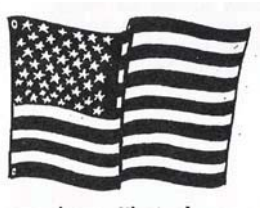
CHAPTER 3
CITIZENSHIP

Fear the Lord and King my son and do not join with the rebellious for those two will send sudden destruction upon them. Proverbs 24:21-22

Pharaoh put Joseph in charge of the entire land of Egypt and as a sign that Joseph was second in command, Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring. The ring of Pharaoh was a symbol of the Pharaoh's power. Joseph did not misuse either the ring or the power it brought. He loved his new country and he served it well. We treat our flag with respect because it is the symbol of our country. May God ever bless us with a country where we can worship Him freely and call upon His name in peace.

THE STUDY OF OUR FLAG



Imagine yourself standing on a street corner with your mom and dad, watching a parade begin. The first men to march past you are carrying the American flag; everyone stands and silently watches them go by. What does our flag stand for and why do we show it respect? These and other questions will be answered as we begin our study of the United States flag as it was yesterday, is today, and will be tomorrow.

HISTORY OF THE FLAG



Figure 1

The history of the flag starts with the beginning of history itself. Flags were first used to identify groups of people and were flown over their camp. They were also carried on their journeys and into battle. The history of our flag begins in the mid 1700's. The flag of England flew over much of America and this flag played an important role in creating our first flag. This English flag, commonly called "The Union Jack" came into being when Scotland and England became one nation and their two flags were blended into one. (See Figure 1). During the early days of the Revolution in our country, there were many colonial or regimental flags. The pine tree was a very popular symbol on these flags but there were also many others such as beavers, snakes and anchors. There were also many slogans on these flags such as "Don't Tread on Me" shown with the Rattlesnake Flag.



Figure 2

The first flag of the colonists that looked anything like our present day flag was the "Grand Union" flag. This flag had thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, with a blue field in the upper left hand corner and is shown in Figure 2. This blue field had the "Union Jack" flag on it. This then showed that there was still a union with the mother country. This was the flag used by the Continental army when it came into being in 1776.

Though this "Grand Union" flag was used by many, it still was not official, and therefore not used by all of the colonies. As ships from the thirteen colonies were putting to sea

to fight the enemy, a need for a national flag was seen. England considered any armed vessel not flying a national flag as a pirate ship and hung their crews when they captured them. A resolution was passed on June 14, 1777, establishing a national flag.



Figure 3

It is believed that this first national flag was designed by George Washington and a committee of men. This flag, known as "Old Glory" had thirteen alternate red and white stripes as the "Grand Union" flag had (see Figure 3). These stripes were symbols of the thirteen colonies. The blue field had thirteen white stars (one star for each state) in a circle, showing that each state was equal to the others. The thirteen original states were: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia.

"Old Glory" was a symbol of our country until 1794 when, because of the admission of the states of Vermont and Kentucky, the flag was changed to have fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. It was this flag which inspired Frances Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner" on September 17, 1814. It became our national anthem in 1931.

Tennessee was admitted to the union in 1796, Ohio in 1803, Louisiana in 1812, Indiana in 1816 and Mississippi in 1817. Each time another stripe and another star were added. A committee was appointed by Congress to study our flag and it was recommended that the stripes be returned to the original thirteen and a new star be added for each new state that joined the union. On April 4, 1818, Congress passed a law stating that a star would be added to the flag on the next 4th of July after the state joined the union.

Our flag has had a number of changes in its appearance from 1818 until today (see Figure 4). You may want to check an encyclopedia to find out when your state became part of the United States and helped to change our flag.

DISPLAYING THE FLAG

Customs and laws govern how the flag is to be displayed and respected. When the American flag is hoisted up a flag pole, it should be done swiftly and by hand, indicating our pride in what it stands for (see Figure 5). When it is lowered in the evening, it should be done slowly, showing our respect for it. When a day of National mourning is declared, Figure 5 shows the flag raised to the top of the pole and then returned to half staff. In the evening it is again hoisted to the top and then slowly lowered. Flags from other nations are flown at the same height. State flags are flown under the American flag on the same pole.

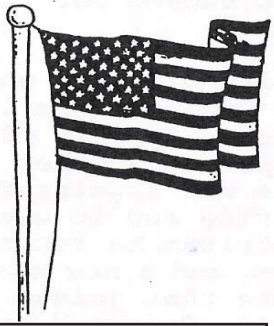


Figure 4

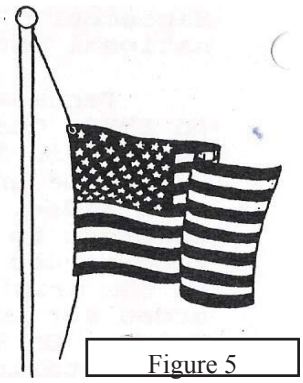


Figure 5

When the flag is displayed in the church, it is placed to the Pastor's right (the congregation's left). If it is displayed in an auditorium or hall the flag is placed on the speaker's right.

When the American flag is carried in a procession or parade, it is to the marching right in a line of flags, or in front and in the center of the other flags.

We show our respect for the flag by observing certain rules. The flag is never displayed with the union down except as a signal of distress. It is not used as a covering for an object that is being unveiled, and it should never be allowed to touch the ground, the floor, or nearby objects. It is also never dipped or lowered to any person or thing.

CARE AND RESPECT OF THE FLAG

Proper care of the flag means making sure that it is clean and in good repair. When the flag becomes tattered and torn, it should be burned and replaced.

During the ceremony of hoisting and lowering the flag, or when the flag is passing in a parade, those in uniform should salute the flag. If not in uniform, the men should remove their hats and everyone should place their right hand over their heart.

To fold the flag study Figure 6. It is first folded lengthwise and then folded again, making sure that the union shows on both sides. Start folding at the opposite end of the union, making a triangular fold. Keep folding in triangles until you reach the end. When folded, the blue field, or union, should be showing.



THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

The "Star-Spangled Banner" is our National Anthem. It is sung at many different occasions by individuals and by everyone present. The words were written by Frances Scott Key while he was watching the opening battle of the War of 1812. It is a majestic song that tells of our pride in our country and the flag that symbolizes it. Here are the words to the first verse of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

"Oh say can you see?
By the dawn's early light.
What so proudly we hailed,
At the twilight's last gleaming.
Who's broad stripes and bright stars,
Through the perilous night.
O'er the ramparts we watched,
Were so gallantly streaming.
And the rocket's red glare.
The bombs bursting in air.
Gave proof through the night,
That our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that Star-spangled banner yet wave?
O'er the land of the free,
And the home of the brave.

THE STUDY OF YOUR GOVERNMENT

> *Fear the Lord and King my son and do not join with the rebellious for those two will send sudden destruction upon them.* Proverbs 24:21-22

Once again we take a look at the passage from Proverbs. God has told us that we should obey our government unless they tell us to do something that is against God's Word. The leaders of our government, at all levels, have their authority because allows them to be there. As a Christian you are to let your light shine in the world. You can do that be becoming involved in your government and by carrying out your responsibilities as a citizen of your country.

HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT

The first government we read about in the Bible was what we call a theocracy. In this type of government, God is in direct charge. He tells the leaders what to do just as He told Moses what the Children of Israel were to do. When men fell away from following God's Word, they began to set up their own type of government.

At first these governments were usually based on one person in charge. Usually this person owned a lot of land and had many people who worked for him. When he died, his son would take over the land and continue on. Because of sin, men would not live in peace and there were often wars between neighboring groups of people.

In time, neighboring groups would join together to become more powerful to protect themselves or to conquer someone else. Usually these groups working together had some type of natural relation. They might have the same beliefs, skin color, ancestors or language. There were often places where people tried to govern without a king or just one single leader. Greece and Rome were examples of this type of government.

Today, many countries have some type of democratic form of government where individuals have rights and responsibilities. The United States has a democratic republic as its government. In this type of government, people choose people to represent them. When votes are taken a decision is based on what the majority decide.

In our country we have set up a system that begins at the local level. This would be a township, village or city. These government bodies group together to form a county or parish. Counties or parishes group together to form a state and states group together to create a nation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES - TOWNSHIP

Depending where you live, you will have a certain type of government. If you live out in the country, more than likely you are part of a township form of government. There is a town board that is elected to run the government. They may hire certain people to do the day to day running of the government but the board will make the decisions. A township also has a clerk, treasurer and constable who are usually elected. If the township is large and has a big population, it may have its own full-time police force and volunteer fire department.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES - VILLAGE

Another form of government that you may live in is a village. Usually a village is formed when a lot of people live in the same area and want to have some special services that aren't possible in a wide-spread township. They may want to have sewer and water piped to their homes and have garbage picked up in front of their home. The village will have a Village Board that makes the decisions. Again, the board will hire some people to do the day to day governing. A village will often have a police force and more workers doing the things that need to be done to make the government work successfully.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES - CITY

A third form of local government is a city. Cities are formed when a larger group of people live together in a certain area. They need many special services such as a police force, garbage pick-up, sewer and water piped to their homes, special rules for living so closely together, a fire department and others. Cities can have several forms of government. One form would be a mayor-council government. In this type of government, the citizens elect a mayor who carries on the day to day operation of the city. The job may befell-time or part-time, depending on the size of the city. In this form of government there is also a city council made up of men and women elected by the citizens. These councilmen represent certain parts of the city knows as districts or wards. The city council makes the final decision on important items of business. In real large cities, the position of city councilman may be a full-time job.

A second form of government that some cities have is similar to the one we just talked about. In this case however, the mayor and councilmen are not full-time positions. Instead, they hire a city administrator or manager to run the every day business. The mayor and the councilmen tell the administrator what they want him to do. In this case the city administrator is not elected but rather he is hired to do his job.

The third most common form of government is similar to the ones above but there is no mayor elected by the citizens. Instead, they elect a city council which then hires a city administrator or manager to carry out the things the council wants done.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES - COUNTY

Another type of local government structure that many people get involved in is their county. A county government is set up to provide certain services. There will be a county sheriff with a staff of deputies who will take care of many rural parts of the county. They will serve townships that are not large enough to have their own police force. The county will also take care of many roads and set up rules about construction in the county.

The county will have an elected board of county supervisors. Each supervisor represents a certain area or district of the county and is elected by the citizens in that area. The county board is the governing body and makes the decisions on what should be done in the county.

If the county is quite large, it will have a county executive who is elected and is similar to a mayor in a city. Usually there will be several other people who are elected in county government. They might include a treasurer, clerk of courts, judges and others.

That is a quick overview of several types of governments on the local level. To many people, local government is the one they know the best because it has the most influence on their lives. It is also a form of government that they can have some direct control over. As you grow older you may want to get involved in local government. There are many committees, made up of citizens, that come up with ideas and plans. The committees may help the elected officials to oversee parks, libraries, finance, sewer and water treatment and other areas. People can serve in an area that interests them.

When you use your God-given skills and talents to serve your fellow-man by serving in government, you are letting your light shine in the world. As a Christian, you will be able to show others, through your actions and what you say, what God means to you.

OBJECTIVES
CHAPTER 3 - CITIZENSHIP

Recruit

1. Recite the first verse of the :"Star Spangled Banner."
2. Correctly fold the flag.
3. Correctly raise and lower the flag.
4. Correctly raise and lower the flag to half staff.
5. State the name of your local government area. (city, village, township, etc.)
6. State the location of your local government offices and locate it on a map.

Camper

1. Demonstrate the proper display of the U.S. flag.
2. Demonstrate the proper care of the U.S. flag.
3. Explain how to show proper respect for the U.S. flag.
4. State the type of local government you have.
5. Give the title and name oc the chief officer of your local government.
6. Give the population of your local government area.
7. Give the size, in square miles, of your local government area.

Frontiersman

1. Draw a diagram of your local government listing the titles and names of persons currently filling these positions.
2. Interview a member of your local government and report back to the Train: explain the requirements, responsibilities, problems being worked on and goals of the person.
3. Attend a meeting of the local government and report back to the Train on the actions taken at the meeting.
4. Write to the head of your local government expressing your views on a subject currently facing the government.