

CHAPTER
1

EXPLORING SOCIAL STUDIES



NGSSS

SS.8.A.1.4 Differentiate fact from opinion, utilize appropriate historical research and fiction/nonfiction support materials.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS *Why is history important? How does geography influence the way we live? Why do people make economic choices? What makes a responsible citizen?*

Madeline Albright was the first female secretary of state. In this role she handled issues between the United States and the other nations of the world. Understanding history gave her a background for the international issues she faced.

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“History is a strange teacher. It never repeats itself exactly, but you ignore its **general lessons** at your **peril**.”

MADELINE ALBRIGHT

general lessons

Circle which of these would be the best replacement for the phrase *general lessons*?

- exams and tests
- patterns and themes
- books and papers

peril

What is another word for peril?

DBQ BREAKING IT DOWN

Albright thinks that history has much to teach us. What words does she use to help us think of ourselves as “students” of history?

You may have heard someone say, “history repeats itself.” Albright does not really agree. What is her position on that?

What Does a Historian Do?

Historians study and write about the people and events of the past. Historians find out how people lived and what happened to them. Historians also study what events were going on while those people lived. Historians look for the reasons, or causes, behind events. They also study the effects of events.

Measuring Time

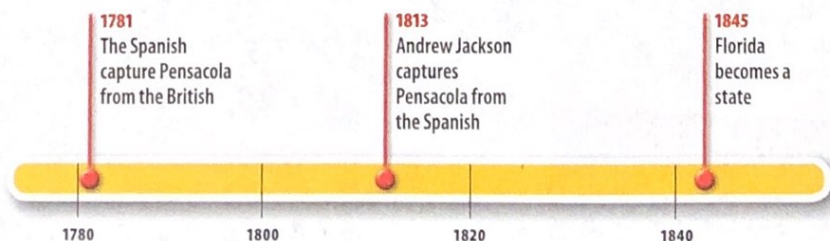
A **calendar** is a tool for organizing time into units. A calendar also keeps track of those units. You can use a calendar to measure how much time has passed between events. Months and years are two common ways to measure time on a calendar.

Different groups in history have made calendars that are different from our calendars. Our calendar is called the Western calendar. In the Western calendar, a year is 365 days. The Western calendar uses the birth of Jesus as a dividing point. The years before this date are known as "B.C.," or "before Christ." The years after are called "A.D.," or anno domini. This means "in the year of the Lord" in Latin.

Historians are interested in the order in which events happened. This is called a **chronology**. An easy way to keep a chronology of events is to use or make a time line. A time line is a diagram that shows the order of events within a period of time.

Each section of a time line represents a particular period of time. A time line shows when important events happened. Each event has a label. The labels appear near the date on the time line when the event took place.

Florida History Time Line



Think Critically

1. Evaluate Why do you think time lines are important to historians?

Mark the Text

2. Underline two important tools historians use to measure time.

Think Critically

3. Contrast What is the difference between a primary and secondary source?

Show Your Skill

4. Classify Information Is a biography considered a primary or a secondary source? Why?

Take the Challenge

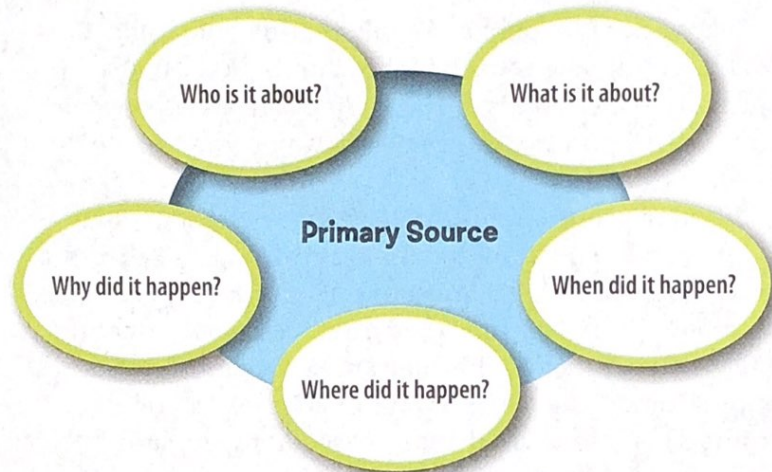
5. Look around your classroom. Make a list of the primary and secondary sources you find that help you learn about history or might help future historians learn about you.

Analyzing Sources

A primary source is a source of information, such as a document, photograph, recording, or work of art, about a person or event. It contains information produced by someone who actually saw or was part of the event.

If you see a rocket launch in person and then write about it or take a picture of it, you have created a primary source. Other people who watched the rocket launch may produce primary sources, too. Their diaries, journals, videos, and eyewitness reports are types of primary sources.

To analyze primary sources, try to answer the five “W” questions:



Secondary sources are based on what other people have seen and heard. They come from people who were not present at an event. A person may create a secondary source, such as a book or a video, by collecting a number of primary sources. A book about the history of the space program is a secondary source. The author of such a book may collect information from many sources. He or she would use many primary sources. The author would combine this information into something new. Biographies of famous people and histories of events are secondary sources.

This primary source photo shows a gas station near Cherry Lake, Florida in the 1930s. It provides information about the time period.

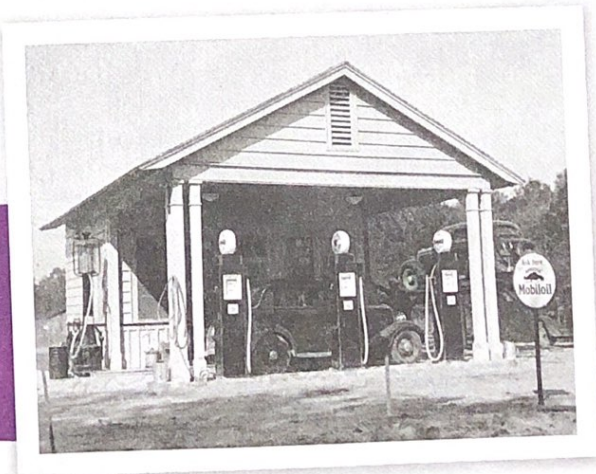


PHOTO: Florida Photographic Collections

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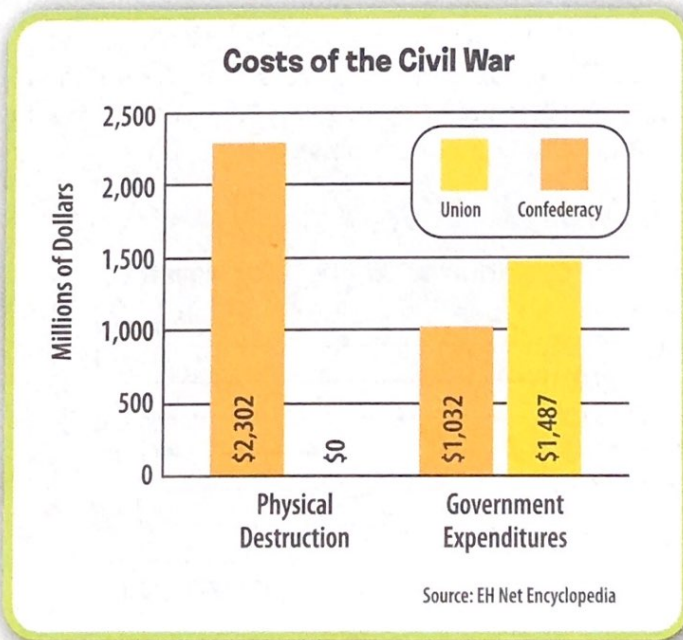
Charts, Diagrams, and Graphs

Graphs, charts, and diagrams are ways to display information such as percentages, numbers, and amounts. They are tools that help organize information and make it easier to understand.

Graphs present numbers visually. This makes the numbers easier to understand. There are three main types of graphs you will find in this textbook. They are line graphs, bar graphs, and circle graphs. To read a graph, follow these steps:

- For any kind of graph, read the graph's title. This will tell you what the graph is about.
- Bar graphs and line graphs both have a line along the bottom of the graph. This line is called the horizontal axis. The horizontal axis at the bottom of the graph tells you what is being measured.
- ◆ Bar graphs and line graphs also have a line that runs up and down, usually at the left side of the graph. This line is called the vertical axis. The vertical axis tells you the unit of measurement.
- ◆ For circle graphs, read the labels or key, which show you what each color in the graph stands for.

Bar graphs use bars to compare numbers visually:



Think Critically

6. Evaluate What is an advantage of reading information on a graph?

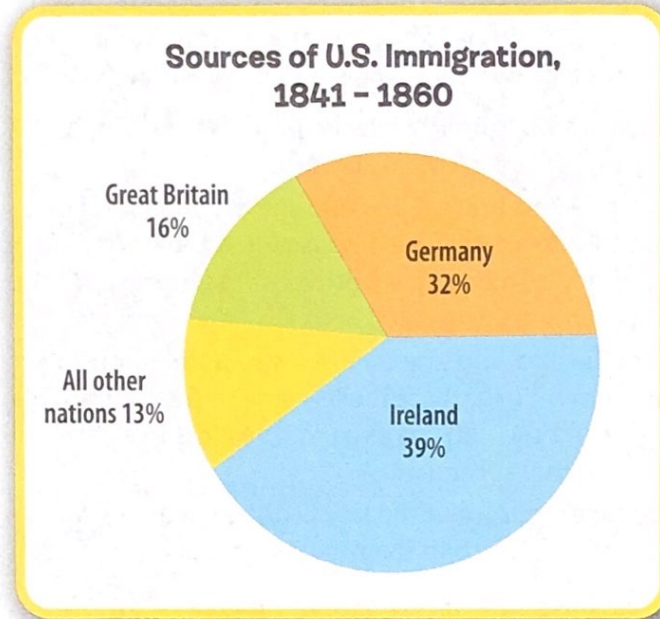
Show Your Skill

7. Interpret Graphs What is one thing you can learn from the graph showing the costs of the Civil War?

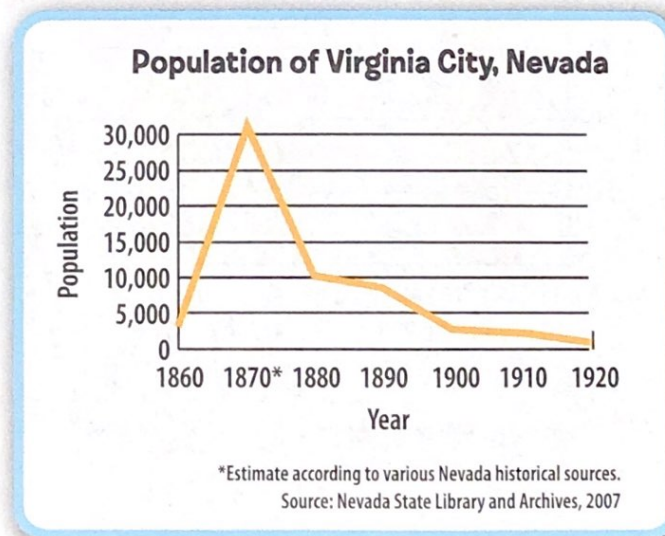
Think Critically

8. Contrast In what ways do the uses for circle graphs and line graphs differ?

Circle graphs are sometimes called pie graphs. Circle graphs are used when you want to show how the whole of something is divided. Each piece of the graph represents a part, or percentage, of the whole pie. The complete circle represents a whole pie—or 100 percent.



Line graphs help show how something changes over a period of time. Each amount being measured is placed on the graph, or grid. The amounts are usually represented by a dot. The amounts, or dots, are then connected by a line.



Charts present facts and numbers in an organized way. One type of chart is a table. A table arranges data in rows and columns for easy reference. Charts can also be used to summarize the main ideas of a topic. This allows you to review material and compare main ideas easily.

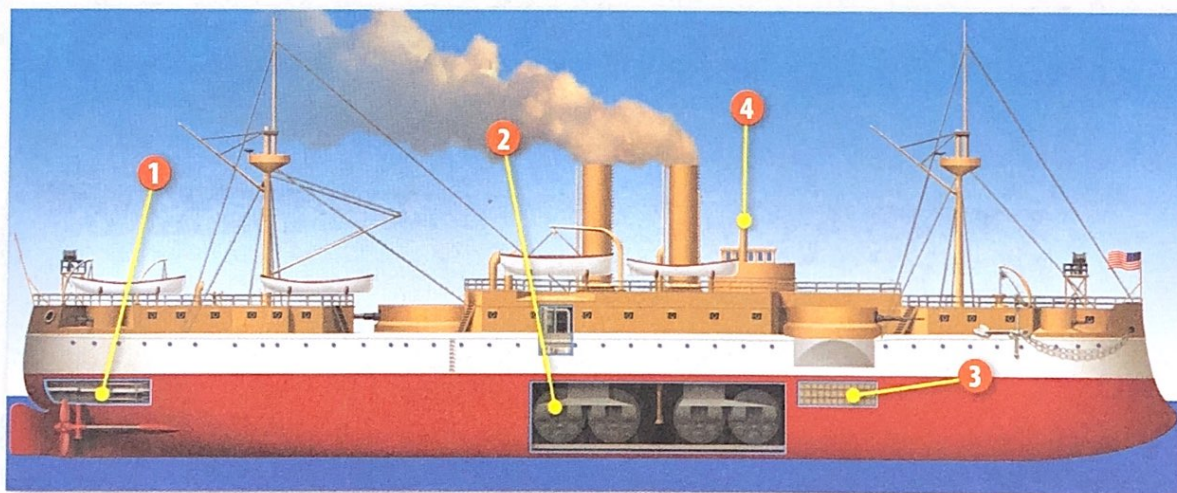
Show Your Skill

9. Draw Conclusions Would a chart or a diagram be better for showing the parts of a cell phone? Why?

| Military Pay | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Army Salaries (monthly) | | | | |
| Rank | Civil War | World War II 1942 | Vietnam War 1965 | Iraq War 2003 |
| Private | \$13 | \$50 | \$85 | \$1203–1543 |
| Corporal | \$14 | \$66 | \$210 | \$1699 |
| Sergeant | \$17 | \$78 | \$261 | \$1864–2339 |
| Sergeant Major | \$21 | \$138 | \$486 | \$4110 |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; *Princeton Review*; www.militaryfactory.com

Diagrams are drawings that can be used to show the steps in a process. They may also be used to point out the parts of an object. They are often used to explain how something works.



- 1 Torpedo tubes were devices to launch torpedoes.
- 2 Steam boilers powered the engines.
- 3 Munitions were stored in the magazine.
- 4 Cowls provided fresh air below deck.

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Think Critically

10. Analyze Why is it important to understand cause and effect?

Show Your Skill

11. Interpret Images

Identify two similarities and two differences in the images.

Critical Thinking Skills

Historians do more than just read sources and look at pictures or graphs. Historians use many thinking skills.

Determining cause and effect is one way to link two events. A cause is something that produces something else. A cause makes something else happen. The effect is what is produced or what happens as a result of the cause.

If you want to understand the cause of an event, ask why the event happened. If you want to know the result, or effect, of an event, ask what happened after the event. Understanding cause and effect helps you see how one thing can lead to another.

Another way historians look at events or ideas is to compare and contrast them. To compare ideas, objects, or events, look for ways in which they are similar, or alike. To contrast ideas, objects, or events, look for things that make them different from each other. You might look for things that make each of them unique.

Making comparisons can help you choose among several possible alternatives. To compare and contrast ideas, objects, or events, follow these steps:

1. Decide what items to compare.
2. Determine what it is about the items you want to compare and contrast. For example, you might compare or contrast a topic, a style, or a point of view.
3. To compare the items, look for similarities between or among the items. Ask, "What makes these items alike?"
4. To contrast the items, look for differences between or among the items. Ask, "What makes these items different from each other? What makes each item unique?"

What differences do you see in these images of Chicago from the 1800s and today?

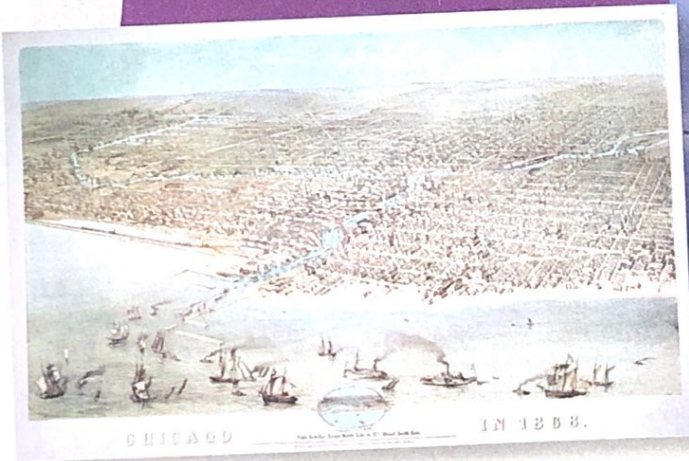


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As you think like a historian, you may need to predict the consequences of an event. Predicting future events is difficult. However, you may be able to make your predictions more accurate by gathering more information. Usually, the more information you have, the more accurate your predictions will be. The better you are able to predict what may happen, the better decisions you can make.

Historians also need to determine whether something is a fact or an opinion. It is a skill everyone should have. A fact is something you can check to prove that it is true and accurate.

An opinion is something that is based on a person's values, beliefs, or ideas. An opinion is neither true nor false. Opinions often begin with phrases such as *I believe* or *it seems to me*. They may also contain words such as *should*, *ought*, *best*, and *worst*. Often you have to evaluate what others say or write. Being able to distinguish facts from opinions will help you do that.

| Fact | Opinion |
|--|---|
| The 4th of July is a national holiday. | Summer is the best season. |
| George Washington was the first United States president. | George Washington was the greatest president. |

Another skill used by historians is making inferences and drawing conclusions. When you make an inference, you "read between the lines." That means that you use clues in the text to learn something that is not stated in the text. A conclusion is a fact or an opinion that you reach based on information that you read or hear. The ability to draw inferences and conclusions helps you understand and analyze what you are studying.

Show Your Skill

12. Classify Information

Give an example of a fact and an example of an opinion.

Mark the Text

13. Underline the definition of *inference*.



NGSSS Check Describe the difference between primary and secondary sources. **SS.8.A.1.5**

LESSON

2

STUDYING GEOGRAPHY



NGSSS

SS.8.G.1.2 Use appropriate geographic tools and terms to identify and describe significant places and regions in American history.

SS.8.G.3.1 Locate and describe in geographic terms the major ecosystems of the United States.

Essential Question

How does geography influence the way we live?

Guiding Questions

1. What are the five themes of geography?
2. What stories do maps and globes tell?
3. What are places and regions?
4. How do physical systems impact the world?
5. How do human systems impact our world?
6. What impact does the environment and society have on the world?

Terms to Know

globe

a round model of the Earth

map

a flat drawing of all or part of the Earth's surface

landforms

natural features on the Earth

relief

ups and downs of the Earth's surface

elevation

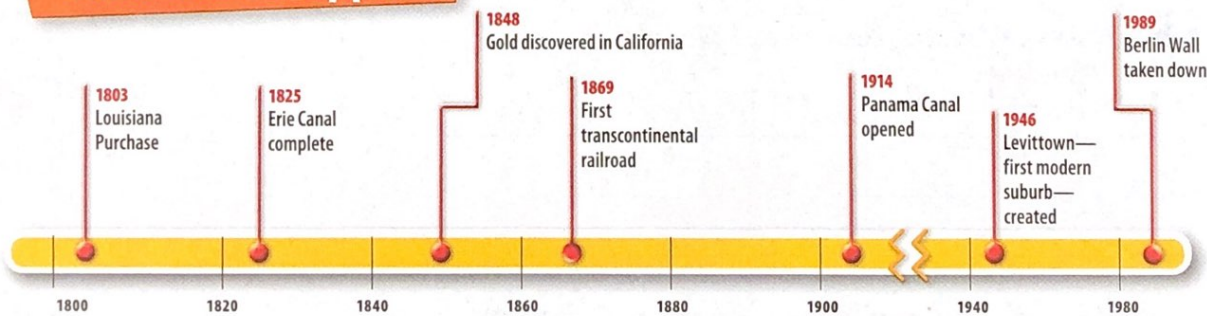
the height of an area above sea level

Where in the World?

Geographic Features



When Did It Happen?



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What is Geography?

Geography is the study of the Earth and its people. A geographer tries to understand everything about a place. He or she wants to know more than where the place is. The geographer wants to know what the place is like, what happens there, and how the people live there.

Geographers organize their study into different themes, or subjects. The five themes of geography are location, place, regions, movement, and human-environment interaction.

Location describes where something is. *Place* studies the physical and human features that make an area unique. *Regions* are areas that share common features, such as climate or physical features. *Movement* explains how and why people, things, and ideas move from one place to another. *Human-environment interaction* studies the relationship between people and their environment.

Maps and Globes

A **globe** is a round model of the Earth. It shows the Earth's shape and its lands. Their shapes, sizes, and locations are accurate.

A **map** is a flat drawing of all or part of the Earth's surface. Cartographers, or mapmakers, use complex formulas to transfer shapes from a round globe to a flat map. Still, all maps change the shapes of the places they show. Maps can cover small areas, cities, states, continents, or the whole world.

PHOTO: NASA/Corbis

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Because the Earth is round, a globe can represent Earth's landforms and bodies of water more accurately than a flat map can.

Think Critically

1. List What are four things geographers want to know about a place?

2. Contrast How are maps and globes different?

Think Critically

3. Explain What features might be shown on a physical map?

Show Your Skill

4. Draw Conclusions Why is the key, or legend, important on a map?

Geographers use many different kinds of maps. General-purpose maps show a wide range of information about an area. Physical maps and political maps are common general-purpose maps.

Physical maps show landforms and water features. Landforms are natural features on the earth. They include deserts, mountains, plains, and plateaus. The map key explains what each color and symbol stands for.

Political maps show the names and political boundaries of a place. Political maps also show human-made features, such as cities and transportation routes.

Special-purpose maps are used to show special types of information. For example, a special-purpose map might show where different Native American languages are spoken. Another special-purpose map might show what industries are found in an area.

One type of special-purpose map shows population density. Population density refers to how many people live in each square mile. A city has a high population density. Rural areas usually have a low population density.

Florida: Physical

Physical maps use color and shadings to show relief—ups and downs on the land's surface.

Colors are used to show elevation, the height of an area above sea level. At the seacoast, the elevation is 0.



The Elements of Geography

Geographers studying a place want to know where it is located. Every place on Earth has an absolute location and a relative location. Absolute location refers to the exact spot on the Earth's surface where a place can be found. For example, the city of Jacksonville, Florida, is located at a specific spot on the Earth. No other place on Earth has the same absolute location as Jacksonville.

Relative location tells where a place is in relation to one or more other places. Miami, Florida, is southeast of Tampa, west of the Atlantic Ocean, and about 228 miles (367 km) north of the capital city of Havana on the island of Cuba. Your school may be down the street from your friend's house or east of the shopping mall.

Place describes the characteristics that make an area special. The characteristics can be physical features, such as mountains, climate, or unusual plant or animal life. The characteristics can also be human features, such as language or architecture. When you tell someone about your town, you are probably describing place.

Each place is unique. Still, many places share features in common with other places nearby. A group of places that share common features is called a region.

Regions can be defined by physical features, such as landforms or plant life. Regions may also be defined by human features. Human features include religion, language, and industry. For example, the South during the 1800s was a largely agricultural region.

Think Critically

5. Contrast How are absolute location and relative location different?

Mark the Text

6. Underline the sentences that define a region.

Take the Challenge

7. Write 10 clues to describe a place. Provide information about both the physical and absolute location. Describe its characteristics. Arrange the clues from most difficult to easiest and see if a partner can guess your place.



Physical systems include the complex forces that create wind, rain, snow, and storms. There are also physical systems that move the surface of the Earth and change its shape. These systems build mountain ranges, form volcanoes, and cause earthquakes.

Physical systems affect where and how humans live. For example, people may decide not to live on the slopes of an active volcano. However, almost every place where people live feels the impact of storms, earthquakes, or other physical systems.

Think Critically

8. Contrast What is the difference between a physical system and a human system?

Show Your Skill

9. Interpret Information
Describe how physical systems affect where people live.

Think Critically

10. Describe What types of impacts can humans have on their environment?

Ecosystems are a type of physical system. An ecosystem is a community of living things and the surroundings in which they live. A pond is an example of an ecosystem. A pond ecosystem includes the water and all the living and nonliving things in it.

A human system includes all the things humans create to live on the Earth. It includes people and their settlements. A human system also includes the cultures people form. Culture includes the way different groups deal with each other and how they settle conflicts.

People settle in certain places and change their environment to suit their needs. For example, people create cities with buildings, streets, and homes. They also build dams on rivers to generate electricity. People also adapt to the world around them. For instance, they may rely on fishing if they live near water or farming if they live on fertile land.

Human beings tend to have a great impact on the ecosystems in which they live. Some impacts may be harmful or destructive. As a result, people must find ways to balance their needs with the needs of the natural world around them.

The Everglades in Florida is a very unique ecosystem.



PHOTO: JupiterImages/Getty Images



NGSS Check What are some ways a place may be shown or described? **SS.8.G.1.2**

Describe the location of your hometown using several different methods.

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LESSON

3

STUDYING ECONOMICS



NGSSS

SS.8.E.1.1 Examine motivating economic factors that influenced the development of the United States economy over time, including scarcity, supply and demand, opportunity costs, incentives, profits, and entrepreneurial aspects.

SS.8.E.2.2 Explain the economic impact of government policies.

SS.8.E.3.1 Evaluate domestic and international interdependence.

Essential Question

Why do people make economic choices?

Guiding Questions

1. What makes up an economy?
2. How do people decide what to produce?
3. What determines the strength or weakness of a nation's economy?
4. How do nations trade with each other?
5. What influences how you make your economic decisions?

Terms to Know

opportunity cost
the cost of passing up the second choice when making a decision

capital
money and human-made goods that people use to produce goods and services

entrepreneur
a person who starts and runs a business

market economy
economic system in which buyers and sellers choose to do business with those who satisfy their needs and wants best

free enterprise system
economic system in which people are free to control and produce goods

tariff
a tax on imports

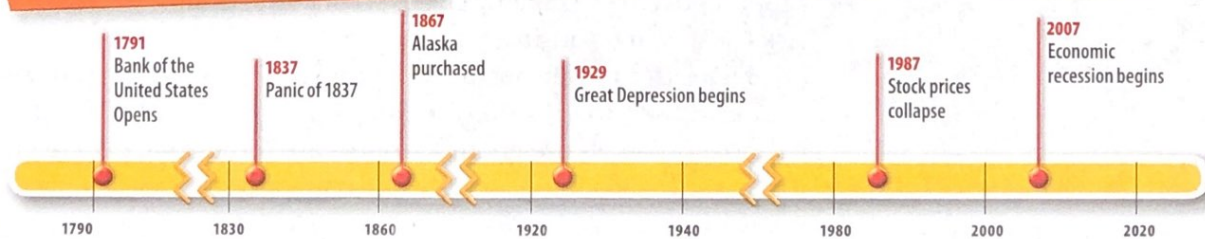
It Matters Because

Understanding economic systems also helps us understand the reasons for many actions by people and governments throughout history.

Use the Internet to research a news story about the economy in Florida. Use the space below to write the headline of the article as well as two details about Florida's economy that you read in the article.

(A large handwritten 'X' is drawn over the writing lines.)

When Did It Happen?



Think Critically

1. Conclude Why is scarcity so important in the study of economics?

2. Describe What is an opportunity cost?

Show Your Skill

3. Make inferences Why do entrepreneurs take the risks of starting a business?

networks Read Chapter 1 Lesson 3 in your textbook or online.

What Is Economics?

Economics is the study of how people make choices. People have a wide variety of wants and needs. People have to choose how to use their limited resources.

Nations have to make the same kinds of choices that individuals do. Nations have limited resources. They, and their citizens, have unlimited needs and wants. Economics is the study of those choices. This involves how things are made, bought, sold, and used.

The most important idea in economics is the idea of scarcity. Scarcity means that there is not enough of something. In economics it means that there are not enough resources to make all the goods and services people want. As a result, nations and people must make choices.

For example, when you decide to buy a song online, you are making a choice. You are choosing to use your money to buy a song. You could, however, choose to save the money. Your decision to buy the song means you cannot save the money. This is called the **opportunity cost** because one choice costs you the opportunity to make another choice. There is an opportunity cost involved in every choice.

The resources needed to make goods and services are known as factors of production. The factors of production are land, labor, and capital. Many people also include **entrepreneurs** as another type of capital. They are people who start and run businesses.

Land refers to natural resources, such as farmland, that are used to make products. A nation's workforce is called labor. Labor, or human resources, includes anyone who works to produce goods and services.

Another factor of production is capital. **Capital** refers to human-made goods that are used to produce other goods and services. Capital includes machines, buildings, and tools. Money is also a type of capital.

Entrepreneurs bring together the factors of production. They organize the factors and manage a business. Entrepreneurs take the economic risks of starting a business because they hope to make money. The desire to make money, or a profit, is called the profit motive. The profit motive is what drives people to take the risks of starting a business.

Businesses use the factors of production in order to produce goods and services. Goods are things that people buy. Peanut butter and pencils are goods. Services are things that people do for one another. Haircuts and health care are services. People who buy or use goods and services are called consumers.

Market Economy

Every country has an economic system. Economic systems are the ways that people make and trade goods and services. Types of economic systems include traditional, command, and market systems.

A few places have a “traditional economy.” In this system, what people do and make is based on tradition—“the way it’s always been done.” Traditional economies are rare today.

Some countries have a command economy. In a command economy, the government controls most economic activity. Government leaders tell people what to make and what resources to use. The government also controls the sale of the goods and services.

The United States has a market economy. Market, in this sense, means a system of buying and selling things. In a market economy, buyers and sellers are free to buy, sell, or make whatever they want. Government takes a small role in these decisions. As a result, everyone is free to take actions that make their lives better.

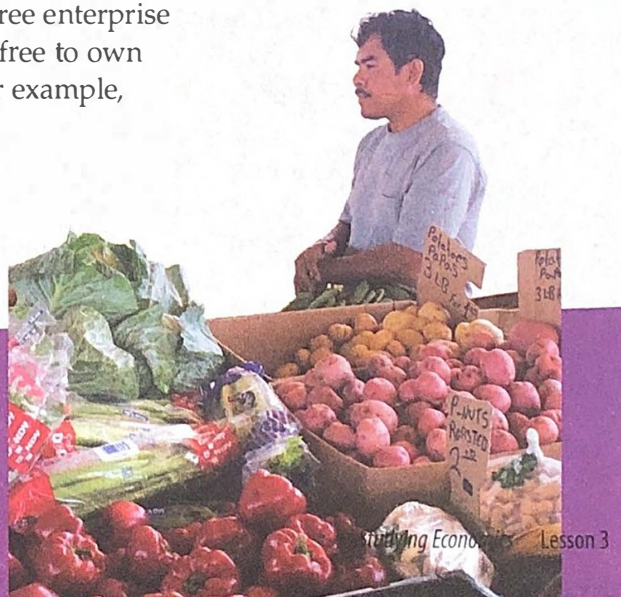
This freedom leads to competition. Producers compete against each other. They try to supply goods and services at prices that will win customers. Consumers make choices on how to spend their money. They try to get the best products for their money.

In a market system, the forces of supply and demand help set prices. If there is a large supply of something, the price is often low. A small supply often means a higher price. Demand affects prices, too. If the demand is great, the price is often high. If the demand is low, the price is usually low.

National Economy

The American economy is also called a free enterprise system. This means that individuals are free to own and control the means of production. For example, you may decide to go into business for yourself. You are free to choose what goods or services to produce. You are also free to choose how many goods or services to produce. You can also choose what resources you use to produce your goods and services.

This farmer in Florida chooses to take his product to the local market.



Think Critically

4. Explain What is the role of government in a command economy?

Mark the Text

5. Underline a goal consumers share.

Take the Challenge

6. Think of a product you buy. Describe a situation that would make the price go up. Describe a situation that would make the price go down.

Think Critically

7. Analyze What are two basic freedoms involved in the free enterprise system?

Show Your Skill

8. Infer Who influences producers on what to make and what not to make in a free enterprise system?

Consumers in a free enterprise system have freedom of choice. That freedom means that buyers can choose what to buy and what not to buy. Consumer choice is important. Consumers tell producers what to make and what not to make by their choices. If consumers buy a lot of one type of thing, producers will make more of it. If consumers don't buy something, producers will stop making it.

The strength of the U.S. economic system is based on the following 5 goals:

| Goal | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| Economic Efficiency | Using limited resources wisely |
| Economic Stability | Reducing extreme ups and downs in the economy |
| Economic Fairness | Providing everyone equal opportunities in the economic system |
| Full Employment | Offering a job at good pay for anyone who is willing and able to work |
| Economic Growth | Producing an increasing amount of goods and services over the long term |

International Economy

No country has all the resources, goods, and services it needs. Therefore, countries sell resources, goods, and services to each other. This creates international trade.

International trade is the exchange of goods and services across national borders. Every country imports, or buys, goods and services from other countries. Every country exports, or sells, goods and services to other countries.

Trade is based on the idea of voluntary exchange. Neither the buyer nor the seller is forced to trade. A buyer freely and willingly exchanges something—usually money—for goods or services. The seller freely and willingly trades goods or services for money.

Trade allows specialization. Many nations use their resources to produce goods or services that cannot be produced in other countries. Countries can then trade these items to other countries for goods and services they need.

Today, almost everybody uses currency, or money, for trade. However, most countries have their own currency. The United States uses the dollar. Nigeria uses the naira, Iraq the dinar, Japan the yen, and several European nations use the Euro.

People in different countries need to know the exchange rate for each currency. The exchange rate is how much one country's currency is worth in terms of another country's currency. Currency markets figure out how many yen or naira equal one dollar. This makes it possible for businesses to receive and make payments across borders.

Just like individuals and businesses, countries compete for customers and the best prices. Sometimes countries try to protect their industries from competition. They put up barriers to trade.

Three common barriers to trade are:

- **tariffs** A tariff is a tax on imports. A tariff makes the price of an imported good higher than the price of the same thing made in the home country. Companies in the home country can sell at lower prices and stay in business.
- **import quotas** An import quota sets a limit on the amount of a product that can be imported, or brought into the country.
- **embargo** An embargo is when one country prohibits its businesses from trading with another country.

In recent years, however, many countries have agreed to work toward free trade. This means they are working to reduce or eliminate trade barriers.

Economic Literacy

You and everyone around you are consumers. Consumers play an important role in the economic system. Consumers buy a wide variety of things—food, clothing, health care services, insurance, automobiles, phones, and so on. Economic literacy means being a good consumer. Good consumers ask themselves some basic questions before they spend their money.

Before you buy anything, ask yourself these questions:

1. Do I really need this item? Why? Is it something I want, but don't really need?
2. Is this item worth the time and energy I spent earning the money to pay for it?
3. Is there any better use for my money right now?
4. Instead of spending my money now, should I save for future needs or wants?

Think Critically

9. Analyze Why do countries use tariffs?

Show Your Skill

10. Generalize What is the goal of free trade?

Think Critically

- 11. Infer** Why do banks pay customers interest on a savings account?

Mark the Text

- 12. Underline** the sentence that defines principal.

Think Critically

- 13. Evaluate** Describe the positives and negatives of using credit.

Saving is setting aside income, or money you have earned, so that it can be used later. You may already be saving for something you want to buy later or for continuing your education. Most people, when they save, put their money in a bank. A bank pays them interest on their money. Interest is the price the bank pays you to use the money you deposited. The bank loans that money to someone else to buy a house or a car or something else. You receive interest on your savings account while funds are in the account.

Generally, banks are a safe place to save your money. They pay a safe rate of interest. People who invest in the stock market take a larger risk. They are trying to maximize their rate of return. Because the risk is greater, the return they can get may be greater, too.

Consumers use credit when they borrow money today to buy goods and services. The amount borrowed is called the principal. The debt—the total amount owed—is equal to the principal plus interest. The consumer promises to pay back the principal, plus interest, in the future.

Most Americans borrow and buy some things on credit. When buying expensive items, such as an automobile or a house, they may consider borrowing to be necessary. Using credit can be a good way to make a purchase. At the same time, credit can lead you to spend more money than you should.



NGSSS Check List five goals of the national economy. **SS.8.E.2.2**

Using credit cards can be convenient, but may also tempt people to buy more than they can afford.



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LESSON

4

CIVICS AND GOVERNMENT



NGSSS

- SS.8.C.1.1 Identify the constitutional provisions for establishing citizenship.
- SS.8.C.1.5 Apply the rights and principles contained in the Constitution and Bill of Rights to the lives of citizens today.

Essential Question

What makes a responsible citizen?

Guiding Questions

1. What are the rights of citizens?
2. What are the structures and functions of government?
3. What are the duties and responsibilities of citizens?

Terms to Know

naturalization
the legal process of becoming a citizen

due process
procedures the government must follow that are established by law

federal system
type of government in which power flows between state and local governments and the national government

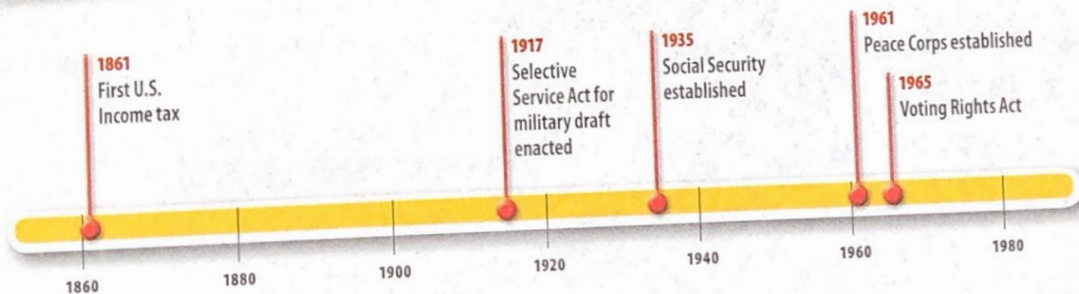
What Do You Know?

Many people choose to serve our country or communities by working in government roles. In order to do so, they may run for political office or apply for a government job. Complete the chart below with the names of people who hold political office or work for the government.



| My Local Government | State of Florida | United States Government |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

When Did It Happen?



Mark the Text



1. Underline two ways to become a U.S. citizen.

Think Critically

2. **Summarize** Why does the United States government limit some rights?

networks Read Chapter 1 Lesson 4 in your textbook or online.

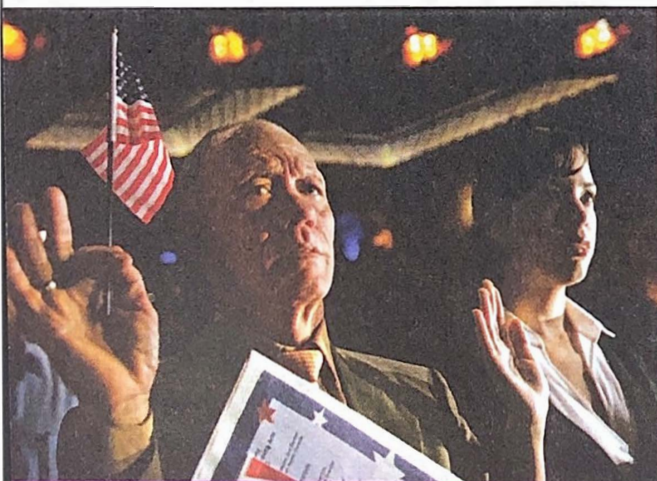
Rights of U.S. Citizens

Civics is the study of the rights and duties of citizens. Each country has rules for deciding who is a citizen and how people can become citizens. The U.S. Constitution lists two ways a person can become a citizen. One way is by being born in the United States. Anyone born in the United States is a U.S. citizen. A second way to become a citizen is called **naturalization**. Naturalization is a process for people born in other countries who choose to become U.S. citizens.

All U.S. citizens have certain basic rights. These rights are written in the United States Constitution. They are also guaranteed by the Constitution. As citizens, people also have specific responsibilities. In a democracy, every citizen must take part of the responsibility for deciding who will control the government. Citizens are also partly responsible for the actions the government takes.

| Amendment | Meaning |
|------------|--|
| First | Lists some basic freedoms guaranteed to all people in the United States. These are the freedoms of speech, religion, and the press. Also guarantees the rights to assembly and to petition the government. |
| Fifth | Guarantees that all citizens receive due process. Due process means that the government must follow certain rules established by the Constitution and law. |
| Fourteenth | Guarantees equal protection under the law. Equal protection means that Americans of all races, religions, gender, and beliefs must be treated the same as everyone else under the law. |

Even the most basic rights are not unlimited. Rights need to be limited so that one person's rights do not interfere with the rights of others. The United States government can limit rights if it can show that is necessary and reasonable. For example, it limits some rights to protect people's health and safety. Any government restrictions of rights must apply to everyone equally.



At a naturalization ceremony, these new citizens take the oath of citizenship.

PHOTO: Carlos Barria/Reuters/Corbis

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Government: Structures and Functions

Each country in the world has a government. Governments can generally be classified into one of three categories: unitary, confederation, or federal.

In a unitary government, all government power is controlled by a single, national government. The national government may, or may not, share power with any states, cities, or towns in the country. In a confederation, the states or other members of the confederation tightly control all government power. The member states give very limited power to the central government. Finally, in a **federal system**, the power is split between a central, national government and the state or other lower-level governments.

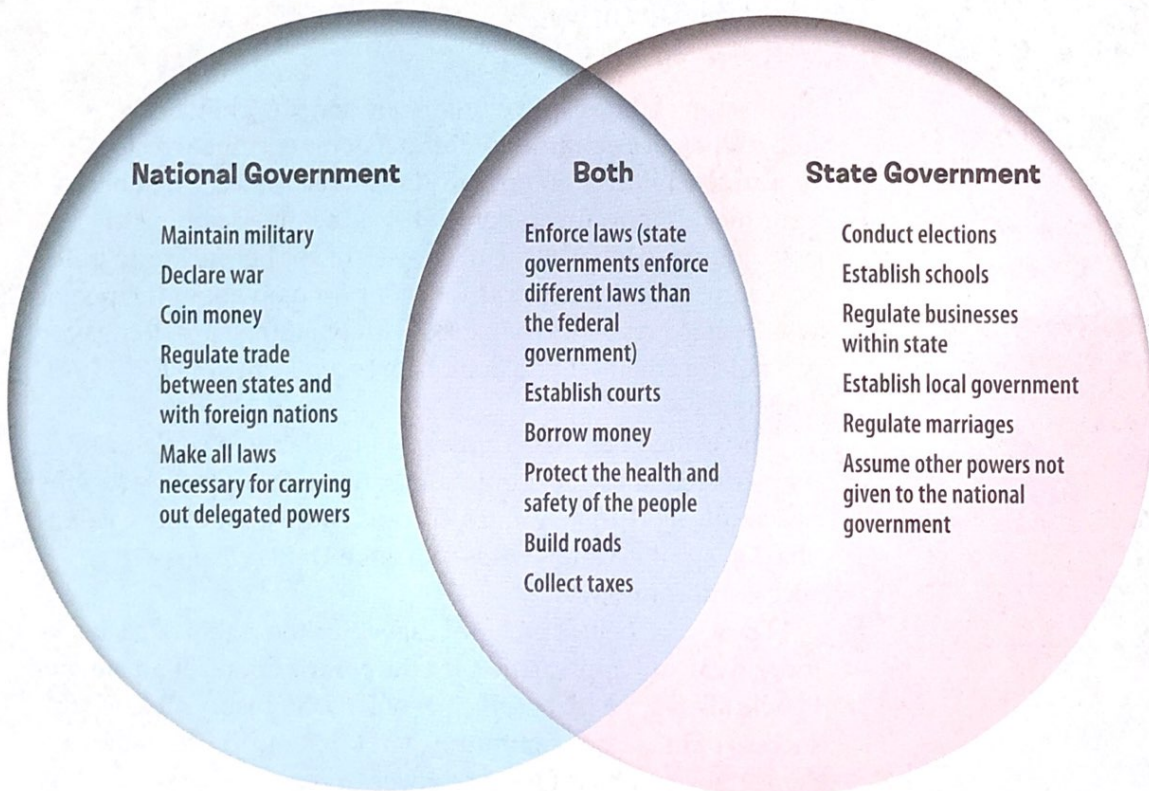
The U.S. Constitution sets out what the national and state governments can and cannot do. Certain powers are given to the national government. Other powers are given to state governments. Some powers are shared.

Think Critically

3. Contrast How is a unitary government different from a confederation?

Take the Challenge

4. Research the types of governments they have in five other nations. Work with your class to create a graph that shows the numbers of countries in each category.



Think Critically

5. Contrast What is the difference between a direct and representative democracy?

Mark the Text

6. Underline the type of government the United States has.

Think Critically

7. Contrast What is the difference between duties and responsibilities?

Show Your Skill

8. Predict Outcomes What might happen if most citizens decided not to vote?

There are two forms of democracy. The first form is direct democracy. In a direct democracy, all citizens meet to debate government matters and vote on laws. Citizens take an active, direct role in the government. The city-state of ancient Athens had a direct democracy.

Most countries have too many people to have direct democracy today. Many countries follow a second form of democracy, called a representative democracy. The United States is a representative democracy, or republic. Citizens elect representatives to make laws and govern for them.

Citizens in Action

All citizens of the United States have certain duties and responsibilities. Duties are things we are required to do by law. Responsibilities are things we should do to help our community and country. We need to meet both our duties and responsibilities to support good government and protect our rights.

Americans have four basic duties:

- obey the law
- pay taxes
- ◆ defend the nation
- ◆ serve on juries

Responsibilities are voluntary, or done by choice. This makes them less clear than duties. People are not arrested or punished if they do not fulfill responsibilities. Probably your most important responsibility as a citizen will be to vote. Voting is the way a citizen uses his or her power to guide government. It is a way to show your opinion about the people who represent you. If you agree with what they are doing, you can vote for them. If you do not agree, you can vote for someone else.

The United States has a diverse population. People from many different racial, ethnic, and religious groups live together peacefully. Fortunately, most citizens share a set of core values. Sharing similar values helps make the United States a successful country.

These core beliefs include respect for the rights of each individual and appreciation for the contributions of all citizens. People also agree that each citizen is partly responsible for the success of his or her community, and that our representative democracy is the best form of government.

One way for students to be active citizens is through service learning. Service learning helps students do things that meet community needs. A common service-learning project is to help clean and fix up local parks. Some students help teach younger children to read. Other students share their time with older people.

Service learning means using your time and your talents to make a difference. You and your team help plan a project. You decide how to use your skills and talents to make it a success.

Many students are already taking part in service learning. Most states offer service-learning programs through their state education agency. If you look at the needs of your community, you can find a way to use your skills and talents to make a difference.

Think Critically

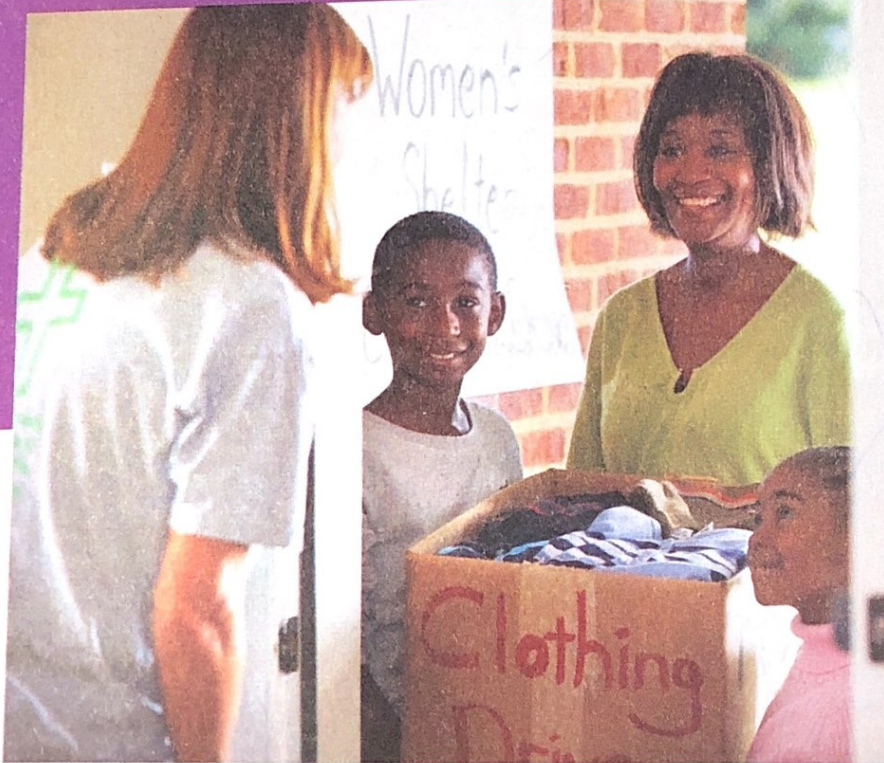
9. Synthesize What do people learn through service learning?



NGSSS Check In what ways are people involved as citizens? Include both duties and responsibilities in your answer. **SS.8.C.1.5**

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This family is involved in a service-learning project.