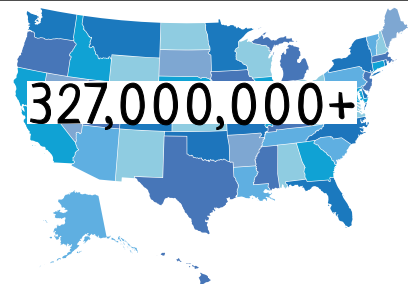


Get Counted!

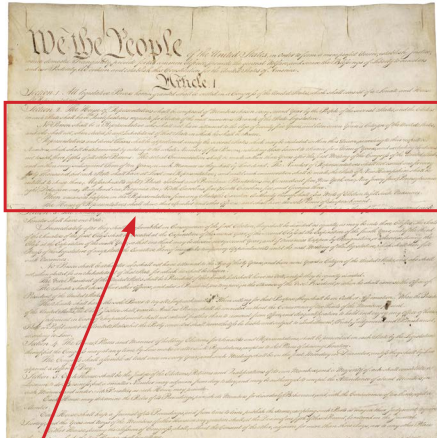
Name: _____

What is the Census?

The **census** is a count of every person in our country. It's our government's way of keeping track of our population. Every ten years, the government does a major count of every family and person, in every community across the country. The results help the government figure out what communities need and who should get what.



There are currently over 327 million people living in the United States.



The Framers thought the Census was so important they put it at the very beginning of the Constitution!

How Did the Census Start?

Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution called for a count of each state's population within three years after the first meeting of the new Congress. (And every ten years after that.) The population count would help our newly founded government figure out how to distribute the number of "**seats**" (which reflects the number of members) each state would get in the U.S. House of Representatives. That count was the first U.S. census. It happened in 1790. U.S. Marshals from district courts visited every home in the country—which only had thirteen states, three districts, and one territory at the time—and took a count of the men, women and children.

How Does It Work?

Since the first census a lot has changed. For one, U.S. Marshals no longer do the counting. Instead, we have a **Census Bureau**, an organization with thousands of people who work daily to complete the huge task of counting each and every person living in the United States. Every ten years, the Census Bureau distributes census surveys across the country. By March, households receive letters with instructions for how to complete the survey online, over the phone, or by mailing in a paper form. The Census Bureau also sends census workers called "door knockers" to rural areas and to houses that don't respond to the survey by early April to collect answers in person, too.



What Happens After Everyone Gets Counted?

Once everyone is counted, population data is shared with the President and U.S. Congress. States may lose or gain seats in the House of Representatives based on how their population has changed. The process of redistributing the House's 435 seats among the states is called **apportionment**, and it only happens after a census count. The seats are redistributed, or **reapportioned**, according to a **representation ratio** which helps ensure that each representative represents roughly the same number of people per state. Today, each representative in the House represents a little more than 747,000 people!

Get Counted!

Name: _____

Who's Counted?

A lot has changed about how people are counted. For one, now everyone is included. The first census counted white males and females and categorized them by age and gender. All other free persons, meaning mostly free blacks, were counted, too, but reported in one single category. Enslaved blacks were grouped into another category—but only counted as 3/5th of a person. Native Americans weren't counted at all, not until 1870. Today, the Census Bureau counts everyone equally. Your race doesn't matter and neither does citizenship status. The census count is a resident count, not a citizen count. If you live in the United States (or its surrounding territories), you must be counted.



Is it Hard to Count Everyone?



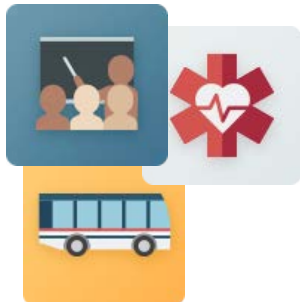
Counting every single person in the U.S. is a colossal task. Special workers called **enumerators** are hired by the Census Bureau help ensure an accurate count. But our country has hundreds of millions of diverse people, and some groups are harder to reach than others. Children ages 0-5, people who don't speak or read English well, the homeless, and some racial minorities have historically been hard for the Census Bureau to count. It's important to try to reach "**hard to count**" communities, because when people aren't fully counted, their communities miss out on the hundreds of billions of dollars the federal government distributes based on census data.

What Will the Census Ask?

The census only takes about ten minutes to complete. Only one person in your household needs to fill out the form. The census will ask for the number of people who live or stay at your home, their ages, gender, relationship to one another, and race. The census will also ask if each person is of Latino, Hispanic, or Spanish descent and if your family owns or rents your home. Any personal information like your name or address is kept private. The Census Bureau can't share that information with anyone, not even the FBI!



How Will the Census Affect Me?



Data from the census can be used to decide which communities will get money for new schools, better public buses and trains, and even hospitals. Businesses and city planners use the data to decide where to build factories, roads, offices, and stores, which help to create new jobs and improve neighborhoods. And considering that you'll be old enough to vote before the next census comes along, the results will determine the number of representatives you'll elect for your state and national governments and the amount of electoral votes your state will have in the 2024 and 2028 presidential elections. Make sure you're counted!

Get Counted!

Name:

A. Misinformation Fake Out. It's important that people have correct information about the census. Don't be fooled by these deceptive social media posts. Read each post and fix it in the space below by sharing a corrected version.

B. The Census & You. Complete the chart by thinking about how each group listed will use the census data and how that data will eventually impact you! Write your answers in the space provided.

<h2 style="text-align: center;">The Census & Me</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">How the Census Affects You...</p>				
National Government	State and Local Government	City Planners	Businesses	You! (How will census data impact you?)
<i>The national government will use census data to...</i>	<i>State and local governments will use census data to...</i>	<i>City planners will use census data to...</i>	<i>Business will use census data to...</i>	<i>Here's how the census will impact me...</i>

Get Counted!

Name: _____

C. Hard to Count. Hard to count communities exist all over the United States and vary from location to location. What do you think would make a community hard to count? Read through some of the possible reasons, then for each group list the factors that could prevent an accurate count and think of possible solutions to overcome them.



- Access to information
- Location
- Access to resources in languages other than English
- Lack of permanent address
- Inability to complete the form
- Fear that information will not be kept private

Group	What do you think contributes to this group being undercounted?	What could the Census Bureau do to improve their count of this group?
Children ages 0-5		
Homeless		
New Residents		

D. Primary Source. Read the excerpt and answer the questions. Some words have been defined for you. Others you'll have to figure out on your own. (Don't worry, we know you can do it!)

Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be **apportioned** among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding (not counting) Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.]¹ The actual **Enumeration** shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent (next) Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed (be greater than) one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such **enumeration** shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled (able) to chuse (choose) three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

¹The 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, changed the rule that enslaved blacks be counted as 3/5th of a person.

1. How were representatives and direct taxes apportioned among the states?
2. When did the Constitution change to count enslaved blacks as whole persons?
3. In the reading you learned what an enumerator is. Now, use that knowledge and the context clues from the excerpt to write a definition for enumeration.
4. What was the representation ratio set by the U.S. Constitution?
5. How many representatives did each state have before the first census count?

Get Counted!

Name: _____

E. Practice Survey. Directions for completing the census will soon be making their way to your door. Practice by answering a few sample questions below. The questions here will cover the first 2 people in your home. The real census will have room for everyone living or staying in your home.

Start here OR go online to complete your 2020 Census questionnaire.

Use a blue or black pen.

Directions: Before you begin, use the guidelines here to help you get an accurate count of all the people in your home.

- Count everyone, including babies, living or sleeping in your home.
- Count anyone who doesn't have a permanent address who is staying with you on April 1st.
- Do not count anyone who lives away from your home on April 1st even if they will return to your home later (i.e. anyone away at college, in the Armed Forces, staying in a nursing home, jail, or prison.)

1. How many people live or stay in your home?

Number of people =

2. Is your house, apartment, or mobile home owned or rented? (Check one)

- ☐ Owned?
- ☐ Rented?
- ☐ Neither?

3. Answer the following questions about each of the people who live in your home. Start by listing the person who pays rent or owns the home as Person 1. If that person does not live in the home, you may start with any person.

Person 1:

a. First and Last Name

b. Gender (Check one)

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

c. Age and Birthday (if the person is less than a year old, write 0 for the age)

d. Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish descent?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

e. Race or Ethnicity

Person 2:

a. First and Last Name

b. Gender (Check one)

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

c. Age and Birthday (if the person is less than a year old, write 0 for the age)

d. Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish descent?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

e. Race or Ethnicity

Thank you for completing the Sample Census Questionnaire!

You Are a Citizen

You may not go around thinking of yourself as a citizen, but you are one. A **citizen** is a member of a community who has rights and responsibilities. A **community** is a group of people who share an environment. The word "citizen" can have two meanings:

- People who live in a certain place or are a member of a certain community.
- People who are legally recognized by a nation as owing loyalty to that nation and being entitled to protection by the nation.



Every day, you are part of several different layers of community. That means you have many different levels of citizenship! At each level, you have rights and responsibilities.

Levels of Citizenship

The people you live with at home make up the smallest "community" you belong to. Your school or workplace is a community, too. These are the people you interact with outside your home every day. You are also a citizen of the city or county where you live. Our nation is made up of 50 states, a district, and five territories. You're a citizen of the state or territory where you live, too!

Finally, you are a citizen of your country. To be a citizen of a country, you must be legally recognized by that country. Usually that happens when you were born there or you went through a process to become a citizen. Even so, non-citizens living in a country are still "citizens" in the sense that they are members of the community.

⇒ Can you think of any other levels of citizenship that you have?



Sources of Rights and Responsibilities

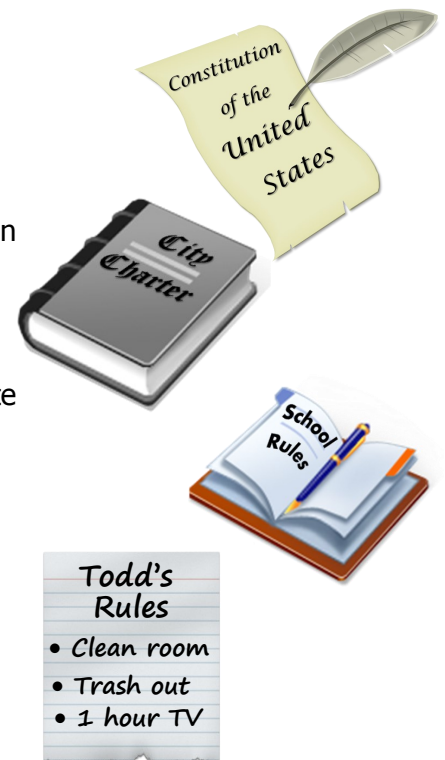
Citizens have rights and responsibilities, but where do those rights and responsibilities come from? That depends on the level of citizenship.

In the United States, at the national level we are guaranteed a list of rights in our **Constitution**. The Constitution was written when our nation was born, and it sets the rules for how our nation will run. Laws passed by the U.S. Congress can also create rights.

Each state also has its own constitution and its own set of laws. State constitutions and state laws contain the rights and responsibilities of state citizens. Cities often have a **city charter** that tells how the city will run. Cities also pass laws, which are usually called **ordinances**.

Most schools have a school handbook that lists the students' rights and responsibilities. (Workplaces usually have an employee handbook.) At home, the adults in charge decide what your rights and responsibilities will be. Maybe you even have a written list of your responsibilities and what you are allowed to do!

⇒ Can you think of any other sources of rights and responsibilities?



Rights

A **right** is a privilege or a claim to something. At the national level, the U.S. Constitution guarantees really big rights such as freedom of expression, freedom to peacefully assemble, freedom to petition the government, freedom of worship, and the right not to have the government search your stuff without a warrant. In fact, these rights are guaranteed to *everyone* living in the U.S. — not just U.S. citizens! Rights that belong only to U.S. citizens include voting in a federal election, serving on a jury, and running for federal political office. State constitutions repeat many of the guarantees in the U.S. Constitution, but they often add more. Your state constitution might guarantee the right to a free education or equal rights for men and women. A city charter gives you the right to services your city provides, such as sidewalks or parks.



Would it be a problem if the U.S. Constitution talked about sidewalks?



Maybe it seems like your school handbook contains a lot of things kids aren't supposed to do, and very few "rights." But look closer... Sometimes rights are the flip side of responsibilities. If the handbook says you can't do something, it is silently giving you the right to do something else. For example, the handbook might say not to throw food in the cafeteria. That is silently saying you have the right to eat in the cafeteria! If the handbook says "No inappropriate t-shirts," it is silently saying you have the right to wear appropriate t-shirts. At home, you probably don't have a handbook of rights. Even so, the adults in charge may give you the right to eat the food they buy or the right to watch TV and play video games.

⇒ What rights do you have at your school? At your home?

Responsibilities

Responsibilities are duties to other people, the government, or society. At home, you are responsible for doing what the adults in charge ask you to do. You might have to sweep the floor, wash the dishes, or even wash the dog! At school, you are responsible for following the rules. You're probably not supposed to throw paper airplanes, chew bubble gum, wear your hat backwards, or carry weapons.

City charters and city ordinances list the rules that apply in the city. For example, an ordinance may say, "There is a \$50 fine for flying a kite in the park." That means you've got a responsibility not to fly your kite there. Paying taxes is a big responsibility you'll find at all levels, including the state level. Your state might have taxes on property you own, income you earn, and even stuff you buy at the store.



The U.S. Constitution does not have a list of responsibilities, but it does create a government that can't work if people don't participate. Voting in federal elections and serving on a jury are two responsibilities just for U.S. citizens, and they require participation. What if nobody showed up to vote? Or what if they voted without understanding the issues? How could you have a jury trial if everyone refused to do jury duty? These are responsibilities U.S. citizens have to both society and the government. The Constitution also gives Congress the power to make laws, and all U.S. residents have a responsibility to follow the law.

⇒ What other responsibilities do you have? At which level?

Did you know it's illegal to yell "Fire!" in a crowded theater? Responsibility for public safety comes before the right to



Ted's Big Day of Rights & Responsibilities

Rrrring! Ted bolted up in bed. His eyes shot to the clock. Oh, no—late again!

Shoving the covers aside, he raced for the shower, pulled on the first shirt and jeans he could find, and thundered downstairs for a quick bowl of that sugar cereal Grandma had bought him “just this once.” Chocolate Crisp-O, the box said. He wolfed down the cereal and washed his bowl and spoon the way Grandma expected. Half way out the door, he remembered to grab his model rocket. Today after school he would finally test it out at the park.



Heading out the door, Ted jogged down the steps and onto the city sidewalk. He practically ran the four blocks north to Freedom Middle School, but some things were too important to skip, so he stopped for 30 seconds to buy his usual candy bar. It cost \$0.85, but with sales tax it came to \$0.93—practically a whole dollar.

The school day started out fine, but things got a little crazy at lunch when some kids started a food fight in the cafeteria. A peanut butter sandwich hit him in the head and left a nasty glob in his hair. Ted wasn't about to get involved—and he sure wasn't going to go hungry—so he wiped it off with a napkin and finished eating.

After school, the model rocket had to wait because Ted forgot there was a home basketball game. He watched the game for a while with some friends, but skipped out after the home team surged forty points ahead of the visitors. It wasn't much of a thrill when you knew who was going to win.



By the time Ted got to the park, he was really thirsty. While slurping water from the fountain, he noticed the sign posted above the drinking fountain: PARK RULES. The writing was tiny, but it was a good thing he read it. There was a \$100 fine for shooting off model rockets in the park! At this rate, his model rocket would never see the sky.

Bummed—and keeping his rocket safely out of sight in his backpack—Ted wandered around the park looking for something to do. Some weird guy sitting under a tree asked Ted if he wanted to start a war against the United States.

Just as Ted was telling him “no thanks,” a big commotion started on the other side of the park. A huge crowd of people was coming down the street holding signs. He left the guy under the tree and went to check out the crowd. *Tell the President—Votes for Kids!* one sign read.



“They may be young, but they're not dumb!” the crowd chanted.



A kid who looked about sixteen pointed right at Ted. “Hey, you!” he shouted. “What do you think? Should kids have the right to vote?”

Ted thought for a second. “Why not?”

“Come on,” another kid called. “Grab a sign and join us!”

Speaking his mind may not have been quite as fun as shooting off a model rocket, but it was pretty close. By the time he finally got home, Grandma only scolded him a little bit for being late.

“May I still watch my hour of TV?” Ted asked.


“Well, all right,” she said. “But only one hour.”

“Okay, Grandma.” Ted flipped on the cartoons, checked the clock, and settled in to relax after his busy day.

Name: _____


What rights or responsibilities did Ted exercise in his role as a:	This action is a:
United States Citizen?	
	Right Responsibility
	Right Responsibility
State Citizen?	
	Right Responsibility
	Right Responsibility
City Citizen?	
	Right Responsibility
	Right Responsibility
School Citizen?	
	Right Responsibility
	Right Responsibility
Citizen of his Home?	
	Right Responsibility
	Right Responsibility

TED'S BIG DAY



of

RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES



U.S. Citizenship: Just the Facts

Name: _____

Already A U.S. Citizen?

Citizenship means being a member of a country and having full rights and responsibilities under that country's law. Some people are born a United States citizen. People who are born in the United States are automatically citizens at birth. So are people born outside the U.S. to parents who are both citizens. The rules can get a bit complicated for people born outside the U.S. who have only one citizen parent, but generally they are also citizens at birth.



Citizen Parents



Born in the U.S.



Naturalized



New citizens take the Oath of Allegiance at a naturalization ceremony in Boston.

Becoming a U.S. Citizen

What if you weren't born in the U.S. and neither of your parents are U.S. citizens? You can still become a citizen through a process called **naturalization**. To qualify, applicants must be at least 18 years old and have been permanent residents of the United States for 5 years. (There is one shortcut: People who serve in the U.S. military for at least one year can become citizens sooner because they have demonstrated their commitment to the United States.) Applicants must also have good character, speak English, and pass a civics test and an interview. As a final step, they must take an **Oath of Allegiance** swearing loyalty to the United States and our Constitution.

Allegiance: Citizens Owe It

People who go through the naturalization process aren't the only ones who must be loyal to the United States. *All* U.S. citizens owe allegiance to our country. **Treason** is the act of betraying your country, and the U.S. Constitution makes this crime punishable by death! People who were born citizens may not think about allegiance as much as those preparing to take the Oath, but you can probably remember a time when you've said this word... Maybe even this morning! Americans often say the **Pledge of Allegiance** to show loyalty to the United States flag and the nation it stands for.



The U.S. flag has one stripe for each of the 13 original states and one star for each current state. Right now there are 50 stars.

Love of Country

Beyond owing allegiance to the United States, most U.S. citizens feel a deep bond with their country. We call this feeling **patriotism**. Many citizens get emotional when they hear the national anthem, which is called **The Star Spangled Banner**. Every July 4th, Americans celebrate **Independence Day**—the day the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, when the American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. Other national holidays, such as **Presidents' Day**, **Martin Luther King, Jr. Day**, honor the lives and sacrifices of important Americans. **Memorial Day** and **Veterans Day** are two national holidays honoring those who lost their lives or served in the U.S. military, and they can be very emotional days for many U.S. citizens.



Each Memorial Day, Americans in towns across the nation line up to watch local parades honoring those who have died.

Citizenship: Just the Facts

Rights in the United States

The United States is known for the rights and freedoms given to those who live here. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are called the **Bill of Rights**. They list important rights that are guaranteed to all people in the United States—not just citizens! These are rights like the freedom of expression and the freedom to worship, assemble peacefully, and petition the government, as well as the right to be free from unreasonable searches by government officials. But some rights are only for U.S. citizens. These include the right to vote in federal elections, the right to run for federal political office, and the right to serve on a jury.



Those accused of a crime in the U.S. have the right to a speedy trial.



If needed, the Selective Service would use a lottery to draft men to serve.

Responsibilities, Too!

Along with all these freedoms come some responsibilities. Everyone in the U.S. is responsible for obeying laws. Citizens are also responsible for voting in elections and serving on juries when asked. (Yes, these are both rights *and* responsibilities!) Male citizens between ages 18 and 26 must also register with the **Selective Service System**. In a time of national emergency, this agency is authorized to call up these citizens to serve in the armed forces.

U.S. Citizenship Timeline

- 1776 You must be a white male *and* own property to **vote**!
- 1791 All white males may vote even if they don't own property!
- 1795 "Free white persons" will become **citizens** after living in the U.S. for five years.
- 1848 80,000 Mexican residents of the Southwest are granted **citizenship** after the Mexican-American war.
- 1857 In *Dred Scott v. Sandford* the U.S. Supreme Court rules that African Americans who were brought into this country as slaves could never be citizens.
- 1868 The **14th Amendment** overrules *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, giving citizenship to African Americans.
- 1870 Laws changed to say that "white persons and persons of African descent" can be citizens; The **15th Amendment** gives African Americans the right to vote!
- 1913 Several states enact Alien Land Laws prohibiting non-citizens from owning property.
- 1920 The **19th Amendment** allows women to vote!
- 1924 All **Native Americans** are granted citizenship.
- 1940's All laws banning **Asians** from becoming citizens are overturned.
- 1947 Native Americans are given the right to vote!
- 1952 U.S. Congress passes a law that citizenship cannot be denied because of **race** or **gender**
- 1965 The **Voting Rights Act** gets rid of all barriers to voting, such as taxes and literacy tests
- 1971 The voting age is lowered from 21 to 18 by the **26th Amendment**!



allegiance:

loyalty to a person, country, or belief

abjure:

reject

fidelity:

loyalty

potentate:

ruler

heretofore:

before now

bear arms:

carry weapons

noncombatant

service: non-fighting duties

under civilian

direction: not led by the military

reservation:

doubt

evasion:

avoiding the truth

The Naturalization Oath of *Allegiance*

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and *abjure* all allegiance and *fidelity* to any foreign prince, *potentate*, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have *heretofore* been a subject or citizen;

that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic;

that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same;

that I will *bear arms* on behalf of the United States when required by the law;

that I will perform *noncombatant service* in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law;

that I will perform work of national importance *under civilian direction* when required by the law;

and that I take this obligation freely without any mental

Citizenship: Just the Facts

Name: _____

Birth

Two main ways to be a U.S. citizen by birth:

- _____

- _____

Naturalization

List 6 requirements:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Citizenship

Groups given the right to U.S. citizenship after 1860:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Voting

Group that always had the right:

- _____

Groups given the right in...

- 1870: _____
- 1920: _____
- 1947: _____
- 1971: _____



CITIZENSHIP

HISTORY

ALL ABOUT U.S. CITIZENS

RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

Rights

3 rights only for U.S. citizens:

- _____
- _____
- _____

3 rights for ALL U.S. residents:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Responsibilities

Everyone in the U.S. must:

- _____

Responsibilities for U.S. citizens:

- _____
- _____

Male U.S. citizens must:

- _____

DUTY & HONOR

Allegiance

Allegiance: All U.S. citizens must be _____ to the U.S.

Treason: _____

Pledge of Allegiance:

Patriotism

Patriotism: The _____ most citizens feel with their country.

U.S. National Anthem:

Independence Day:

Citizenship: Just the Facts

Name: _____

A. Citizenship Checkup. Decide whether each person is already a citizen, eligible for naturalization, or must wait to apply.



I was born in the Philippines, but I've been living in the U.S. as a permanent

1. Citizen Eligible Wait

I'm 20 years old, and I was born in Korea. My parents are both U.S. citizens.



2. Citizen Eligible Wait



I'm 34 years old. My mother and father are citizens of Russia. I have been a permanent resident in the U.S. for 3 years.

3. Citizen Eligible Wait

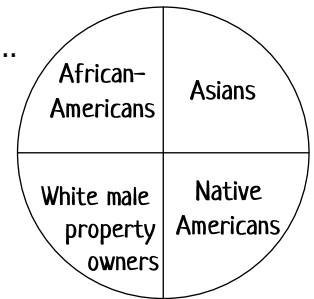
I'm only 17 years old, but I just got to spend a year living in Paris! I was born in Helena, Montana.



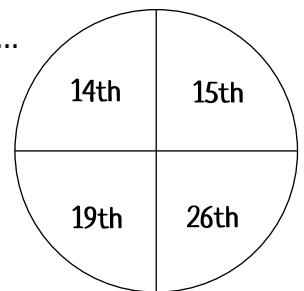
4. Citizen Eligible Wait

B. Which One Doesn't Belong? Check the box in the part of each circle that does not belong. Explain why it's a mismatch.

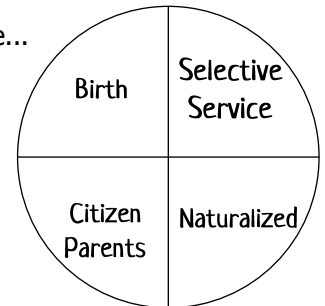
1. It's a mismatch because...



2. It's a mismatch because...



3. It's a mismatch because...



C. Citizenship & Voting. This is a lesson about citizenship, so why all the information about voting rights? What does citizenship have to do with voting? That's the question YOU are going to figure out right here! Read the facts about voting, then explain the connection.

Explain the relationship between citizenship and the right to vote:

Facts About Voting

- The people who vote get to choose who will be part of the government.
- People elected to government make decisions about issues that affect everyone.
- The people's power to vote is the way change happens in government.

Citizenship: Just the Facts

Name: _____

D. Matching.

Match each sentence with the correct ending.

- _____ 1. Male U.S. citizens age 18 - 26 must register with ...
- _____ 2. People who weren't born U.S. citizens can still obtain citizenship through a process called...
- _____ 3. Someone who has betrayed his or her country might be convicted of...
- _____ 4. When you are a member of a country with full rights and responsibilities in that country, you have...
- _____ 5. Another word for loyalty is...
- _____ 6. You can find a list of rights guaranteed to all U.S. residents in the Bill of Rights, which is...
- _____ 7. When Americans sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," they are singing...
- _____ 8. The final step of becoming a naturalized U.S. citizen is taking the...
- _____ 9. When Americans say the Pledge of Allegiance, they are...
- _____ 10. Every July 4, Americans celebrate...



- A. a crime called treason.
- B. allegiance.
- C. the U.S. national anthem.
- D. Independence Day.
- E. the Selective Service.
- F. showing loyalty to the flag.
- G. Oath of Allegiance.
- H. citizenship.
- I. naturalization.
- J. the first ten constitutional amendments.

E. Not So Long Ago.

Math? In social studies?? Sure! Use your subtraction skills to find out how long each group has been allowed to vote in the U.S.

	African Americans	Women	People 18 - 20
<i>The year right now:</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<i>Year amendment passed:</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<i>Do the math to find out how many years ago it was:</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

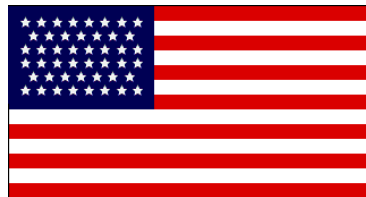
F. Find That Flag!

Solve this puzzle:

- Right now, there are 50 states.
- The last two states to be admitted were Alaska and Hawaii in 1959.
- Before that, no new states had been admitted since Arizona and New Mexico became states in 1912.

What did the flag look like in 1940?

Check the box next to the correct flag.



This Land Is Your Land

Name: _____



Fifty United States

Where in the world is the United States? (Can you spot it on this map? Is all of it on this map?) Most of the U.S. is part of the continent called North America. It is in the northern hemisphere of the globe, which means it lies north of the equator. The U.S. is divided into two kinds of smaller areas: states and territories. Each state and territory has its own capital city, its own government, and its own geographical features. There are fifty states. States send representatives to the U.S. Congress, and U.S. citizens who live in a state may vote in presidential elections. Can you name all fifty states?

United States Territories

In addition to the states, there are five U.S. **territories** that are governed by the U.S. but have not been incorporated as states. All of the territories were acquired over time from other countries. Spain gave both **Puerto Rico** and **Guam** to the U.S. after the Spanish-American War in 1898. The **U.S. Virgin Islands** were purchased from Denmark in 1917. **American Samoa** is part of a group of islands that the U.S. and Germany argued over and eventually divided up in 1899. The **Northern Mariana Islands** came under U.S. administration after World War II, and in the 1970s its people voted to become a U.S. territory instead of becoming independent. Each territory is governed by the U.S. federal government, and each one also has its own government with executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Residents of U.S. territories cannot vote in presidential elections.



*For more than 4,000 years, Guam and the Mariana Islands have been home to the Chamorro people, who used these latte stones as building supports. Each U.S. territory has its own history and culture.
Source: Wikimedia*



*The Rocky Mountains were a challenge for American settlers headed west.
Source: Wikimedia*

From Sea to Shining Sea...

...and beyond! The **continental United States** is the 48 states that are contiguous, meaning they are touching. This part of the United States shares borders with two neighbors: Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west, and has many different kinds of terrain in between. There are major mountain ranges, vast prairies, scorching deserts, and lush woodlands. Two states, Alaska and Hawaii, are not part of the continental U.S. Alaska is much farther north, and part of it lies inside the Arctic Circle! The state of Hawaii and the five U.S. territories, on the other hand, are all tropical islands.

America's Special Places

The United States has lots of special places! But some places have special significance to the U.S. as a nation. One is its capital—the city of Washington, located in the District of Columbia. This is where you'll find the White House, the U.S. Capitol Building, the U.S. Supreme Court, as well as memorials to Washington, Lincoln, and many different wars. Another special place is the Statue of Liberty, located in New York Harbor outside New York City. The statue was a gift from France to the United States in the 1880s, and it has become a worldwide symbol of American hope and freedom.



*The Statue of Liberty was seen by thousands of immigrants in the late 1800s and early 1900s as they arrived in America looking for a better life.
Source: Dept. of Homeland Security*

This Land Is Your Land

Name: _____

A. Water, Water Everywhere. Label these bodies of water on the map:

1. The Pacific Ocean is on the west coast of the United States. Label it on the map.
2. The Atlantic Ocean is on the east coast of the United States. Label it on the map.
3. The Gulf of Mexico is south of the United States. Label it on the map.
4. The Great Lakes lie between the U.S. and Canada.

B. Good Neighbors. The U.S. shares borders with two other countries:

1. Mexico lies to the south, and Canada lies to the north. Label them on the map.
2. Find every state that borders Canada. Label each state with its name and draw lines through it like this:



3. Find every state that borders Mexico. Label each state with its name and draw lines through it like this:



C. Raging Rivers. Label America's two longest rivers on the map:

1. Missouri River: Starts in Montana and flows into America's second longest river...
2. Mississippi River: Starts in Minnesota and flows south, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

Now label these other famous rivers:

3. Colorado River: Starts in Colorado and flows south along the Arizona border to Mexico.
4. Rio Grande: Starts in Colorado and flows south to the Gulf of Mexico.
5. Columbia River: Starts in Canada, flows south into Washington, then west to the Pacific Ocean.
6. Yukon River: Starts in Canada and flows west through Alaska.
7. Ohio River: Starts in Pennsylvania and flows

D. Majestic Mountains. Draw and label these American mountains:

Rocky Mountains. Sketch a straight line from Idaho's border with Canada to the middle of northern New Mexico. Draw *jagged* mountain peaks on both sides of this line.

Appalachian Mountains. Sketch a straight line the middle of northern Alabama to the top of Maine. Draw *rounded* mountain peaks on both sides of this line.

Mt. Kilauea. Draw a *volcano* on the south side of Hawaii's biggest island!

E. Our Nation's Capital. The president, the U.S. Congress, and the Supreme Court all work here.

1. Find where our capital should be on the map. Draw a star there.
2. Label the star with the name of our capital. (You might need to write the name out in the ocean and draw an arrow.)

F. Home Sweet Home. Do you know where you are? If not, you'd better find out!

1. Find your state or territory. Trace or circle its border with a decorative pattern.
2. Label the city or town where you live with a dot and its name.
3. Label your state's capital city with a star and the city's name.

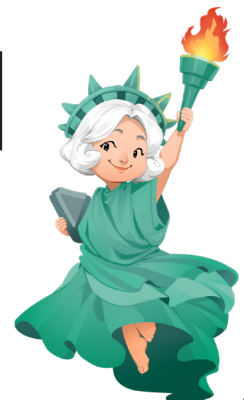
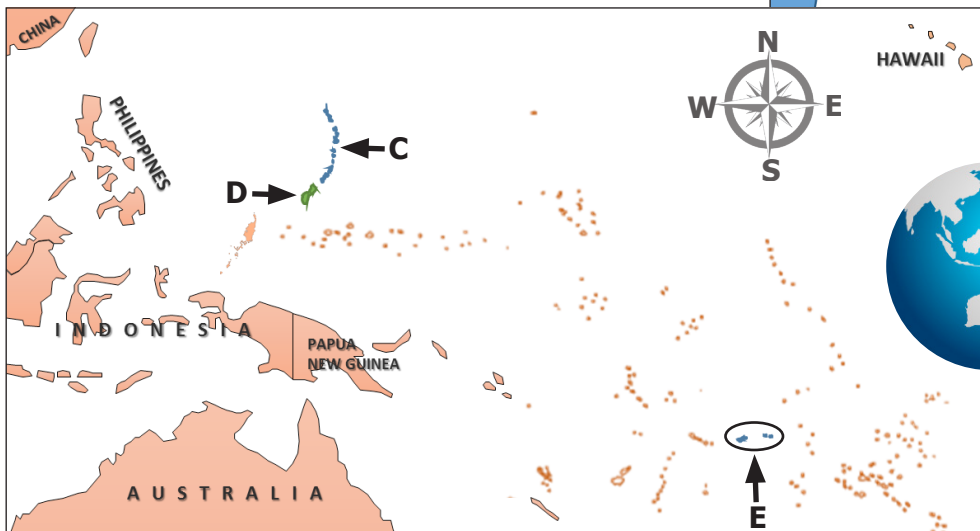
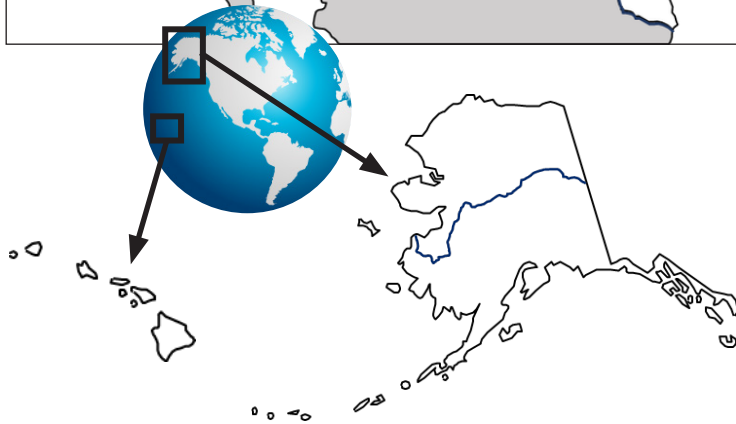
G. Territorial Terrain. All of the five U.S. territories are made up of islands. But where are they? Follow the clues below to find them. Write the letter that marks each territory next to its clue.

- _____ 1. Puerto Rico: A large island directly east of the Dominican Republic.
- _____ 2. American Samoa: A group of islands way out in the ocean east of Australia.
- _____ 3. Northern Mariana Islands: A curved chain of islands east of the Philippines.
- _____ 4. U.S. Virgin Islands: Three small islands east of Puerto Rico.
- _____ 5. Guam: A peanut-shaped island south of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Map Activity

This Land Is Your Land

Name: _____



The Fourth Branch: YOU!

Name: _____



Participating in YOUR Democracy

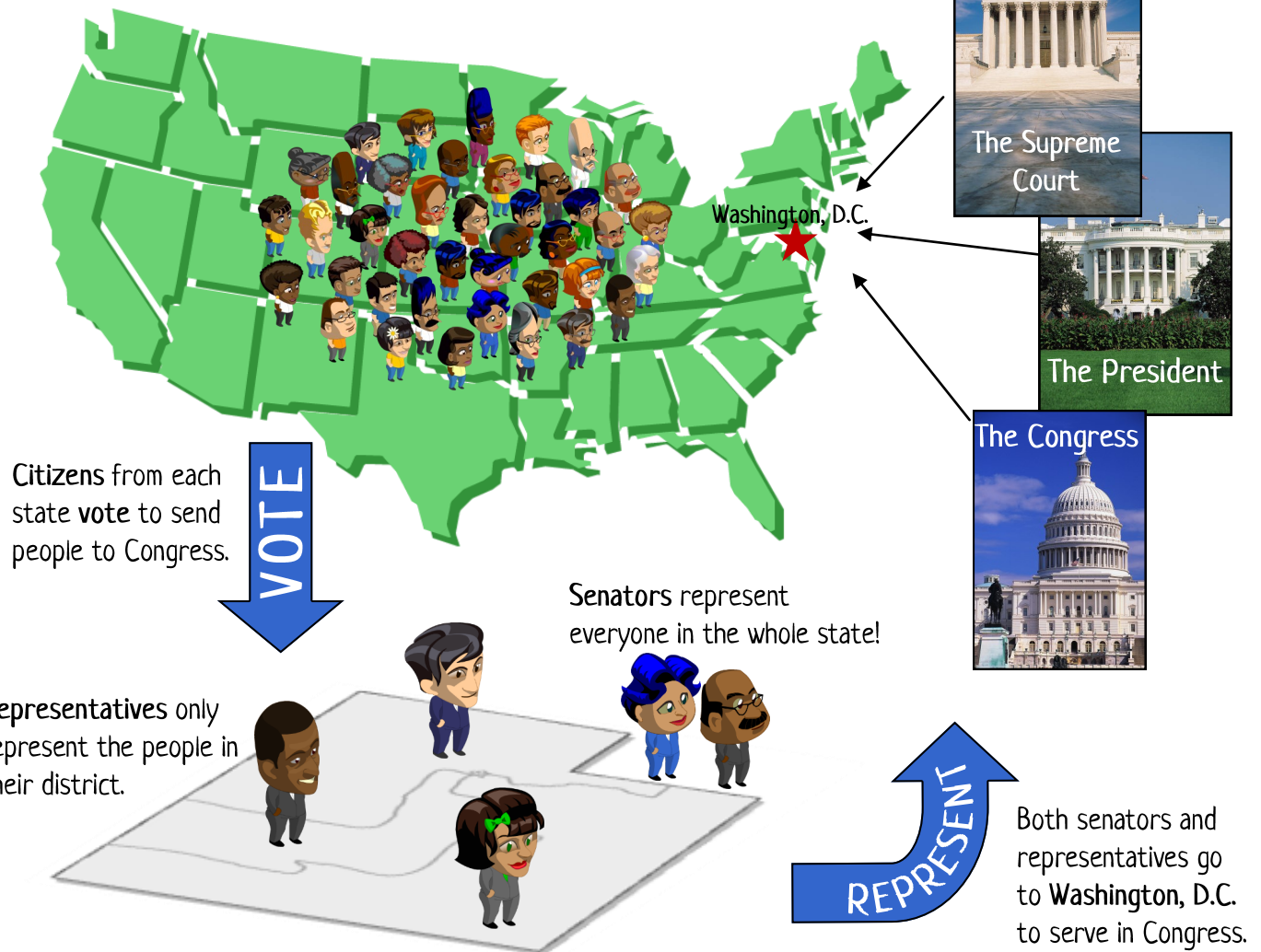
You may not feel like part of the government, but you are! The “dem” in the word “democracy” comes from the Greek word *demos*, meaning “people.” But how can one person have an impact on a government as huge as ours? Lots of ways! Emailing or phoning government officials, joining a community group, writing to the newspaper, and voting are just a few ways Americans can participate in their democracy. If you understand how the government works, and you’ve got a bit of savvy about where your opinions will have the most impact, you can be an active member of the “Fourth Branch” of our government: the citizens!

	EXECUTIVE BRANCH	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH		JUDICIAL BRANCH
		HOUSE	SENATE	
Who is involved?				
What do they do?				
Do citizens get to vote for the person?				
How do citizens' votes count?				
Responsible to how many citizens?				
Odds of in-person contact?				
Could YOUR calls, emails, or letters influence them?				

The Fourth Branch: YOU!

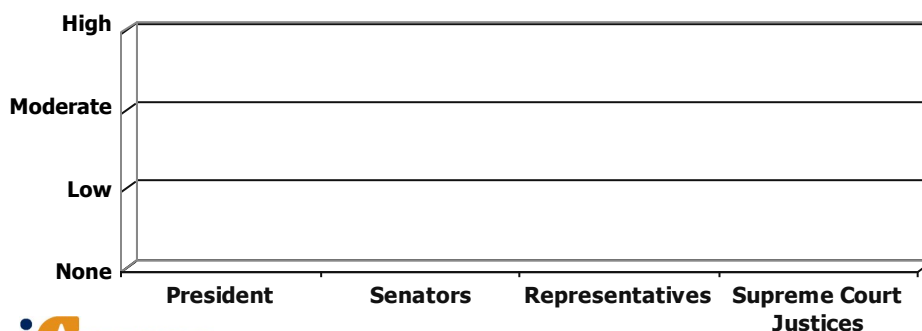
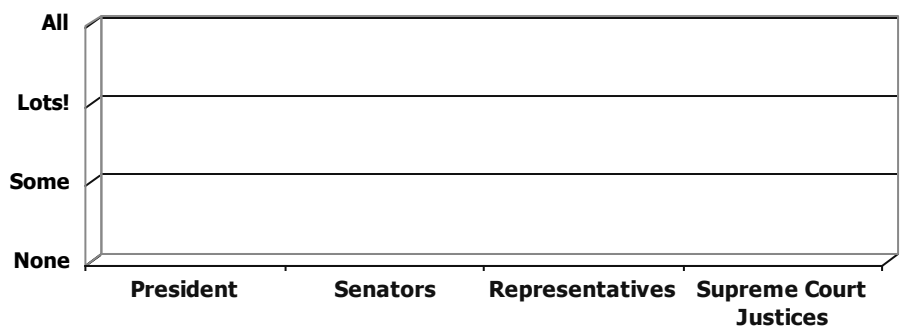
Focus Your Citizen Power!

Name: _____



A. Responsible to How Many?

Make a bar graph showing how many citizens each person is responsible for representing.



B. Your Citizen Power

Make a bar graph showing where your "citizen power" has the most impact to get someone's attention on the issues you care about.

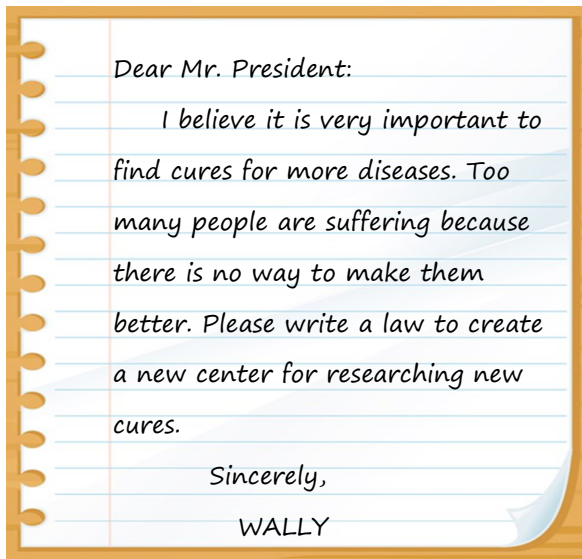
The Fourth Branch: YOU!

Name: _____

Who You Gonna Call?

Wally cares about a lot of issues, and he has decided to make full use of his citizen power! However . . . Wally doesn't quite understand how the federal government works. Check over Wally's letters, emails, and phone calls to make sure he targets the right people (and doesn't embarrass himself).

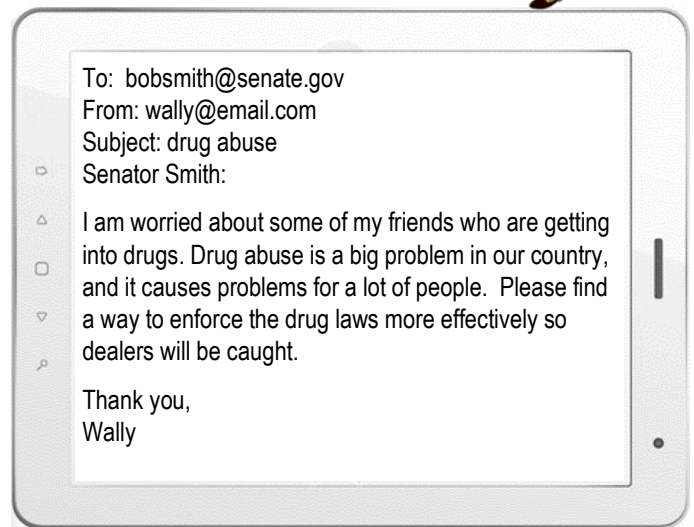
First, decide what Wally should do with each of his proposed communications. Tell him by circling the correct picture. If you find something wrong, tell Wally what the problem is. If not, tell him "Good job!"



1)



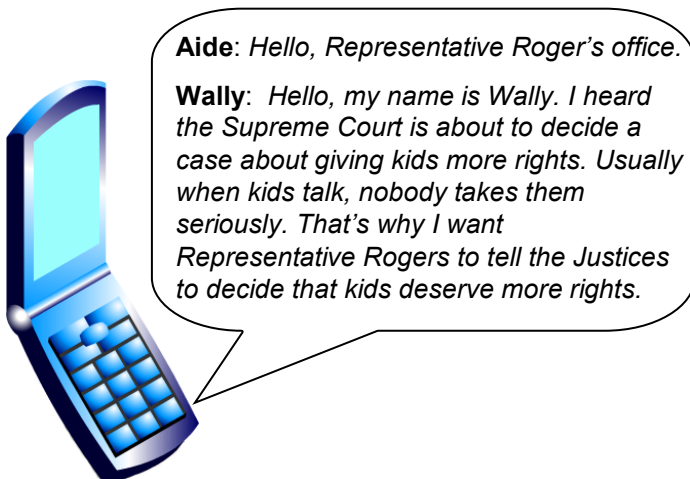
Here's the problem, Wally:



2)



Here's the problem, Wally:



3)



Here's the problem, Wally:

The Fourth Branch: YOU!

Name: _____

To: maryjones@house.gov
From: wally@email.com
Subject: college loans
Representative Jones:
I heard that Congress might pass a law that would make it harder to get a loan for college. That is a terrible idea. People already have a hard time paying for college. Please veto that law so it doesn't pass.
Thank you,
Wally

4)



Here's the problem, Wally:

Dear Justice Martin:

I understand the Supreme Court is about to decide a case that could limit the rights of homeless people. I think homeless people will have a hard time solving their problems if their rights are limited. Please decide in favor of the plaintiff in this case.

Sincerely,

Wally

5)



Here's the problem, Wally:



Aide: Hello, Office of the President.

Wally: Hello, my name is Wally. I heard that Congress just passed a law to fund an expedition to Saturn. I think it's really important for us to know more about the other planets. Please tell the President to sign that law!

6)



Here's the problem, Wally:

Dear Senator Thomas,

I am afraid of what will happen to my town if a natural disaster strikes, such as a tornado, earthquake, or flood. Please introduce a law to make it easier for towns to get help after a natural disaster.

Sincerely,

WALLY

7)



Here's the problem, Wally:

To: tommiller@house.gov
From: wally@email.com
Subject: Internet access
Representative Miller:

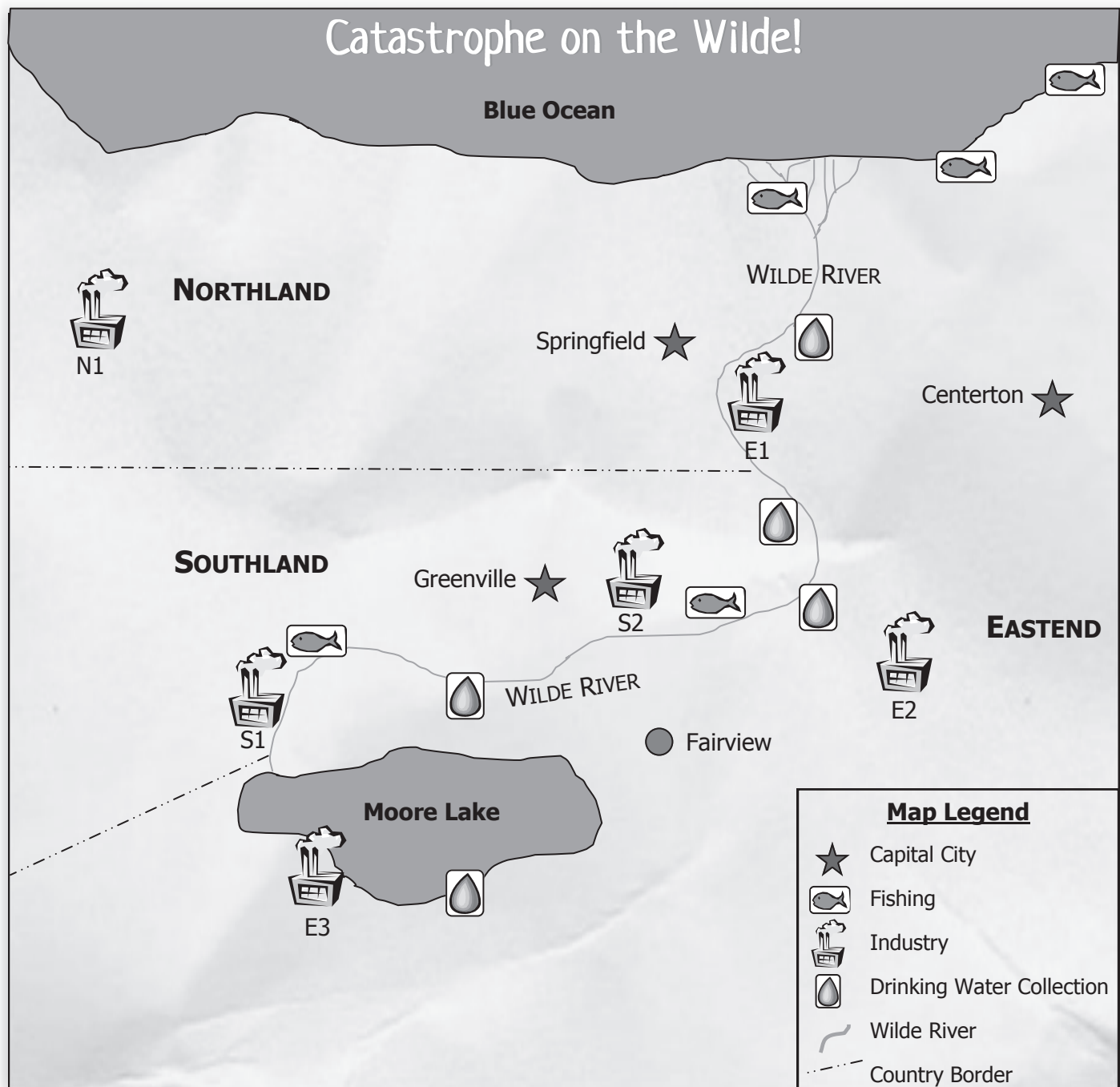
A lot of people in my area do not have Internet access at home. Please get all the Representatives to sign a law that will make it easier for people to afford the Internet.

Thank you,
Wally

8)



Here's the problem, Wally:

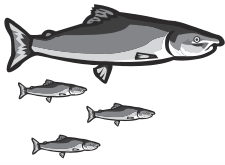


A. Multinational Detective: A week ago, people in Southland found dead fish in the Wilde River. For the next two days, so many fish died that the people could not fish for food. A day later, people in Eastend started having terrible stomach cramps. The day after that, people in Northland found some dead fish near the mouth of the Wilde river. They could have kept fishing, but they stopped just to be safe.

That night, the news reported that two days before the trouble in Southland, southern Eastend had so many dead fish that it had to stop fishing. It also had such bad drinking water that it had to stop taking water out of the river. Not only that, but the E3 factory had shut down after the safety department visited.

Detective Report: Here is what probably caused all this trouble:

B. Changes on the Wilde! Explain how each change would affect countries on the Wilde River:



An Electric Situation. Northland wants to generate electricity. It decides to build a dam across the river next to Springfield. Fish that live in the ocean need to get back up the river to Moore Lake in order to reproduce. There is no way for the fish to get upstream past the dam. Also, once the dam is built, the area behind it will be flooded for miles and will become a lake half the size of Moore Lake.

Country Affected:	Help or Hurt?	The dam will impact this country because:
	<input type="checkbox"/> HELP <input type="checkbox"/> HURT	
	<input type="checkbox"/> HELP <input type="checkbox"/> HURT	
	<input type="checkbox"/> HELP <input type="checkbox"/> HURT	



We Want Water. Southland and Northland decide they want to use more water from the Wilde River. They sign a treaty agreeing to cooperate in building a new canal. The canal will bring water from the Wilde River to Greenville and then to Northland's industry center. From there, the canal will empty into the ocean. This canal will take about half of the water out of the Wilde river.

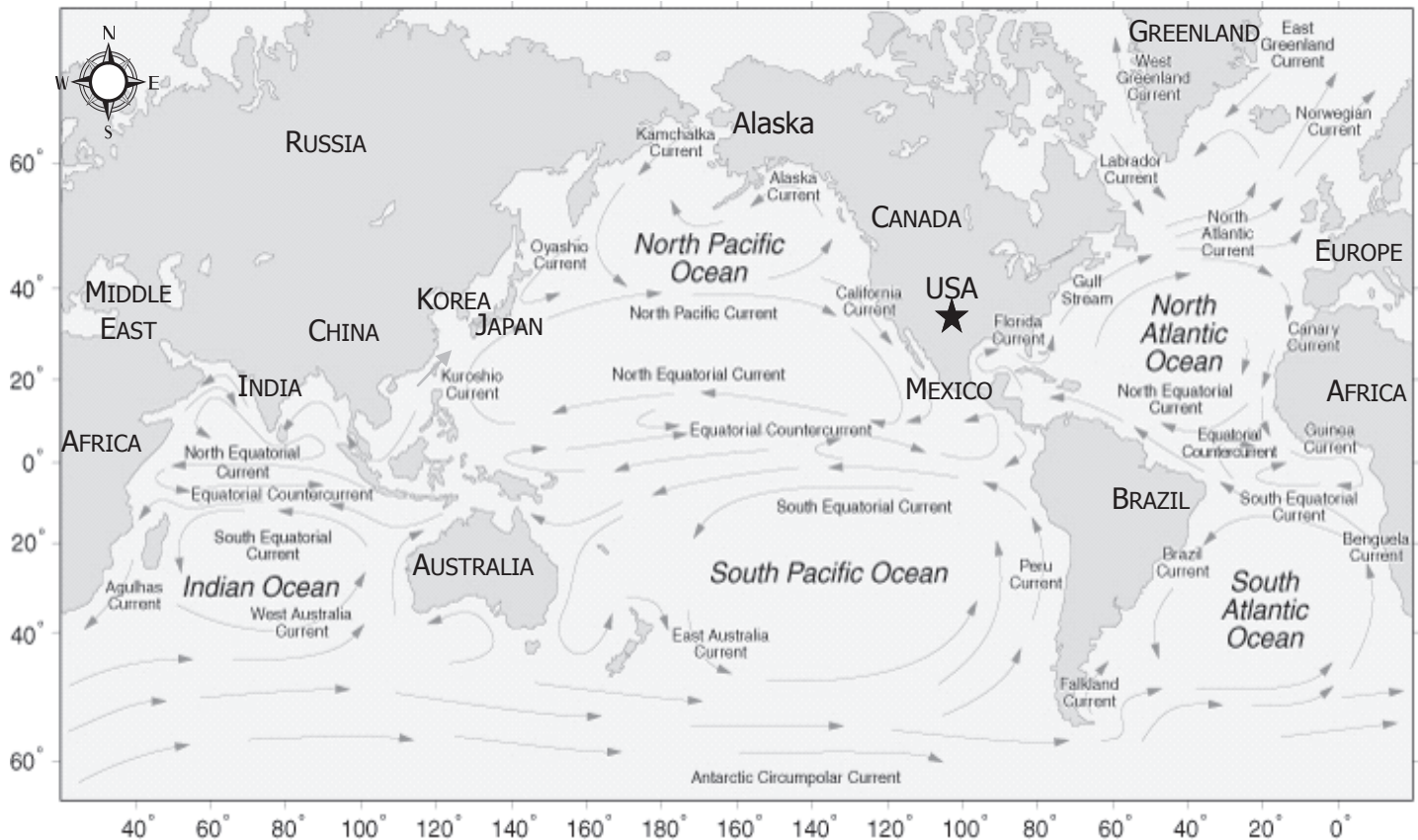
Country Affected:	Help or Hurt?	The canal will impact this country because:
	<input type="checkbox"/> HELP <input type="checkbox"/> HURT	
	<input type="checkbox"/> HELP <input type="checkbox"/> HURT	
	<input type="checkbox"/> HELP <input type="checkbox"/> HURT	



No More Minnows. People of Fairview love to go boating on the Wilde River on the weekends. However, the people don't like it when seaweed growing in the river gets wrapped around their propellers. Eastend decides to put herbicide in the river to kill the seaweed. This same seaweed is home to the tiny Wilde Minnow that provides food for the larger fish in the river. Without the seaweed, the minnows will die.

Country Affected:	Help or Hurt?	The herbicide will impact this country because:
	<input type="checkbox"/> HELP <input type="checkbox"/> HURT	
	<input type="checkbox"/> HELP <input type="checkbox"/> HURT	
	<input type="checkbox"/> HELP <input type="checkbox"/> HURT	

C. It's All Connected. Just like the Wilde River affected all the countries it flowed through, in the real world ocean currents affect all the countries on our planet by carrying trash all across the planet. Study this map of ocean currents and answer the questions to find out how everyone is affected.



© 2005 American Meteorological Society

1) Name three places where trash from the *east* coast of the U.S. could travel:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

2) Find the California Current. Draw a line on the map showing how trash that enters the water in California could end up in Australia.

3) Could trash from Brazil end up in Australia? List the two currents it would travel on to get there:

1. _____
2. _____

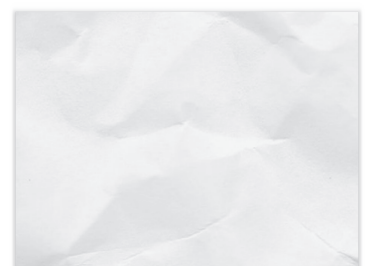
4) Could trash make its way from one pole to the other? Number the following steps from 1 to 6 to show how trash might travel from bottom to top.

- _____ It goes up the Norwegian Current.
- _____ It travels along an Equatorial Current.
- _____ Trash is thrown overboard from a ship in the Antarctic Circumpolar Current.
- _____ It gets pulled into the North Atlantic current.
- _____ It circles up the South Atlantic Ocean.
- _____ It travels along the Gulf Stream.

5) Should the U.S. be concerned about trash from China showing up on our beaches? ☐ YES ☐ NO

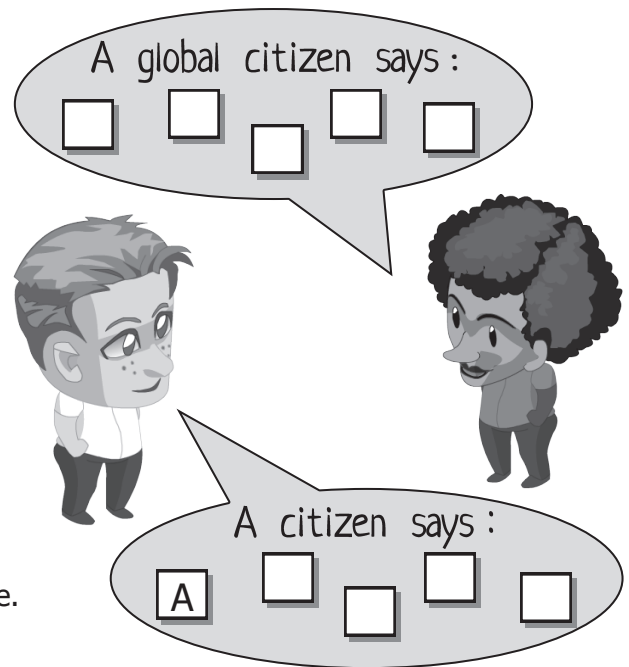
6) Compare the currents in each ocean. What pattern do they all make?

Draw it on this scrap of paper:



D. A Global Attitude. Citizens care about their communities. Global citizens realize the world is a community, too—it's just a really big one! Decide whether each statement below would be said by a *citizen* or a *global citizen*. The first one is done for you.

- A) It's important to know what is going on in my community.
- B) It matters whether kids in Africa are starving.
- C) I wonder if all of my neighbors have enough food?
- D) It would be fun to organize an art fair at the library.
- E) I should find out if the choices I make affect other people in the world.
- F) What skills do I have that might be useful to my neighbors?
- G) It would be fun to organize an online art fair with a school in Bolivia.
- H) Let's find out how far pollution from our state travels.
- I) I should not make choices that harm people around me.
- J) It's important to know what is going on in the world.



<p>Which citizen statement above do you think is the most important?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 60px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>	<p>→</p>	<p>Give one reason why:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>→</p>	<p>Would you consider yourself a globally-minded citizen or a locally active citizen?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> globally-minded citizen</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> locally active citizen</p> <p>Give one reason why:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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E. A Global Definition. Choose and circle one sentence fragment from each group to make a sentence. If you've chosen the correct ones, you will have a definition of "Global Citizenship."

Global citizenship means...

- (A) seeing the world / eating a whole bunch of / always being responsible for
- (B) green vegetables at every / as one big community / can't help the planet
- (C) to save the children / meal with your family / and respecting everyone's rights
- (D) while being responsible / taking care of the environment / even though they're
- (E) gross and you hate them. / to others and our planet. / to the animals.

Name:

BALLOT

Should the U.S. change its constitution so every citizen has a duty to strive toward excellence?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Explain why:

Should the U.S. change its constitution to state that men and women have equal rights?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Explain why:

Should the U.S. change its constitution so that people are required to vote?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Explain why:

Should the U.S. change its constitution to forbid activities that pollute the environment?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Explain why:

Should the U.S. change its constitution to make education the right of every citizen?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Explain why: