A GUIDE TO
RHODE ISLAND
GOVERNMENT & HISTORY
What city or town do you live in?

Can you identify each city and town on the map?

Barrington  Bristol  Burrillville  Central Falls  Charlestown  Coventry  Cranston  Cumberland  East Greenwich  East Providence

Exeter  Foster  Glocester  Hopkinton  Jamestown  Johnston  Lincoln  Little Compton  Middletown  Narragansett

New Shoreham (Block Island)  Newport  North Kingstown  North Providence  North Smithfield  Pawtucket  Portsmouth  Providence  Richmond  Scituate

Smithfield  South Kingstown  Tiverton  Warren  Warwick  West Greenwich  West Warwick  Westerly  Woonsocket
As Secretary of State, I want all Rhode Islanders to know about our amazing state and to understand how our government works. This book has information about Rhode Island, our State House, and our government. I know you will enjoy learning about our state’s rich history and its important contributions to the growth and prosperity of the United States of America.

I encourage you to visit our magnificent State House where you can see the treasures described in this book, and learn even more about how our state government works. Visit the rooms where laws are made and learn more about how you can have a voice in decisions that affect you. We offer free guided tours every weekday, except holidays. To schedule a tour call us at (401) 222-3983 or email us at tours@sos.ri.gov.

You can also learn more about Rhode Island and our State House by visiting our website at sos.ri.gov. There you will find lots of historic documents, virtual exhibits, and other information, all available 24 hours a day.

I hope you will love learning about our state and its fascinating history as much as I do. It makes me proud to call Rhode Island my home.

Sincerely,

Nellie M. Gorbea
Secretary of State
RHODE ISLAND
ORIGINS OF ITS NAME

The first mention of the name 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 his 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 name was first officially applied to the island on March 13, 1644, in these words: “Aquethneck shall be henceforth called the Ile of Rods or Rhod-Island.” The name “Isle of Rodes” is found used in a legal document as late as 1646. In 1663, the name “Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations” was adopted in the Royal Charter granted by King Charles II of England. Today the state’s official name is: State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.
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. In 1643, a Parliamentary Patent united these communities naming them the “Incorporation of Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England.”

The following decades brought thousands more settlers to Rhode Island. In 1675, the tension created by their growing need for land led to war. King Philip’s War lasted only 14 months, but it permanently changed Rhode Island. Thousands of Native Americans 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 slave 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.
# HISTORIC HIGHLIGHTS

## 1600

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Narragansett chiefs Canonicus and Miantonomi grant Roger Williams the land which becomes Providence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Anne Hutchinson is expelled from Massachusetts and helps found Pocasset (Portsmouth).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1663</td>
<td>The Royal Charter guarantees Rhode Islanders the right to freedom of religion and to govern themselves.</td>
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## 1700

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1722</td>
<td>In the first armed act of rebellion against England, Rhode Islanders attack and burn the British ship Gaspee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1734</td>
<td>Providence citizens are the first to propose the idea of a Continental Congress at their town meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>Rhode Island is the first colony to repeal its allegiance to the British Crown.</td>
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## 1800

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1841-1842</td>
<td>The Dorr Rebellion leads to the expansion of voting rights to citizens who don’t own land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Rhode Island firm Brown &amp; Sharpe standardizes measurement tools, revolutionizing mass production.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Reverend Mahlon van Horne is the first African American man to be elected to the General Assembly.</td>
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## 1900

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Rhode Island is the first New England state to allow women to vote for Presidential Electors.</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Rhode Island is the first state in the nation to use voting machines in every voting district in the state.</td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>The first WaterFire lighting is made possible by a complete redesign of Providence which includes uncovering long buried rivers.</td>
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## 2000

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>America’s first offshore windfarm is built off the coast of Block Island.</td>
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</table>

How will you contribute to Rhode Island’s future?
WOMEN IN OUR HISTORY

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 homeless children.

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.

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, 1929
Lulu Mowry Schlesinger (R)

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 Hispanic in a statewide office (Secretary of State), 2015
Nellie M. Gorbea (D)

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First Governor, 2015
Gina M. Raimondo (D)

WOMEN ELECTED TO OFFICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATE _________
Do you have an idea for something that represents our state? Draw it here.
**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 *Providence Journal* employees.

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**First off-shore wind farm!**

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

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**First gas-illuminated street lights!**

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

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**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.

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**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°F, 1°C Celsius.
- Average July temp. 72°F, 22°C 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;
the Minnesota State Capitol; and the Taj Mahal in 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.

FunFact!

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 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 nick-named “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 has the official state name, symbol, and motto of Rhode Island. The full name of our state is The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The symbol is the anchor, and the motto is “Hope.” One reason we use this motto is because the word is found in a famous quote from our state’s founder, Roger Williams, who told the early settlers to have “Hope in the Divine.” The anchor also reminds us of water. A garland of leaves surrounds the shield which bears the anchor. Written around the seal are the words: “Seal of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1636.” A great place to see the State Seal is in the Rhode Island State House rotunda.
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 usually ends in June. The General Assembly 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?

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**General Assembly Facts**

- 38 Senators
- 75 Representatives

**Who is your Senator?**

**Who is your Representative?**
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Jack Reed
U.S. SENATOR

Sheldon Whitehouse
U.S. SENATOR

David Cicilline
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
(DISTRICT 1)

James Langevin
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
(DISTRICT 2)

GENERAL OFFICERS

Gina Raimondo
GOVERNOR

Daniel McKee
LT. GOVERNOR

Nellie M. Gorbea
SECRETARY OF STATE

Seth Magaziner
GENERAL TREASURER

Peter F. Neronha
ATTORNEY GENERAL

SENATE PRESIDENT AND HOUSE SPEAKER

Dominick J. Ruggerio
SENATE PRESIDENT

Nicholas Mattiello
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 March 2019
GOVERNMENT BRANCHES

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.

**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

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

**JUDICIAL BRANCH**

The Judicial Branch is led by the United States Supreme Court and is responsible for interpreting federal 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  ☐ Mayor
☐ Town Administrator ☐ Other
☐ City Manager

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)
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 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.

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

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/govdirectory.

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

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.

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.

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.
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.

### Issues that affect us:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>CITY/TOWN LOCAL</th>
<th>RHODE ISLAND STATE</th>
<th>UNITED STATES FEDERAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School uniforms</td>
<td>🗽️</td>
<td>🕰️</td>
<td>🇺🇸</td>
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<tr>
<td>School days required</td>
<td>🕰️</td>
<td>🕰️</td>
<td>🇺🇸</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time for recess</td>
<td>🕰️</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expand recycling</td>
<td>🗽️</td>
<td>🕰️</td>
<td>🇺🇸</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ban smoking on beaches</td>
<td>🗽️</td>
<td>🕰️</td>
<td>🇺🇸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide clean drinking water</td>
<td>🗽️</td>
<td>🕰️</td>
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<tr>
<td>More crosswalks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drunk driving laws</td>
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<td>🕰️</td>
<td>🇺🇸</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laws about guns</td>
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<td>Affordable housing</td>
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<td>Taxes</td>
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<td>🇺🇸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating jobs</td>
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<td>Public busses and trains</td>
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<td>🕰️</td>
<td>🇺🇸</td>
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<tr>
<td>Better sidewalks</td>
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**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.
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, 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, 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.
RHODE ISLAND
MATCHING GAME

1. The number of state senators in Rhode Island
   ____ Seventy-five

2. Guaranteed Rhode Island settlers freedom of religion and freedom to govern their own colony
   ____ Roger Williams

3. Colonial founder of Rhode Island
   ____ Hope

4. Presiding officer of the House of Representatives
   ____ Thirty-eight

5. Our state’s motto
   ____ President of the Senate

6. Our state’s nickname
   ____ The Ocean State

7. Number of state representatives in Rhode Island
   ____ The Rhode Island State House

8. Stands watch over our State Capitol
   ____ Royal Charter of 1663

9. Has the fourth largest self-supported marble dome in the world
   ____ The Independent Man

10. Rhode Island native and artist of the most famous painting in the State House
    ____ Speaker of the House

11. Presiding officer of the Senate
    ____ Gilbert Stuart

CAN YOU SOLVE THESE?

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

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

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

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

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

If the RI State House is 330’ long and 180’ wide, what is its area? (X)
VOCABULARY

Act  A bill passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives; acts become laws.
Amend  To change a proposed bill.
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.
Campaign  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.