなる**生産者**

気概に支配され、法を執行する**戦士**

立法者である支配者、すなわち**哲人王**

• 129

129

アリストテレスの共和制

アリストテレスの「政治学」

主権力が1人、少数者、多数者によって政治形態を分類

君主制(善)と僭主制(悪)

貴族制(善)と寡頭制(悪)

統治者が国家全体の利益を考えているか、あるいは自らの利益を優先させているかによる分類

• 130

130

79. Which President freed the slaves?

Abraham Lincoln

• 131

131

**80. In what year was the
Constitution written?**

1787

• 132

132

81. What are the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution called?

The Bill of Rights

• 133

133

82. Name one purpose of the United Nations

to discuss and try to resolve world problems;

to provide economic aid to many countries

• 134

134

国連の目的(国連憲章第一条)

1. 国際の平和及び安全を維持すること
2. 人民の同権及び自決の原則の尊重に基盤をおく 諸国間の友好関係を発展させること
3. 経済的、社会的、文化的又は人道的性質を有する国際問題を解決することについて、並びに人権及び基本的自由を尊重するように助長奨励することについて、国際協力を達成すること
4. これらの共通の目的の達成にあたって諸国の行動を調和するための中心となること

● 135

135



● 136

136



Keystone Pressedienst GmbH

• 137

137



国連総会(General Assembly)とは

加盟国が政治、経済および人権問題などに関して意見を表明しあう場

各国はそれぞれ1票をもつ

国連としての意思決定は、重要問題は**3分の2**、通常の問題は**多数決**によって決議される

国連決議は**勧告**であり、法的な拘束力はない

• 138

138

83. Where does Congress meet?



In the Capital Hill in Washington D.C.

• 139

139

**84. Whose rights are guaranteed by
the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?**



Everyone

**(citizens and non-citizens living in
the U.S.)**

• 140

140



85. What is the introduction to the Constitution called?



The Preamble

憲法前文

• 141

141



Preamble to Constitution

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

われら合衆国の人民は、より完全な連邦を形成し、正義を樹立し、国内の平穏を保障し、共同の防衛に備え、一般の福祉を増進し、われらとわれらの子孫のうえに自由のもたらす恵沢を確保する目的をもって、アメリカ合衆国のために、この憲法を制定する。

• 142

142



THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representative in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution.

Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith.

We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and **we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world.** We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in the peace¹⁴³ free from fear and want.

143

日本国憲法前文

日本国民は、正当に選挙された国会における代表者を通じて行動し、われらとわれらの子孫のために、諸国民との協和による成果と、わが国全土にわたって自由のもたらす恵沢を確保し、政府の行為によつて再び戦争の惨禍が起ることのないようにすることを決意し、ここに主権が国民に存することを宣言し、この憲法を確定する。そもそも国政は、国民の厳粛な信託によるものであつて、その権威は国民に由来し、その権力は国民の代表者がこれを行使し、その福利は国民がこれを享受する。これは人類普遍の原理であり、この憲法は、かかる原理に基くものである。われらは、これに反する一切の憲法、法令及び詔勅を排除する。

日本国民は、恒久の平和を念願し、人間相互の関係を支配する崇高な理想を深く自覚するのであつて、**平和を愛する諸国民の公正と信義に信赖して、われらの安全と生存を保持しようと決意した。**われらは、平和を維持し、専制と隸従、圧迫と偏狭を地上から永遠に除去しようと努めてゐる国際社会において、名誉ある地位を占めたいと思ふ。われらは、全世界の国民が、ひとしく恐怖と欠乏から免かれ、平和のうちに生存する権利を有することを確認する。

われらは、いづれの国家も、自國のことのみに専念して他国を無視してはならないのであつて、政治道徳の法則は、普遍的なものであり、この法則に従ふことは、自國の主権を維持し、他国と対等関係に立たうとする各國の責務であると信ずる。

日本国民は、國家の名誉にかけ、全力をあげてこの崇高な理想と目的を達成することを誓ふ。

● 144

144

**86. Name one benefit of being a citizen
of the United States**



- 1. Obtain federal government jobs;**
 - 2. Travel with a U.S. passport;**
 - 3. Petition for close relatives to come
to the U.S. to live**
-

• 145

145

**87. What is the most important right
granted to U.S. citizens?**



The right to vote

•

• 146

146

88. What is the United States capital?

**The place where
Congress meets**

• 147

147

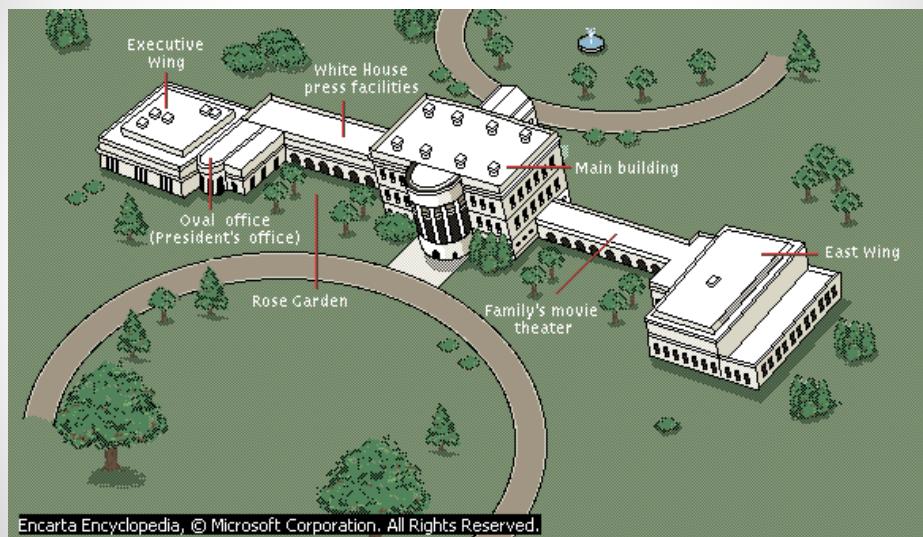
89. What is the White House?

The President's official home

• 148

148

White House



Encarta Encyclopedia, © Microsoft Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

• 149

149

90. Where is the White House located?

Washington D.C.

(1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.)

• 150

150

91. What is the name of the President's official home?

The White House

• 151

151

92. Name one right guaranteed by the first Amendments

The right of freedom of:

Speech(言論の自由)

Press(出版の自由)

Religion(宗教の自由)

Peaceable assemble(集会の自由)

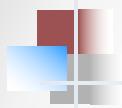
**Requesting change of government
(政府を変える要求をする自由)**

• 152

152



93. Who is the commander in chief of the U.S. military?

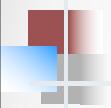


The President

• 153

153

94. Which President was the first commander in chief of the U.S. military?



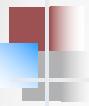
George Washington

• 154

154



95. In what month do we vote for the President?



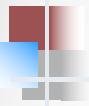
November

• 155

155



96. In what month is the new President inaugurated?



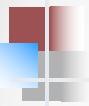
January

• 156

156



97. How many times may a Senator be re-elected?



There is no limit

[アメリカ合衆国上院議員一覧](#)

• 157

157



98. How many times may a Congressman be re-elected?



There is no limit

[アメリカ合衆国下院議員一覧](#)

• 158

158



99. What are the 2 major political parties in the U.S. today?

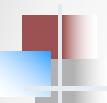


Democratic and Republican

• 159

159

100. How many states are there in the United States?



50

• 160

160

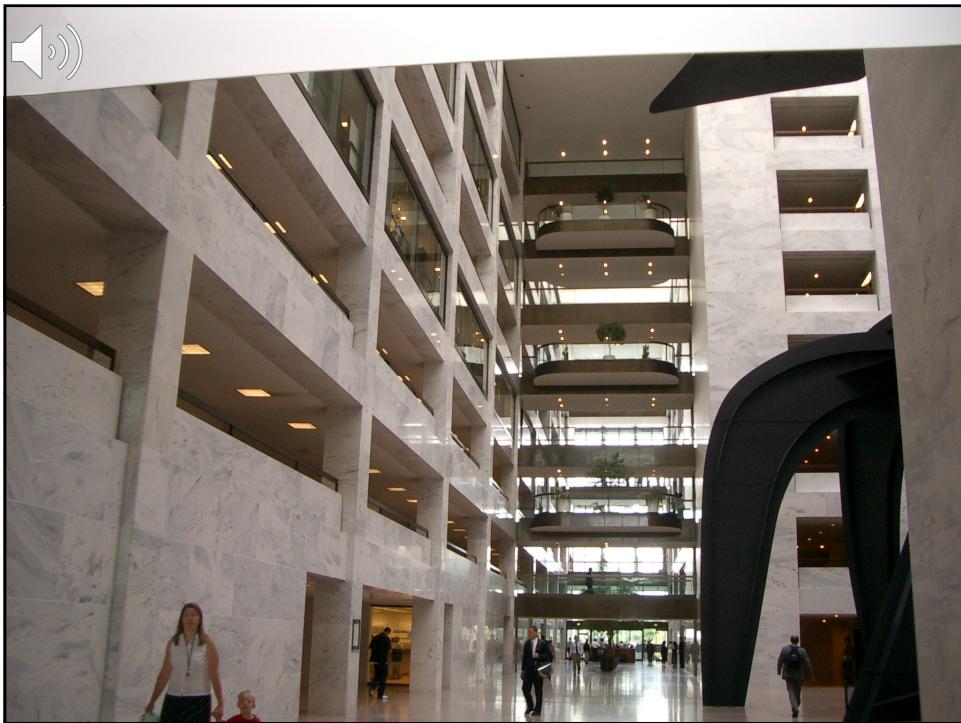
おまけ

●161

161



162



163



164



165

サム・ブラウンバック



第46代 カンザス州知事
任期
2011年1月10日 – 2018年1月30日
副知事 ジェフ・コリアー
前任者 マーク・バーキンソン
後任者 ジェフ・コリアー

アメリカ合衆国上院議員
カンザス州選出
任期
1996年11月7日 – 2011年1月3日

• 166

166



167



168



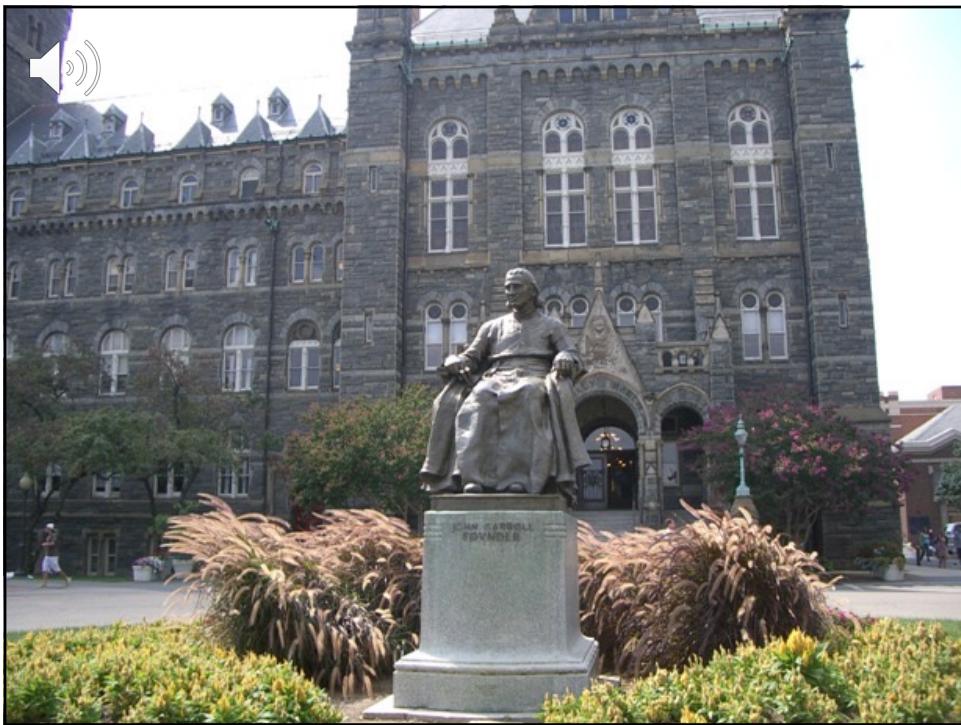
169



170



171



172



173



174