

Civics: Chapter 2

American Society and Its Values

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- People form groups to satisfy their needs.
- The process of learning how to participate in a groups is called **socialization**.
 - Socialization also means learning to accept the values of a group and learning the rules for behavior within it.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- **Rules** are specific expectations about what our behavior should be.
 - Rules are based on values.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- **Social Institutions**, systems of values and rules that determine how our society is organized.

* There are 5 major social institutions in all societies are the family, religion, education, the economy, and government.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- **Education**

- The institution of education meets important needs by helping individuals fit into our society. This institution provides individuals with the skills and knowledge to succeed later in life. It also teaches them how to live and work.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- **Religion**

- Religion fosters a sense of community and belonging. IT also teaches the basic values of society. Most importantly, this institution meets important emotional needs by giving people comfort in difficult times and providing answers to important spiritual questions.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- **Government**

- Government is one of the most important social institutions. Government meets a society's need for law and order, security, and public services, such as schools and transportation. This institution also helps maintain the other institutions in our society.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- **Family**

- The family is society's most basic institution. It meets the physical needs of individuals by providing food, clothing, and shelter. It also provides a sense of belonging and support to meet emotional needs. This institution teaches the basic values of society as well as rules of behavior.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- **Economy**

- The institution of the economy helps meet individuals' wants and needs by providing a system for producing and distributing goods and services.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- Every society needs these institutions in one form or another. Social institutions not only satisfy needs and teach values, they also provide a framework within which groups and organizations can exist.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

- The institution of the family, for example, provides the framework for how individual families are set up and how they work in our society.

Section 1 : Groups and Institutions

HW: Write down the following questions, and answer them in complete sentences for homework.

1. Think of several groups to which you belong. Write a journal entry in which you discuss which of your needs are met by each of these groups.
2. How might our society be different if the 5 institutions we discussed today did not exist?

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Family
 - The **family** is the most basic social institution in any society. From birth you depend on your family to provide you with food, clothing, and shelter. Your family gives you a sense of security and belonging. Your family also teaches you many of the values you need to participate in society and contribute to it.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Family
 - The cost of raising and educating children is on the rise.

*Why?

- **Blended Families:** families made up of adults and their children from previous marriages.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Rules of Daily Life
 - The family is where you learn many of the rules that govern daily life.
 - *Like what?
 - Such rules reflect values that parents think children ought to live by.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- How the Family Benefits Society
 - Society has created similar rules called laws.
 - *What are some rules at home that are similar to laws?
 - The family benefits society by serving as a kind of training ground for adults – to – be.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Religion
 - Religion meets important individual needs, such as the need for comfort in times of sorrow and the need to find answers to spiritual questions about the meaning of life and death.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Religious groups give their members a feeling of being part of a community of people who have similar goals and similar ways of looking at life. Religions provide people with moral standards that they can use to decide how to live their lives.
- Why do people need a sense of community?

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Every religion has a moral code that sets expectations for people's behavior and helps them judge right from wrong. A religious group can exert a powerful influence on its members to live according to its rules.
- What are some rewards and consequences?

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Many of the rules that guide people's behavior in our society are written into laws. However, members of religious communities who help each other in times of crisis are not required by law to do so. They act out of the belief that charity – helping others who are less fortunate – is good.
- Charity, sympathy, and loyalty to friends and family are values that cannot be written into laws.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- The diverse people who make up American society may select from a wide variety of religious groups.
- Not all of these religious groups share the same values and rules. If one religious group tries to impose its values on the rest of society, serious conflicts can arise.
 - What is an example of this?

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- As we debate such issues, we face the challenge of balancing two of our most important rights: freedom of speech and freedom of religion.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Education
- Whatever your dreams might be, you have hopes for a career that uses your skills and talents, provides you with a comfortable life, and gives you a sense of self-worth.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Because we live in a time of rapid technological change, more and more of the available jobs require a great deal of knowledge or special skills
- School is one of the first places where you meet people from different backgrounds with different values.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- The institution of education also serves our society. Society needs to train its citizens to do the work that keeps society functioning.

* This is why the United States is trying to increase math and science scores. WHY??

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- The children who enter our schools are as diverse as American society itself. The values and customs they bring from home often differ from those of their classmates.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- Society has entrusted the schools with the task of teaching the rules and values by which Americans are expected to live. Schools teach us to think critically, form opinions, make judgments, and solve problems.
- Our schools also offer us knowledge of our history, culture, and government.

Section 2: Society's Training Grounds

- HW
 - You are writing a letter to a pen pal in another country who is interested in the united states. In your letter, explain the importance of family, religion, and education as social institutions and how they influence American life.

Section 3: The Economy

- **Economy** – a system for producing and distributing goods and services to fulfill people's wants.
- **Consumer** – a person who uses, or consumes, goods and services to satisfy his or her wants.
 - Most people are also workers. They provide the skills and the labor necessary to produce goods or to provide services.
 - * What exactly are goods and services?

Section 3: The Economy

- People exchange goods or services in a **Market**.
- The amount you must pay for a good or service in a market is its price.

Section 3: The Economy

- Bartering is one way to pay for what you want, people in modern societies usually use money.
- **Money** is anything which is generally accepted as payment for a good or a service.

* What is the difference between something you barter with and money?

Section 3: The Economy

- 5 important economic freedoms:
 1. You have the freedom to buy or sell goods or services to anyone you wish. You are also free to charge whatever you think you can get for the them.
 2. You have the freedom to compete against others who are selling goods or services.
 3. You have the freedom to earn a profit. Profits encourage people to produce goods and services.

Section 3: The Economy

4. You have the right of ownership of your goods until you sell them. The right to buy and sell your own property is a basic rule of the American economic system.
5. You are free to pursue any career you wish. Your success depends on whether there are jobs available and on whether you have the proper training and skills.

Section 3: The Economy

- If you make an agreement to do a job, sell a product, or pay a worker, you may not break it. Furthermore, you may not make a product that does not work the way that you claim it does.

Section 3: The Economy

- HW
 - How do the freedoms of American economy help Americans gain a better life?

Section 4: Government

- Without government, life would be chaos. There would be no order to the way roads were built or towns and cities planned. People would disagree about ways to settle arguments and deal with crime. We would have no proper way to defend our nation from attack.

Section 4: Government

- Government...
 - Keeps The Peace
 - Protects Our Country
 - Provides Necessary Services
 - Maintains Other Institutions

Section 4: Government

- **Monarchy** is a form of government in which all or most of the power is in the hands of one individual, the monarch.
 - The monarch's authority is hereditary

Section 4: Government

- **Dictatorship** is a government controlled by one person called a dictator.
 - a dictator usually takes power by force
 - dictators are frequently military leaders

Section 4: Government

- **Democracy** is a system in which the power is shared by all of the people.
 - The people decide how their government will meet their needs and protect their rights and freedoms.
 - The United States was the first modern democracy.

Section 4: Government

- The most basic and important laws of our nation are written down in a document called the Constitution.
- Laws influence nearly everything we do, from driving a car to getting a fishing license

Section 4: Government

- **Patriotism** is the demonstration of love and devotion to one's country.
 - * Example?
- The process of learning how to behave politically is called **political socialization**.
 - *How do we learn this?

Section 4: Government

- HW: Read the passage on the following slide and answer the below questions. Write out the questions and answers. Answer the questions in complete sentences.
 1. What is the USA Patriot Act?
 2. Why did some people disagree with this law?

Section 4: Government

The USA Patriot Act

After the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center, President George W. Bush signed the USA Patriot Act on October 26, 2001. Legislators believed that the United States law enforcement and intelligence agencies could not track down terrorists because they did not have enough access to information. The law raised immediate concerns among some Americans. It expanded the power of law enforcement officials to wiretap phones, search computer e-mail, monitor internet use, and employ other tools. Several states passed resolutions against the act because they believed that it violated free-speech rights. Despite such concerns, in the summer of 2005, Congress voted to renew parts of the act that were scheduled to expire by the end of the year. In March 2006, President Bush signed this revised act into law.

Chapter 2: American Society and Its Values

Quiz Tomorrow

- Multiple Choice
- 20 Questions
- Focus on Vocabulary