

Citizenship in the Nation



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1. What it means/takes to be a good citizen in the Nation



- To be aware and grateful for liberty and right
- Participation in government (voting, jury duty, pay taxes, attend public hearings)
- Protect freedom/defend country
- Stand up for individual rights on behalf of all U.S. citizens



1. Cont.



Rights

- Right to vote
- Right to bear arms
- Freedom of religion, speech, and press
- Bill of Rights

Duties

- Ties into Rights, Freedoms and Obligations



Obligation

- Support and defend Constitution
- Participate in Democratic Process
- Respect others' rights, beliefs, and opinions
- Respect and obey laws



2.A Historic Landmarks in Yuma

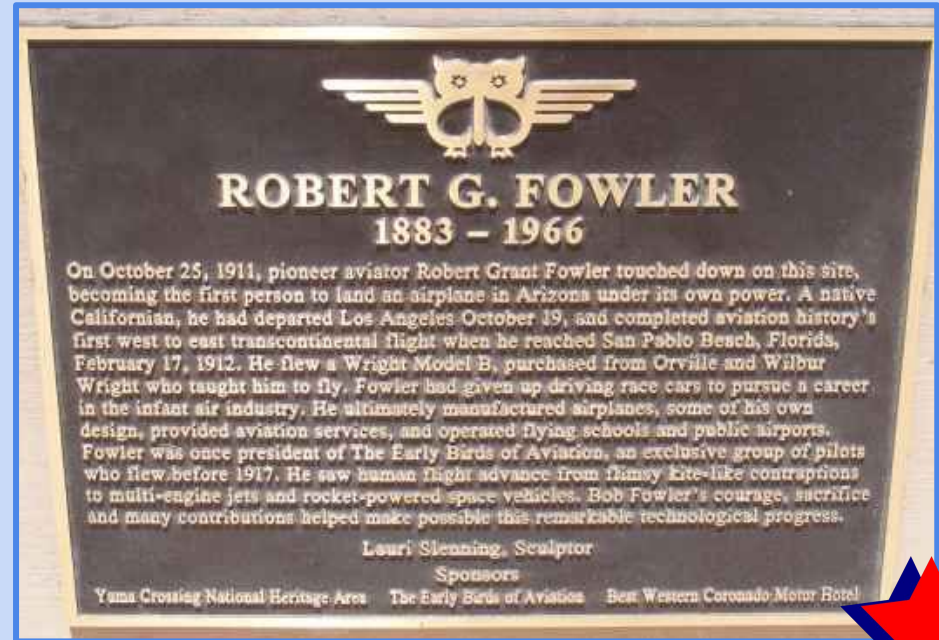
[Google Maps Tour](#)



Yuma Landing Historic Site

Historic Landmark: a particular site, structure, or object of national importance

2.A Cont.



- The location of the first airplane landing in all of Arizona on October 25th, 1911 here in Yuma.
- Bob Fowler flew the Wright Brother B Biplane (aka “Cole Fowler”) with a 30HP engine capable of reaching up to 45 MPH, borrowed from the Wright Brothers
- This spot now has a monument of the pilot Bob Fowler, as well as the Yuma Bar and Grill restaurant.

2.D National Monument

Pick a national monument that interests you and find more information about it. Write some things you learned and why the monument you selected is important to this country's citizens. If you have visited a National Monument, you can write about that one if you prefer.

Walnut Canyon



- Located in Flagstaff, AZ
- This monument shows various cliff dwellings of ancient inhabitants

Dinosaur



- Located on the border of Utah and Colorado
- Many signs of earlier life can be seen at this monument, including fossils and petroglyphs

Rainbow Bridge



- Located in lake Powell, UT
- This monument features the largest natural bridge known, completely made of stone
- The bridge is actually highly significant for some close-by tribes



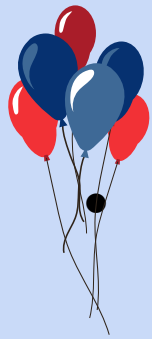
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3. Watching the News

- Video Link

4.



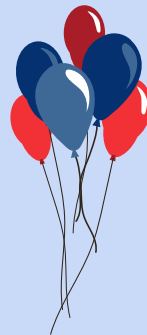
4.A Declaration of Independence



- Written by Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston and Roger Sherman to represent the 13 colonies
- Consisted of 5 main parts
 - Preamble
 - “Self-evident” truths about all men and concepts for a government
 - 27 complaints against King George 3rd
 - Summary of efforts made by colonist to avoid the break with England
 - Declaration that they are “free and independent” from Great Britain

4.B Preamble (Constitution)

- Is the introduction to the Constitution, it is only one sentence long and states the 6 reasons for the document and the principles for the United States.

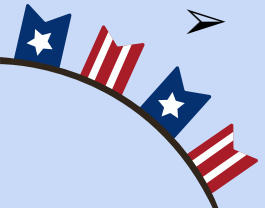


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eLQ3ZEnchB4&t=15s>

4.C The Constitution



- ❖ The United States depend on the Constitution to uphold the national government, fundamental laws and basic rights for citizens. It is based off the following concepts
 - Popular sovereignty- The people have supreme power.
 - Limited government- The government may only do what the people give it power to do.
 - Separation of Powers- Responsibilities of government are divided between 3 branches
 - Checks and balances- Each branch has the authority restrain another branch
 - Judicial review- If the courts decide that a law breaks the Constitution it can cancel it.
 - Federalism- The system that power is shared between national and local governments



4.D Bill of Rights

1st Amendment- Freedom of speech, religion and press

2nd Amendment- The right to carry a weapon/gun

3rd Amendment- Protects homeowners from having to take in any fighters/soldiers

4th Amendment- Protects citizens from unreasonable search and seizure without a warrant

5th Amendment- Guarantees the right to a jury, protects against self-incrimination, and the right to remain silent



Bill of Rights Cont.

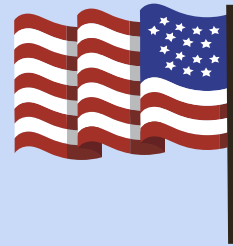
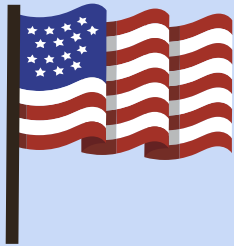
6th Amendment- Guarantees the right to a fair and speedy trial

7th Amendment- The right to a trial in a civil case and a jury

8th Amendment- Prohibits/doesn't allow courts to give excessive bails and fines as well as cruel and unusual punishments

9th Amendment- While the rights previously mentioned are protected, there are other rights that are not included

10th Amendment- States and the people have powers not given to the federal government.



Amendments

[Amendments Notes Document](#)

5. Six Functions of Gov. based on Preamble of Constitution

1. Strengthens country by uniting the states
2. State laws that make sure everyone will be treated right and fairly
3. Maintain order
4. Make sure the country can defend itself from other countries
5. Make efforts to give good life to all citizens
6. Protect the rights of all citizens

How you are affected ?'s

- What things would you not be able to do?
- What kind of problems might your community face without this statement?
- What are some rights that this protects?





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6. Speech Research

“I Have a Dream” Speech

Transcript

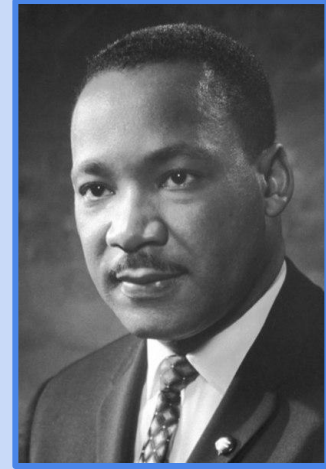
Importance:

- A call for equality and freedom
- It became one of the defining moments of the civil rights movement and one of the most iconic speeches in American history
- This was able to make way for more civil rights events and actions
- Impacted everyone in the nation
- Opened eyes to everyone

How It Applies Today:

- Able to grow from unfortunate situation
- Still inequality in the nation today
- Racism is still very much alive
 - Speech can inspire otherwise
- Martin Luther King Jr. Day; to honor him

Martin Luther King Jr.



Facts

- Born: January 15 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia
- King attended segregated public schools and at the age of 15 was admitted to Morehouse College
- Social activist and Baptist minister
- Played a key role in the American civil rights movement from the mid-1950s
- Sought equality and human rights for African Americans
- Assassinated 1968

I Have a Dream Speech

So even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.'

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its Governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places plains, and the crooked places will be made straight, and before the Lord will be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the mount with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the genuine discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, pray together; to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom forever, mowing that we will be free one day.

And I say to you today my friends, let freedom ring. From the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire, let freedom ring. From the mighty mountains of New York, let freedom ring. From the mighty Alleghenies of Pennsylvania!

Let freedom ring from the snow capped Rockies of Colorado!

Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California!

But not only there; let freedom ring from the Stone Mountain of Georgia!

Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain in Tennessee!

Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill in Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God almighty, we're free at last!"

Martin Luther King

7.A Judicial

Function:

- Interprets and applies the laws
- Made up by courts
 - “Guardians of the Constitution”

Constitutional Courts

- District Courts (lowest)
 - Main trial courts in the federal court system
- Court of Appeals
 - Request for the review or rehearing of a case
- Supreme Court (highest)
 - Court deals with more impactful cases
- Special Courts
 - “Legislative Court” carry out legislative power



Citizenship Involvement:

- Many citizens want to be judges as their career choice
- Citizens are called into jury duty to ultimate decision
 - Once you turn 18 you sign up



7.B Executive



Function:

- The President
 - Enforce and administer the law
 - The Constitution gives power to
 - Commission all military forces
 - Appoint the heads of executive departments
 - Recommend necessary bills, etc.
 - Implied powers
 - Seek opinion of official advisors
 - Office carries other responsibilities as well
 - 15 executive departments
 - Cabinet: headed by secretary
 - NASA, National Security Council, etc.



Citizenship Involvement

- People running for Presidency
- Being involved in voting
- Employed in any other executive office= NASA
- Tell elected official how to represent you

7.C Legislative

Function:

- In charge of making laws
- Made up of two parts
 - Bicameral: having two chambers
 - Senate
 - 100 members
 - Two from each state
 - Two year terms
 - House of Representatives
 - 435 members
 - Members depend on population according to census
 - Census: every 10 years record population
 - Six year terms



Citizenship Involvement

- Voters select their senators
- Able to run for senate or representative
- Attend public hearings

7.(all) Checks and Balances

1. Judicial Branch



Judges

Free from executive control, may declare executive actions to be unconstitutional

The President

Appoints Supreme Court justices and other federal judges

Congress

Can remove judges through impeachment

Courts

Can declare acts of Congress to be unconstitutional



2. Executive Branch



3. Legislative Branch

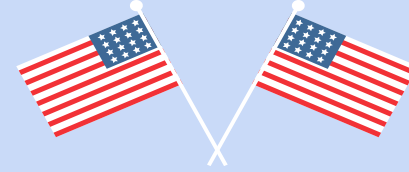
The President

Can veto legislation, call special sessions, recommend legislation, and appeal to the people

Congress

May override a veto with the majority vote, can remove the President through impeachment

8. Senators & Member of Congress



Mark Kelly



Kyrsten Sinema

Arizona State Senators



Raul M. Grijalva
U.S representative for
Arizona's 3rd
congressional district

<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/AZ#representatives>



Kahoot



Letter

- Write about what you learned about border issues, how you are affected, and your views on the issues.
- We will discuss together and write a letter that will be sent to one of our senators

Ideas to think about in your discussion group

- Has Yuma been directly affected by being a border town throughout the Covid-19 pandemic?
- How has Yuma been affected that other cities have not?
- Do you have any suggestions on what could benefit Yuma during this hard time?

-We will take a 5 minute break AFTER we come back from our discussion groups.