

Key Vocabulary—Rights

act: a law that is officially accepted by the government

amendment: a change or addition to the U.S. Constitution

arms: weapons, such as guns

assemble: to come together in one place

campaign: a plan to win an election

celebrate: to do something special because of a certain day or event

citizen: a person who legally belongs to a country and has the rights and protection of that country

civic group: an organized group of people that does things to help the community

colonists: people who lived in one of the original 13 British colonies before the United States became independent in 1776

colony: a country or geographic area controlled by another country

create: to make something new

demand: to strongly request or order

democracy: a political system where the government is elected by the people

duty: responsibility or obligation

economic opportunity: the chance to make more money, usually in business

election: an event when people choose a member of government by voting

equal: to be the same

equality: a situation where everyone has the same rights

federal: part of the central U.S. government, not state or local governments

federal office: an elected position in the U.S. government

independence: free; not controlled by another person or country

liberty: freedom

marches: organized walks by large groups of people to support an issue or to protest something

nonviolent: with no use of violence

opinion: what someone thinks about an issue

Rights

peaceful/peacefully: with no violence

petition: to formally ask the government to do something

political liberty: the right to participate in the government

powerful: having a lot of power or control

press: newspapers, magazines, television, and Internet websites

protect: to keep something or someone safe

protest: to say or show that you disagree with something

pursuit of happiness: seeking a happy life

racial discrimination: treating someone unfairly because of their race, or color of their skin

representatives: elected members of a government group in the United States, such as in Congress

right: something you are morally or legally allowed to do

run for office: to seek a political position, such as in Congress

segregation: to make people live, work, and study separately because of their race, religion, or ethnicity

self-government: a government where the people make the laws

separate: to keep something or someone apart

slaves: people that are owned by other people and are forced to work without pay

speech: an expression of ideas and opinions that is made by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people

treatment: the way someone acts towards another person

unfair: to not treat people equally

Directions: As you watch the video, write down the answers to the questions below. Eventually you'll have your answers for all 100 civics questions.

Colonists: Purpose

What is one reason colonists came to America? USCIS # 58

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Freedom of Religion

What is freedom of religion? USCIS # 10

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Declaration of Independence: Rights

What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence? USCIS #9

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First Amendment

What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment? USCIS #6

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Rights for Everyone

What are two rights of everyone living in the United States? USCIS #51

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Rights for Citizens

Name one right only for United States citizens? USCIS #50

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Participating in Democracy

What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy? USCIS #55

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Civil Rights Movement

What movement tried to end racial discrimination? USCIS #84

.....

Martin Luther King Jr.

What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do? USCIS #85

.....

Finish This Sentence—Rights

Finish each sentence with information you learned in this theme. Discuss your answers with the class.

Example: Freedom of speech and freedom of assembly are two rights of everyone living in the United States.

1. The _____ is one right in the First Amendment.
2. _____ is one reason colonists came to America.
3. _____ and _____ are two rights in the Declaration of Independence.
4. Martin Luther King, Jr. _____.
5. Freedom of religion means _____.
6. _____ and _____ are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy.
7. The _____ movement tried to end racial discrimination.
8. _____ is one right only for United States citizens.