Rhode Island is a wonderful state with a rich and complex history, and a bright future. As a lifelong Rhode Islander, I have many special memories here, as well as a lot of excitement for what’s to come.

Before becoming Secretary of State, I was a history and civics teacher for more than 25 years. The importance of civic engagement was one of my favorite topics to discuss with my students, and now, as Secretary of State, it’s important to me that all Rhode Islanders understand how to participate in our governing process. Even if you aren’t an elected official, you have a voice in the decisions that are made at the local, state, and even federal level.

This book includes information about Rhode Island’s history, our State House, and how our government works to help you learn how you can get involved.

One of the best ways to get involved is to come visit the Rhode Island State House. Please consider this my personal invitation to take a free, guided tour of “The People’s House.” During the tour, you will visit the historic rooms described in this book and see our original Royal Charter from 1663. Tours are available every weekday, except for holidays. You can contact our office using any of the information at the right of this page, or by visiting our website: sos.ri.gov. The website also has interactive timelines, virtual exhibitions, images of important documents from the State Archives, and even a 3D virtual tour in case you can’t visit the State House in person.

I know you will enjoy learning about Rhode Island’s many contributions to the growth and prosperity of the United States, especially as we approach the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. As Rhode Islanders, we have so much to be proud of, and there are so many ways each of us can contribute to making our state a great place to live and work in the future.

Sincerely,

Gregg M. Amore
Secretary of State
Rhode Island was originally called the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. This long name – the longest of any state in America – was its official name from 1663 until 2020, when Rhode Islanders voted to remove “and Providence Plantations” from the state’s name. Today the name is State of Rhode Island.

The first use of “Rhode Island” or any of its variations in connection with Narragansett Bay, is in a letter from Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano dated July 8, 1524. In the letter he refers to an island near the mouth of Narragansett Bay, noting its similarity to the Isle of Rhodes in the Aegean Sea. The phrase “Providence Plantations” came from a 1643 Parliamentary Patent, the first official document that united Providence, Portsmouth, and Newport. England’s Commission on Foreign Plantations granted the patent and named the towns: “the Incorporation of Providence Plantations in Narragansett Bay in New England.” At that time, plantations were places where colonists established farms and grew crops. The 1663 Royal Charter united the two earlier descriptive names, officially naming the territory the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

To learn more about the 2020 decision to change the state name, please turn to page 10.

Rhode Island’s earliest inhabitants were members of the Narragansett, Niantic, Nipmuc, Wampanoag, and Pokanoket tribes. For thousands of years, they fished, hunted, and grew crops throughout the land we call Rhode Island. They lived in extended family groups and did not establish permanent settlements, moving inland from the coast during the colder months, never exhausting the land or its resources.

Beginning in 1620, colonial settlers from Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies came to the region to trade with the Indigenous people. In 1635, William Blackstone became the first European settler to build a permanent home in present-day Rhode Island. It was on the banks of a river now named after him, the Blackstone River, in Cumberland.

Fun Fact!

When Roger Williams arrived in New England, he learned the language of the Indigenous people. In 1643, he wrote A Key into the Language of America which includes translations of Native American words to English.

Indigenous people continue to live throughout Rhode Island, and we use many of their words in our everyday life. Here are three words with their original meanings:

- Narragansett: People of the small point of land.
- Wampanoag: People of the first light.
- Aquidneck: At the island.

Do any of these words look familiar?

Sakonnet  Pawtucket  Metacom
Touisset  Ninigret  Quonset
Kickemuit  Massasoit  Wamsutta

Can you add to this list?
Roger Williams founded the first permanent colonial settlement in Rhode Island in 1636, on land granted to him by Narragansett chiefs Canonicus and Miantonomi. He named the settlement Providence.

Banished from Massachusetts for speaking out about religious tolerance, Williams established a policy of religious freedom in Providence. Other leaders advocating freedom of worship soon established similar communities around Narragansett Bay.

Over the next few decades, thousands of settlers came to Rhode Island. In 1675, the tension created by their growing need for land led to war. King Philip’s War, named for Wampanoag leader Metacomet, who was also known as Philip, lasted only 14 months, but it permanently changed Rhode Island. Thousands of Indigenous people were killed. Survivors fled or were captured and sold into slavery.

In the 1700s, Rhode Island became a major participant in the trans-Atlantic maritime trade which included the enslavement of Africans. African heritage people, both enslaved and free, were a significant portion of the population in the urban seaports of Newport, Providence, and Bristol, and on the working farms of western Rhode Island.

The colonial period came to an end in 1776. Rhode Island was the first colony to renounce its allegiance to the king on May 4th of that year. The Declaration of Independence followed exactly two months later.

ROYAL CHARTER

The Royal Charter of 1663 guaranteed Rhode Island settlers freedom of religion and the freedom to govern their own colony. Rhode Island was the first colony in New England to be granted these freedoms by King Charles II of England.

The Charter is in the care of the Secretary of State, who has been the keeper of records since the colonial period. It is on display in the Royal Charter Museum located in the Rhode Island State House. Alongside the Charter are other documents and artifacts that tell the story of Rhode Island’s colonial settlement and represent its important place in history.
1600
Narragansett chiefs Canonicus and Miantonomi grant Roger Williams the land which becomes Providence.

1636
Anne Hutchinson is expelled from Massachusetts and helps found Pocasset (Portsmouth).

1638
Newport establishes a Common Burying Ground for all residents regardless of race or religion.

1640
The Royal Charter guarantees Rhode Islanders the right to freedom of religion and to govern themselves.

1663

1700
In the first major act of rebellion against England, Rhode Islanders attack and burn the British ship Gaspee.

1772
Providence citizens are the first to propose the idea of a Continental Congress at their town meeting.

1774
Rhode Island is the first colony to repeal its allegiance to the British Crown.

1776
The 1st Rhode Island Regiment, comprised of African American and Native American men, participates in the Battle of Rhode Island.

1778

1800
The Dorr Rebellion leads to the expansion of voting rights to citizens who don’t own land.

1841-1842
Rhode Island firm Brown & Sharpe standardizes measurement tools, revolutionizing mass production.

1853
Reverend Mahlon van Horne is the first African American man to be elected to the General Assembly.

1885

1900
Rhode Island is the first state in the nation to use voting machines in every voting district in the state.

1917

1936
The first WaterFire lighting is made possible by a complete redesign of Providence which includes uncovering long buried rivers.

1994

2000
America’s first offshore windfarm is built off the coast of Block Island.

2016
Rhode Islanders vote to remove “Providence Plantations” from the state’s name.

2020
How will you contribute to Rhode Island’s future?
Elizabeth Buffum Chace Memorial (1806–1899)
Elizabeth Buffum Chace fought to end slavery and was a co-founder of the Rhode Island Women’s Suffrage Association. She also believed in the value of education, helping to create a state school for children in need.

Christiana Carteaux Bannister Memorial (1822–1902)
Cristiana Carteaux Bannister was an entrepreneur, equal rights activist, and supporter of the arts. She founded the Home for Aged Colored Women which is known as Bannister House today.

Christiana Carteaux Bannister and Elizabeth Buffum Chace are the first two women to have portrait busts in the Rhode Island State House.

WOMEN ELECTED TO OFFICE

First Representative in the General Assembly, 1923
Isabelle Ahearn O’Neill (D)

First Senator in the General Assembly, 1929
Lulu Mowry Schlesinger (R)

First Representative in Congress, 1981
Claudine Schneider (R)

First Secretary of State, 1983
Susan L. Farmer (R)

First Representative in the General Assembly, 1923
Isabelle Ahearn O’Neill (D)

First General Treasurer, 1993
Nancy J. Mayer (R)

First Lieutenant Governor, 2007
Elizabeth H. Roberts (D)

First Senate President, 2008
M. Teresa Paiva Weed (D)

First Governor, 2015
Gina M. Raimondo (D)

Arlene Violet was also the first woman to be elected State Attorney General in the US.

FAMOUS FIRST

Forty-six years before women were permitted to vote, Anna E. Aldrich, Elizabeth C. Hicks, and Abby J. Slocum took advantage of a provision in the state’s constitution that allowed “non-electors” to serve on school committees and ran for office. Each was elected to the Providence School Committee, setting a precedent for women in public office in Rhode Island.

Newport resident Ann Smith Franklin, Benjamin Franklin’s sister-in-law, became the country’s first female newspaper editor in 1762.
STATE SYMBOLS

STATE BIRD
Rhode Island Red
Adopted on May 3, 1954.
Rhode Island Reds lay up to 300 brown eggs a year.

STATE FLOWER
Violet
Adopted on March 11, 1968.
Violets are often purple and bloom in the spring.

STATE MINERAL
Bowenite
Adopted on May 26, 1966.
Bowenite, found in northern Rhode Island, is a relative of jade.

STATE TREE
Red Maple
Adopted on March 6, 1964.
Red Maple leaves turn gold, purple, and red in the fall.

STATE FRUIT
Greening Apple
Adopted on June 20, 1992.
Developed in Rhode Island around 1796, Greening Apples retain their sharp taste in cooking.

STATE INSECT
American Burying Beetle
Adopted on July 14, 2015.
American Burying Beetles are on the federal Endangered Species List.

STATE SHELL
Quahog
Quahog shells were shaped into beads and used as currency in the 1600s and 1700s.

STATE FISH
The Striped Bass
Striped Bass average 20-30 inches and can live 30 years or more.

STATE DRINK
Coffee Milk
Coffee milk mixed with vanilla ice cream is called a "cabinet."

STATE ROCK
Cumberlandite
Adopted on May 6, 1966.
Cumberlandite is a dark rock with white markings found throughout the state.

STATE MARINE MAMMAL
Harbor Seal
Adopted on July 14, 2016.
Harbor Seals can grow to six feet and weigh over 200 pounds.

STATE ___________
Do you have an idea for something that represents our state? Draw it here.
**RHODE ISLAND LEADING THE WAY**

**First diner!**

Walter Scott is credited with opening the first diner in America in 1872. His diner was a horse-drawn wagon with windows along the side from which he sold food to *The Providence Journal* employees.

**First gas-illuminated street lights!**

Pelham Street in Newport was the first street in America to be lit with gas lights!

**First water-powered factory!**

In 1790, Samuel Slater partnered with Moses Brown to design the first water-powered textile mill in America. Three years later he built Slater Mill in Pawtucket which you can still visit today.

**First off-shore wind farm!**

In 2016, America's first ocean-based wind farm was built off the coast of Block Island.

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Area:** 1,214 square miles (land & water).

**Greatest Distances:** North to South - 48 miles; East to West - 37 miles.

**Elevation:** Highest - Jerimoth Hill in Foster (812 feet); lowest - sea level along Atlantic coast.

**Coastline:** Over 400 miles

**Climate:** Average January temp. 30° Fahrenheit, 1° Celsius. Average July temp. 72° Fahrenheit, 22° Celsius.

**Yearly Precipitation:** 44 inches average.

**Population Density:** Rhode Island is the second most densely populated state, after New Jersey.

**Islands:** The state’s many islands include Aquidneck, Conanicut, Block, Prudence, Dutch, and Hog.
RHODE ISLAND STATE HOUSE

The Rhode Island State House was built between 1895 and 1904; it took nine years to build and is over 100 years old! It is made of white Georgia marble. The design for the building was done by McKim, Mead & White. The State House dome is the fourth largest self-supported marble dome in the WORLD!

The three larger ones are:
• St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome, Italy;
• Minnesota State Capitol; and
• Taj Mahal in Agra, India.

The State House is home to the Executive and Legislative Branches of Rhode Island’s government. People who work here include: the Governor; the Lieutenant Governor; the Secretary of State; the General Treasurer; senators; and representatives.

Fun Fact!

Before the present State House was built, Rhode Island had five State Houses that were located in different towns in Rhode Island. Legislators held sessions in each State House at different times of the year. In an era before cars, this ensured that government was available to the people. The early State Houses were in Providence, Newport, Bristol, East Greenwich, and South Kingstown. You can still visit them today!

The State House is the people’s house; it belongs to all Rhode Islanders.
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
Rhode Island was the first colony where individuals could worship as they wished.

THE LAND GRANT
Forced to flee Massachusetts Bay Colony, Roger Williams forged an agreement with Narragansett chiefs Canonicus and Miantonomi to settle in present-day Providence.

BEGINNINGS OF INDUSTRY
The first water-powered textile mill in America was built in Pawtucket, Rhode Island in 1793.

BUILDING COMMUNITIES
Settlers built new homes and communities in Rhode Island.

DOME MURAL
The State House dome has a large mural designed by Rhode Island artist James Allen King. It shows four important Rhode Island scenes. The mural was painted by artists George DeFelice, Robert C. Haun, and Victor Zucchi.
INDEPENDENT MAN

He stands 235 feet above the street, weighs over 500 pounds, and is made of gilded bronze. He is eleven feet tall from head to toe, and 14 feet tall from his toes to the tip of his spear. First placed on top of the State House on December 18, 1899, he has only been taken down once for repairs and new gold leaf on August 9, 1975, and was returned on July 20, 1976.

Originally titled “Hope” by sculptor George Brewster, the figure on top of the State House was nicknamed “The Independent Man” by The Providence Journal shortly after it was installed. Given Rhode Island’s proud, independent spirit, the new name stuck and the sculpture has been known as The Independent Man ever since. Standing watch over our state capitol, the figure reminds Rhode Islanders the importance of standing up for their beliefs.

FunFact! The Independent Man has been struck by lightning at least 27 times!

STATE SEAL

The State Seal in the State House rotunda has Rhode Island’s original name, State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Today, however, the state’s official name is State of Rhode Island. The change was made in 2020 when Rhode Islanders voted in a statewide referendum to remove “and Providence Plantations” from the state name.

The state’s original name encircles a shield with an anchor, the state’s symbol, and “hope,” the state’s motto. The date 1636 references the year that Roger Williams founded the settlement of Providence. A biblical phrase, “We have this hope as an anchor for our souls,” would have been familiar to many 17th century Rhode Islanders.

FunFact!

Legislators proposed removing “and Providence Plantations” from the state name at least five times. The question was put to voters in 2010, however 78% of Rhode Islanders chose not to change the name. The question was on the ballot again in 2020 and this time 53% of voters chose to change the state name.
STATE ROOM

The State Room is the formal entrance to the Governor’s office. The Governor leads the Executive Branch of Rhode Island’s government. The State Room is also used for press conferences, meetings, and ceremonies.

The State Room has several paintings of important figures in United States and Rhode Island history. The portrait of George Washington was painted by Gilbert Stuart, a Rhode Island artist who painted many of our founding fathers. Facing George Washington is General Nathanael Greene, a Rhode Islander who was one of the most important generals during the Revolutionary War.

Fun Fact! The portrait of George Washington has an interesting illusion: when you walk across the room, George Washington’s eyes and toe always seem to be pointed in your direction!

STATE LIBRARY

The State Library is a magnificent three-story room that contains books about United States and Rhode Island history and government. The Library was created for the General Assembly but is open to the public. Historians, lawmakers, and even students come here to research Rhode Island history. The Secretary of State is in charge of the State Library.

The Library has a beautiful ceiling that was designed to look like the back of a leather-bound book. Among its gold decorations are 16 circular seals; these are printers’ marks, or logos, from the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. The Library also has stairs and catwalks to access the books on the upper stories. These look like they’re made out of wood, but are actually iron painted to resemble wood.

The oldest book in the Library is from 1750 and contains records of Rhode Island’s government when it was still a colony of England. The Library also has the official record from May 4, 1776, when Rhode Island’s General Assembly renounced the colony’s allegiance to King George III of England.

Fun Fact! The Library has Rhode Island’s souvenir from the Apollo 11 space mission: a Rhode Island flag that was flown to the moon and some moon rocks!
The Senate and the House of Representatives make up Rhode Island’s General Assembly. The General Assembly is the Legislative Branch of our state government. Senators and Representatives are elected by Rhode Islanders to represent them and they make laws that affect all Rhode Islanders. The General Assembly session begins the first Tuesday in January and typically ends in June. The General Assembly usually holds sessions Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons.

The House and Senate chambers have desks for each lawmaker. The desks have computers for legislators to review bills, and buttons that they use to vote “yes” or “no” on bills. Each room also has large, electronic tally boards with the names of each legislator. When they vote on a bill, their “yes” or “no” votes are shown on the boards so that everyone knows how each person voted.

The large desk at the front of the room is called the rostrum. The center of the rostrum is reserved for the leader of the Senate, called the Senate President, or the leader of the House of Representatives, known as the Speaker of the House of Representatives. These are the highest positions in each chamber of the General Assembly.

High above the Senate and House chambers is a special area called the gallery. The gallery allows the public to watch meetings of the General Assembly. You don’t need an invitation to sit in the gallery and it’s a great way to learn how laws are made!

**Fun Fact!**

The minimum age to run for town or state office in Rhode Island is 18! How soon could you run for office?
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Jack Reed
U.S. SENATOR

Sheldon Whitehouse
U.S. SENATOR

David Cicilline
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
(DISTRICT 1)

Seth Magaziner
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
(DISTRICT 2)

GENERAL OFFICERS

Daniel McKee
GOVERNOR

Sabina Matos
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Gregg M. Amore
SECRETARY OF STATE

James Diossa
GENERAL TREASURER

Peter F. Neronha
ATTORNEY GENERAL

LEADERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Dominick J. Ruggerio
SENATE PRESIDENT

K. Joseph Shekarchi
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Do you want to learn more about your government officials?

For more information about the people who represent you in federal and state government, visit our Voter Information Center at

www.vote.ri.gov

As of February 2023
The US Constitution defines the structure and responsibilities of the federal government. The federal government consists of three branches: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. Each of these branches has a specific responsibility, none more important than the other. By giving each branch an equal role, the framers of the Constitution tried to ensure that no single branch of government would become too powerful. This system is commonly called “checks and balances.” Rhode Island’s state government has a similar structure and division of responsibilities.

**EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

The Executive Branch is led by the **President** and is responsible for implementing laws.

The Executive Branch is led by the **Governor** and is responsible for implementing state laws.

**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

The Legislative Branch, otherwise known as **Congress**, is responsible for making laws.

The Legislative Branch in Rhode Island is known as the **General Assembly** and is responsible for making state laws.

**JUDICIAL BRANCH**

The Judicial Branch is led by the **United States Supreme Court** and is responsible for interpreting federal laws.

The Judicial Branch is led by the **Rhode Island Supreme Court** and is responsible for interpreting state laws.

Presidents, Governors, Senators, Representatives, and many city and town officials are elected by the people. This means that all voters have a say in who will run their government. When you turn 18 make sure your voice is heard by **VOTING!**
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Rhode Island cities and towns have many different forms of government, but most have someone in an Executive Branch role and groups of people who fill legislative roles. Together they make decisions about your community. Who makes up your local government?

**EXECUTIVE**

Depending on where you live, you might have a mayor, a town manager, or someone else who acts as the executive of your city or town.

Do you have a...

- Town Manager
- Town Administrator
- City Manager
- Mayor
- Other

Is this position...

- Elected
- Appointed

**LEGISLATIVE**

**CITY/TOWN COUNCIL**

In most municipalities, voters cast ballots for all of the council members, so a resident of a town with a five-person town council is allowed to vote for five people to fill those positions. In others, voters may only vote for one council member who will represent their neighborhood, or ward. In those instances, voters are sometimes also permitted to vote for additional council members who represent the entire municipality; they are called “at-large” council members.

How many people are on your town or city council?

______________________________

How many council members do individual voters get to elect?

______________________________

**SCHOOL COMMITTEE/BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Rhode Island cities and towns also have School Committees or Boards of Trustees. They vote on issues like school uniforms, have the power to dedicate money for playgrounds and special programs, and make other important decisions about schools. In some cities and towns these officials are elected; in others they’re appointed.

How many members does your School Committee or Board of Trustees have?

______________________________

Are they elected or appointed?

- Elected
- Appointed

Now that you’ve learned about your local government, summarize what you’ve learned.

In __________________________ (your city/town)

we have a __________________ (executive)

who is __________________ (elected or appointed)

by __________________. (who does the electing or appointing?)

We have a __________________ council. (city/town)

The council has _____ members. (number of members)

I will be able to vote for ____________(number of members) members when I turn 18.

Decisions about my school are made by a ____________. (School Committee/Board of Trustees)

It has ____________ members. (number of members)

They are _____________. (elected/appointed)
HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

Your idea can become a law! Bring your idea to your local Senator or Representative.

The bill is introduced. The Senator or Representative may introduce your idea as a bill in his or her respective chamber.

The bill is assigned to a committee. Most bills are assigned to a committee for review.

The bill is analyzed. The committee makes recommendations and returns the bill to the originating chamber where it is voted on.

The bill is approved. If both chambers approve the bill, it is then submitted to the Governor.

The bill goes to both chambers. Once the bill has been approved, it is transferred to the other chamber to undergo a similar process of review and approval.

At the Governor’s desk… If the Governor disapproves of the bill, he or she may veto it and return it to the legislature. If 3/5 of the Senators or Representatives approve the bill, it becomes a law without the Governor’s approval.

The Governor approves the bill! The Governor may sign the bill into law, or allow it to become effective without his or her signature.

Congratulations! Your idea is now a law!
SPEAKING UP
HOW TO PARTICIPATE

Rhode Island, like the United States, has a representative democracy. That means we choose people to represent us in government by voting for them in elections. American citizens gain the right to vote when they turn 18. Voting is an important civic responsibility!

Even after election day, elected officials need to hear from the people that they represent.

WHAT IF...

Someone proposes a bill with which you really... agree or disagree

What can you do?

YOU CAN...

Contact your government officials by mail, email, or telephone, or speak with them in person to let them know what you think. Find their contact information at sos.ri.gov/opengovernmentcenter.

Write a statement about the bill and ask people to sign it. This is called a petition.

Give your opinion (testify) at a hearing. A hearing is when a committee of legislators gather to hear others’ opinions of the proposed bill, and prepare to make a recommendation to the rest of the legislative body.

Write a letter to your newspaper explaining why you agree or disagree with the proposed bill.

Find people who agree with you and hold a peaceful demonstration or rally. Rhode Islanders of all ages come to the Rhode Island State House with signs to make sure their government knows what they want.

After legislators have considered a proposed bill, they vote on it in the Rhode Island State House. You can watch the vote from the public galleries in the Senate and House of Representatives, or on Capitol TV, rilin.state.ri.us/captv.
Issues that affect us:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>CITY/TOWN</th>
<th>RHODE ISLAND</th>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School uniforms</td>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>FEDERAL</td>
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<td>School days required</td>
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<td>Time for recess</td>
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<td>Expand recycling</td>
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<td>Ban smoking on beaches</td>
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<td>Provide clean drinking water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drunk driving laws</td>
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<td>Laws about guns</td>
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<td>Creating jobs</td>
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<td>Public buses and trains</td>
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<td>Better sidewalks</td>
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There are three levels of government: local, state, and federal. These different levels have different decision making responsibilities and powers. If we want to bring about change on an issue that matters to us, we need to know which part of government oversees it.
RHODE ISLAND CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
7. One half of the legislative branch.
9. Indigenous tribe in Rhode Island; the _______ Trail is named after them.
10. Colonial founder of Providence; introduced religious freedom to the colonies.
13. House of ___________; one half of the legislative branch.
17. Someone who runs for office.
18. Branch of government that upholds laws.
19. The right to vote.
20. Symbol of Rhode Island; found on the RI flag.
21. Colonial founder of Providence; introduced religious freedom to the colonies.
22. Leads the executive branch of state government.
25. General ________; Rhode Island's legislative branch.
28. A list of candidates for public office; where citizens can indicate their choices in elections.
29. A letter signed by many people in favor of, or against, a proposed law.

DOWN
1. Rhode Island's State House has a very big one of these; the Independent Man stands on top of it.
2. Ship burned by Rhode Islanders in the lead-up to the Revolutionary War.
4. Capitol of Rhode Island.
5. Branch of government that makes laws.
6. Painting of a person; the Rhode Island State House has many of these hanging on its walls.
8. The Rhode Island State House is made of this stone.
11. Royal ________; document that granted Rhode Islanders freedom of religion.
12. The way we choose people to represent us in government.
14. Indigenous tribe in Rhode Island; we have a town and a bay named after them.
15. Samuel ________; built the first water powered textile mill in America in Pawtucket, RI.
16. Public seating area in the Senate and House of Representatives.
21. An upright support pillar; the State House has many!
23. The _______ State; Rhode Island's nickname.
24. A peaceful demonstration in favor of, or against, a cause.
26. Minimum age to run for state office in Rhode Island.
27. Gilbert ________; a famous Rhode Island artist who painted George Washington.

Gregg M. Amore - Secretary of State 19
RHODE ISLAND MATCHING GAME

1. The number of state senators in Rhode Island
2. Guaranteed Rhode Island settlers freedom of religion and freedom to govern their own colony
3. Colonial founder of Rhode Island
4. Presiding officer of the House of Representatives
5. Our state’s motto
6. Our state’s nickname
7. Number of state representatives in Rhode Island
8. Stands watch over our State Capitol
9. Has the fourth largest self-supported marble dome in the world
10. Rhode Island native and artist of the most famous painting in the State House
11. Presiding officer of the Senate

_____ Roger Williams
_____ Hope
_____ Seventy-five
_____ The Rhode Island State House
_____ Gilbert Stuart
_____ President of the Senate
_____ Royal Charter of 1663
_____ Thirty-eight
_____ The Ocean State
_____ Speaker of the House
_____ The Independent Man

CAN YOU SOLVE THESE?

How long has the Slater Mill existed? (Hint: review page 9)

If the 16 seals in the Library each weigh 43 pounds, how much do all 16 seals weigh?

How many decades are represented in the timeline on page 4? How many years?

How many years has it been since Roger Williams came to Rhode Island? (Hint: review page 3)

What percentage of the elected officials on page 13 are women?

If the RI State House is 330’ long and 180’ wide, what is its area?
Act
A bill passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives; acts become laws.

Amend
To change a proposed bill or law.

Ballot
A paper used for recording a vote; a list of candidates in an election.

Bill
An idea that someone proposes as a new law; if passed, a bill becomes an act.

Campagne
An organized effort to win an election.

Candidate
Someone who runs for political office.

Congress
The Legislative Branch of the federal government; the US Congress is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Constituent
Voter; someone who is represented in government.

Debate
Discussion about proposed laws in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Democracy
A government that is run by the people, or by representatives elected by the people.

Federal
Related to national governance.

Gallery
Areas in the Senate and House of Representatives chambers, reserved for the public to watch the legislative session.

General Assembly
Rhode Island’s Legislative Branch.

Hearing
A meeting when legislators hear comments from the public and discuss proposed laws.

House of Representatives
One chamber of Rhode Island’s General Assembly; it has 75 members.

Legislation
A bill or set of bills.

Legislator
Someone who is elected to represent citizens in the Senate or House of Representatives.

Lobbyist
A person or organization advocating to support or oppose proposed bills or policy decisions.

Primary
An election held to determine which candidate will represent a political party for a given office in a general or special election.

Rally
A peaceful demonstration in support of, or against, an idea.

Rostrum
Desk of the Senate President or Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Suffrage
The right to vote.

Testify
To give your opinion at a hearing.

Senate
One chamber of Rhode Island’s General Assembly; it has 38 members.

Veto
The right of the Executive Branch (President or Governor) to reject a law passed by the Legislative Branch (Congress or the General Assembly); if the executive vetoes a bill, then it goes back to the Legislative Branch where they may try to pass it again.