

Multimedia Activities



Surfing the "Net"

The Twenty-seventh Amendment

In Chapter 3 you learned that any change in the Constitution is called an amendment. There are two steps in the amendment process. An amendment must be proposed, and then it must be ratified. Since 1971, only one amendment has been added—the Twenty-seventh. This amendment deals with congressional pay raises. To find out more details about the Twenty-seventh Amendment look on the Internet.

Getting There

Follow the steps below to gather information about the Twenty-seventh Amendment.

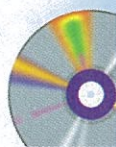
1. Go to your favorite search engine.
2. Type in the phrase *The United States Constitution*. Following this phrase, enter words like those below to focus your search:

amendments
27th amendment
congressional pay
Bill of Rights

The search engine should provide you with a number of links to follow. Links are pointers to different sites on the Internet and commonly appear as blue underlined words.

What to Do When You Are There

1. Click on the links to navigate through the pages of information.
2. Gather your findings.
3. Using a word processor, create a one-page report about your findings. Include whether or not, in your opinion, this is a good amendment. Discuss your findings.



Focus on Government

The Framework of Our Government

The United States Constitution has worked for more than 200 years largely because the Founders created a flexible Constitution that could change to meet the changing needs of the nation. The **Focus on Government** program referenced below explains how the Constitution has adapted to changes over the years.

Setting Up the Video

Using a bar code reader or an electronic keypad, work with a group of your classmates to view this video segment of the videodisc **Focus on Government**:

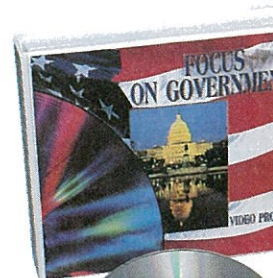


Side 1, Chapter 4
Lecture Launcher:
The Constitution—
A Living Document

Hands-On Activity

Use information from the video program and from your textbook to design an illustrated bulletin board display explaining which parts of the Constitution deal with the following situations. Illustrate the situations with photographs from magazines.

- A tax on luxury automobiles
- Construction of an interstate highway
- Controlling pollution from factories
- Launching the space shuttle



UNIT 3

Citizenship: Rights and Responsibilities

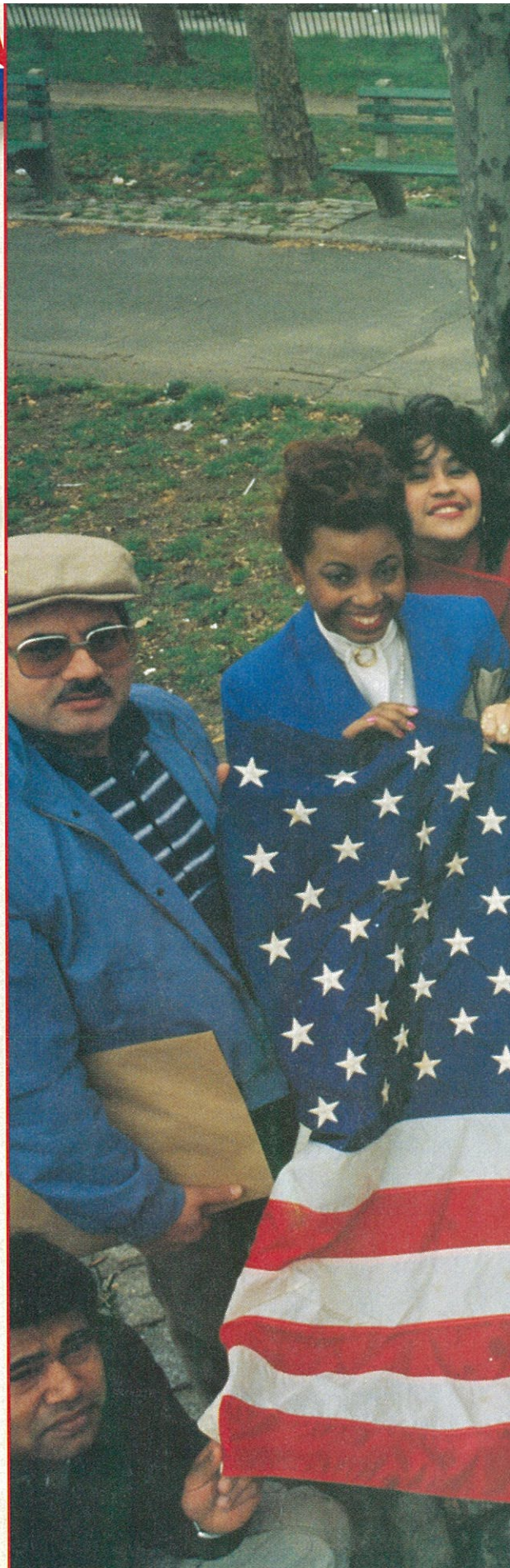
YOUR ROLE AS A CITIZEN

As American citizens, each of us has certain rights, such as the right to practice our religion as we wish and to freely express our opinions. To safeguard these rights for ourselves and future generations, we also have certain responsibilities. Each of us, for example, has the responsibility to obey the law.

In Unit 3 you will study your rights as a citizen and learn why it is important for all citizens to participate in the political process. ■

CHAPTERS IN THIS UNIT

- 5 The Citizen and the Community
- 6 Parties and Politics
- 7 Voting and Elections
- 8 Public Opinion and Interest Groups





The Citizen and the Community

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

As citizens, we are free to exercise our rights. In return we are expected to fulfill certain duties and responsibilities. By doing so, we help ensure that our government will be effective in serving our needs and protecting our rights. Contact your local government office or a volunteer organization in your community. Find out what you can do to help your

community and the people living in it.

Working in Your Community

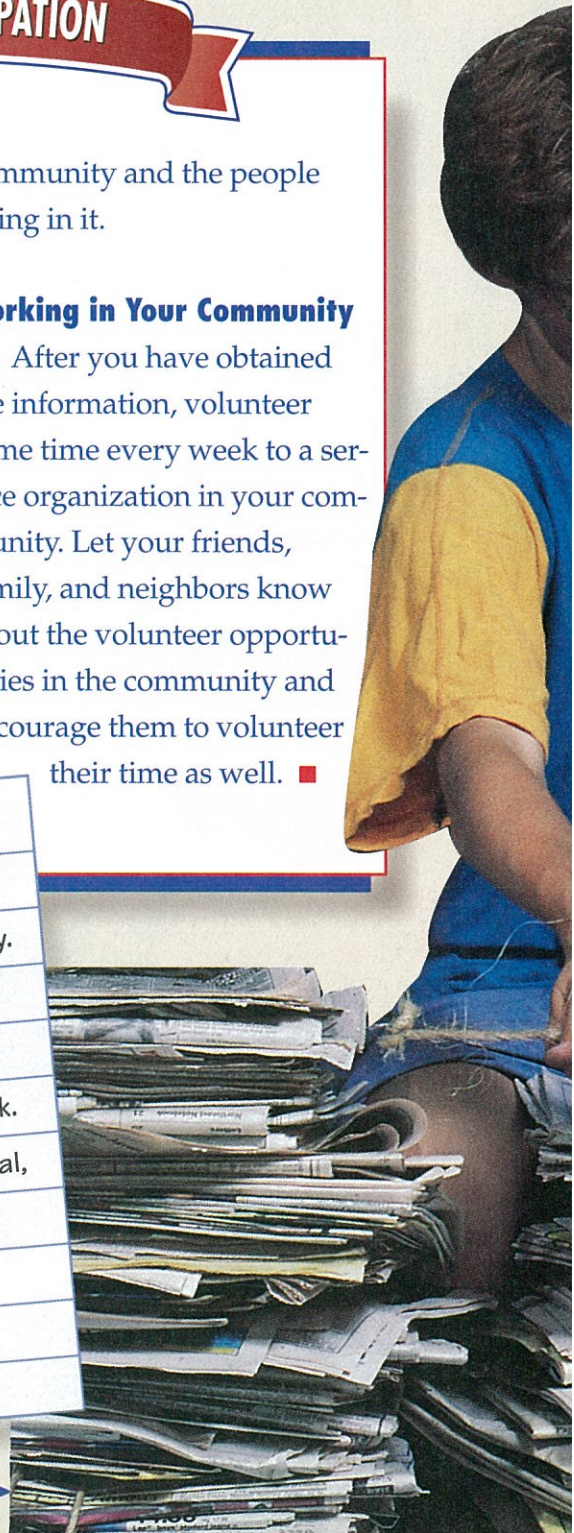
After you have obtained the information, volunteer some time every week to a service organization in your community. Let your friends, family, and neighbors know about the volunteer opportunities in the community and encourage them to volunteer their time as well. ■

Your Civics Journal

For one week, pay close attention to events in your community.

Make a list of the specific challenges and problems facing your community during the week.

Beside each entry in your journal, describe possible solutions to the challenge or problem.







The Rights of Citizens

FOCUS

TERMS TO KNOW

civil rights, discrimination, affirmative action, segregation

OBJECTIVES

- Explain the three **categories of rights** contained in the Bill of Rights.
- Discuss the need for **limits on rights** in our democratic society.
- Describe how **the civil rights movement** of the 1960s resulted in broadening our rights as Americans.

The rights of Americans come from three sources—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, the laws Congress and state legislatures enact, and the interpretation of those laws by the courts.

In Chapter 2 you read Thomas Jefferson’s inspiring words, contained in the Declaration of Independence:

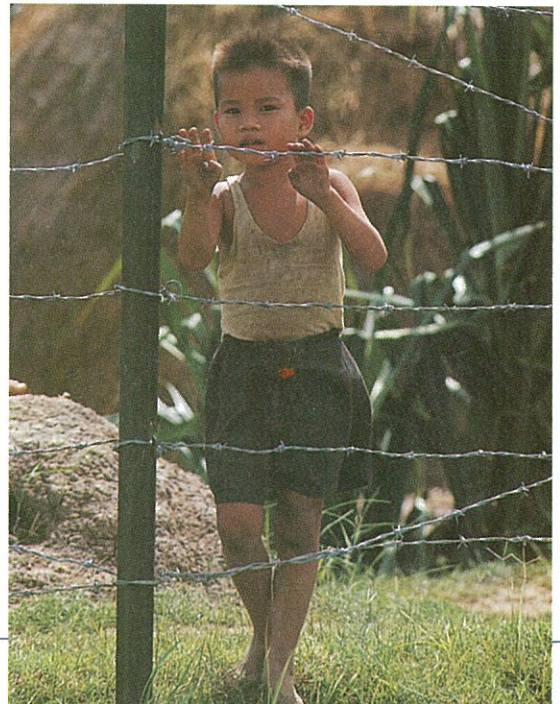
“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

The Declaration goes on to say that “to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the Consent of the Governed.”

Categories of Rights

Jefferson’s words express the basic ideas of American democracy—that the government draws its power from the people and that it exists to preserve their rights. What exactly are those rights? As you learned in Chapter 4, the Bill of Rights guaranteed a number of very specific rights. In addition, in the 200 years since our government began, we have added more rights and safeguards through constitutional amendments and new laws. Most rights we now have as citizens fall into one of three broad categories: security, equality, and liberty.

Human Rights Many countries do not accord their citizens basic human rights. *What are the three categories of rights Americans enjoy?*



Security

Security, in this case, means protection from unfair and unreasonable actions by the government. The government, for example, cannot arrest, imprison, or punish people or search or seize their property without good reason and without following certain rules. As you learned in Chapter 4, certain amendments in the Bill of Rights guarantee protection from such government actions. In addition, the principle of “due process of law” protects these rights for all Americans.

The due process clause, found in the Fifth and Fourteenth amendments, states that no person shall be deprived of “life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.”

Due process means that the laws must be fair and reasonable, must be in accordance with the Constitution, and must apply to everyone equally. Most often, due process is applied to criminal laws, the laws dealing with people accused of crimes. People arrested or charged with a crime, for example, must be advised of their right to remain silent and to have an attorney if they wish to have one.

Due process also applies to property rights. If a state takes property to build a highway, it must pay the property owners a fair amount for their losses.

Equality

The right of equality means that everyone is entitled to the equal protection of all the laws in the United States. That is, all people have a right to be treated the same regardless of race, religion, or political beliefs. This right, along with that of due process, is found in the Fourteenth Amendment.



Free Expression This woman is protesting government policies. How is free expression protected?

Liberty

The rights with which we are most familiar—our fundamental freedoms—fall into this category. Most of these rights are spelled out expressly in the Bill of Rights. Our rights of freedom of expression—freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, and petition—are found in the First Amendment. Our rights to own private property and to a trial by jury are contained in other amendments of the Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights was expanded after the Civil War by the so-called Reconstruction or Civil Rights amendments. These include the abolition of slavery and the extension of citizenship and voting rights to African American males. In

addition, the rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights were extended to the states. In this century other amendments have extended the right to vote to women, to citizens of the District of Columbia, and to 18- to 20-year-olds.

Limits on Rights

Our rights are not unlimited. The government can establish laws or rules to restrict certain rights to protect the health, safety, security, and moral standards of a community. Moreover, rights may be limited to prevent one person's rights from interfering with the rights of others. The restrictions of rights, however, must be reasonable and must apply to everyone equally.

Suppose you belonged to a group that wanted to hold a protest march down the main street of your city. Your right to do so is not completely unrestricted. Your organization may be required to obtain a permit from the city. The permit alerts the police department so it can reroute traffic and keep order. It also identifies the leaders of your group so they can be held responsible for any problems that might arise during the march.

The purpose of such a permit or other similar limitations is to prevent people from interfering with the rights of others when they exercise their own rights. Consider another example. Suppose you made a speech in a public place in which you urged your listeners to loot nearby stores. You would be interfering both with the right of the shop owners to protect their property and with the right of other people in the area to enjoy peace and order. If you made such a speech, you would probably be arrested for causing a riot.

Sometimes it is not easy for the government to establish laws that protect the rights of individuals on the one hand and the rights of the community on the other. In recent years, AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) has stricken many Americans. AIDS is a disease that destroys the body's immune system. Without an immune system, the body cannot fight back against infections and diseases.

DID YOU KNOW?

Uncle Sam

No one is really sure how Uncle Sam came to be a symbol of the United States. One story is that it came from the initials "U.S." stamped on government property during the War of 1812. A soldier supposedly asked what the "U.S." stood for, and another jokingly replied, "Uncle Sam." The nickname first appeared in print in 1813.

Cartoonists began to draw Uncle Sam with a goatee and striped trousers during the Civil War. He was used as a symbol of the United States during the Spanish-American War. The most familiar portrait, however, is the one on the "I Want You!" army recruiting posters of World Wars I and II.

Recruiting
poster



Since the AIDS epidemic began in the early 1980s, public health officials and lawmakers at all levels of government have faced several dilemmas in trying to balance the rights of people with AIDS against the rights of the community. One such problem concerns the amount of funds and community resources that are to be used for AIDS research and for assistance to people with AIDS. In a democratic society, such problems frequently arise. That is why we need the lawmakers and the courts to try to find fair and reasonable compromises.

The Civil Rights Movement

In the 1950s and 1960s, many African Americans began an organized fight for their rights as citizens, or **civil rights**. The civil rights movement resulted in the passage of several new federal and state laws that have increased the rights not only of African Americans but also of all citizens.

Discrimination

Up to the 1960s, many state laws, particularly in the southern states, denied African Americans the same rights as other Americans. These laws allowed the states to practice **discrimination**, or unfair and less equal treatment toward a particular group. Some states, for example, forced African American students to attend separate schools and colleges. African Americans were required to ride in the back of buses and sit in separate sections in theaters and restaurants. They also had to use separate public rest rooms and water fountains and even stay at separate hotels.



Martin Luther King, Jr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led many nonviolent protests against racial discrimination. *What rights did the civil rights movement win for all Americans?*

The Civil Rights Act

The civil rights struggle resulted in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This act gave African Americans equal protection under the law, as guaranteed in the Constitution. The act banned discrimination against African Americans in employment, voting, and public accommodations. This law, enacted to protect one group, also expanded the rights of everyone. It banned discrimination not only by race and color but also by sex, religion, or national origin.

The Voting Rights Act

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 empowered the federal government to intervene in places where African Americans were discriminated against in voter registration. Although the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution gave African American males the right to vote, that right was not well enforced. By the

1960s, several states had found ways, such as the poll tax, to discourage African Americans from registering and voting. Since the passage of the Voting Rights Act, African American voter registration has risen sharply. The law has also helped Hispanic Americans and other minorities register to vote.

Affirmative Action

New federal laws have also helped expand our rights through affirmative action. **Affirmative action** means taking special steps to help minorities and women gain access to jobs and opportunities that were denied them in the past because of discrimination. According to federal law, governments must apply affirmative action to give priority to hiring and promoting women and minorities in certain areas.

Affirmative action was meant to be only a temporary, short-term means of helping minorities and women reach the same economic levels as white males. Some affirmative action programs, however, have existed for more than 20 years. In recent years, the Supreme Court has begun to interpret affirmative action cases more strictly.

Equal Protection

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution reaffirmed the principle of due process and established the idea of equal protection under the law. It did much more than that, however. It made the Constitution and the Bill of Rights apply not only to federal laws, but to state laws as well.

This meant that every citizen of the United States had the same rights as every other citizen. It also meant that if people felt their rights had been violated

by a state or local law, they could take their complaint to a federal court, which could overturn the state or local law. This extension of federal laws to the state and local levels is called the nationalization of the Bill of Rights.

The most famous example of how the nationalization of the Bill of Rights helped expand American rights is the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* in 1954. In 1896 the Supreme Court had ruled that “separate but equal” public facilities for African Americans and whites were legal. The Court reversed that decision in the *Brown* case. It held that **segregation** in schools—that is, separating students because of race—was unconstitutional because it violated the Fourteenth Amendment’s principle of equal protection under the law.

In the *Brown* case, the Court decided that separate schools could never be truly equal and therefore were illegal. As a result of this interpretation of the Constitution, no state or public school district can maintain separate schools for children of different races.

★ SECTION 1 REVIEW ★

UNDERSTANDING VOCABULARY

Define civil rights, discrimination, affirmative action, segregation.

REVIEWING OBJECTIVES

- 1 What are the three major categories of rights?
- 2 Why are our rights as Americans limited?
- 3 What gains did the civil rights movement of the 1960s win for all Americans?



The Duties and Responsibilities of Citizens

FOCUS

TERMS TO KNOW

duties, responsibilities, draft, toleration

OBJECTIVES

- Explain the major **duties** of American citizens.
- Discuss the **responsibilities** of American citizens.

As citizens of the United States, we are expected to carry out certain duties and responsibilities. **Duties** are things we are required to do; if we fail to perform them, we are subject to legal penalties, such as fines or imprisonment. **Responsibilities**, on the other hand, are things we should do; they are obligations that we fulfill voluntarily. Fulfilling both our duties and our responsibilities helps ensure that we have good government and that we continue to enjoy our rights.

Duties

Some countries require much from their citizens. In some countries, for example, citizens must serve in the armed

forces for a period of time each year. In others, citizens are required to live in cities far away from their families and friends and to work at jobs assigned to them by the government.

The United States government asks much less of its citizens than many other countries. Nevertheless, the government does require its citizens to perform the following duties.

Obey the Laws

This is a citizen's most important duty. If citizens do not obey the law, the government cannot maintain order and protect the health, safety, and property of its citizens. The laws we must obey, including criminal laws, traffic laws, and local laws, all have a purpose. Criminal laws are designed to prevent citizens from harming one another; traffic laws prevent accidents; and local laws help people get along with one another.

Pay Taxes

Taxes pay for the government's activities. Without them, the federal government could not pay its employees, maintain an army and navy to defend its citizens, or help those in need. Your city could not hire police or firefighters, and your state could not pave roads or maintain prisons.

Citizens pay taxes in several ways. The federal government and some states and cities collect income taxes, a percentage of the wages people receive. Most states and some cities collect sales taxes. Your school district collects taxes on the residential and commercial property within the district.

Defend the Nation

In the United States, all men aged 18 and over are required to register with the government in case the country needs to **draft**, or call up, men for military service. Since the end of the Vietnam War, there has been no draft, and America's military has been volunteer. Nevertheless, the government has the authority to use the draft if the country should suddenly have to go to war.

Serve in Court

The Constitution guarantees every citizen the right to a trial by jury. To ensure this, every citizen must be prepared to serve on a jury. People can ask to be excused from jury duty if they have a good reason, but it is better to serve if possible. People on trial depend on their fellow citizens to render a fair and just verdict at their trials. Another duty of citizens is to serve as witnesses at a trial, if called to do so.

Attend School

In most states, people are required to attend school until age 16. This is important both to you and to the government

because school is where you acquire much of the knowledge and skills you will need to be a good citizen.

In a free society, each person's opinion counts. You can voice your opinion in letters to the editor of a newspaper or to your congressional representatives, at government meetings, and in the voting booth. First, however, you need to learn how to arrive at an informed, well-reasoned opinion. This means examining all sides of an issue, separating facts from beliefs, and drawing your own conclusions.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of citizenship are not as clear-cut as the duties. Because responsibilities are voluntary, people are not arrested or punished if they do not fulfill these obligations. The quality of our government and of our lives will diminish, however, if our responsibilities are not carried out.

Be Informed

Keep in mind that government exists to serve you. Therefore, one of your responsibilities as a citizen is to know what

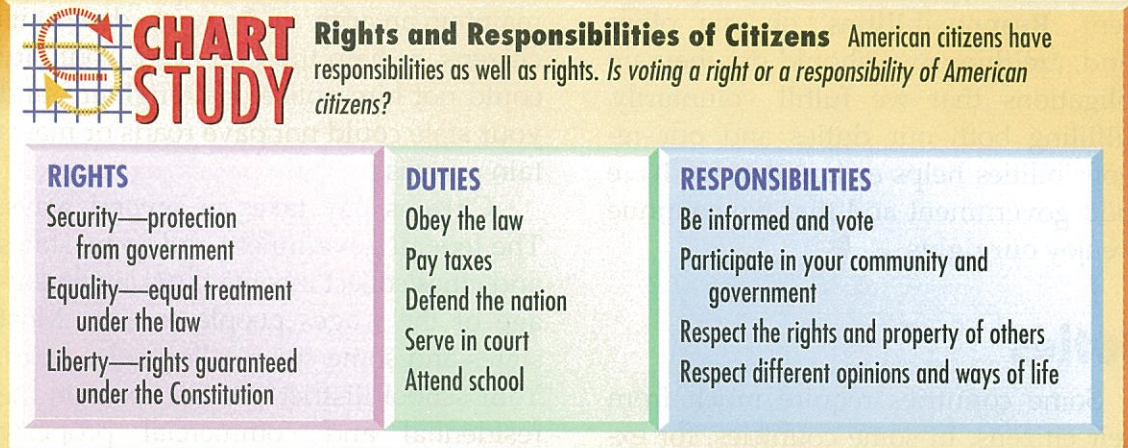


CHART STUDY **Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens** American citizens have responsibilities as well as rights. *Is voting a right or a responsibility of American citizens?*

RIGHTS	DUTIES	RESPONSIBILITIES
Security—protection from government	Obey the law	Be informed and vote
Equality—equal treatment under the law	Pay taxes	Participate in your community and government
Liberty—rights guaranteed under the Constitution	Defend the nation	Respect the rights and property of others
	Serve in court	Respect different opinions and ways of life
	Attend school	

the government is doing and to voice your opinion when you feel strongly about something the government has done or has failed to do. When the government learns that most people favor or oppose an action, it usually follows their wishes.

Government leaders make decisions every day that have an impact on your life. The state legislature, for example, may enact a law that raises or lowers the rates your parents pay for auto insurance. Your town council may vote to ban roller blading from all streets or to allow your next-door neighbor to operate a day-care center at home. Keeping informed about these issues and expressing your feelings about them ensure that government will act in the interests of all of its people.

Being informed also means knowing your rights and exercising them when you feel it is necessary. For example, people accused of crimes have the right to be represented by a lawyer. If people were unaware of those rights, they might not receive a fair trial.

Knowing your rights is the best way to preserve them. You will learn about many of your rights in this course. You can learn more about other rights, and also keep informed about the government and its laws, by reading books, newspapers, and magazines, listening to the news on radio and television, and discussing issues and events with teachers, family, and friends.

Vote

Voting is one of American citizens' most important responsibilities. By voting, people exercise their right of self-government. Voters choose the people who run the government, and in doing

so, they give their consent to that government. If people do not like the way an elected official is doing his or her job, it is their responsibility to choose someone else in the next election. Taking the responsibility to vote ensures that leadership is changed in a peaceful, orderly manner.

Participate in Government

Another responsibility of citizens is to participate in their community and in their government. Participating in your government and community is extremely important.

Think about what your community would be like if no one would serve as mayor, if no one would volunteer to fight fires or coach a baseball team, and if no one would ever speak out or do anything to help solve community problems. Communities and governments need people to participate. When people are

Working in Your Community As Americans we have the responsibility to volunteer in our communities. *What are some other responsibilities?*



Social Work

If you enjoy helping others, social work may be the career for you. Social workers help people deal with social and personal problems such as poverty, drug addiction, mental or physical illness, and criminal behavior.

Different Jobs

The kind of problems social workers deal with depends on where they are employed. Social workers in schools help troubled students. Those in child welfare agencies place children in foster or adoptive homes. Social workers employed by groups such as the Y.M.C.A. lead support groups for people with similar problems.

Hospitals hire social workers to help patients. Psychiatric social workers help people with mental or psychological problems. Social workers also work for the courts as probation or parole officers.

Requirements

Social workers usually need a master's degree in social work or psychiatric social work. Social work can be a very frustrating and



A social worker counseling a family

challenging career, but it can also be extremely rewarding for people who get satisfaction from helping others. To be a good social worker, you must really like people, and you must possess excellent problem-solving skills.



Interview a social worker employed in your school district to learn what type of education and training the job requires. Also ask about the duties and responsibilities of the job. Share your interview results with your classmates.

involved in their communities, they are more likely to end up with well-run governments.

Respect Rights of Others

To enjoy your rights to the fullest, you must be prepared to respect other people's rights as well. For example, if you live in an apartment building, you have an obligation to keep the volume on your radio or television down so that it

does not disturb your neighbors. You also expect them to do the same for you. Many of our laws have been enacted to encourage people to respect each other's rights. A person who continues to play a radio or television too loudly can be arrested for disturbing the peace.

Citizens have a responsibility to show the same respect for public property and for the property of others. Sometimes people who would not dream of breaking a neighbor's window will van-



A Multicultural Society The United States is a multicultural society in which people, such as these Korean Americans, celebrate their ancestral land as well as their new country. *What do we call respecting and accepting others?*

dalize their school or a city bus because “no one owns it.” Yet, such public property belongs to us all, and we all pay if it is stolen or damaged.

Respect Diversity

Citizens have a responsibility to respect the rights of people with whom they disagree. Respecting and accepting others, regardless of their beliefs, practices, or other differences, is called **toleration**. It means giving people whose ideas you dislike a chance to express their opinions. Without toleration for the views of others, a real discussion or exchange of ideas is impossible. Under a democratic system of government, everyone should have a say. It is then up to the people to choose sensible ideas and discard offensive ones.

One of America’s great strengths has always been the diversity of its people. Immigrants have brought a variety of religions, traditions, and lifestyles to this

country, and they continue to do so. As citizens, we all have a responsibility to respect the practices and traditions of others when they are different from our own, just as we expect them to respect our differences. There are no degrees of citizenship in the United States. All citizens are equal and entitled to be treated the same.

★ SECTION 2 REVIEW ★

UNDERSTANDING VOCABULARY

Define duties, responsibilities, draft, toleration.

REVIEWING OBJECTIVES

- 1 What are the major duties of American citizens?
- 2 What are the responsibilities of American citizens?



How to Get the Facts

How will you decide which candidate to support? Responsible citizens use a variety of sources to find out about the candidates.

Newspapers

Most newspapers and many news magazines include both news and opinion. They usually indicate clearly what is news and what is opinion. Do not assume, however, that the news section is accurate and complete. The people who write the news have their own political preferences, which are likely to influence their reporting.

News Broadcasts

Commercial television and radio stations try to make stories dramatic, even if that means being less accurate. Therefore, commercial broadcasters present news that is short and exciting.

Talk Shows

In recent years political candidates have begun appearing on television and radio talk shows. The shows' hosts ask probing questions, and viewers can judge the candidate's answers and personalities accordingly.

Political Advertisements

Political advertising takes many forms: slick brochures, posters, newspaper ads, and TV commercials. These ads may be a good source of information, especially for finding out what a political party or candidate stands for or promises. Remember, however, that ads are designed to convince, not to inform.

League of Women Voters

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan organization that strives to present voters with clear, accurate information.

One of the ways it does this is by sponsoring political debates.

Members of both parties respect the League for its thoroughness and fairness.

CITIZENSHIP IN ACTION

- 1 If political advertisements are so one-sided, why do you think people pay attention to them?
- 2 Choose an upcoming or recent election in your community and gather information on one of the candidates. Assess each source of information for its accuracy. Share your findings with the class.





The Citizen's Role in the Community

FOCUS

TERMS TO KNOW

community, public, welfare, environment

OBJECTIVES

- Describe the **services communities provide**.
- Discuss citizens' **responsibilities to the community**.
- Explain why citizens have a responsibility to turn their concerns for their community **into action**.

A community is a group of people who share the same interests and concerns. People usually think of their neighborhood or town when they are asked to identify their community. Most people, however, belong to several different communities. Your family, your school, and your town are communities. For some purposes, your state is a community, and so is the nation. You are even citizens of a global community.

Services Communities Provide

Each of the communities you belong to provides you with certain things. For example, your family and school teach

you values, traditions, behavior, and cooperation. The government of your town or city provides laws, police and fire protection, schools, trash collection, and other services. These things are often called public services. **Public** means pertaining to the people in a community or for the use of all.

The services provided by a community vary according to the community's size and complexity. While a city provides police to protect its citizens from criminals, the federal government provides armed forces to protect the nation

CHART STUDY

What Makes a Community Special

Several factors make a community special.

What services do communities provide?

Geography

Location
Climate
Lakes, mountains
Other natural features

Services and Facilities

Police and fire protection
Schools and libraries, museums
Medical facilities
Transportation, communications

Organizations

Local government
Social organizations
Religious organizations

Recreation

Parks, playgrounds
Sports facilities
Entertainment

American Profiles

Rachel Carson

Rachel Carson (1907–1964) was a marine biologist and a gifted author. In 1958 she began writing a book about the effects of using the powerful insecticide DDT to control plant pests.

In her book *Silent Spring* Carson examined how DDT and other toxic chemicals were passing through the food chain and causing diseases in humans who ate the poisoned plants and animals.

Because of *Silent Spring*, the public began to push for govern-

ment regulation. In 1972 the government finally banned all domestic use of DDT.

Rachel Carson died in 1964. She never saw the results of her work, but she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1980, years after her death.



PROFILE REVIEW

- 1 Why was DDT so dangerous to animals and humans?
- 2 What do you think America would be like today if Rachel Carson had not written *Silent Spring*?

from attack by other nations. Similarly, while your town highway department plows the snow off the streets in your neighborhood, state workers plow the main roads and highways.

Responsibilities to the Community

As citizens, we have responsibilities to our communities. For a community to be successful, its members must take an

active role in it. One of the responsibilities of citizens is to help make their community a good place to work and live. Good citizens are concerned about the **welfare**—the health, prosperity, and happiness—of all members of the community. They are concerned about people who are poor as well as those who are rich.

Responsible citizens are also concerned about the welfare of the community as a whole. They may be concerned about the **environment**, or surround-



Civic Responsibility These students are fulfilling their responsibilities by helping clean up their community. *What are other responsibilities?*

ings, of the community or about the quality of life. Safeguarding these things may require any number of government actions. It could mean cleaning up a toxic waste dump that is polluting the water supply, adding more police officers to combat drug trafficking, or building more parks and playgrounds.

Into Action

Concern for our communities is not enough, however. Our concern must be supported by action. No community or government has the money or resources

to provide for the welfare of all its people or to solve all its problems. It counts on volunteers, who are unpaid workers, to help by doing some of the things that the government cannot afford to pay people to do.

People usually volunteer to do things they like. They may work in a hospital, fight fires, coach a little league baseball team, lead a scout troop, or help out in a classroom. In the summer of 1993, after floods in the Midwest, thousands of people from all over the nation volunteered to help with the cleanup.

Some volunteers raise money to help a good cause, such as buying uniforms for the high school band or providing food and shelter for the homeless. People of all ages and backgrounds perform volunteer work in the community. It is a very satisfying way of giving something back to the community for the help the community has given to them and to their families.

★ SECTION 3 REVIEW ★

UNDERSTANDING VOCABULARY

Define community, public, welfare, environment.

REVIEWING OBJECTIVES

- 1 What are some of the services that the many communities to which you belong provide?
- 2 What are your responsibilities to your community?
- 3 Why must citizens support their concern for their community with action?

Identifying Key Terms

Choose the word or phrase from the list below that best completes each sentence. Write the missing words on a separate sheet of paper.

segregation civil rights draft
welfare duties discrimination
toleration affirmative action

1. By helping distribute food to the poor, the woman showed her concern for the _____ of the people in her community.
2. During the war, the thousands of men who fought in the armed services were fulfilling their _____ to their country.
3. The landlord was accused of _____ because he would not rent the apartment to the young Hispanic couple.
4. By hiring many African Americans and women, the company was following the policy of _____.
5. Before the 1960s, many schools in the South practiced _____, separating white and African American students.
6. Because the woman was not allowed to vote without paying a fee, her _____ were violated.
7. In the United States, all men aged 18 and over must register with the government in case the country needs to _____, or call up, men for military service.
8. Respecting and accepting others, regardless of their beliefs, policies, or other differences, is called _____.

Reviewing the Main Ideas

SECTION 1

1. What are the sources of our rights as citizens?
2. What two rights does the Fourteenth Amendment guarantee?
3. What rights were expanded by the Civil Rights amendments?

SECTION 2

4. Identify three ways in which citizens pay taxes.
5. Why do people have a responsibility to respect the rights of others?

SECTION 3

6. Explain how the services a community provides may vary.
7. Identify three actions a government might take to safeguard the welfare of the community.

Critical Thinking

SECTION 1

1. **Evaluating Information** Do you think that affirmative action laws are a fair way to change past discrimination? Why or why not?

SECTION 2

2. **Analyzing Information** Why is an educated population so crucial to maintaining the freedoms of a democratic society?

SECTION 3

3. **Evaluating Information** Why are citizens' responsibilities to their communities such an important part of our democratic system?

Reinforcing Citizenship Skills

Choose an election in your community. Outline how you would become informed on the candidates and/or the issues. Then follow your outline and become an informed voter. Share your outline and your findings with the class.

Cooperative Learning

Working in groups of four, interview one of your community's officials to learn how you can begin taking an active role in the community. Members of your group may wish to volunteer for some sort of community service, perform the service, and report your experiences to your classmates.

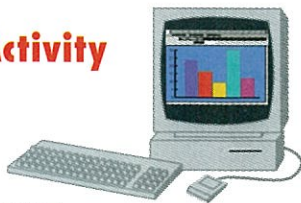
Focusing on Your Community

The types of services communities provide vary according to different factors, such as the size of the community, the money available, and the community's needs. Find out what types of services your community offers. Research the different services that are available, who is eligible to receive these services, and how much money is available to provide these services. Find out also how interested citizens can become involved in helping to provide different community services. Present your findings to the class.

Technology Activity

Using a Word Processor

Use resources in your school or public library to find the

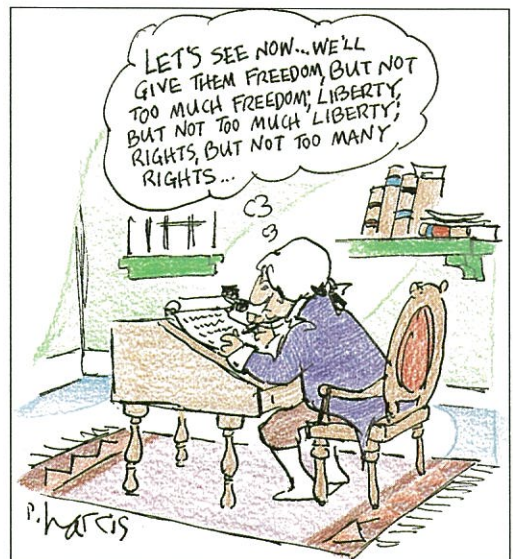


names and addresses of local not-for-profit agencies that need volunteers. Use a word processor to write one of these agencies to ask about volunteer needs. Share your findings with the class. You might also wish to follow-up with a visit to the agency and possibly volunteer to help.

Analyzing Visuals

While the democratic government of the United States guarantees a number of important rights, those rights also have limits. Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions.

1. Whom do you think the person in the cartoon represents? Why?
2. What is this person doing?
3. What do his thoughts suggest about the task faced by those involved in planning the new nation's government?



Parties and Politics

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Political parties are an essential part of our democratic system of government. One of their functions is to select, or nominate, people from the party to run for elected office. Contact the local headquarters of the Democratic or Republican party. Find out how local and state candidates are nominated and who is involved in the process.

Working in Your Community

After you have obtained this information, interview people in your community who are active in a political party. If any of them have participated in the nominating process on the local or state level, ask them about their experiences. Prepare a brochure on the nominating process to distribute in your neighborhood. ■

Your Civics Journal

Find out how the Republican and Democratic parties stand on current issues. Record their positions in your civics journal. Note how your stand on an issue compares with that of each political party. Interview some classmates and add their views to your journal.

