



IMPACT

CALIFORNIA SOCIAL STUDIES

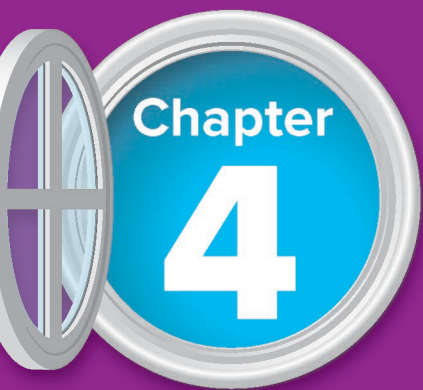
Continuity and Change

RESEARCH COMPANION

Mc
Graw
Hill
Education



3



American Citizens, Symbols, and Government

Lesson 1

An Important Document

Lesson 2

Branches of Government Work Together

Lesson 3

Communities Need Governments

Lesson 4

Everybody Must Follow Rules

Lesson 5

Citizenship Then and Now

Lesson 6

Heroes Help Their Communities

Lesson 7

Citizens Help Build Strong Communities



How Do Our Government and Its Citizens Work Together?

We are responsible for making our community, state, and country fair and safe places to live. In this chapter, you will read about how our government was created and how it works today. You will learn why laws are important. You also will explore what it means to be a good citizen. As you read, think about what you can do to be a good citizen.



HSS.3.4.1, HSS.3.4.2, HSS.3.4.6

Citizens have the duty to vote in elections.

Hill Street Studios/Glow Images

What Does It Mean to Be a Good Citizen?

A good citizen is part of the community, the state, and the country. What does it take to be a good citizen?



Good citizens are honest, polite, and kind. You can be a good citizen by doing simple tasks. A good citizen could hold the door open for someone or carry groceries for a neighbor. Behaving like a good citizen every day is easy.



Good citizens take part in government. They can help someone run for office or sign up people to vote. They can run for office themselves. They make sure they know about the people who are running for office before they vote. In a democracy, your vote is your voice in government.



Many citizens work for the common good. Some volunteer their time and energy to help others. A good citizen can make a community a better place by volunteering to lend a hand.

Connect Through Literature

A VOICE *from Paris*

By Joy Dueland

Patsy Jefferson lifted up her long skirts and picked her way between the cartons of books spilling out of her father's study. What would the French servants think if she fell on her nose! A twelve-year-old daughter of an American diplomat had to mind her dignity. Since her mother's death two years ago she had tried to run her father's household, but it wasn't easy with servants who spoke only French. Patsy missed America.



Thomas Jefferson

Here in France to arrange trade treaties for the new United States, her father had made himself at home with his books as usual. He liked France far more than the old enemy, England. In Paris, he said to Patsy, a man could live his life without finding any rudeness.

But Thomas Jefferson missed America as much as his daughter did. He was in France because his country needed him here; the United States needed trade to grow strong. But Patsy knew how he longed right now to be in Philadelphia, where Americans would soon be framing their new Constitution.

Patsy stubbed her toe on a pile of books, and as they tumbled down the noise made her father look up. He smiled at her.

"Patsy, these are books for Mr. Madison. Have care, my child. He asked me to send him a few books to help him plan our new Constitution."

PHOTO: (t) Popular Graphic Arts Collection, Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-3254, (bkgd) McGraw-Hill Education;
TEXT: "A Voice from Paris" by Joy Dueland, Cobblestone, May 1999. © by Carus Publishing Company. Reproduced with permission. All Cricket Media material is copyrighted by Carus Publishing Company, d/b/a Cricket Media, and/or various authors and illustrators. Any commercial use or distribution of material without permission is strictly prohibited. Please visit <http://www.cricketmedia.com/info/licensing2> for licensing and <http://www.cricketmedia.com> for subscriptions.

“A few books! Papa, these will fill several crates. How can he possibly read them before he goes to Philadelphia?”

“These books will give him direction,” Patsy’s father said. “He must convince the other delegates that protection of the people’s rights is essential to the new Constitution.”



Patsy’s father had discussed with her his deep fears that the powerful and rich Americans back home would not care enough to protect the rights of the common people. It was obvious that here in France the ordinary people had few rights under the law. The king and his nobles could even throw a person in jail without a trial.

Jefferson believed the common people in America would make their wishes heard. He was speaking aloud as his goose quill scratched on a letter to be mailed to Madison.

“The only security of all is in a free press. The force of public opinion cannot be resisted.”

Patsy listened as she bent down to put some volumes in their crates. Poor Mr. Madison. All this reading!

Weeks and months passed. The boats carrying mail between America and France were slow. Thomas Jefferson could guess at what was going on in Philadelphia, but any news he received was already many weeks old.



Patsy, who attended a French school where they called her “Jeffy,” was home the day her father received a copy of the Constitution from John Adams, the United States ambassador in London. She saw the dismay on his face as he swiftly leafed through the document, then let it fall onto his desk.

“There’s not one mention of a bill protecting the rights of the people! The American public must be in an uproar over this! How could James Madison and General Washington have allowed this! And there’s no limit put to the number of terms the president can serve. He could become a king!” He banged his fist on the desk and Patsy jumped. “I hope this Constitution is not ratified by the thirteen states!”

Patsy had not seen her gentle father so upset since her mother’s death. He strode from the room, leaving the pages of the document scattered on the floor. With a heavy heart, she picked them up. Perhaps Mr. Madison would be writing soon to convince her father of the worth of this Constitution. But she wondered if there was anything that could overcome her father’s bitterness.

When at last Madison did write, he sent a draft of the proposed Constitution along with twenty-five pages of explanations. How much Mr. Madison must have wanted Thomas Jefferson’s approval! Patsy watched anxiously as her father read swiftly through Madison’s letter. He would occasionally turn from it to refer to some part of the Constitution. He rubbed a hand over his mouth at one point as if trying to keep himself from speaking aloud. Finally Patsy ventured a question.

“Father, does Mr. Madison’s letter change your mind? Can you now accept the Constitution?”

Jefferson ran his long fingers through his hair. “Mr. Madison has made me more sympathetic to it. I have to admit there are things here I must approve, such as the two houses of Congress. It is a good method of balance.”

“But, Papa, what about your Bill of Rights?”

Jefferson shook his head, sadly.

“Madison tells me there was no chance of getting it through the Convention, and I trust Madison’s judgment.”

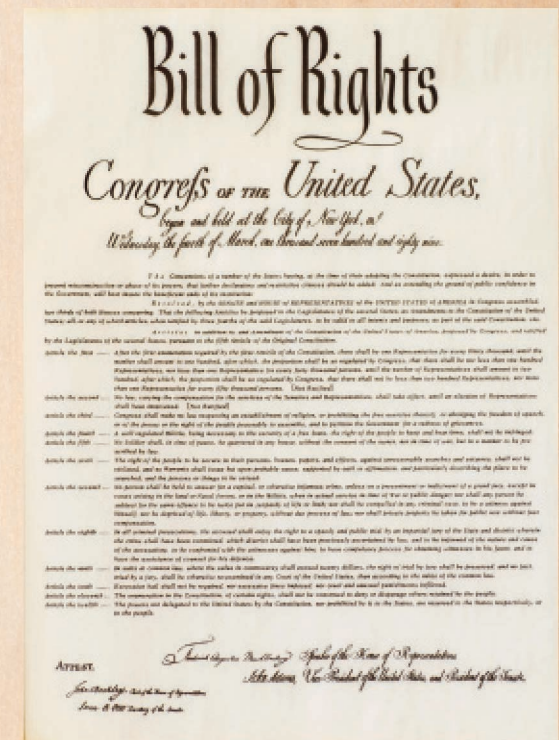
“Do you still want the Constitution not to be ratified?”

Jefferson stretched his long legs and sighed. “I have spent hours thinking it over, Patsy. Two-thirds of the states must vote approval to ratify the Constitution and make it the law of the land. Out of thirteen states, nine are needed for passage. I hope that nine will indeed pass it, so that we do not have chaos in our country. But if the remaining four will insist on proper changes, we may yet have a Bill of Rights. I have hopes, Patsy, I have hopes.”

The ratification process turned out very much as Jefferson had hoped. Nine states ratified, and the remaining four insisted on the ten amendments, which we today call the Bill of Rights.

Think About It

1. Why were Thomas Jefferson and James Madison writing to each other?
2. How did Jefferson’s time in France help him realize the importance of a Bill of Rights?
3. In your opinion, is it important to have laws that protect the rights of the individual? Why or why not?

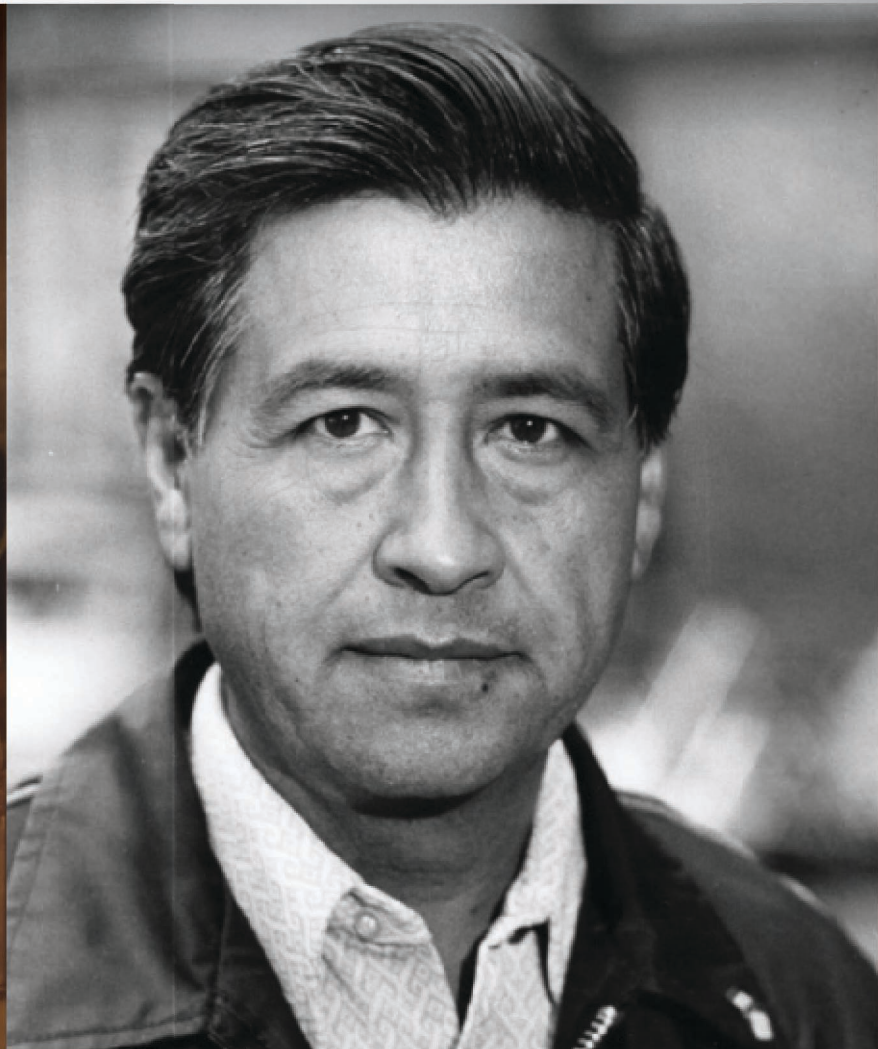


People You Should Know



Alexander Hamilton

Alexander Hamilton was one of the founders of the United States. In 1787, he attended the Constitutional Convention. The people there helped create the U.S. Constitution. Hamilton believed the country should have a strong national government. He wrote essays that encouraged the states to approve the Constitution. His ideas helped shape the new government.



Cesar Chavez

Cesar Chavez was a Mexican American farm worker. The pay was low, and workers lived in crowded camps with no running water or electricity. Chavez wanted farm workers to be treated better. He formed the National Farm Workers Association. This group helped farm workers work for better treatment. Chavez has become a symbol for the rights of workers.



Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall was a lawyer who fought for the rights of African Americans. In the court case *Brown v. Board of Education*, Marshall argued that segregated schools were unfair. The Supreme Court agreed. The government made segregation against the law. Later, Marshall became the first African American judge to serve on the Supreme Court.

(j) Prints & Photographs Division, Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-60139;
(r) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)



Sally Ride

Sally Ride was born in Los Angeles and studied physics at Stanford University. In 1978, she successfully applied for a job at NASA. A few years later, she became the first American woman to travel in space. After her time at NASA, Ride worked as a professor of physics. Then, in 2001, she founded Sally Ride Science to inspire young people to study science and math.

Why Is the Constitution of the United States Important?

The History of the Constitution

Have you ever had to make a plan? A plan is a set of directions. It helps people figure out how to do something. Your family may have a plan for emergencies, such as what to do when the electricity goes out.

The United States government also has a plan. This plan for how to run the government is called the U.S. Constitution. Why does our country need a written constitution? To answer this question, we need to go back in time.

More than 200 years ago, people from Europe formed thirteen colonies in North America. A colony is an area that is controlled by another country. The American colonies were controlled by Great Britain. Many people living in the colonies were unhappy about this. They did not like the high **taxes** that they were forced to pay. They wanted to rule themselves. To win their freedom, the American colonists fought a war with Great Britain. We call this war the Revolutionary War. It began on April 19, 1775.



Revolutionary War soldiers

Timeline

July 4

The 13 colonies declare their independence from Great Britain.

June 21

The U.S. Constitution becomes law.

December 15

The Bill of Rights is added to the Constitution.

1776

1777

1788

1791

November 15

The Articles of Confederation are approved.



Dwight Nadig/E+/Getty Images

The United States Capitol in Washington, DC

The Articles of Confederation


While they were fighting the British, the American colonies needed to band together and form a government. In 1776, leaders from each colony met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They talked about the best way to set up their new government.

Many Americans wanted a weak national government. They believed that the king of Great Britain had too much power. They did not want to give one person or group too much power in their new country. So in 1777, American leaders approved a set of laws called the Articles of Confederation. This became the first plan of government for the new nation. The articles created a weak national government.

Eventually, many Americans came to believe that the U.S. government was too weak. When the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, they realized that the United States needed a stronger national government.



Colonial Settlement by 1760

 **Map Skills** Thirteen colonies became the first U.S. states. Discuss with a partner which colony was located farthest north. Which colony was located farthest south?

The Constitutional Convention

In 1787, the leaders met again in Philadelphia. They called this meeting the Constitutional Convention. At this meeting, they discussed how to set up the government. How much power should each state have? Should the national government be more powerful than the states? Finally, they came to an agreement. They signed the United States Constitution into law on June 21, 1788. This written document states the duties of the government.

Biography

Benjamin Franklin

Benjamin Franklin worked on the writing of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. He was 81 years old during the Constitutional Convention. He gave the other leaders advice on how to write the Constitution. A year later, he wrote to a French friend:

“Our new Constitution is now established, and has an appearance that promises permanency; but in this world nothing can be said to be certain, except death and taxes.”



✓ Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk Discuss with a partner why the U.S. Constitution was written.

Find Details As you read, add new information to the graphic organizer on page 185 in your Inquiry Journal.

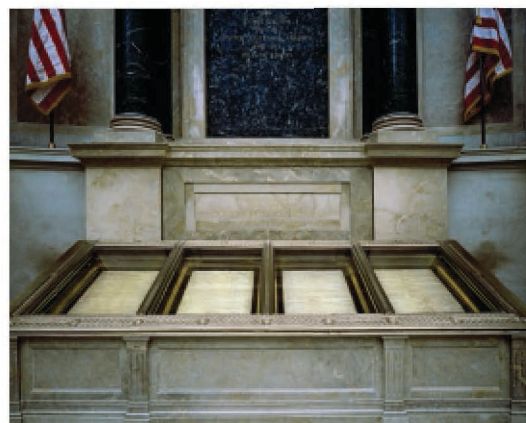
The Constitution Is Written

The 55 men who wrote the U.S. Constitution are called the founders. These founders each have an important place in our country's history. George Washington led the meetings at the Constitutional Convention. He was our nation's first president. James Madison took careful notes during the meetings. He became our fourth president. Benjamin Franklin gave valuable advice. Alexander Hamilton suggested many new ideas. These representatives and others worked together to create a system of government that would work best for our country.

When the meetings ended, 39 of the representatives signed the Constitution. It was then approved by each state. Today, the U.S. Constitution is the oldest national constitution that is still in use. Many other countries around the world have used it as a model for their own written constitutions. Today, you can see our ideas for government in the constitutions of other countries.

Did You Know?

Today, the original Constitution of the United States is on display in the Rotunda of the National Archives Museum in Washington, D.C. This important place is the home of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights. Together, these three documents are called the Charters of Freedom. About one million people visit the National Archives every year to view these important documents.



The Constitution on display in the National Archives Museum

The founders argued for a long time about how the states would be represented in the new system of government. Some believed that states with more people should have more representatives than states with fewer people. Others believed that each state should have the same number of representatives, regardless of how many people lived in the state.

The founders solved this disagreement with a **compromise**. They decided that Congress would have two parts. The Senate would have the same number of representatives from each state. It did not matter how many people lived in each state. The number of representatives a state could send to the House of Representatives would be based on state population. This is the system we still use today.



The Constitution was debated and signed in Independence Hall.

✓ Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk Discuss with a partner why the founders decided that Congress would have two parts.



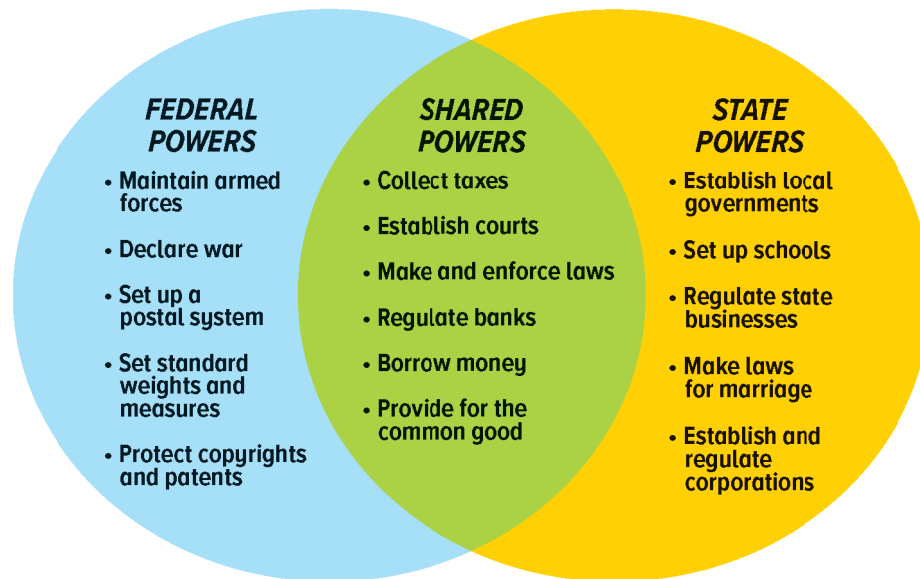
The preamble to the Constitution of the United States

How the Constitution Works

The Constitution sets up how our government works. It unites all the states under a national government. The introduction, called the preamble, tells the purpose for the Constitution. It begins with the words “We the People.” These three words are important because they make it clear that the people of the United States control our government.

The Articles in the Constitution explain how the government is organized. They explain the responsibilities of the three branches of government. The Articles also explain how changes to the Constitution can be made. These changes are called **amendments**. The founders understood that, over time, some changes might be needed to the Constitution.

The first ten amendments were made in 1791. This was when the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution. These amendments explain the **rights** that all people in the United States have. These rights include freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion. Today, the Constitution has 27 total amendments. The last amendment was made in 1992.



Federal and state governments share some powers.

The Constitution separates the power of the government across three parts, or branches. The **legislative branch** is Congress. It makes our laws. The **executive branch**, led by the president, carries out the laws. The **judicial branch** is our court system. This branch interprets the laws and decides whether the laws follow the Constitution. Each branch has its own duties, but the three branches must work together.

The Constitution lists the powers of the **federal**, or national, government. It also lists the powers of state governments. The chart on this page shows how these powers are divided. It also shows the powers that the federal and state governments share.

The U.S. Constitution is a very important document. It has guided our leaders for more than 200 years.



Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk Discuss with a partner why the founders created three branches of government.

What Do You Think? Why is the Constitution important to the people of the United States?



How Do the Branches of Government Work Together?

The Constitution Guides Our Government

You have learned that the Constitution explains how our government is organized. But who works in our government? In the United States, the government is elected by the people. Members of the government come from all over the country. They work in Washington, D.C., our nation's capital.

The people who work in our government promise to obey the Constitution. That means they cannot pass a law or act in any way that goes against the laws in the Constitution. They have to follow the laws that are written in the Constitution.



Crowds at the inauguration of President Barack Obama in 2009

The Branches of the Government

As you have learned, there are three branches of government. Each branch has its own responsibilities. All three branches work together to make sure our country runs smoothly.

Executive Branch

The **executive branch** is the part of government that carries out laws. The president of the United States is the head of the executive branch. The president leads our country. The president's main job is to make sure that the laws passed by Congress are being followed. The vice president supports the president. The vice president also leads the Senate. The president and vice president are elected to serve for four years.

Several people lead different departments of the executive branch. They are part of the president's cabinet. They are known as cabinet members. Part of their job is to give advice to the president.

The president lives and works in the White House.



Legislative Branch

The **legislative branch** makes laws for everyone to follow. In the **federal** government, Congress makes laws for the entire country. Congress is made up of two parts—the Senate and the House of Representatives. Citizens elect members of Congress. Senators are elected every six years. Representatives are elected every two years.

Each state has two senators, so there are 100 senators in the Senate. The House of Representatives is much bigger than the Senate. It has 435 members. The number of representatives from each state is based on the size of its population. California elects the most representatives to the House of Representatives. Why? Because it has the largest population of any state!



Members of Congress work in the Capitol Building.

✓ Stop and Check

Think What is the main difference between the executive branch and the legislative branch of our government?

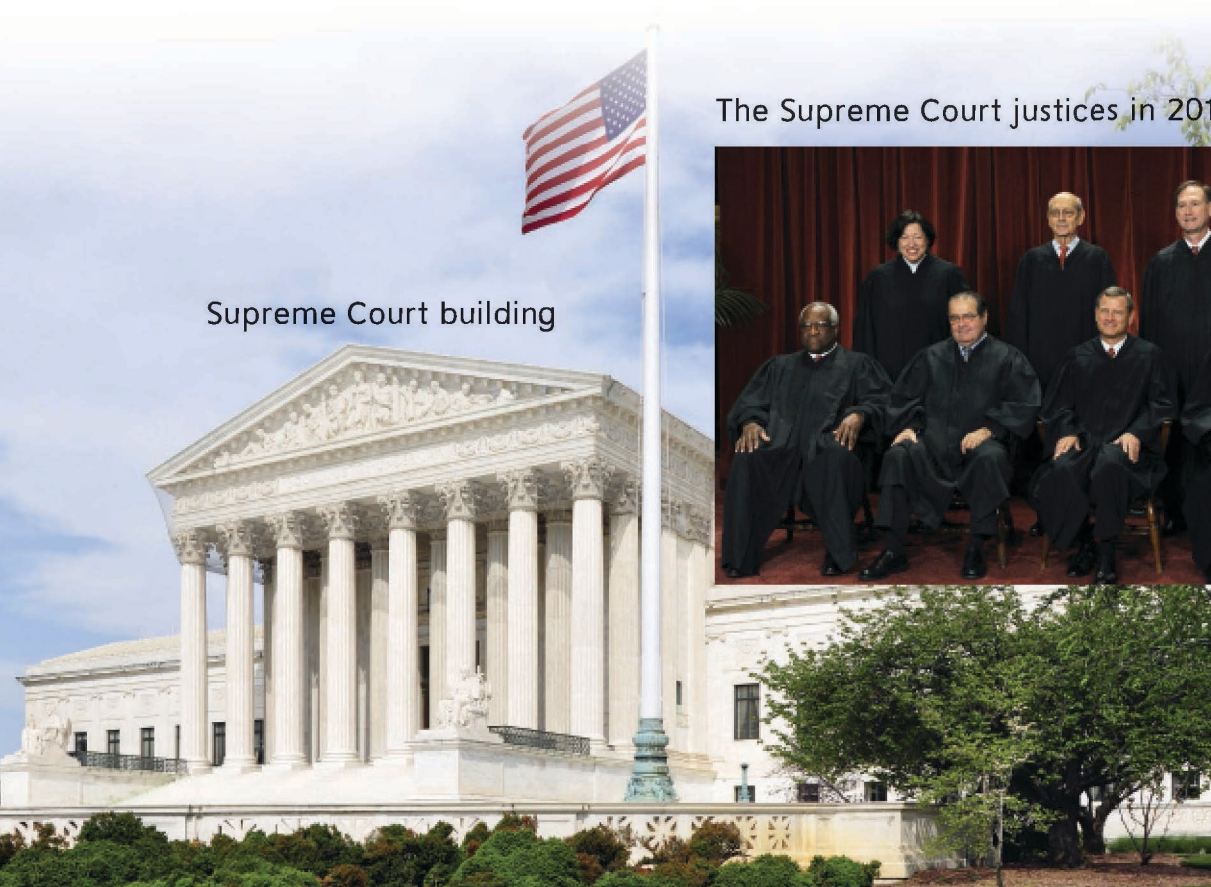
Find Details As you read, add new information to the graphic organizer on page 193 in your Inquiry Journal.

Judicial Branch

The **judicial branch** is made up of federal courts and judges. They decide what the laws mean. They also make sure that laws agree with the Constitution.

The Supreme Court is our country's most important court. Supreme Court judges, called justices, are nominated by the president. Justices must be approved by the Senate. There are nine justices on the Supreme Court. Justices serve until they resign, retire, or are removed from office.

Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court make sure that our laws follow the Constitution. They hear important legal cases. Justices review cases from state courts and decide which ones to hear. Supreme Court decisions are final.

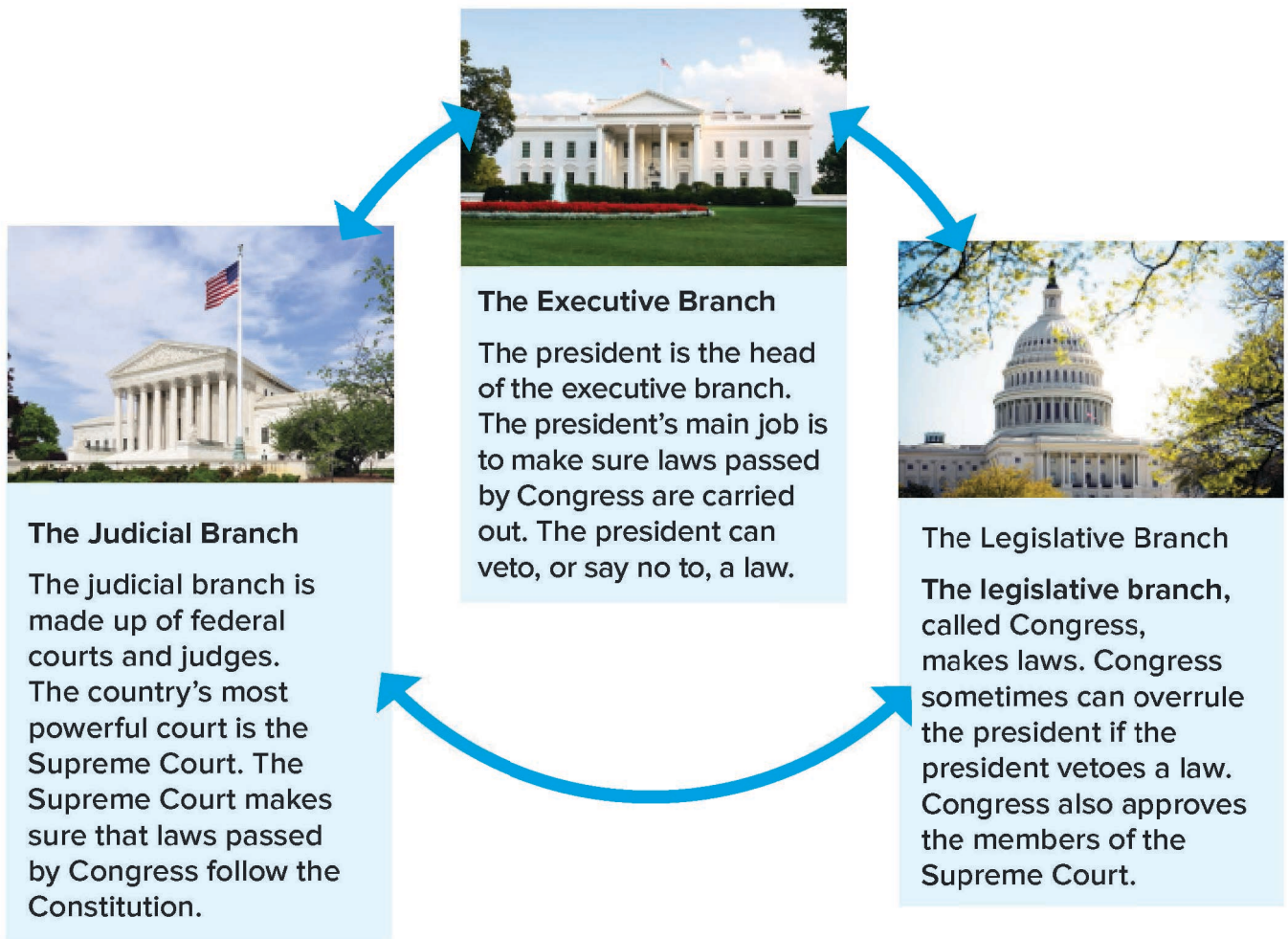


Supreme Court building

The Supreme Court justices in 2015

(l) Joe Ravi/Stockphoto/Getty Images;
(r) ZUMA Press/Alamy Stock Photo

Sharing Power



The Constitution limits the power of each branch. The branches must share power to make the government work. Each branch also has some power over the other branches. For example, the president can reject laws that Congress makes. The Supreme Court can decide that a law is not permitted under the U.S. Constitution. This keeps Congress from having too much power. Congress can refuse to pass a law that the president wants. This limits the power of the president.

✓ Stop and Check

Think Why does the Constitution limit the power of each branch of government?

Symbols and Holidays

The leaders of our government have passed laws over the years about national and state symbols. They have also passed laws to make certain days holidays.

How do you feel when you see the United States flag? The flag is a symbol of our country. Did you know that the stars and stripes on the flag are also symbols? The stars stand for the fifty states. The stripes represent the thirteen original colonies. The original flag of our country only had thirteen stars. As states were added to our country, stars were also added to the flag.



U.S. flag

Each state also has its own flag. The California flag has a grizzly bear and a red star on it. The bear is a symbol of strength. The star stands for power. The red color of the star stands for courage. The white background of the flag stands for peace.



California flag

The Statue of Liberty is another symbol of our nation. The statue is on an island in New York Harbor. It stands for freedom. Millions of people have come to the United States to be free.



Statue of Liberty

Did You Know?

The bald eagle is our national bird. It is a symbol of beauty, strength, and freedom. A popular story says that Benjamin Franklin wanted the wild turkey to be our national bird! He considered the turkey to be a “bird of courage.”

Holidays

Holidays are one way we celebrate our country and state. We celebrate Independence Day every year on the Fourth of July. This honors the day Congress approved the Declaration of Independence in 1776. This is the day the United States became a country. Communities celebrate with parades, picnics, and fireworks.

Memorial Day is another important national holiday. On this day we remember the military men and women who have died for our country.

We also celebrate the men and women who served in the military on Veterans Day. This holiday falls on November 11.

In California, March 31 is Cesar Chavez Day. This day celebrates the birth and work of Cesar Chavez. Chavez worked to improve the lives of farm workers. He helped to get better pay and treatment for them. Schools and government offices are closed to honor this holiday.



Stop and Check

Perspectives In your opinion, what is the best symbol of our country? Why?

Citizens Give Back Through **Public Service**

Why do people choose to work in the government? Many people want to help make a difference in other people's lives. Mimi Walters is a U.S. representative from California. Here is what she says about working in government: "As a mother of four, I was inspired to run for higher public office to help ensure a better future for my children and their generation."



Mimi Walters is a United States representative.

You do not have to work in government to make a difference. There are many different public service jobs. Firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and police officers help to protect our communities. Public school teachers help kids learn.

President Barack Obama once said of public service, "Public service is a calling which has meant so much to so many. It . . . reflects our drive to serve a cause beyond our own—to give back to our Nation, leave our mark, and nudge history forward. There is no greater opportunity to help more people or to make a bigger difference."



President Barack Obama

PHOTO: (t) Tom Williams/CQ Roll Call Group/Getty Images; (b) Pete Souza/Official White House Photo; (bkgd) McGraw-Hill Education
TEXT: Walters, Mimi. "We Must Be the Solution-Oriented Congress." Washington D.C., January 30, 2015.
Obama, Barack. "Presidential Proclamation -- Public Service Recognition Week, 2015." Washington, D.C., May 02, 2015.

How can you help make your school a better place? One way is by being involved in your school government. You can help bring about changes right where you learn!

You can continue to be involved in government when you grow up. People in local government work every day for better schools and medical care. They work for better transportation and for a cleaner environment. They work so all the people in their community can have better lives.



Remember to vote in your school elections!



Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Connect to Now What is a reason to choose a career in public service? Discuss your reason with a classmate.

What Do You Think? Describe the three branches of our government. How do the branches work together?

Why Do Communities Need Governments?

State Government

Every state, including California, has its own government and its own constitution. California's government is similar to the **federal** government. The state government has three branches, just like the national government. All three branches work together to help California run smoothly.

The **legislative branch** makes the laws in California. It is made up of two parts. They are the State Assembly and the State Senate. Both groups meet in Sacramento, the state capital. The head of California's **executive branch** is called the governor. The **judicial branch** reviews state laws to see if they are fair. The judicial branch includes all of the state courts.



California Governor Jerry Brown signs a bill into law.



State and local government hires police officers, paves the streets, and sets speed limits.

The state government meets different needs than the federal government. The state government takes care of state roads and parks. It also helps to decide what you learn in school. State laws say how old you must be to drive a car and get married. Lawyers and other professionals have to pass state tests before they can work in the state. The state also sets up elections for its **citizens**. These are issues that directly affect people every day.

Not all states have the same laws. For example, in California, you can get a learner's permit to drive when you are 15 years and 6 months old. In Iowa, you can get a learner's permit when you are 14.

Where does the state get the money to pay for things like roads, parks, and schools? It comes from taxes. A **tax** is money that people must pay to support the government. People pay a sales tax when they buy certain items. They pay an income tax on the money they earn from a job. Taxes are used to pay for things that everyone in the state needs.

Biography

Governor Jerry Brown

Edmund Gerald “Jerry”

Brown was first elected governor of California in 1974. Governor Brown tried to use tax money wisely. While he was governor, he drove an old car. He lived in a small apartment. He worked hard to bring jobs to California and to clean up pollution.



During most of the 1980s, Brown worked as a lawyer. In 1998, he was elected mayor of Oakland. In 2010 and 2014, he was elected governor of California again. In 2018, he will become California’s longest-serving governor—16 years in all.

The U.S. Constitution divides power between the federal and state governments. Only the federal government can do certain things, such as declare war and print money. State governments control everything the Constitution does not give to the federal government. Both federal and state governments can pass laws, raise taxes, and borrow money. Sometimes the federal government directs all states to follow the same rule, such as to reduce air pollution. State governments work together with local governments to provide services. Local governments are created by the state. They must follow the state constitution and all state laws.



Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk What are some services provided by the state government? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

Find Details As you read, add new information to the graphic organizer on page 201 in your Inquiry Journal.

California State Capitol Building

The California State Capitol building is in Sacramento. This building is home to California's state government. The State Assembly and Senate meet in this building to make laws. The governor also has an office there.

Visitors can take guided tours of the state capitol building. Tour guides share information about the building's history. They also explain how California state government works.

This image displays
in the product.

The California State Capitol building

This image displays
in the product.

California State Legislature

When you visit the state capitol building, you can watch the State Assembly and Senate debate issues and vote on bills. Visitors must be quiet and not interrupt the legislators. Cheering and clapping are not allowed! But watching the legislators at work can help you understand how ideas turn into laws.

Fun Facts

- California's state capitol building was designed to look like the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.
- The state capitol building has a large round room called a *rotunda*. The rotunda is covered by a domed roof.
- The California Senate Chamber is decorated in red. It is located in the north end of the state capitol building. The Assembly Chamber is decorated in green. It is located in the south end of the state capitol building.

Many people also enjoy visiting Capitol Park. The park is located next to the state capitol building. The park has gardens with flowers, plants, and trees from around the world. In Capitol Park, people can see statues that honor important people and events in California history. For example, the California Veterans Memorial helps people remember the state's soldiers.

Capitol Park in Sacramento



Stop and Check

Think Why did the people in charge of building the state capitol building want it to look important?

Local Governments

Who hires firefighters and police officers? Who decides if a street corner needs a traffic light? Your local government does! Local governments affect our everyday lives.

Local city governments have executive and legislative branches, just like our federal and state governments. The legislative branch of a local government is usually called a city council. The city council makes laws for the city. The mayor is the head of the city council. Citizens vote for the mayor and city council members.

In most California cities, the executive branch is headed by a city manager. The city manager carries out the city council's plans. In some larger California cities, like Los Angeles, the mayor is the head of the executive branch.

Most cities don't have their own court system. They use the county courts. Many minor crimes, such as traffic tickets, are judged in local courts. A judge listens to the issues brought before him or her and follows the law to make a fair decision.



A city council meeting



Local governments provide many services.

Most local city councils meet every week at the city hall. Citizens can attend city council meetings. At each meeting, the council listens to the concerns of citizens. Then the council decides what actions to take. In some locations, citizens can watch city council meetings on television.

Like state government, local governments provide important services to people. One major difference between state and local government is in the sharing of power. Local governments have only the power that the state gives to them.

Stop and Check

Think Why do you think some California cities put their city council meetings on television?

Governments of California

Indian Nations

When European settlers came to America hundreds of years ago, they treated American Indian tribes as independent nations. They often signed treaties with the tribes. A treaty is a formal agreement between nations. The United States made many promises in the treaties it signed with American Indians. In one treaty, the United States promised tribes that they could continue to govern themselves. The U.S. Constitution recognizes that tribal nations have the right to govern themselves.

American Indians are citizens of the United States. They are also citizens of their own tribes. As American citizens, they are citizens of the state where they live. They vote in national, state, and local elections. American Indians also follow local, state, and national laws.

American Indian tribes also have their own governments. Tribal members choose leaders and make laws. States cannot tell tribal governments what to do. However, the national government can pass laws that affect tribal affairs.



A tribal chairman speaking at a Santa Barbara County meeting

Spencer Weiner/Los Angeles Times/Getty Images

Tribal governments work like other local and state governments. They provide community services to members of the tribe on the reservation.

Tribal governments also encourage businesses to come to the community. And they work to preserve their own cultures and to support education.

Point of View

The Agua Caliente Indian Reservation is in Southern California, in and around Palm Springs. In 1951, the last spiritual leader of the Agua Caliente died. The next year, members of the tribe wrote a constitution and formed a tribal government. Palm Springs had been a quiet town, but it was beginning to grow. Federal laws controlled what reservations could do with their land. The new five-member tribal council went to Washington, D.C. They won the right to rent their land at better terms. Now they could rent their land to people who wanted to build homes, hotels, and restaurants in Palm Springs. Life became better for the Agua Caliente people.



Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk What are some ways tribal governments are the same as state governments?

What Do You Think? Why do we need state and local governments?

What Are Some Rules That We Must Follow?

Obeying Rules and Laws

When you ride your bike, you must stop at a light. Before you can speak in class, you must raise your hand. Do you know which of these examples is a rule and which is a law?

Rules are set by people like your parents or your teacher. Rules help people get along well and work together. They help teach you right from wrong. Rules can also help you learn to respect one another.

Laws are set by the government. They are the rules that you and all the members of your community must follow. Laws help keep people safe. They also make sure people are treated equally.





Rules help make sure that everyone in the class is heard.



Rules help people get along and treat each other fairly.

Rules are important because they teach people how to behave and how to treat others. Your classroom rules help you learn about fairness and honesty. You do not cut in line because it is unfair. You do not copy another student's homework because it is dishonest. There are rules also against bullying. People who follow the rules try to do what is best at all times.

The laws of your community are created to protect people's safety. It is against the law to drive faster than the speed limit. This law protects walkers and other drivers. Restaurant workers must wash their hands. This protects the health of their customers. Laws also protect our property. For example, it is against the law to break into a house and take something without permission.



A driver who speeds is breaking a law. He or she may have to pay a fine.

What keeps people from breaking a rule or law? All rules and laws have consequences. A consequence is something that happens as a result of something else. If you know what the consequence will be, you might not break a rule. Your family may have a rule that you must do your homework or you cannot watch your favorite show. You know the consequence for breaking the rule is that you cannot watch your favorite show. This means that you will probably do your homework. People who break laws are punished. They may have to pay money or go to jail.

Did You Know?

In California, there are many laws about bicycles. Your bike must have a brake. You cannot leave your bicycle lying down on a sidewalk. Also, you must wear a helmet whenever you ride a bike. If you are caught without a helmet, you might have to pay a fine of \$25.



Obeying bike laws



Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk With a partner, discuss how a law is different from a rule. What are the consequences of breaking a law?

Find Details As you read, add new information to the graphic organizer on page 209 in your Inquiry Journal.

PRIMARY SOURCE

In Their Words... Theodore Roosevelt

“Not only should there be complete liberty in matters of religion and opinion, but complete liberty for each man to lead his life as he desires, provided only that in so doing he does not wrong his neighbor.”

—speech at the Sorbonne, Paris, France, 1910



Protecting Our Rights and Keeping Us Safe

The United States Constitution sets forth the laws our government must follow. It also lists the **rights** of American **citizens**, which the government must protect. For example, the Constitution protects people from discrimination because of their race, gender, or disability. This protection makes sure all Americans are treated equally. No one can take away any of these rights.

California also has a constitution. It is the highest law in the state. It lists the same rights as the ones in the U.S. Constitution. However, it describes those rights in more detail. It also includes different rights, such as the rights of crime victims.

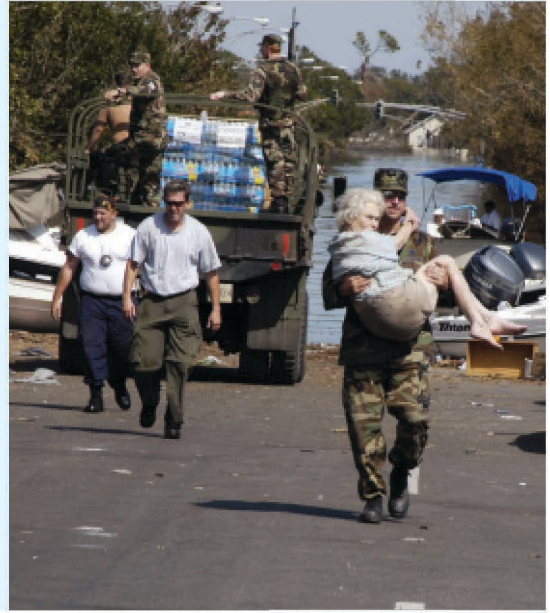
The Bill of Rights

- *The right to practice any religion.*
- *The right to meet peacefully in groups.*
- *The right to say what we think.*
- *The right to write what we think.*
- *The right to be treated fairly under the law.*

PHOTO: (i)Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-13026
TEXT: Roosevelt, Theodore, Speech at the Sorbonne, 1910, quoted in *Battling For the Right: The Life-Story of Theodore Roosevelt* by Charles Morris, Princeton, 1910.

A Day in the Life

Members of the California National Guard might go to work at a regular job during the week. On weekends, they take part in military training. At any time, they can be called to serve the state of California. They help and protect people when there is an emergency. Sometimes they are sent to protect people in other states or other countries.



California's laws are listed in a series of codes. Many of these codes protect our safety and security. One code created California's National Guard. Members of the Guard help Californians after a natural disaster, such as an earthquake.

California's Health and Safety Code sets rules for how food is handled. It also sets rules that doctors, nurses, and hospitals must follow. These laws make sure the food we eat is safe. They also make sure that we get good medical care.

The California Vehicle Code lists traffic laws and the consequences of breaking these laws. For example, every driver and passenger must wear seat belts to keep them safe. If they break the law, they could pay a fine.



Stop and Check

Draw Choose one of the laws listed in the text. Make a drawing that shows how that law protects your safety.

What Do You Think? What are some rules that we must follow? Why is it important to follow these rules?

How Has Citizenship Changed Over Time?

American Citizenship

What does it mean to be a **citizen**? A citizen is a person who lives in a community. A citizen also has certain rights and duties. You are a citizen of the community where you live. You can also be a citizen of your country.

How does a person become a citizen of the United States? You are a citizen if you were born here. But what if you were born in another country? You can become a citizen if one of your parents is a citizen. If neither of your parents is a citizen, you can become a citizen through naturalization.

Naturalization is a way for a person to become a citizen of a country. Naturalization in the United States has several steps. First you fill out papers saying that you want to become a citizen. Next you are interviewed. Then you have to pass a test about U.S. history and government. Finally, you take an oath of allegiance to the United States. This means you promise to be a loyal and good citizen.



This image displays in the product.

Being a Good Citizen

How can you be a good citizen? Good citizens follow the rules and laws of their community. They know that rules and laws protect everyone. They respect the **rights** and opinions of others. They also are honest and trustworthy.

Good citizens believe in the common good. This means that they do what is best for their community. They might serve as a government leader. They might volunteer to help clean up their local park. They do what they can to make their community a better place to live.

Most importantly, citizens support the rules and laws of the United States. Good citizens know that every American has the right to worship as they wish. Every American has the right to an opinion. Every American has the right to be treated fairly. Good citizens follow the laws to protect everyone's rights and differences.



Being good citizens



Citizens serving
on a jury

American citizens have certain responsibilities. A responsibility is a duty or job.

All American citizens have the responsibility to vote. When citizens vote, they choose the people who will make and enforce the laws. Good citizens are informed about the issues that affect their community. This helps them make good choices about what their community needs. They stay informed by reading newspapers and watching the news.

American citizens are required to serve on a **jury** if they are asked. A jury is a group of citizens who are chosen to decide a legal case. A jury helps make sure that a person who is accused of a crime has a fair trial.

A good citizen pays **taxes**. Taxes help to pay for the services in your community. Taxes pay for services such as schools, libraries, and police and fire departments.

Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk What does it mean to be a good citizen? Discuss your answer with a partner.

Find Details As you read, add new information to the graphic organizer on page 217 in your Inquiry Journal.



Learning how to become a good citizen starts at school. Your classroom is your community, and you are one of its citizens. As its citizen, you are expected to follow the rules. Before you speak, you must raise your hand. You form a line before going to recess. You are expected to listen when your teacher speaks.

Your teacher may ask you to work with other classmates in a group. You get to share ideas and listen to your classmates' ideas when you work in a group. You learn to cooperate by working together.

You also learn how to **compromise** when your group has many opinions. A compromise is an agreement that people make when they have different ideas. Each person or group gives up something they wanted to make the agreement. For example, imagine your group has three ideas for a project, but the group can create only one project. Your group has to work together to find a compromise. This could include combining some of the ideas into one project.



Your classroom teaches you to be responsible for how you behave. To be a good citizen in your classroom, you should be honest, trustworthy, and loyal. You should respect your classmates' things. You also should keep your desk and classroom clean.

Your classroom also teaches you to care about our country. You show that you care when you say the Pledge of Allegiance. When you say the Pledge of Allegiance, you promise to support and defend the values of the United States.

You may be too young to vote for issues in your community, but you may be able to vote for class leaders. Before you vote, you should think about the qualities you want in a leader. Do you want a leader who listens to other people's ideas? Do you want a leader who makes all of the decisions? You can use that information to make an informed choice.

Stop and Check

Think What do you think is the most important characteristic of a good citizen in your classroom?

An American Citizen

The responsibilities of an American citizen have not changed much since our country was founded. Citizens have always been expected to obey the laws, pay taxes, and stay informed about issues. They also have been expected to vote. But not all people had the rights of citizenship.

For a time, only white men who owned land had all of the rights of citizenship. Women were citizens, but they did not have the right to vote or to own land. For many years, most African Americans were enslaved. They were not considered citizens. American Indians were not considered citizens either. All three groups fought hard for equality. Eventually, they gained the rights of citizenship.

Today, an American citizen can be a man or a woman. A citizen can be from any race or ethnic group.



Only half of the citizens in this photo could vote before August 1920.

(b) Images by Barbara/E+/Getty Images; (bkgd) McGraw-Hill Education



Today, all American citizens who are 18 or over can register and legally vote.

Citizens have always worked for the common good. They try to make our country a better place to live. Sometimes making the country better means fighting for what is right. Many citizens in the past worked to make the country a fair place to live for all citizens. Harriet Tubman helped African Americans escape from slavery. Martin Luther King Jr. fought for equality and rights for all African Americans. Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights.

Today, citizens still work to make their communities better. Some citizens work to protect the environment. Others help people in need. A good American citizen is not only concerned about our country, but the entire world.

Stop and Check

Think What did Martin Luther King Jr. and Susan B. Anthony have in common? Would you consider Martin Luther King Jr. and Susan B. Anthony good citizens? Why or why not?



Volunteering in your community

What Can I Do For My Community?

Have you ever volunteered? To volunteer means to offer help without being paid. Many Americans believe that volunteering is an important responsibility of all citizens.

There are many ways to volunteer. You can volunteer to clean up a local park or beach. You can plant trees in a community garden. You can visit people in a nursing home. You can work with your school to gather money, food, and clothing for those in need. You can even volunteer to help animals in a local shelter. You make your community stronger when you volunteer and help others.

Did You Know?

Earth Day takes place every year on April 22. On Earth Day, millions of people participate in activities to celebrate Earth. These include festivals, planting trees, and volunteering to clean up trash. Will you celebrate Earth Day this year?



(t)Design Pics Inc./Alamy Stock Photo; (b)KidStock/Blend Images/Getty Images

PRIMARY SOURCE

In Their Words... John F. Kennedy

"Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

—President Kennedy, Inaugural Address, 1961



Some people have paid jobs that allow them to help their community. Some work with homeless families. Others help people who need food, jobs, and resources. Others work with people who have served in the military. Do you know anyone who has a job helping the community?



Volunteers at a soup kitchen



Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk Why is volunteering a responsibility of a good citizen? What type of volunteer work would you want to do? Discuss your answers in a small group.

What Do You Think? In your opinion, why is it important that we work for the common good?



How Have Heroes Helped Their Communities?

What Is a Hero?

Heroes are people who have done great things or behaved with great honor. Heroes can be young or old, boys or girls. We see superheroes with amazing powers in movies or on television shows. Everyday people can be heroes, too. Teachers, firefighters, police officers, nurses, and others in your community are heroes. The person who smiles and makes you feel better when you're having a bad day is a hero. Think about some of your everyday heroes.

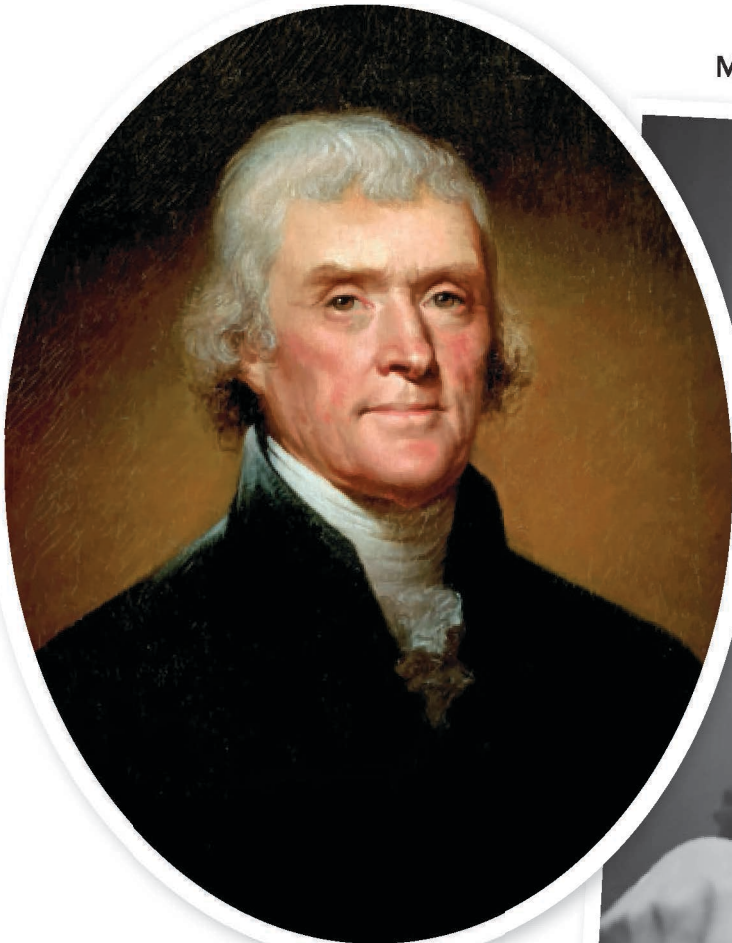
A firefighter can be a hero.



HSS.3.4.2, HSS.3.4.6

Our nation's history is filled with heroes. Women and men fought for the freedoms we enjoy every day. They fought for freedom of speech, the right to vote, and the right to attend school. They fought so that all Americans would have equality, or equal **rights**.

In this lesson you will read about some of our nation's heroes. All of them risked their lives to change their communities. They also changed our nation. The stories of their lives will help you understand how people can solve problems and create positive changes.



Thomas Jefferson

Martin Luther King Jr.



American Heroes

Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin are heroes who helped create our country. They worked together with others to write the Declaration of Independence. This document is dated July 4, 1776, and it lists the reasons why Americans wanted to be free from Great Britain. Jefferson was a skilled writer who wrote most of the document.

Benjamin Franklin was also important because of work he did to form our government. Franklin was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He worked with other leaders to organize the government of our new nation. Franklin asked Congress to end slavery in our new nation, but Congress refused. It took more than 70 years for another American hero named Abraham Lincoln to bring an end to slavery in the United States.

On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. This was an executive order that freed our country's enslaved people. Lincoln spoke out against slavery and worked to end it.



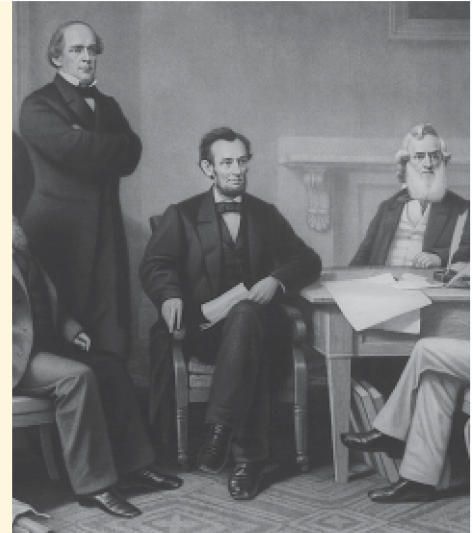
Franklin and Jefferson working on the Declaration of Independence

PRIMARY SOURCE

In Their Words... Abraham Lincoln

"I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons."

—from the Emancipation Proclamation



Abraham Lincoln

Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass also worked to end slavery. Both were born into slavery. They were able to escape and then worked to free others. Tubman risked her life leading enslaved people to freedom. The routes she followed and the houses where people could hide were known as the Underground Railroad. Tubman helped many people to freedom.

Frederick Douglass taught himself to read and write. He started a newspaper to speak out against slavery. He gave speeches to tell how he suffered in slavery. Even after slavery became illegal, African Americans were not given the same rights as other people. Douglass continued to work for equality for all people.



Stop and Check



Talk How were Tubman and Douglass similar?

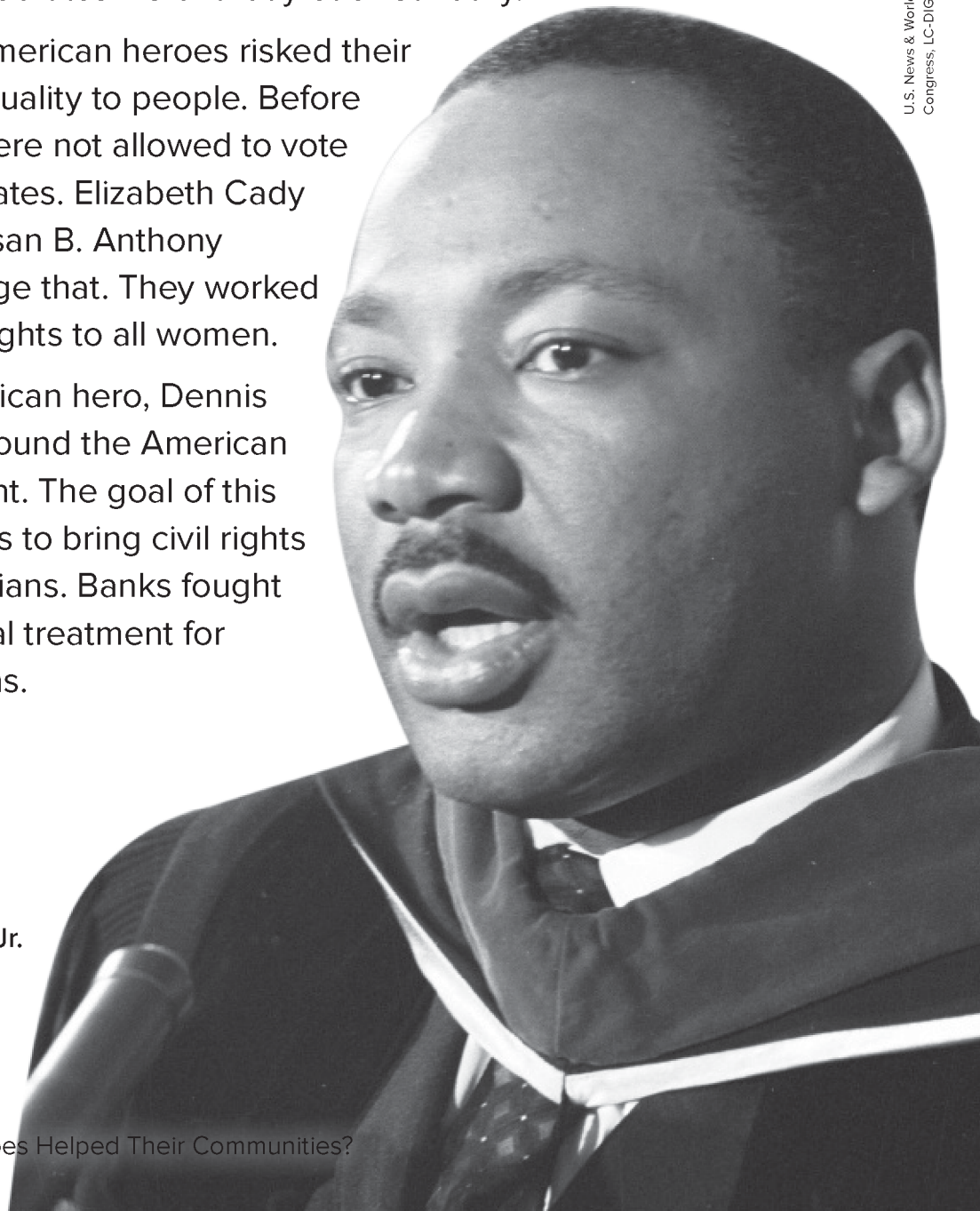
Find Details As you read, add new information to the graphic organizer on page 225 in your Inquiry Journal.

As you have read, African Americans were not treated equally even after slavery ended. It took another 100 years and the work of heroes such as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to bring equality to African Americans. Dr. King was an African American minister who spoke out against segregation. Segregation is the separation of people by the color of their skin. Dr. King asked government leaders to change segregation laws. He led peaceful protest marches. He refused to use violence to meet his goals. Dr. King was killed in 1968 while working for civil rights. The country celebrates his birthday each January.

Many other American heroes risked their lives to bring equality to people. Before 1920, women were not allowed to vote in the United States. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony worked to change that. They worked to bring equal rights to all women.

Another American hero, Dennis Banks, helped found the American Indian Movement. The goal of this organization was to bring civil rights to American Indians. Banks fought for fair and equal treatment for American Indians.

Martin Luther King Jr.



Humanitarian Heroes

Some heroes work to make the world a better, safer place to live. These people are called humanitarian heroes. Clara Barton was a humanitarian hero. She helped get medicine and supplies to men who were sick and hurt during the Civil War. She earned the nickname “angel of the battlefield.” When a war started in Europe, Barton helped provide supplies for people there. Barton also convinced people in the government to sign the Geneva Convention, an agreement on how to treat sick and wounded soldiers. In 1881, she started the organization that is now known as the American Red Cross.



Clara Barton, a pioneer in nursing

Around the World

The American Red Cross is part of an international group. The Red Cross helps people around the world during war and natural disasters. When there are earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, or tornadoes, the Red Cross brings food and medical supplies. It also helps provide places for people to stay and helps them find loved ones who are missing.



The Red Cross in action

✓ Stop and Check

Think Why do you think equality is important? How did the actions of these heroes make a difference?

Eleanor Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt was born in New York in 1884. In 1905, she married Franklin D. Roosevelt. Her husband began working in politics. She helped him with his work. Franklin Roosevelt became governor of New York in 1929. He was elected president in 1932.

Eleanor Roosevelt changed the role of First Lady. She often traveled around the country for President Roosevelt. This was because Franklin had a disease called polio. This made it hard for him to walk and to travel. When she returned from her trips, she told the president what she had seen. She also wrote a newspaper column and spoke at meetings. As First Lady, Mrs. Roosevelt worked for the rights of women, African Americans, and other groups.



Eleanor Roosevelt receiving a pin from the Red Cross

Harris & Ewing Photographs, Library of Congress, LC-DIG-hec-46973;
(bkgd)/McGraw-Hill Education

Eleanor Roosevelt continued to work for Americans even after she was no longer the First Lady. She worked at the United Nations and helped write the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document lists basic rights that all people should have. It says that all people have the right to life, liberty, and security. Many of the rights listed in this document are also found in the U.S. Bill of Rights. Eleanor Roosevelt spent her life helping others. The work she did helped to bring equality to many people.

PRIMARY SOURCE

In Their Words... Eleanor Roosevelt

"It is not a treaty; it is not an international agreement. It is not and does not purport to be a statement of law or of legal obligation. It is a Declaration of basic principles of human rights and freedoms, to be stamped with the approval of the General Assembly by formal vote of its members, and to serve as a common standard of achievement for all peoples of all nations."

—A speech on the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)



Mrs. Roosevelt holding a large copy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1947



Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk Why is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights important?

Heroes Today

Heroes are found everywhere. Some heroes fought for equality in education. Before the 1950s, black students and white students in many states were not allowed to go to school together. They were segregated, or legally separated. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court heard the case of a third grade African American girl named Linda Brown. The case was called *Brown v. Board of Education*. The Supreme Court ruled that in education, separate can never be equal. It ended the legal segregation of schools.



Linda Brown answering questions from the press in 1984

Did You Know?

Linda Brown lived in Topeka, Kansas. She had to attend school a mile from her home, even though there was one much closer. The school near her home was for white children only. She was not allowed to go there. She had to attend a school for African American students. Her court case changed segregation laws. As an adult, Linda Brown continued to speak against segregation.

Heroes are people who take action when they see a problem in their communities. They may clean trash from the side of a road or the local park, or shovel mud out of flooded homes. Some heroes visit the elderly and help them with chores. Other heroes plant new seeds on hillsides after a large fire. All of these people do what they can to make their communities better places to live. Sometimes they do big things and become famous. Sometimes only a few people know what they have done. They are all heroes.



Helping someone who needs assistance



Stop and Check

Think What can you do to be a local hero?

What Do You Think? Who do you think is a hero in your community?



How Can Citizens Build Strong Communities?

What Makes a Strong Community?

A community is a group of people who live in the same area. Families shop at the same stores and go to the same parks. The children in a community often go to the same schools. To make a community strong, people need to work together. Leaders serve the community. They listen to **citizens** and work to improve life for everyone. The people in the community trust them to make good decisions.

Citizens help their leaders by giving their opinions and volunteering their time. People in communities work with community leaders to have good schools for their children. They work together to build businesses and provide jobs for people. People in communities work with their leaders and each other to take care of the environment. They also respect each other and make sure everyone is treated fairly.



Recycling is good for our environment.



Building a Stronger California

How have some Californians helped make their communities even stronger? Read about how ordinary people are working to make their state extraordinary.

Colin and Karen Archipley own a farming business called Archi's Acres. It is located in Escondido. They have an organic greenhouse business that uses the natural resources in their area. They grow basil, kale, and other herbs and produce. They give back to their community by producing healthy foods in ways that help the environment. They also help their community by training others to grow crops in this way.



An organic greenhouse at Archi's Acres

Did You Know?

California has been in a drought. Warmer winters reduce the amount of snow in the mountains. This means less water and drier soil for the rest of the state. The governor asked people to reduce their use of water. In just a few short months, Californians saved enough water to give millions of people water for a year! Citizens are now working to make water conservation a way of life.

Besma Coda works with people who have come to California from Middle Eastern countries. She is part of a program in El Cajon that helps people settle into their new communities. It helps people find health care, schools, and other services they need. Besma Coda works to help people find a better way of life.

Anna Cuevas works for the National Urban League. This organization helps people living in cities. Anna writes a blog that gives people free information on how to manage their money.

Teresa Cheng works for people's **rights**. Her work began as a student at the University of Southern California. Teresa led a group that helped people learn about the rights of factory workers. Workers need to be paid fairly. They also need safe factories. Her work has forced companies to treat their workers better.



Besma Coda

Stop and Check

Talk How have these people made California stronger? Why is it important for us to help people in our community?

Find Details As you read, add new information to the graphic organizer on page 233 in your Inquiry Journal.

COLLABORATE



What Makes a Good Leader?

It takes a good leader to help communities grow. Let's read about some qualities a leader needs.

Good leaders who want their communities to grow work hard with everyone else. Good leaders are honest. They say what they mean, and they keep their promises.

Good leaders understand the needs of others. They can help the community make sure it meets everyone's needs.

Good leaders think about what the community needs. They work with citizens and other leaders to find solutions to problems.

Good leaders know how to communicate their ideas. They encourage people to work together to develop ideas that are good for the community.

Good leaders know they cannot do everything by themselves. They ask people in the community to help because they know a strong team is important.

How can you be a good leader in your community?



Leaders in your community



Biography

Patricia Castellanos

In 2013, Patricia Castellanos brought together different organizations to clean up ports and docks in Los Angeles. Ships and trucks created pollution. This caused diseases such as asthma and cancer.

Because of Patricia's work, the Harbor Commission started a Clean Truck Program. Now ships and trucks create much less pollution. People in the area have better air to breathe. They are able to lead healthier lives.



PRIMARY SOURCE

In Their Words... Dr. Karen Smith

"Health begins in our homes, schools, workplaces, neighborhoods, and communities. To have healthy people and healthy communities, we have to create the social and physical environments that give every Californian the opportunities we need to be healthy."

—Dr. Smith is the Director of the California Department of Public Health.

✓ Stop and Check

Think How did Patricia Castellanos show that she was a good leader?

Ways to Make a Difference

How can you make a difference in your community? First you should do research to find out about good things and things that need to be better. Then think about ways you can help make things better. There are many ways you can make a difference.

You can write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper to let more people know about a problem. You can also write a letter to one of your community or state leaders. Your letter should clearly explain the problem. It should also give ideas for possible solutions. Include any research you have done when you send your letter.

If you like to talk, you can ask to speak at a town meeting. A town meeting is a time when members of a community come together to talk about issues that face the community. A town meeting is a good place to talk directly to the leaders of your community. It is also a good place to ask questions.



People raising issues at a town meeting

Another way to make a difference is by organizing people. You can organize a rally to tell your community about a problem. You can talk with business owners about ways to make the community better. You can organize a group that collects trash one day a week in the public areas of your neighborhood.

You can also find out about groups in your community that are already doing something to make a difference. There are groups that build houses for people, run food pantries, and collect used clothing. Other groups collect toys for children in the hospital. Look for a group that is doing something to fix a problem you see. Ask them how you can participate.



Students building houses for others in the community



Stop and Check

COLLABORATE



Talk What skills do you have? How can you use your skills to help your community make a change for the better?

What Do You Think? Can you have a strong community without good leaders? Why or why not?

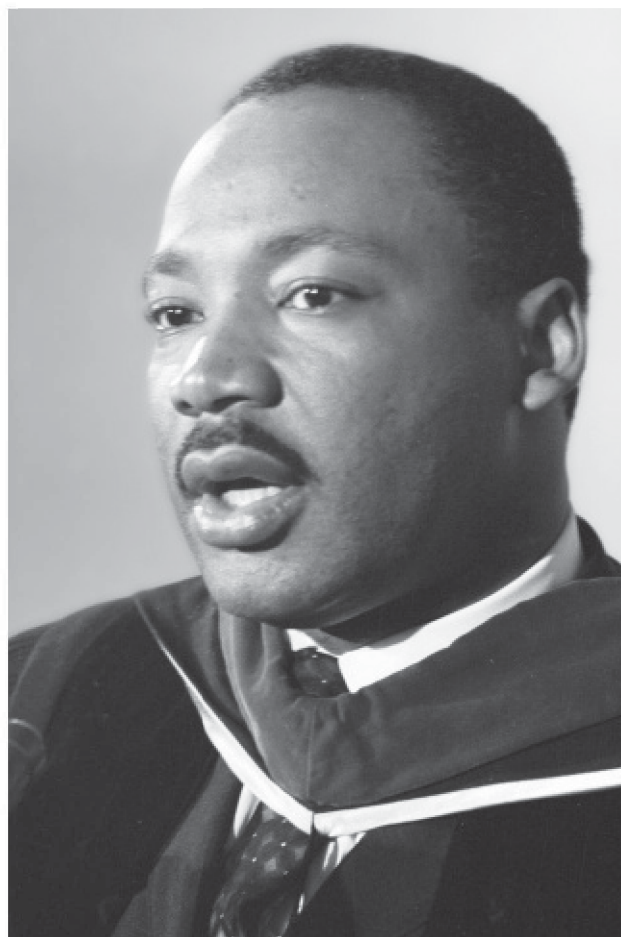


Connections in Action

Back to the EQ

Think about the chapter EQ, “How do our government and its citizens work together?”

- **Talk** with a partner about the ways American citizens and the government work together. List ways that students your age could work with your community’s government. What could government leaders learn from working with students? What could students learn from working with government leaders?
- **Share** your list with the class.



(tl)Tom Williams/CQ-Roll Call Group/Getty Images; (r)U.S. News & World Report Magazine Photograph Collection, Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-49864; (bl)Don Hammond/Design Pics

More to Explore

How can you make an IMPACT?

Write a Letter to the Mayor

Think about how your community could be a better place to live. Write a letter to the mayor describing your ideas. Begin your letter with a short summary of your ideas. Then tell why you think your ideas will improve your community. Use at least one vocabulary word in your letter.

Citizenship in Action

Think of ways that you and your classmates can be good citizens. Then work with a partner or small group to create a skit that shows how to be a good citizen. Write a script and make sure that each of you has a role. Perform the skit for the class.

Create a National Symbol

You have read about some symbols that have meaning to all Americans. These include our flag and the Statue of Liberty. Imagine that you have been asked to create a new national symbol. Create a sketch of your symbol. Write a short paragraph that tells what the symbol represents and why you chose the design.