

CITIZENSHIP.





This is a picture of voters lining up at a train station in The Hague, Holland. Voting is a right of citizenship and it's guaranteed in a democracy.

Do you know where you can find voting stations in your country?

Children's own answers.

Look at the picture.

Why do you think there is a voting booth at a train station?

Children's own answer.

Can you think about other responsibilities a citizen has?

Possible answers: respect the law, pay taxes, do military service.





1 Listen and read.

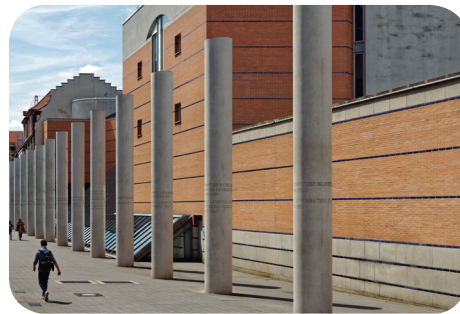
Citizenship

Citizenship refers to the relationship between an individual and the country they belong to. Citizens have certain **rights, duties, and responsibilities**, such as the right to vote and the duty of paying taxes.

According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), all human beings are born free and should be treated equally. However, in many ancient societies, **inequality** was the foundation of the social structure and people did not have the same rights. The concepts of citizenship and **equality** have developed throughout the years.



Taxes are charges that citizens pay to the government.



These pillars in Germany display the articles of the UDHR.

It's a fact!

The United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, after World War II. The document contains 30 articles that were written to guarantee that basic human rights are not violated.

2 Find and write.

1 In ancient societies, did people have the same rights?

No, in many ancient societies, inequality was the foundation of the social structure.

2 What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

It is a document which states that all human beings should be treated equally.

Think Twice

1 What do you think the government does with the taxes citizens pay?

2 Why do you think the UDHR was written after World War II?

1 Possible answers: it pays expenses on education, health, infrastructure, etc., and it pays the government and public sector employees.
2 Because during World War II many human rights were violated.



3 Write RI if the sentence is related to a *right* and RE if it is related to a *responsibility*.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 Pay income and other taxes. | <u>RE</u> | 4 Respect and obey the law. | <u>RE</u> |
| 2 Be protected by the government. | <u>RI</u> | 5 Practice your religion. | <u>RI</u> |
| 3 Vote in elections. | <u>RI</u> | 6 Express yourself. | <u>RI</u> |

TRACK 10



4 Listen and read.

Citizenship in Ancient Societies

Hammurabi was a king that ruled the Babylonian Empire from around 1792 BCE to 1750 BCE. He created laws for all the people he conquered, called the **Code of Hammurabi**. It treated slaves, commoners, and nobles differently.

In the Roman Republic, people were treated according to how much money or property they owned. Women did not have the right to vote, and governors came from the rich aristocracy. Rome conquered many people and became an empire. After the conquests, many prisoners of war became **slaves**.

In Ancient Greece, Athens was the first city to develop **democracy**, which is a system in which people elect representatives. However, it was not open to everyone. Women, slaves, and foreigners were not allowed to vote or participate in government.



The Code of Hammurabi



In the Colosseum, some slaves fought as gladiators.



Democracy was born in Athens.

5 Write T for *True* or F for *False*.

- 1 The Code of Hammurabi treated people equally. F
- 2 In the Roman Republic, politicians were rich men. T
- 3 Democracy was a system for all people in Athens. F



6 Listen and read.

**Modern Citizenship**

In the past, there was no concept of universal rights for citizens. The modern idea of citizenship was born in the French Revolution with the **Declaration of the Rights of the Man and of the Citizen**. This document stated that the rights of man are universal and all free individuals should be protected equally by the law. This document influenced the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

This declaration consists of 30 articles. Some of them are:

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 13

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

Article 23

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

Article 26

(1) Everyone has the right to education.



Freedom, equality, fraternity
is the official slogan of the
French Revolution.



- 7 Circle the expressions in the UDHR that are related to freedom, equality, security, and education. Discuss these concepts with your classmates.

**Think Twice**

- 1 Do you think the UDHR principles are put into practice? Why? Why not?
Children's own answers.
- 2 Which of these principles is least observed in your country?
Children's own answers.



8 Write a bill of rights and duties for your school and hold an election. Follow the steps below.



- 1 Get together and write a draft. You can check the UDHR for inspiration.
- 2 Review your text and clear up any questions with your teacher.
- 3 Write the final copy on a poster.
- 4 In groups, present it to your classroom.
- 5 Hold an election to choose the classroom's bill. Raise your hands to vote.
- 6 Hang the elected bill on the wall.

