



# The Citizen and the Community

## ★ CITIZENSHIP AND YOU ★

It is the combination of rights, responsibilities, and duties that characterizes what it means to be a citizen of a free, democratic society. As citizens, we are free to exercise our rights. In return we are expected to fulfill certain duties and responsibilities. Contact a volunteer organization in your community to learn what services it provides to area residents. Volunteer to work at the organization.



To learn more about the responsibilities of American citizenship, view the **Democracy in Action** video lesson 14: Citizenship in the United States.



### FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer

**Comparing Information Study Foldable** Make this foldable to help you compare and contrast responsibilities of the citizen and the community.

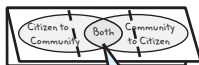
**Step 1** Fold one sheet of paper in half from side to side.



**Step 2** Turn the paper and fold it into thirds.

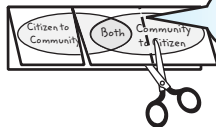


**Step 3** Unfold and draw two overlapping ovals and label them as shown.



Make the ovals overlap in the middle section.

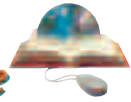
**Step 4** Cut the top layer only along both fold lines.



This will make three tabs.

**Reading and Writing** As you read, write the responsibilities the citizen has to the community and the responsibilities that the community has to the citizen under the appropriate tabs of your foldable. Be sure to fill out the "Both" area, too.

**CIVICS**  
*Online*



**Chapter Overview** Visit the *Civics Today* Web site at [civ.glencoe.com](http://civ.glencoe.com) and click on **Chapter Overviews—Chapter 5** to preview chapter information.

**CLICK HERE**

EARTH DAY  
THANKED FROM THE CLEVELAND  
N.A.S.S.  
YOU EARNED IT!!!

**CONTENTS**

# The Duties and Responsibilities of Citizenship

## GUIDE TO READING

### Main Idea

The privilege of U.S. citizenship brings with it certain responsibilities. Some are legal, such as obeying laws and paying taxes, and some are voluntary, such as participating in the political process and being informed.

### Key Terms

responsibility, duty, draft, tolerance

### Reading Strategy

#### Summarizing Information

As you read, on a web diagram like the one below list the legal responsibilities of U.S. citizens.



### Read to Learn

- What legal duties come with U.S. citizenship?
- What voluntary responsibilities of citizenship help the United States fulfill its democratic goals?



## Americans in Action

On September 11, 2001, terrorist acts killed thousands of Americans. President George W. Bush led the nation during this troubled time and in 2002 proclaimed: “. . . [A]fter America was attacked, it was as if our entire country looked into a mirror and saw our better selves. We were reminded that we are citizens, with obligations to each other, to our country, and to history. We began to think less of the goods we can accumulate and more about the good we can do. . . . In the sacrifice of soldiers, the fierce brotherhood of firefighters, and the bravery and generosity of ordinary citizens, we have glimpsed what a new culture of responsibility could look like. We want to be a nation that serves goals larger than self. We have been offered a unique opportunity, and we must not let this moment pass.”



Proud Americans

## A Citizen's Legal Duties

When you think of your community, do you think of your neighborhood or perhaps your town? Actually, each of us belongs to many communities—our school or workplace; our church, synagogue, or mosque; our state; and our country. On the broadest level, we are also members of the global community, more connected than ever before to people around the world.

We all have a stake in making our communities safe and successful. Thus we all have certain responsibilities to fulfill. **Responsibilities** are things we should do; they are obligations that we fulfill voluntarily. As American citizens, we also have legal duties that we are required to perform. **Duties** are things that we must do.

National, state, and local governments require Americans to perform certain duties established by laws. If we fail to perform them, we are subject to legal penalties, such as fines or

imprisonment. By accepting all of these responsibilities and duties, we strengthen our communities and help secure our rights. Some countries require their citizens to perform many duties, such as serving a certain number of years in the military. Although the U.S. government asks less of its citizens, it does require that they fulfill the following duties.

### Obey Laws

Following the law is a citizen's most important duty. Our laws are designed for specific purposes—to help people get along, to prevent accidents, to see that resources are used fairly, and so on. If we do not obey the law, then governments cannot maintain order or protect our health, safety, and property.

### Pay Taxes

Taxes pay for the government's activities. Without them, the federal government could not pay its employees, maintain armed forces to defend the country, and help those in need. Your local government could not hire police officers or firefighters, and your state could not pave roads or maintain prisons.

Citizens pay taxes in several ways. The federal government and some states and cities collect income taxes—a percentage of what people earn. Most states and some cities collect taxes on the sale of goods and services. Most local governments collect taxes on the residential and commercial property within school districts.

### Defend the Nation

In the United States, all men aged 18 through 25 are required to register with the government in case the country needs to **draft**, or call up, men for military service. Since the end of the Vietnam War, there has been no draft, and America's military has

been made up of volunteers. Nevertheless, the government has the authority to use the draft if the country should suddenly have to go to war.

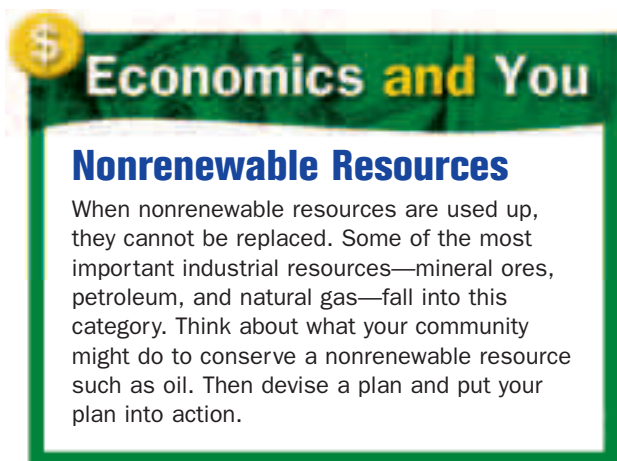
### Serve in Court

In criminal cases and most civil matters, the Constitution guarantees the right to a trial by jury. To ensure this, every adult citizen must be prepared to serve on a jury. People can be excused from jury duty if they have a good reason, but service is usually rewarding. People involved in court cases depend on their fellow citizens to reach a fair verdict. Another duty of citizens is to serve as witnesses at a trial if called to do so.

### Attend School

Most states require young people to attend school until age 16. This benefits both you and the government because you need knowledge and skills to make wise decisions, and our democratic system of government needs informed citizens to operate well. In school you not only gain an understanding of history, government, and other important subjects, but you also learn to think through problems, form opinions, and express your views clearly.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why do we pay taxes?



## Economics and You

### Nonrenewable Resources

When nonrenewable resources are used up, they cannot be replaced. Some of the most important industrial resources—mineral ores, petroleum, and natural gas—fall into this category. Think about what your community might do to conserve a nonrenewable resource such as oil. Then devise a plan and put your plan into action.

## Civic Responsibilities

Several responsibilities of citizenship are voluntary obligations rather than legal duties. If you ignore these, you won't be arrested or punished. If you fulfill them, however, you help our democracy flourish and reap personal benefits as well.

### Be Informed

Every day government leaders make decisions that affect your life. The state legislature, for example, might pass a law changing the rate of sales tax you pay. Your school board might vote to start the school day earlier. Your town council might set aside funds for a new recreation center. As

a citizen, you have a responsibility to know what the government is doing so that you can voice your opinions on matters you feel strongly about.

To learn about issues and leaders, you can read books, newspapers, and magazines. You can listen to the news on radio and television and talk with your teachers, family, and friends. You can also find useful information on the Internet.

Being informed includes knowing your rights. For example, people accused of crimes have the right to be represented by a lawyer. If people were unaware of that right, they might not receive fair trials.

### Speak Up and Vote

The Founders of our nation set up a government based upon the principle of popular sovereignty, or “consent of the governed.” People are the source of any and all governmental power; that is, government exists to serve you. You must make your concerns known, however, if you expect public officials to act in your interests. Call, write, or send e-mail to your elected representatives. Join a political party or a group working for a particular cause. Above all, vote.

Voting is one of a citizen's most important rights and responsibilities. By electing political leaders and voting for or against proposed measures, Americans give their consent to the government. As former President Franklin D. Roosevelt said,

“The ultimate rulers of our democracy are not a president and senators and congressmen and government officials but the voters of this country.”

Thoughtful voters study the candidates and issues carefully before marking their ballots. They also regularly check on what

## Citizens' Duties and Responsibilities

### RIGHTS

- ★ Security—protection by government
- ★ Equality—equal treatment under the law
- ★ Liberty—rights guaranteed under the Constitution

### DUTIES

- ★ Obey the law
- ★ Pay taxes
- ★ Defend the nation
- ★ Serve in court
- ★ Attend school

### RESPONSIBILITIES

- ★ Be informed and vote
- ★ Participate in your community and government
- ★ Respect the rights and property of others
- ★ Respect different opinions and ways of life

### Evaluating Charts

American citizens have responsibilities as well as rights. Is paying taxes a duty or responsibility?

elected leaders are doing. If an official's performance falls short, it is up to the voters to choose someone else in the next election. Voting responsibly ensures that leadership is changed in a peaceful and orderly manner.

## Respect Others' Rights

To enjoy your rights to the fullest, you must be prepared to respect other people's rights as well. For example, if you own a dog, you have an obligation to keep it from becoming a nuisance to your neighbors. If you're in the library, you should not interfere with anyone's right to work quietly.

Citizens also have a responsibility to show respect for public property and for the property of others. Some people might claim that "no one gets hurt" when they litter in a park or paint graffiti on a school wall, yet such public property belongs to us all, and we all pay if it is damaged.

Vandalism and littering are actually more than disrespectful acts; they are crimes. Indeed, many of our laws have been enacted to encourage people to respect others' rights. If you have a party that gets out of hand, for example, you could be arrested for disturbing the peace.

## Respect Diversity

In a democratic society like ours, with such a diverse population, it is especially important to respect the civil liberties of others. Although you may disagree with people or disapprove of their lifestyles, they have an equal right to their beliefs and practices. Respecting and accepting others, regardless of their beliefs, practices, or differences, is called **tolerance**. Treating others politely and respectfully is thus part of being a good citizen. One of America's strengths has always been the diversity of its people.

Immigrants have brought a variety of religions, traditions, and lifestyles to this country, and they continue to do so. As

**W**ith six younger sisters of his own, you'd think Travis Gregory would be tired of being a big brother—but he's not. In fact, the 17-year-old senior has taken another sibling under his wing: Ronald, an 8-year-old boy Gregory met through Big Brothers Big Sisters of Eastern Missouri. Two times each month, Gregory gets together with his new "little brother" for tutoring, talking, playing games, and just hanging out. The outings give Ronald precious one-on-one time with a real-life mentor.

"I've always thought about what it would be like if I didn't have a male figure in my life," says Gregory. "I thought [working for Big Brothers Big Sisters] was something someone might do for me, if I needed it. I'm just doing my little part."

When Gregory isn't doing his part with Ronald, he's usually working on some other community project. He volunteers with Habitat for Humanity, the international organization that builds homes for low-income individuals, and he helped launch a middle school mentoring program through his school's community service project team. "I'm just the kind of person who likes to keep busy," Gregory says. "At first some of my friends looked at me like I was crazy. Now some of them have joined, too." Do you think you might like being a Big Brother or Big Sister to someone in your community? If so, visit: [www.bbbsa.org](http://www.bbbsa.org)

**Travis Gregory from Missouri**





**Celebrate Our Diversity** As Americans we have a responsibility to respect the practices and traditions of others. Thai Americans celebrate the Thai New Year during a Songkran Festival in New York City in April. **What is the difference between a responsibility and a duty?**

citizens, we have a responsibility to respect the practices and traditions of others when they are different from our own, just as we expect them to respect our differences. There are no degrees of citizenship in the United States. All citizens are equal and entitled to be treated the same.

### Contribute to the Common Good

Responsible citizens care about others as well as themselves. They are willing to contribute time, effort, and money to help other people and to improve community life for everyone.

Think about what your community would be like if no one donated to charities, volunteered in after-school programs, or lent a hand at the local health clinic. What if no one even spoke out about community problems? Communities and governments need people to participate. All American citizens must be active participants and not just idle bystanders if we want our communities to thrive.

**Reading Check** **Explaining** Why is voting such an important civic responsibility?

## SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

### Checking for Understanding

- 1. Key Terms** Define **draft** and **tolerance** and use them in sentences related to U.S. citizenship.
- 2. Identify** When was the last time the United States instituted a military draft?
- 3. Explain** Why is it important for citizens of the United States to be informed about issues and about their political leaders? How can you become informed?

### Reviewing Main Ideas

### Critical Thinking

- 4. Drawing Conclusions** What do you think is the most important responsibility of citizens? Explain.
- 5. Making Comparisons** Compare the legal with the voluntary responsibilities of citizenship in a chart like the one below.

Responsibilities of Citizens	
Legal	Voluntary

### Analyzing Visuals

- 6. Review** Look at the chart that lists the rights, duties, and responsibilities of citizens on page 122. What are the three categories of Americans' rights?

### ★ BE AN ACTIVE CITIZEN ★

- 7. Research** Contact your local board of elections. Find out what percentage of citizens of voting age is registered to vote in your community. Then find out how many of those registered voted in the last three elections. Share your findings with the class.

# Volunteering in Your Community

## GUIDE TO READING

### Main Idea

Every year in the United States, millions of people donate their time, effort, and money to help make their communities and their country a better place to live.

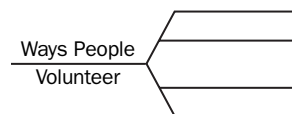
### Key Terms

community, bureaucracy, welfare, volunteerism

### Reading Strategy

#### Organizing Information

As you read, complete a graphic organizer like the one below in which you list ways that people volunteer.



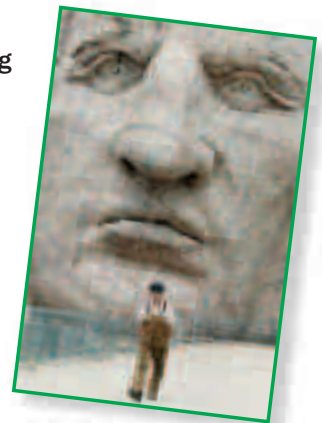
### Read to Learn

- Why does our country need people to volunteer?
- What are the various ways in which people volunteer?



## Americans in Action

Without Korczak Ziolkowski, there would be no Crazy Horse Memorial. Ziolkowski, born of Polish descent in Boston, became famous as a mountain carver, but it is his life and dedication that have inspired the people who learn about him. Ziolkowski assisted Gutzon Borglum at Mount Rushmore and then dedicated the rest of his life to sculpting the Crazy Horse Memorial. Crazy Horse was a Native American leader who bravely defended his people and their way of life. Ziolkowski carved Crazy Horse as a memorial to the leader's spirit. Ziolkowski worked on the memorial—the world's largest sculpture—for 36 years, until his death in 1982, refusing to be paid for his work. Ziolkowski's wife and family continue his work on the Crazy Horse Memorial.



Honoring Crazy Horse

## The Need for Citizens' Involvement

Why did Korczak Ziolkowski do so much work and not accept payment? He was a volunteer. Another volunteer, John Gatus, a retired steamfitter, who volunteers in an antigang neighborhood patrol, tries to explain: "Volunteer work brings real change, change you can be a part of, change you can see with your own eyes. You don't need politicians or police to tell you things are better. You can see it and feel it for yourself and know you were a part of it. . . . There's a real pride involved. We're part of a community."

Every year more than half of all Americans do volunteer work to help make their communities better places to live. (A **community** is a group of people who share the same interests and concerns.) These volunteers include more than 14 million students in grades 6 through 12. Without the efforts of so many private citizens, many pressing social needs simply would not be met.

In the United States, as you read in Chapter 1, governments provide a wealth of services. We rely on government for everything from local police protection to national defense,



## Political Cartoons



and it seems to be diverted toward money and  
Making the world a more convenient

Schneider, two men with little hope, of regain-  
ing the company's ————— while the wage was

to be divert-  
time

**Analyzing Visuals** Democracy is often depicted as a chorus of voices—sometimes singing in harmony, other times singing clashing melodies that reflect citizens’ contrasting demands. What “song” are the figures in this cartoon singing? How could volunteerism balance this image?

from collecting household trash to ensuring clean water and air nationwide. Citizens, though, also share responsibility for meeting community needs.

The government, after all, has limited resources. In addition, governments are **bureaucracies**—complex systems with many departments, many rules, and many people in the chain of command. Because of this, government cannot always respond quickly or efficiently to social problems. In many cases, the best solutions come from private citizens. Good citizens are concerned about the **welfare**—the health, prosperity, and happiness—of all members of the community.

In 1961 President John F. Kennedy issued his famous challenge, “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.” In 2001 President George W. Bush called for a renewed commitment to community service. He noted that we can show “the world the true values of America through the gathering momentum of a million acts of responsibility and decency and service.”

## Donating Time and Money

People contribute to their communities in countless ways, working independently or as part of volunteer groups both large and small. You probably know a mom or dad who is active in the PTA (Parent Teacher Association) or leads a Scout troop. Neighbors might spend a Saturday afternoon cleaning up a vacant lot or preparing holiday baskets for needy families. Retirees mentor schoolchildren, record books on audiotapes and CD-ROMs for the blind, and lead museum tours. You or your fellow students might visit nursing home patients, volunteer in an animal shelter, or collect canned goods for a local food pantry.

Contributing your time to work on community projects is the heart of **volunteerism**—the practice of offering your time and services to others without payment. However, Americans may also support worthy causes by contributing money. In 2000, individual Americans gave more than \$152 billion to charity. Much of this money came from small donations by

average citizens. The typical American donates about 2 percent of his or her income to charity.

Many companies, too, believe in giving something back to the community. Small businesses may sponsor a recreational sports team or donate prizes for a charity's fund-raiser. Large companies often contribute thousands of dollars to community projects, like building a new public swimming pool or putting on a free concert. They frequently match the charitable donations of their employees, chipping in a dollar of corporate funds for every dollar that a worker gives to charity.

Many companies make a special commitment to investing in young people. They may offer college scholarships to students or give their employees time off to volunteer in the schools.

**Reading Check** **Inferring** Why is volunteerism so important?

## Volunteers in Action

Community involvement tends to be rooted in individual action and informal groups. People are more likely to participate when they feel a personal connection to a cause or know others involved. Thus they join their Neighborhood Watch or become active at their child's school. They reach out to the community through their religious congregations or service clubs like the Lions and Kiwanis. Some people, however, volunteer through more formal channels.

## Charitable Organizations

More than one million charities are officially registered with the federal government. Many are small and locally based. They often work on one or two projects, such as helping the victims of domestic abuse or preserving historic landmarks.

Other organizations, such as the United Way, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and Big Brothers Big Sisters, are large, national bodies with varied activities serving millions of people.

All of these groups depend on ordinary people who give their time freely. Most, however, also have some paid staff who help set organizational goals, manage the budget, and oversee operations.


# American Biographies

**Justin Dart, Jr. (1930– )**

Justin Dart, Jr., has a message to deliver: "People with disabilities are fully equal." To spread that message, he has traveled to all 50 states at least four times and to nations around the world. Stricken with polio at age 18, Dart uses a wheelchair and knows personally the hurdles people with disabilities must overcome. He has worked to tear down these hurdles by launching, along with his wife Yoshiko Saji Dart, the disability rights movement.

Dart has advised governors, presidents, and the U.S. Congress on the subject of disabilities. However, he relies on grassroots support—the support of ordinary people—to bring about change. "Get into politics as if your life depended on it," he told one audience.

In 1990 Dart's grassroots army won passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The act prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities. In 1998 Dart received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award. As the 2000s opened, Dart announced a new goal—to carry the disability rights movement worldwide.



★★★★

## School-Based Programs

Across the country, more than half of all schools now arrange community service for students in grades 6 through 12. Several hundred school districts even require it. In Atlanta, Chicago, and the entire state of Maryland, for example, high school students must volunteer a set number of hours to earn a diploma.

Some people believe that community service is less meaningful when it is obligatory. According to one school official in Atlanta, however, the “students think it’s a neat idea, and for many of them it is nothing new.” Many have already been active volunteers in the community.

## National Service Programs

Over the years, the federal government has created various national programs to encourage volunteerism. In 1961, for example, the Peace Corps was launched to help people in the poorest corners of the world. The Peace Corps has sent tens of thousands of Americans to 135 countries, where they advise farmers, teach children, dig wells,

help start small businesses, and fight the spread of AIDS and other serious diseases. Here in the United States, the government provides community service opportunities through AmeriCorps and the Senior Corps.

More than 50,000 Americans participate each year in AmeriCorps. Most work through local and national organizations to meet community needs. Under the guidance of the American Red Cross, for example, volunteers help victims of floods, fires, earthquakes, and other disasters. Working with other groups, they might clean up polluted rivers, immunize children, or assist people with disabilities. In return for a year of full-time service, AmeriCorps volunteers receive an allowance to live on and money to help pay for college.

The Senior Corps provides volunteer opportunities to Americans aged 55 or older. These senior citizens take part in three main programs. Foster Grandparents work one on one with children with special needs. Senior Companions help other seniors meet their daily needs while living in their own homes. The Retired and Senior Volunteer Program



President Bush proposes the Freedom Corps.

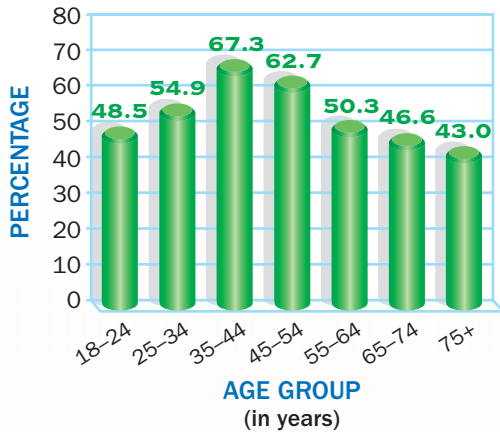
**Working Together in Emergencies** Workers formed a human chain to transport supplies to boats, which carried them to Manhattan to help recovery efforts at the World Trade Center in 2001. **Why do you think the government encourages volunteerism?**





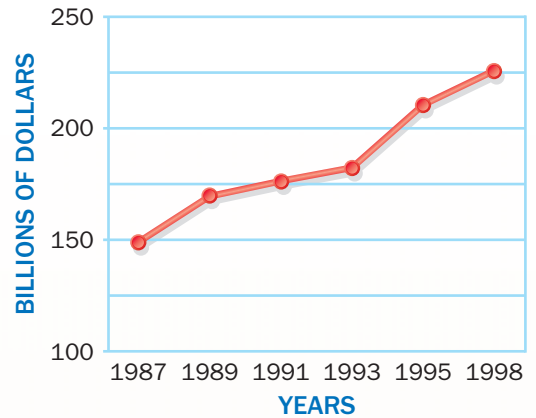
# American Volunteers in Action

### PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ACTIVE IN VOLUNTEER WORK



Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2000.

### VALUE OF U.S. VOLUNTEERS, 1987-1998 (Total Value of Volunteer Time)



Source: www.childstats.gov

## HOW CAN YOU VOLUNTEER?

### Places to Volunteer

### Sample Volunteer Activities

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| ★ Homeless shelters                   | ★ Prepare and distribute meals  |
| ★ Food banks                          | ★ Help organize a food drive  |
| ★ Hospices and hospitals              | ★ Talk with families and kids   |
| ★ Special Olympics                    | ★ Help raise funds or lead activities   |
| ★ Habitat for Humanity                | ★ Help build a house  |
| ★ State and local parks               | ★ Clean up trails or pick up trash  |
| ★ City parks                          | ★ Assist with recreational activities   |
| ★ Schools or after-school programs    | ★ Tutor a child or new immigrant  |
| ★ Libraries                           | ★ Read to children or reshelve books  |
| ★ Senior citizen centers              | ★ Deliver meals to homebound seniors  |
| ★ Animal shelters                     | ★ Take care of animals  |
| ★ Environmental organizations         | ★ Lead hikes or lobby for a cause   |
| ★ Political campaigns                 | ★ Lend a hand at the campaign office or join a letter-writing campaign  |
| ★ Red Cross and Salvation Army        | ★ Help out in an emergency  |
| ★ Local charities and organizations   | ★ Create a Web site   |
| ★ Your school or community government | ★ Hold an elective office, attend a city council or school board meeting or public hearing and voice your opinion |

## WHY SHOULD YOU VOLUNTEER?

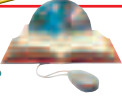
- ★ To help others
- ★ To learn something new about an activity or organization
- ★ To meet people and make friends
- ★ To beat boredom
- ★ To better deal with a loss you have experienced (such as the death of a loved one)
- ★ To learn something new about life
- ★ To explore careers

### Analyzing Graphs

**There are many volunteering opportunities in your local community. All volunteers are valuable resources to their communities. Which age group of Americans has the highest percentage of people volunteering?**

CLICK HERE

## CIVICS Online



**Student Web Activity** Visit [civ.glencoe.com](http://civ.glencoe.com) and click on **Student Web Activities—Chapter 5** to learn more about volunteering opportunities.

(RSVP) links volunteers to service opportunities right in their backyards. For example, they might deliver hot meals with Meals on Wheels, help plant

and tend a neighborhood garden, or teach English to immigrants.

On January 29, 2002, in his annual State of the Union Address, President Bush asked Americans to join together and help, saying, “If you aren’t sure how to help, I’ve got a good place to start.” Bush went on to describe a new program, called USA Freedom Corps. The program brought together the Peace Corps, AmeriCorps, and Senior Corps. Bush added another component called “Citizen Corps.” He stated that the purpose of Freedom Corps was a focus on three “areas of need: responding in case of crisis at home, rebuilding our communities, and extending American compassion

throughout the world.” Bush appealed to Americans to serve their neighbors and their nation.

## The Benefits of Volunteering

The United States has always been a nation of volunteers. When Alexis de Tocqueville, a French political writer, visited America in the 1830s, he was amazed to see citizens pitching in to solve community problems rather than relying on the government. He explained it as “self-interest rightly understood.” In other words, by banding together to serve the community, we also serve ourselves.

By volunteering we make our communities better places to live and gain new opportunities to learn, make friends, and improve our teamwork, leadership, and problem-solving skills. It is satisfying to know that you can make a difference in someone else’s life.

**Reading Check** **Inferring** How does volunteering serve self-interests?

## SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

### Checking for Understanding

**1. Key Terms** Define **bureaucracy**, **community**, and **welfare** and use them in sentences related to **volunteerism**.

#### Reviewing Main Ideas

- 2. Explain** Why does our government need people to volunteer in their communities?
- 3. Identify** What program was launched in the early 1960s to assist people in the poorest parts of the world? What types of activities do volunteers with this organization perform? How do these activities help people in other countries?

### Critical Thinking

- 4. Making Judgments** Do you think that community service projects should be required of all students? Explain.
- 5. Summarizing Information** In a chart like the one below, give examples of the following types of volunteerism.

Types of Volunteerism	Examples
Charitable Organizations	
School-Based Programs	
National Service Programs	

### Analyzing Visuals

- 6. Review** Examine the chart that lists reasons to volunteer on page 129, then answer this question: Why is volunteering a worthwhile activity?

### ★ BE AN ACTIVE CITIZEN ★

- 7. Research** Contact a local volunteer organization that has been mentioned in this chapter. Find out what projects or problems they are working on in your community and how they use volunteers. Report your findings to the class.

# Critical Thinking SKILLBUILDER

## Reading a Diagram

### Why Learn This Skill?

What is the best way to show a complicated idea? Sometimes the answer is a diagram. A diagram is a drawing with labels and symbols. Developing the skill of reading a diagram can help you acquire a great deal of information quickly. Reading a written description of the same information could take much longer. The visual images offered in the diagram also make the information easier to remember.

### Learning the Skill

There are certain steps to follow as you interpret a diagram.

- Read the title. The title describes the information found in the diagram. A diagram may also contain a key that shows what the symbols and colors on the diagram represent.
- Read all the labels on the diagram carefully to clearly determine their meanings.
- If there is a legend, identify symbols and colors used in the diagram.
- Look for numbers indicating a sequence of steps or arrows showing movement.
- Define how the diagram is organized. What types of divisions are shown? How are processes or events described? How do the separate parts of the diagram relate to one another?
- Summarize the information found in the diagram in one or two sentences.

### Practicing the Skill

Answer the following questions using the diagram on this page.

- 1 What concept does this diagram present?
- 2 How many steps are involved?
- 3 What is the individual's role in the recycling process?
- 4 Write a sentence summarizing information shown in the diagram.

### Applying the Skill

Create a diagram showing how you bake a cake or wash a car. Label your diagram clearly.



Practice key skills with Glencoe's **Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook CD-ROM, Level 1.**

### THE RECYCLING PROCESS



# Assessment & Activities

## Review to Learn

### Section 1

- The legal duties of Americans include obeying laws, paying taxes, defending the nation, serving in court, and attending school.
- To help the nation flourish, Americans should be informed, vote, respect the rights of others, and contribute to the common good.



### Section 2

- Our government provides many services; however, its resources are limited. Therefore our nation needs people to volunteer so that communities can meet the needs of the people.

- People volunteer by donating their time and money. Volunteers may work through charitable organizations, school-based programs, or national service programs.



### FOLDABLES™

#### Study Organizer

#### Using Your Foldables Study Organizer

Use your completed foldable to explain the interdependence, or the relationship, that exists between a citizen and his or her community. Your explanation may take the form of an essay or a brief oral presentation.

## Reviewing Key Terms

Choose the term from the chapter that best matches each clue below.

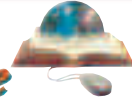
1. complex systems with many departments, many rules, and many people in the chain of command
2. the requirement of registering with the government for military service
3. the obligations that we fulfill voluntarily
4. the things we are legally required to do
5. the health, happiness, and prosperity of a community
6. respecting and accepting others regardless of their beliefs, practices, or differences
7. offering your time and services to others without payment
8. a group of people who share the same interests and concerns
9. this program will combine the AmeriCorps, Peace Corps, and Senior Corps

## Reviewing Main Ideas

10. What types of projects do charitable organizations usually perform?
11. Name three duties of U.S. citizens.
12. Why do people have a responsibility to respect the rights of others?
13. Why is it important for U.S. citizens to be informed?
14. Name three services provided by the government.
15. What are two ways people can volunteer to help their community?
16. To what “areas of need” does the Freedom Corps hope to respond?
17. Give at least two examples of useful services provided by volunteer groups and organizations in a community.
18. How has the U.S. government encouraged volunteerism?

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**CIVICS**  
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**Self-Check Quiz** Visit the *Civics Today* Web site at [civ.glencoe.com](http://civ.glencoe.com) and click on **Self-Check Quizzes—Chapter 5** to prepare for the chapter test.

## Critical Thinking

- 19. Evaluating Information** Why are citizens' responsibilities to their communities such an important part of our democratic system?
- 20. Classifying Information** Complete a chart similar to the one below by listing examples under each category.

Government Service	Legal Duty	Voluntary Action

## Practicing Skills

**Reading a Diagram** Examine the diagram on page 131. Using your own words, outline the steps involved in the recycling process. Then answer the following questions.

- 21.** What do the arrows in the diagram represent?
- 22.** How could you show the information in a different way?



## Economics Activity

- 23.** Most cities and towns have a chamber of commerce or business association that promotes the welfare of its members and the community. A typical chamber may sponsor everything from tourist centers to cleanup campaigns to support of favorable business laws. Contact your local chamber—or a chamber in a nearby city—to learn about some of its activities. Summarize its activities in a brief report or chart.

## Analyzing Visuals

- 24.** Examine the line graph on page 129. About how much money was volunteer time worth in the United States in 1998? How has the value of volunteer time changed since 1987?

## ★ CITIZENSHIP COOPERATIVE ACTIVITY ★

- 25.** Form groups of four. Then choose an election in your community. Find out how you could volunteer for one of the candidates in the election. Interview a current campaign volunteer to see why he or she is working for this person or issue and how he or she is involved in the election process. Summarize your findings in a brief report.



## Technology Activity

- 26.** Use the Internet to find the names and addresses of local not-for-profit agencies that need volunteers. E-mail or send a letter to one of these agencies to ask about their volunteer needs. Ask what volunteers do and whether they are currently needed. Share your findings with the class.



## Standardized Test Practice

**Directions: Choose the best answer to the following question.**

Which of the following is a legal duty of citizenship?

- A** register and vote
- B** hold elective office
- C** keep informed about issues
- D** obey laws

### Test-Taking Tip

To answer this question correctly, you must determine the difference between a civic duty and a responsibility. Which is required?