Citizenship in the World

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Citizenship in the World

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1. Explain what citizenship in the world means to you and what you think it takes to be a good world citizen.

That means a discussion, of your opinion.

Rule 1: A discussion on world citizenship is not a political debate.

Rule 2: You are not allowed to say "I don’t know".

Stand up and anwer

What is your name?

Where do you live?

What is your favorite flavor of ice cream?

What is Citizenship?

Citizenship is membership in a community that governs:

- **Privileges**
- **Freedoms**
- **Duties**

How do you become a citizen of a country?

- Birth within the borders of a country
- Birth to parents who are already citizens of a nation
- Naturalization - the legal process by which a non-citizen in a country may acquire citizenship or nationality of that country

Citizen vs. Subject

A Citizen:

- Is a native or naturalized person
- Owes allegiance to a specific nation
- Is entitled to government protection

A Subject:

- Is a citizen ruled by a sovereign authority, e.g., a monarch
- Shows loyalty to both the ruling authority and the nation

What is World Citizenship?

- Everyone is a citizen of his nation and the world
- The perspective of World Citizenship allows us to understand our roles and responsibilities because problems that effect humanity are global issues

As a World Citizen that lives by the Scout Oath and Law you should:

- Respect cultural diversity
- Respect rights of other nations and governments
- Understand relationships with other nations
- Understand citizens of other nations
- Cooperate for the good of all

SCOUTS®
Creating a Better World

Why is World Citizenship Important?

- World Trade
- World Peace

World Peace?

How many countries in the World?
163

How many are at war?
151

Why is World Citizenship Important?

- World Trade
- World Peace
- Human rights
  poverty, slavery, women's rights
- Environmental Impact

2. Explain how one becomes a citizen in the United States, and explain the rights, duties, and obligations of U.S. citizenship. Discuss the similarities and differences between the rights, duties, and obligations of U.S. citizens and the citizens of two other countries.

How to become a US Citizen

NATURAL BORN CITIZEN

At least one parents is US citizens and:

- **Born in US**
- **Or one it's territories**
- **Or above it in a plane**
- **Or up to 12 miles out to sea**

What about you?

Where were you born?

Are you a U.S. citizen?

How to become a US Citizen

How to become a US Citizen

Born outside the US to a US Citizen?

Automatically acquires U.S. citizenship upon entry into the country as an immigrant - so not a Natural Born Citizen

How to become a US Citizen

Naturalized Citizen

18 years old or older

Good Moral Character

Pass exam on English & Civics Knowledge

How to become a US Citizen

Naturalized Citizen

Legally come into and live in the United States for 5 years

Marry a US Citizen

Swear the Oath of Citizenship:

- swear to defend the Constitution and laws of the US and, when required by the law, to bear arms on behalf of the U.S. and/or perform noncombatant service

Rights, Duties, and Obligations of US Citizenship

Rights:

- Vote
- Bill of Rights – first 10 amendments of constitution
- Many other rights from constitution, laws, and court rulings

Rights, Duties, and Obligations of US Citizenship

Duties:

- Serve on Juries
- Vote

Rights, Duties, and Obligations of US Citizenship

Obligations:

- Obey the law
- Pay taxes
- Male U.S. citizens are required to register with the Selective Service System at age 18 for possible conscription into the armed forces

Discussion Time

What is the difference between a Duty and an Obligation?

- **Duties are Legal Responsibilities**
- **Obligations are Moral Responsibilites**

3b. Select a foreign country and discuss with your counselor how its geography, natural resources, and climate influence its economy and its global partnerships with other countries.

GERMANY

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GERMAN CITIZENSHIP

- Equality before the law
- Freedom of speech, assembly, the news media, and worship
- Freedom from discrimination based on race, gender, religion, or political beliefs

GERMAN CITIZENSHIP

- The right to conscientious objection to compulsory military service
- All state authority emanates from the people. Exercised by the people by means of elections and voting and by specific legislative, executive, and judicial organs.
- The Federal Republic of Germany is a democratic and social federal state.

German Duties and Obligations

- Stay righteous
- Learn about the German Government and the European Union
- Military (9 months) or Hospital Service
- Vote
- Obey German laws and European Union laws
- Pay taxes

Discussion Time

After 9 months of military or hospital service each German citizen is able to go to college for free.

How can a country of 82 million people afford this?

CUBA

Key West
Strait of Florida
Great Bahama Bank
Cat Island
San Salvador
Rum Cay
Great Exuma
Long Island
THE BAHAMAS
LA HABANA
Matanzas
Archipiélago de Sabana
Archipiélago de Camagüey
Acklins Islands
Pinar del Río
Golfo de Batabanó
Santa Clara
Cienfuegos
CUBA
Archipiélago de los Canarreos
Isla de la Juventud
Camagüey
Golfo de Ana María
Little Inagua
Great Inagua
Holguín
Jardines de la Reina
Golfo de Guacanayabo
Bayamo
Guantánamo
Windward Passage
Santiago de Cuba
Great Antilles
Cayman Islands (UK)
Ile de la Gonâve
0 km 80 160 240 km
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Cuban Citizenship

- Communist Government
- Constitution of the Republic of Cuba
- Openly embraces socialism, communism, Marxism, and Leninism

Cuban Rights

- No private property, except small farmers
- No private industry
- The state organizes, directs and controls the economic life of the nation
- Everyone has the right to health protection and care
- Citizens have freedom of speech and of the press in keeping with the objectives of socialist society

The government regulates the exercise of those freedoms

Cuban Duties and Obligations

- Work in a socialist society is a right and duty and a source of pride for every citizen
- Every worker has the duty to faithfully carry tasks corresponding to him at his job
- Obey the law
- Mandatory military service
- Defense of the socialist homeland is the greatest honor and the supreme duty of every Cuban citizen

Discussion Time

In Cuba, only 1.7% of the population has Internet access.

Why do you think that is?

3a. Pick a current world event. In relation to this current event, discuss with your counselor how a country's national interest and its relationship with other countries might affect areas such as its security, its economy, its values, and the health of its citizens.

What's going on in Venezuela?

Background Information

- Inflation is currently running at 100%+
- Hugo Chavez ruled the country until his death in March 2013
- The country is oil rich
- Chavez nationalized the country's oil in 2000
- 27,875 homicides in 2016 - that's over 2,300 a month, 536 a week, 76 a day or 3 an hour

What’s going on in Venezuela?

Current Situation

Chavez's vice president Nicolas Maduro won the Presidential election by 1% over Henrique Capriles

There was widespread accusations of voter fraud

On February 12, 2014 – National Youth Day – violence at demonstrations escalated and three people were killed - many were injured

What’s going on in Venezuela?

People were demonstrating for more protection for freedom of speech, an end to goods shortage and better policing

Maduro has blamed the US saying we are making efforts to destabilize his administration

Three US diplomats were expelled from the country.

What's going on in Venezuela?

- Henrique Capriles was arrested for calling for more marches and protests on Social Media
- He has been blamed by the government for masterminding a revolution
- Capriles was eventually released as their was no evidence against him. He has successfully used Social Media to call for more protests

What's going on in Venezuela?

- Unrest has continued for the past three years. There are widespread food shortages and electricity outages – predominantly in the areas that are protesting Maduro.

- Venezuela is running out of just about everything. Food, medicine, electricity, toilet paper, -- you name it.

What's going on in Venezuela?

- Two large international airlines -- Lufthansa and LATAM -- have suspended service to Venezuela due to the economic crisis.

- In June 2016 – more violence at a protest where hundreds of middle class (mostly women) gathered outside the presidential palace chanting "We want food!" They were beaten and fired on with tear gas.

What’s going on in Venezuela?

- Last year, Capriles and his supporters won enough elections to take control of the National Assembly.
- But every single law they have changed or enacted has been overturned by their Supreme Court.
- The US placed sanctions against 8 Venezuelan Justices loyal to Maduro.

Why do you think the U.S. did that?

What's going on in Venezuela?

How do you think the current situation in Venezuela will impact:

- **It's citizens**
- **Other Countries**
- **Oil Rich Economy**

Weird International Laws Quiz

Kahoot!

4 a. Explain international law and how it differs from national law. Explain the role of international law and how international law can be used as a tool for conflict resolution.

International Law

There are about 163 nations each with their own:

- **Sovereignty and national interest**
- **Increasing dependence on each other**

Relations are challenged by:

- war
- terrorism
- environment
- trade
- disease
- politics
- economics
- religion
- culture

International Law

International Law is applied to resolve conflicts that may lead to aggression or war

International laws are defined by:

- International Conventions
- Treaties
- Executive Agreement

International Law

Examples:

- Geneva Convention
- Hague Convention
- Protection of Intellectual Property
- Extradition of accused criminals
- Treaties governing the moon
- Customs

Some nations do not recognize laws that conflict with their culture

International Law

General Principle of International Law

- Developed from legal systems in many nations
- A nation's right to defend itself

International Law

Maritime Law

Establishes rules of behavior on the high seas or in non-countries such as the arctic regions

Weird U.S. Laws Quiz

Kahoot!

National Law

- National Laws are the Rules and regulations which govern a certain country
- Bounded by the constitution
- Written by a legislature - Congress or Parliament
- Written by Dictator
- Supported by courts, fines and prisons
- Easier to enforce than International Law

International Conflict Resolution

- Disputing nations may agree to a hearing and judgment of the International Court of Justice of the UN

Example: In 1967 the Middle East war ended when Syria and Israel agreed to a UN brokered cease-fire

International Conflict Resolution

- Pressure another nation to reverse an unfriendly act
- The action is similar to the offence, e.g. tariffs

Example: US trade embargo on China from 1950 to 1971 to stop the spread of communism

International Conflict Resolution

- Act of force in response to an illegal action
  - The response by itself is illegal, but legal as a reprisal

Example: a country refuses to repay a loan. The lending nation could legally seize property

International Conflict Resolution

- War
  - Last resort

  Threat of war may be enough to force a country to change its ways

4 c. Select TWO of the following organizations and describe their role in the world.

1. **The United Nations**
2. **The World Court**
3. **Interpol**
4. **World Organization of the Scout Movement**
5. **The World Health Organization**
6. **Amnesty International**
7. **The International Committee of the Red Cross**
8. **CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)**
9. **European Union**

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6. Amnesty International
7. The International Committee of the Red Cross
8. CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
9. European Union

International Organization: United Nations

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization established on October 24, 1945 to promote international co-operation.

A replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the organization was created following the Second World War to prevent another such conflict.

International Organization: United Nations

Goals

- **Maintain International Peace and Security**
- **Promote Cooperation in Solving International Problems:**
  - Political
  - Economic
  - Social
  - Cultural
  - Humanitarian

United Nations

The UN has six principal organs:

1. General Assembly - the main deliberative assembly
2. Security Council - for deciding certain resolutions for peace and security
3. Economic and Social Council - for promoting economic and social development

United Nations

UN Structure:

1. **Secretariat - for providing studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN**
2. **International Court of Justice - the primary judicial organ**
3. **United Nations Trusteeship Council - inactive since 1994**

United Nations

Successes

- The World Health Organization has played a key role in treating infectious diseases around the world since 1948.
- Decolonization - before World War II, millions of people lived in colonies that were dependent on foreign powers

United Nations

Failures

- In 1994, the Rwandan government organized the mass murder of an estimated 800,000 people
- Areas with peacekeeping forces had a rapid rise in child prostitution

Model United Nations

PANGEA Model UN Conference

Each March at Lenoir Rhyne University in Hickory NC

Sponsored by the Piedmont Council International Commitee

International Organization: World Organization of the Scout Movement

- The largest International Scouting Organization
- HQ has moved from Geneva to Kuala Lampur
- About 40 million Scouts worldwide - 20 million are in Indonesia where it is the most popular service program offered to school children

World Organization of the Scout Movement

- 21 Million service hours logged into Messengers of Peace
- 2019 World Jamboree at the Summit is sponsored by BSA, Scouts Canada, and Scouts Mexico
- WFF started after WWII to re-establish scouting in europe
- Most money now going to Central American Scouting as they need the most help

World Organization of the Scout Movement

Piedmont Council International Committee

- BSA overseas delegate
- Overseas camp staffs
- Jamboree-on-the-Air and Jamboree on-the Internet
- PANGEA Model UN

5 a. Discuss the differences between constitutional and non-constitutional governments.

Governments

Constitutional Governments

govern according to existing constitutional law that limits the government's power over citizens

Governments

Non-Constitutional Governments have no constitution

Governments

Constitutional	Non-Constitutional
Written Constitution	No Written Constitution?
Protect Individual Rights	Authoritarian
Limited Government Power	Democratic Republic? – North Korea
Stability	Unitary Government
Federal Government	

Let’s Talk about North Korea

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Let’s Talk about North Korea

5 b. Name at least five different types of governments currently in power in the world.

Systems of Government

Full Presidential Republic

- head of government is also head of state and leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch

- USA, Brazil, Indonesia, Venezuela

Systems of Government

Semi-presidential Republic

- president exists alongside a prime minister and Cabinet who are responsible to the legislature of a state
- Algeria, Georgia, Portugal, Ukraine

Systems of Government

Parliamentary Republics

- executive branch derives its legitimacy from and is accountable to the legislature (the parliament)
- Austria, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Poland

Systems of Government

Parliamentary Monarchies

- nonpolitical monarch (which may or may not have any power) acts as head of state within the boundaries of a constitution
- Australia, Canada, Japan, Spain, United Kingdom

Systems of Government

Absolute Monarchies

- monarch has absolute power
- Brunei, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Vatican City

Systems of Government

Military Dictatorships

- political power resides with the military
- Thailand

Systems of Government

Single Party States

- Power is within a single political party - some do have elected governments.
-

  China, Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam

Systems of Government

- Full presidential republics.
- Republics with an executive president dependent on a parliament.
- Semi-presidential republics.
- Parliamentary republics.
- Parliamentary constitutional monarchies in which the monarch does not personally exercise power.
- Parliamentary constitutional monarchies in which the monarch personally exercises power (often alongside a weak parliament).
- Absolute monarchies.
- Single-party republics.
- Countries in which constitutional provisions for government have been suspended (e.g. Military dictatorships)
- Countries which do not fit any of the above systems.

6 a. Explain how a government is represented abroad and how the United States government is accredited to international organizations.

Government Interaction

The U.S. Department of State works with foreign governments, international organizations, and people in other countries to bring them together into arrangements to promote peace, prosperity, and democratic governments.

State Department Goals

1. Protect America and Americans;
2. Advance economic prosperity, human rights, and other interests of the United States in the world;
3. Gain international understanding of American values and policies;
4. Support U.S. diplomats and other government officials who work at home and abroad to make all this possible

Diplomatic Relations

Full Diplomatic Relations

- Diplomatic recognition
- Establish embassies
- Exchange Ambassadors
- Full embassy w/staff
- Diplomatic immunity

Informal Diplomacy

- Affairs office instead of embassy

6 b. Describe the roles of the following in the conduct of foreign relations.

Roles in US International Relations

Ambassador

- Top diplomat in country
- appointed by President

Consul

- Part of Embassy Staff
- Facilitates trade and Friendship
- Protects citizens while in country

Roles in US International Relations

Bureau of International Information Programs

- wide variety of information and communications systems

Agency for International Development

- USAID initiatives are: Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade

United States and Foreign Commercial Service

- represent US businesses and help them find international partners

What is a Passport?

- A document of nationality used for identification and protection when traveling abroad
- It is also a formal permit authorizing the holder to leave and return to the nation of which he or she is a citizen
- Includes a photo, name, address, date of birth and other information

What is a Passport?

- Sometimes, must be examined by foreign state prior to the holder's legal entry
- The endorsement of a passport by a foreign state is called a Visa

What is a Visa?

- **Formal endorsement placed by government authorities on a passport, indicating that:**
  - the passport has been examined and found valid
  - that the bearer may legally go to his or her destination
- **In some cases there are entry visas and exit visas**

How to finish Citizenship In The World

Requirement 7

Do TWO of the following and share with your counselor what you have learned:

a. Visit the Web site (With your parent/guardian's permission) of the U.S. State Department. Learn more about an issue you find interesting that is discussed on this Web site. (www.state.gov)

How to finish Citizenship In The World

Requirement 7

Do TWO of the following and share with your counselor what you have learned:

b. Visit the Web site (With your parent/guardian's permission) of an international news organization or foreign government, OR examine a foreign newspaper available at your local library, bookstore, or newsstand. Find a news story about a human right realized in the United States that is not recognized in another country.

How to finish Citizenship In The World

Requirement 7

Do TWO of the following and share with your counselor what you have learned:

c. Visit with a student or Scout from another country and discuss the typical values, holidays, ethnic foods, and traditions practiced or enjoyed there.

How to finish Citizenship In The World

Requirement 7

Do TWO of the following and share with your counselor what you have learned:

d. Attend a World Scout Jamboree.

October 19-21, 2018 – Jamboree On The Internet (JOTI) Online at: webchat.scoutlink.net

How to finish Citizenship In The World

Requirement 7

Do TWO of the following and share with your counselor what you have learned:

d. Attend a World Scout Jamboree.

July 22 – August 2, 2019 – World Jamboree - Summit

wsj2019.us/apply

$250.00 deposit and BSA ID Number

$2,500.00 total fee

How to finish Citizenship In The World

Requirement 7

Do TWO of the following and share with your counselor what you have learned:

e. Participate in or attend an international event in your area, such as an ethnic festival, concert, or play.

July - Folkmoot

SALT Block Auditorium, Hickory

General Admission: $10.00 - 12 and under: $5.00

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