

#### **FP.C&G.4.4**

**Analyze the obligations of citizens by determining when their personal desires, interests and involvement are subordinate to the good of the nation or state (e.g., Patriot Act, Homeland Security, sedition, civil rights, equal rights under the law, jury duty, Selective Services Act, rule of law, eminent domain, etc.).**

#### **Students will understand:**

1. Members of a society often have certain rights, responsibilities and privileges associated with citizenship. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, federalism, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights, individual responsibility)
2. The role of the citizen in a democratic system often involves certain responsibilities and duties that may require contributions to the common good. (individual responsibility)
3. The economic, social, and political needs of a nation may require that specific limitations are placed on the interests and desires of the individual. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, federalism, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights, individual responsibility)
4. Government may be shaped by groups and individuals in ways that may or may not be in the best interest of the nation as a whole. (Individual responsibility)
5. Individuals enter into a social contract with government once they become citizens, which provides for rights and responsibilities on the part of both the citizen and the government. (US Constitution, NC Constitution, Individual responsibility)

#### **Students will know:**

1. The differences between a citizen's rights and their obligations.
2. The differences between civil rights and civil liberties. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, federalism, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights, individual responsibility)
3. The differences between civic responsibilities and personal responsibilities. (Individual responsibility) The types of influences, both positive and negative, that shape government action. The types of things the United States government is able to constitutionally do in order to ensure the safety of its inhabitants. (US Constitution)
4. Ways in which the American government and citizens have addressed the issue of balancing individual and national security with civic liberties and rights. (due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)

#### **Key Terminology:**

- Civil Rights vs. Civil Liberties - The legal area known as "civil rights" traditionally revolves around the basic right to be free from unequal treatment based on certain protected characteristics (race, gender, disability, etc.) in settings such as employment and housing. "Civil liberties" concern basic rights and freedoms that are guaranteed -- either explicitly identified in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, or interpreted through the years by courts and lawmakers (freedom of speech, right to privacy, right to be free from unreasonable searches of your home, right to a fair court trial and the right to vote). Civil liberties don't change (except when we amend the constitution) but civil rights change regularly as new laws are made or new interpretations are ruled upon.
- Public Agenda - consists of those matters that occupy public attention at any particular time, e.g., crime, health care, education, abortion, national debt, environmental protection, international intervention