Civics and Economics
Unit 1
Citizenship and the History of the United States
Republicanism

- Definition – People vote for people to represent their views in government. (Representative Government)

- You can’t have the whole population vote on everything, so you vote on people who share similar beliefs and allow them to vote.
Direct democracy (pure democracy)

Citizens personally and directly participate in democratic decision making based on the wishes of the people. (Popular Sovereignty).

Town Hall Meetings from Colonial America
Federalism

System of government where powers are divided and shared between state governments and the Federal government of the United States.

**FYI:** Since the founding of our country, and particularly with the end of the Civil War, power shifted away from the state government and towards the national government.
Absolute Monarchy

Characteristics of an Absolute Monarch

1. Ruled by one person
2. Rule is Hereditary or passed down through the family
3. Actions are not restricted by written law or custom
4. They believe their authority to rule comes from god
Absolute Monarchy

- Ruled by one person
- Hereditary, or passed down through family
- Actions not limited by written law or custom
- Believe their authority to rule comes from God
The authoritarian monarchies evolved and became absolute monarchies.
Constitutional Monarchy (Limited Monarchy)

**Constitution** --- Written principles, laws, and a plan for governing people. Laws made with a legislative process; often called Parliament

**Monarch** --- King/Queen, figurehead who gained power through family, his/her power is limited by their country’s Constitution

**Fun Fact**: England has the longest lasting Constitutional Monarchy – it started in 1688!
Authoritarian/Dictator/Totalitarian

Government has strict control over population.

➢ Rule by fear and control
➢ Government writes and enacts laws/rules
➢ Censorship of media
➢ Controls population (increase or decrease)
➢ Government influences through use of propaganda: education, media

Examples: Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin
Student Analysis of Key Understanding

• What is the purpose of government?

• How does democracy differ from other governments?
Rights, Duties, and Responsibilities

**Rights**: legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement; *basic norms about what is allowed of people, or owed to people.*

Ex. Safety, Freedom of speech, free public education

**Duty**: Action a citizen is *required* to do *by law.*

Ex. Jury duty, Selective Service, go to school, pay taxes

**Responsibility**: Action a citizen *should* do.

Ex. Volunteer, recycle, vote, help a neighbor
Active Citizenship

- What is meant by active citizenship?

Barack Obama’s Speech

What can we do to demonstrate active citizenship? Is any one action more important than another? Explain.
Civics

- social science dealing with rights and duties of citizens and the relationship they have with the government.
Citizens

native or naturalized member of a state or nation who gives allegiance to its government and is entitled to its protection and services
Citizen by Birth

1. Born on US soil or US Military base overseas

2. Born to US citizen parents.

Highlight and click on words above to access a quick presentation on citizenship
Naturalization

- The legal process of an immigrant (alien) becoming a US citizen based upon the 14th amendment
14th Amendment

• Using your device look up the 14th amendment and write the first section on some paper in your notebook. Then answer number 19 on your study guide.
Who is an Immigrant?

• A person who moves permanently to another country

All Americans are descendants of immigrants unless they are Native Americans
Impact of Immigration
Diversity

The different ethnic, religious and cultural traditions that make up the American population.
The Great American Melting Pot

• People of different cultures blended together to make one American culture
The American “Tossed Salad”

America is made up of many different cultures that remain distinct but contribute to American diversity.
In 1919, Theodore Roosevelt penned these words:

“We should insist that if the immigrant who comes here in good faith becomes an American and assimilates himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with everyone else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed, or birthplace, or origin. But this is predicated upon the person’s becoming in every facet an American, -and nothing but an American. There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn’t an American at all. ~We have room for but one flag, -the American flag. We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, and...we have room for but one sole loyalty and that is a loyalty to the American people.”

REFLECTION: What do you think President Roosevelt’s immigration would be like based upon the above quote?
Reflection Answer

• Roosevelt clearly embodies the Melting Pot theory of immigration policy.
What is the significance of this political cartoon by Benjamin Franklin published in 1754? See “Links” on my webpage for the document associated with this cartoon for your answer.
What is the cartoonist trying to convey?

Source: Joe Heller, Utica Observer-Dispatch, March 27, 2001 (adapted)
Explain the policy that this cartoon displays.

The Mercantilist Argument for Colonial Expansion

Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*, Oxford Book Company (adapted)
English Bill of Rights 1689

- Put more limits on the power of the King
  - No new taxes without Parliaments consent
- Identified more rights of the people ("Free men were mostly the nobles and property owners")
- Gave powers to Parliament

Which Principles of Government are illustrated in this example?

William and Mary in March 1689, were invited to become joint sovereigns of England. This meant they had to share power with parliament.
English Bill of Rights

- Examples of rights:
- Individuals have right to keep & carry guns
- Elections to Parliament must be free
- Monarch could not:
- Collect taxes without consent of Parliament
- Interfere with free speech
- Maintain army in times of peace
- Excessive bail or cruel punishment
Magna Carta

• In class exercise with questions to go along with reading.
Mayflower Compact

In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one of another, covenant, and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names; Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord King James, of England, France and Ireland eighteenth and of Scotland fifty-fourth, Anno Domini 1620.