

Citizenship

&

Government

in a

Democracy !

Government

- of the people
- for the people
- by the people

- **Civics** - the study of the rights and duties of citizens.

- **Citizens**

- Community members with certain rights and duties/ owe loyalty to the government and are entitled to protection from it.

- **Government**

- The ruling authority for a community / has the power to make and enforce laws and make decisions for its members.

Functions of Government

Keeping Order & Providing Security

- o Make laws
- o Enforce laws
- o Defend citizens and land from enemies through armed forces and other agencies

Guide the Community

- o Formulate public policy (gov. actions to achieve community goals)
- o Create budgets
- o Develop relations with community neighbors & other outsiders

Provide Public Services

- o Libraries
- o Schools
- o Hospitals
- o Parks
- o Recreation centers
- o Transit systems
- o Water supply
- o Build & repair roads
- o Erect bridges
- o Collect garbage
- o Deliver mail

Levels of Government

National Government

Highest level / Washington, D.C.

Makes & enforces laws for the entire country

Is NEVER overruled by state or local governments.

State Government

Decides matters for people in their state

Local Government

Closest to the Americans

Includes counties, cities, and towns

National Government



President – Barak Obama
Vice-President – Joe Biden



Washington Monument



George Washington



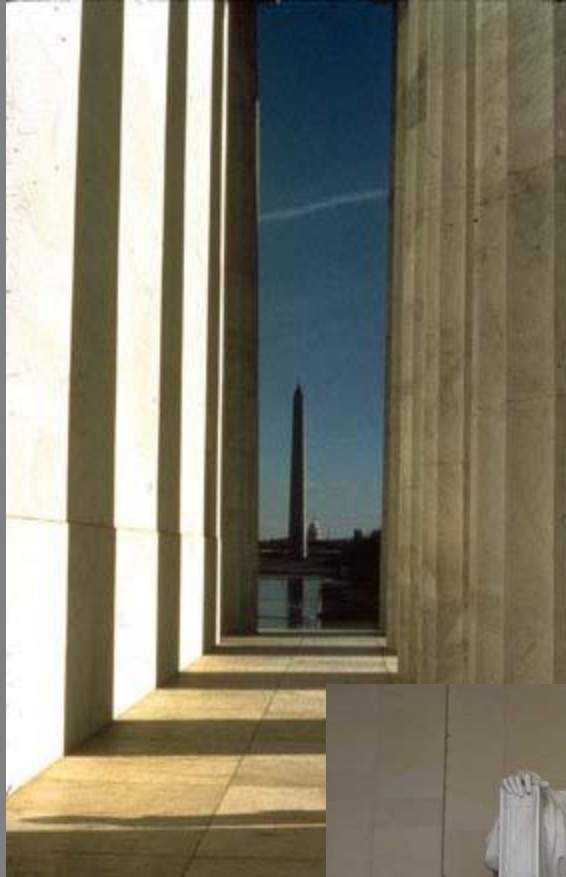
Mount Vernon



Lincoln Memorial



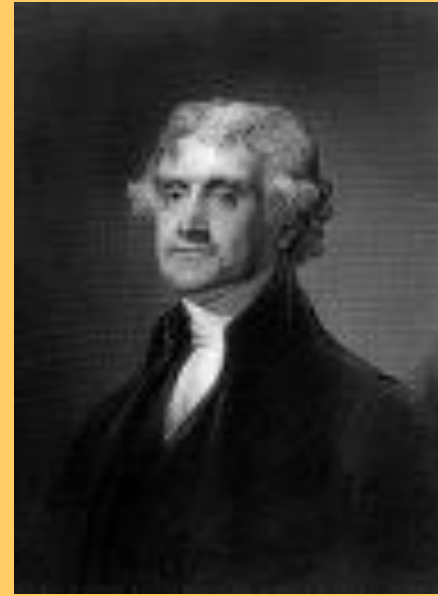
IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER



Jefferson Memorial



Jefferson Memorial



Thomas Jefferson- 3rd US President



Monticello – Jefferson's home



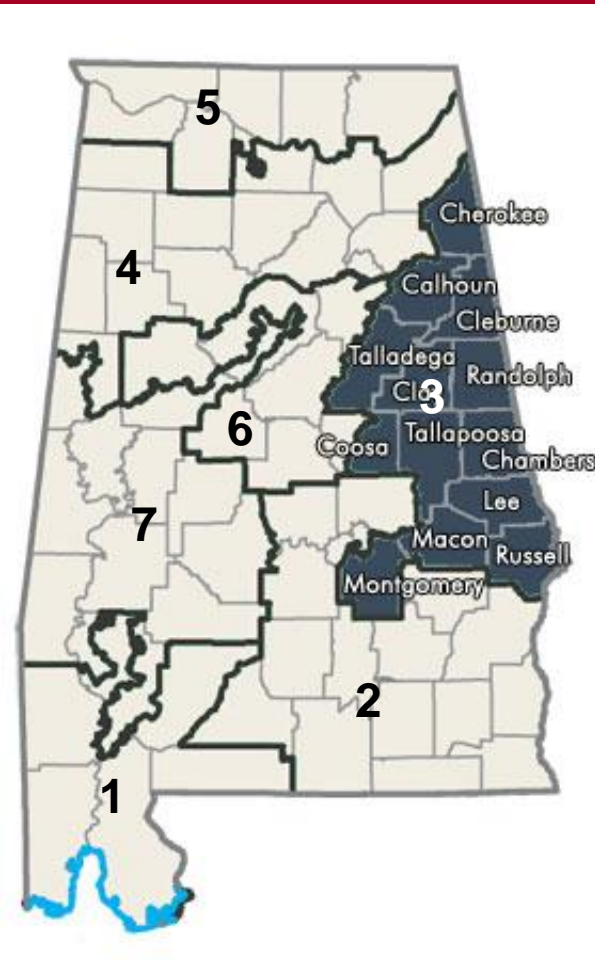
Sylacauga's Representatives in the National Government

US Senators from Alabama – (each state has 2 senators)

Jeff Sessions (R)

Richard Shelby (R)

Representative Districts



Alabama has 7 representatives

in Washington.



US Representative / Sylacauga's District

Mike Rogers – (R) District 3

District 3 encompasses [Calhoun](#), [Chambers](#), [Cherokee](#), [Clay](#), [Cleburne](#), [Lee](#), [Macon](#), [Randolph](#), [Russell](#), [Talladega](#), and [Tallapoosa](#). It also includes parts of [Montgomery](#) and [Coosa](#) Counties.



Types of Government

Dictatorship

(Cuba)

- A government controlled by one person or a small group of people.



The Castro brothers, shown here in this July 1, 2004, file photo in Havana, Cuba. Fidel Castro announced Tuesday, Feb. 19, 2008 he was resigning as Cuba's president, ending a half-century of autocratic rule as a communist icon. His brother, former Minister of Defense Raul Castro, right, is seen as the heir apparent. **(AP (file))**

DEMOCRACY

Began 2,500 years ago in ancient Greece!



DIRECT DEMOCRACY

- All citizens meet to debate government matters and vote firsthand.
- Not practical today. Countries too big!



REPRESENTATIVE

DEMOCRACY

Citizens choose a smaller group to represent them, make laws, and govern on their behalf, BUT people remain the source of the government's authority!



USA



All citizens share in governing and

being governed.



People rule!





“Government
of the people,
by the people,
for the people”

Abraham Lincoln

3 Important Points

- Power of the government comes from the people!
- Americans themselves (through their representatives) run their government!
- Purpose of the government is to make the United States a better place for those who live here.

Free, Fair, & Competitive Elections

1. People have the chance to choose their leaders and voice their opinions on various issues. Everyone's vote carries the same weight – ‘one person, one vote!’”
2. All candidates have the right to express their views freely to the public. Voting requirements must be kept to the minimum.
3. Citizens may vote freely by secret ballot, without fearing punishment for their voting decisions.
4. Competing political parties give voters a choice among candidates making those in power more responsible to the needs of the people.

Majority Rule

Citizens agree that when differences of opinion arise, we will abide by what MOST people (majority) want.

We insist on respect for the rights of those in the minority.

Minority Rights

When society is in a great deal of stress – maintaining minority rights is difficult!

The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor (Hawaii) on Dec. 7 1941. This brought America into WWII





USS West Virginia



Associated Press

Japanese
Kamikaze
aiming toward the
USS Sangamon



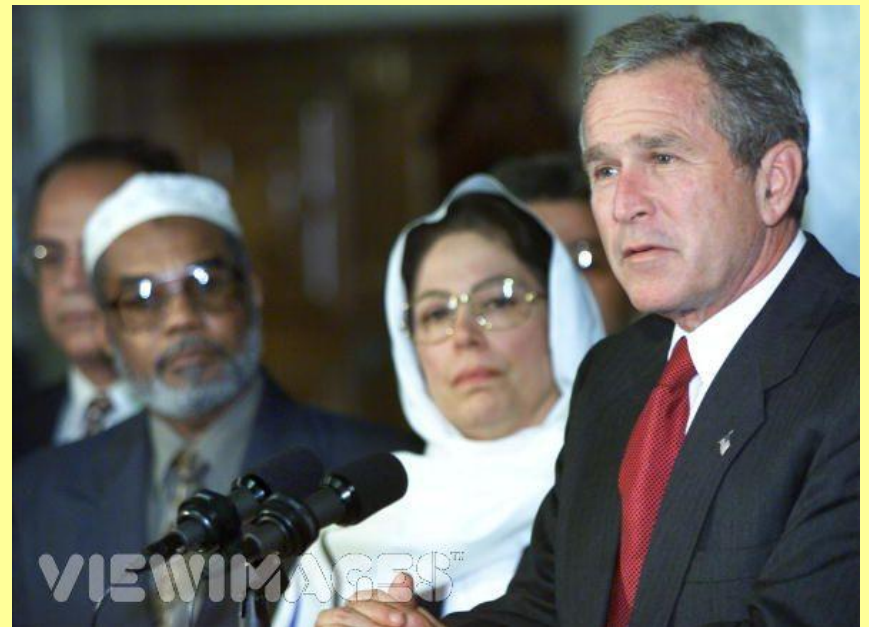
USS Arizona

In April 1942, over 12,000 Japanese Americans were ordered to “turn themselves in” to American authorities to be relocated into “relocation camps” in Arizona, California, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, and Wyoming. Americans were afraid that these people would attack inland America like the Japanese Royal Navy attacked Pearl Harbor. For up to four years, many Japanese Americans were made to live their lives in these isolated relocation camps. Their freedom of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness was taken away from them due to fear! The last of the camps was closed in March, 1946.



Minority Rights

After 9-11, US President George W. Bush feared American's might turn their anger toward Muslims in America (like what happened to the Japanese Americans during WWII) so he visited the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C. explaining that Islam is a peaceful religion and urged Americans to treat Muslim Americans fairly.



Fundamental Principles of American Democracy

- RULE OF LAW – all people are bound by the law.
- LIMITED GOVERNMENT – Government may only do those things that people have given it the power to do.
- CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED – American citizens are the source of all government power.
- INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS – Individual rights are protected by the government
- REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT – People elect government leaders to make the laws and govern on their behalf.

The Path to Citizenship

14th Amendment-

An American citizen is anyone
“born or naturalized in the United
States”

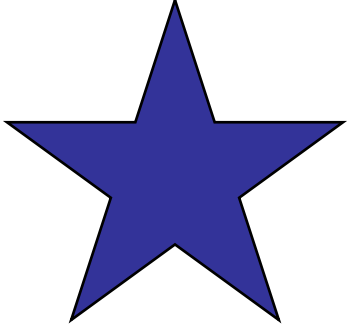
U.S. Constitution



Born in America



Legal process called
naturalization



Citizen by Birth

- *Born in one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia
- *If one or both of your parents are American but you're born elsewhere you are still considered an American citizen.
- *Born in American territory (Puerto Rico, Guam, or a military base overseas.)

Dual Citizenship

*A child born abroad to American parents may be both a U.S. citizen (because of the parents) and a citizen of the country of his or her birth.

Citizens of more
than one country

!!! EXCEPTION !!!

The children of parents who are official government representatives keep only the citizenship of their parents.

IMMIGRANTS

People who move permanently to a new country



Ellis Island
Statue of Liberty

They want to become United States citizens



They follow the Naturalization Process



The Naturalization Process

- 1) Sign and file a Declaration of Intention with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS)
- 2) Live in the US for at least 5 years (if married to a US citizen – only 3 years)
- 3) Take special citizenship classes
- 4) At this point, if they are at least 18 years old, have lived in America for at least 3 months in the state they seek naturalization, they file an application for citizenship.
- 5) Interview
- 6) Citizenship Exam
- 7) Accepted?? Naturalization Ceremony – Pledge an oath of allegiance, loyalty to this country above all others, to obey the Constitution & other laws, to perform military or other duties if needed.
- 8) Sign document & declared a citizen of the United States!

If this person who has become naturalized has children under the age of 18, those children automatically become naturalized American citizens as well!

ALIENS

non-citizens

They come to study, work or visit relatives

They remain citizens of their own countries and will eventually return home.

The US restrict the number of immigrants who can enter the country each year. Millions apply but only about 675,000 are accepted.

Immigration Act of 1990 changed from the consideration given to US citizens' relatives as a top priority to welcoming "those who want to work and produce and contribute." This benefits people with particular skills, talents, or money to invest in our economy.

Legal Aliens

Lead lives much like American citizens

- ✓ May hold jobs
- ✓ May own property
- ✓ Attend public schools
- ✓ Receive government services

Illegal Aliens

Do not have permission to be in the US.

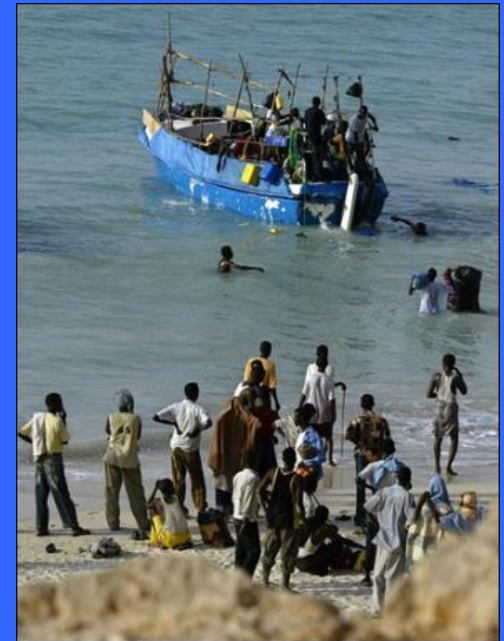
- ✓ Were refused permission to immigrate
- ✓ Never applied for permission
- ✓ Were originally permitted in as temporary visitors but never returned to their home
- ✓ Crossed the Canadian or Mexican border



Illegal Aliens



If discovered, they will be deported (sent back to their country).



Legal Aliens

Do not have full political rights.

May not run for public office

May not vote in elections

May not serve on juries

Must carry identification
cards at all times –

May not work in most
government jobs

VISAS & GREEN CARDS

THE DIVERSITY OF AMERICANS

Diversity = differences

E pluribus unum

Latin for “out of many, one”



All of us are descended
from families that
immigrated at one time or
another.

EUROPEAN SETTLERS

First Europeans to settle permanently in N. America arrive during the 1500's from Spain.

(Florida, California, and the Southwest)

Until the mid-1900's, most immigrants came from Europe.

In the 1600's, people from France and England came.

(Canada/around the Mississippi River)

(East coast creating the 13 colonies)

In the late 1600's and the 1700's, immigrants from Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland, Scotland, and Sweden came.



EUROPE

1776 and Beyond

United States of America Land of Promise

600,000 immigrants in 1830's

2,000,000 immigrants in 1850's

1860-1890 = ↑ 10 million

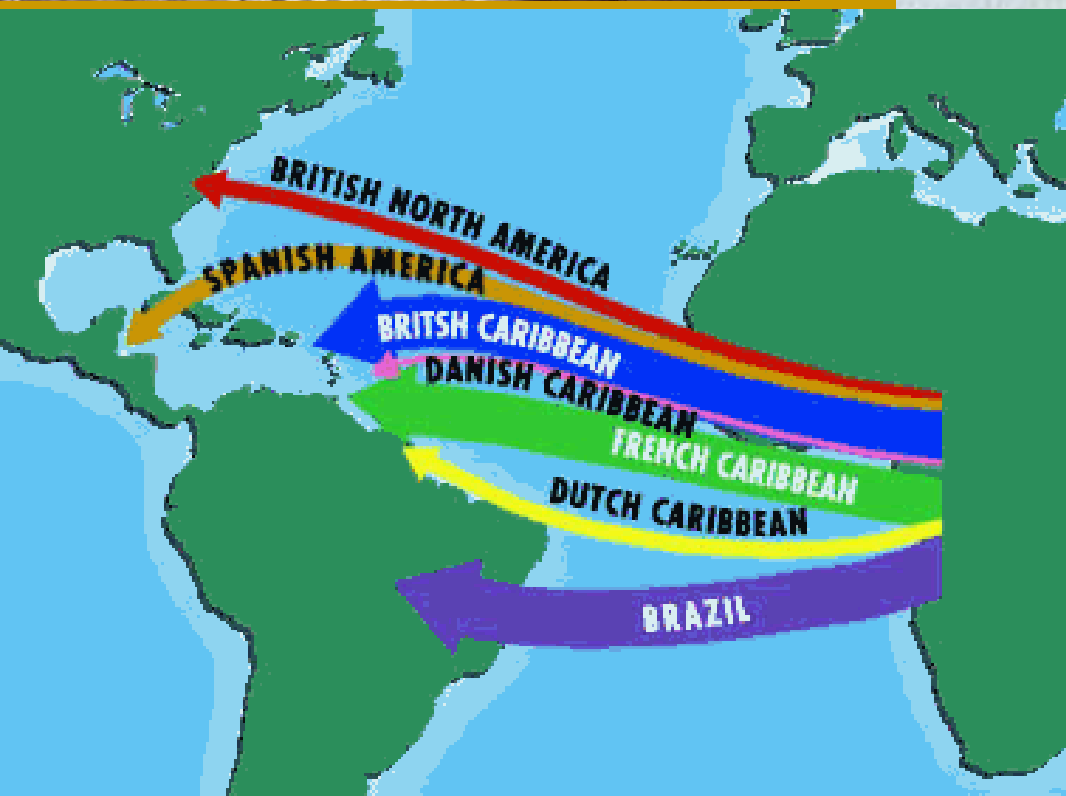
1890-1924 = 22 million

African Immigrants

Western and Central Africans were taken by force from their homes, shipped across the Atlantic Ocean, and sold as slaves in the Caribbean Islands and North and South America.

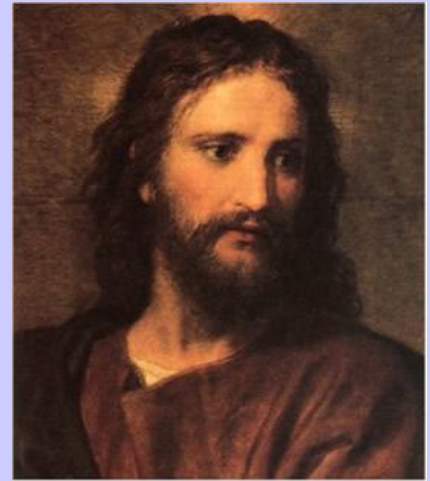
1619-1808

some 500,000 enslaved persons were brought to the US this way!



Ethnic & Religious Diversity

- Native Americans (2.5 m)
- European Americans (211 m)
- African Americans (35 m)
- Hispanic Americans (35 m)
- Asian & Pacific Island Americans (11 m)



- Christianity (158 m)
- Jewish
- Muslims
- Buddhist



A Growing and Changing Population

1830-1930 (100 years)

US population increased from 12 million to 120 million (increase of 100 million) with fewer than 40 million of those new Americans being immigrants.

Americans had MORE babies!!

(About 100 million in 100 year!!)

Changed??

SLAVES FREED!!!!

Migration – mass movement.

African Americans moved from the South to the North seeking city jobs and a new way of life!

People moved from rural areas to the city!!

- ❖ Law
- ❖ Medicine
- ❖ Store clerks
- ❖ Teaching
- ❖ Computer programmers

“Service industry” increased above manufacturing!

Changing??

Today – South is growing faster than other regions in US.

Today – Hispanic Americans = fastest growing ethnic group.

If pattern continues – Hispanics and other minority groups will soon be the majority.

Today – People live longer!

People have less children!

Today – more college graduates!

Unity Among Citizens

1. Common civic and political heritage-

- ✓ Declaration of Independence
- ✓ U.S. Constitution of 1787
- ✓ Bill of Rights of 1791

Individual rights to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”

Equal justice under law

Majority rule through the people’s representatives in government.

Popular Sovereignty – Government by consent of the governed

2. Single language - English

-means of communicating in education, government, and business

Americans are free to speak ANY language

3. Demonstrate patriotism (love for one's country)

- Fly the flag proudly
- Sing the national anthem
- Recite the Pledge of Allegiance



• Stand together and fight bravely in times of trouble.



Alums with Ala. National Guard's 200th MMC serving in Turkey.
From left: Maj. Jerry Martin '85, Major Tom Whatley '94, Maj. Robert Brown '95,
Maj. John Lowe '88, and Maj. William Blackwell.



VOTE

• Follow the nation's laws



• Participate in civic life



TERRORISM



FLIGHT 93



WORLD TRADE CENTERS



PENTAGON



Who is this?

Why are they important?

Secretary of State



Sylacauga Mayor

Sam Wright

United States President



Barack Obama

United States Vice President

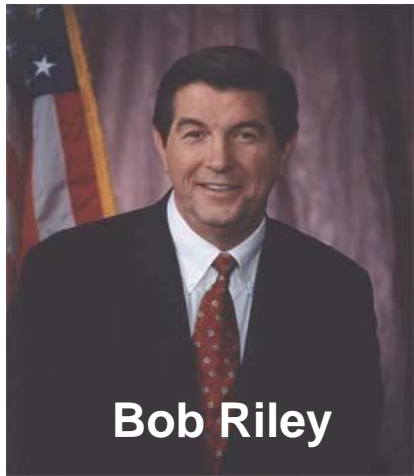


Joe Biden

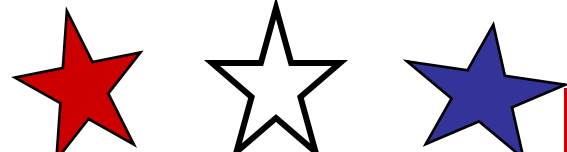


Hillary Clinton

Alabama Governor



Bob Riley





Condoleezza Rice

Former Secretary of State

for the

United States Government.

Born - Birmingham, Alabama / November 14, 1954.

Nickname - Condi

Parents - Educators

Her parents also encouraged academic achievement, telling her she could "do and be whatever [she] wanted,"

She succeeded in many activities from an early age – piano lessons - three years old / was playing Bach and Beethoven before her feet reached the pedals

She studied figure skating, French, and Spanish.

11 years old - entered 8th Grade

Graduated from high school - 15yrs. old

Rice then entered the University of Denver, first studying piano but later switching to political science when she realized she would never be a great pianist. She graduated with high honors when she was nineteen.

Later, she returned to the University of Denver - earned a doctorate degree in international studies

Taught Political Science at Stanford University (California) - became an expert on the Soviet Union