

**Essential Standard:**

- FP.C&G.4 Understand how democracy depends upon the active participation of citizens.
  - Concept(s): Democracy, Government, Citizenship, Rights, Responsibility

**FP.C&G.4.1**

**Compare citizenship in the American constitutional democracy to membership in other types of governments (e.g., right to privacy, civil rights, responsibilities, political rights, right to due process, equal protection under the law, participation, freedom, etc.).**

**Students will understand:**

1. The political, religious, and economic freedoms provided to citizens are often accompanied by the responsibility of active civic participation at the individual, community, state, and national levels. (Individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights, individual responsibility)
2. Stable governments need a citizenry who understand their roles and responsibilities and abide by those understandings. (Individual responsibility)
3. The role, responsibility, and rights of the citizen may vary depending on the type of government within a nation.

**Students will know:**

1. Constitutional and legal criteria which define citizenship in the United States. (US Constitution)
2. The criteria that have defined citizenship in the United States during various periods of its history (the Constitutional era, pre and post-Civil War, early 1900s, post WWI, post WWII, present-day, etc.). Examples of levels of citizenship.
  - a. For example:
    - i. Jus Soli which is Latin for “right of the soil”
    - ii. Birthright -Jus Sanguinis which is Latin for “right of blood”
    - iii. Naturalized
3. What citizenship may look like in types of government other than constitutional democracies (e.g., direct democracy-Ancient Athens, social democracy-Norway, monarchy-Jordan, oligarchy-Pakistan, totalitarian dictatorship-North Korea, fundamentalist theocracy-Iran).