

What is Citizenship?



7.3: explain the concept of citizenship &
how it developed in the Ancient Era

What is Citizenship ?

- relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual owes allegiance and in turn is entitled to its protection

Characteristics of Citizenship

- Q1: Try to identify five characteristics of citizenship from the upcoming video clip

Q1. What does it mean to be a citizen? (0:00 to 1:20)

Watch the video "*What does it mean to be a citizen?*" Stop at 1:20. While there are many points made during the video, several elements of citizenship which are referenced are similar or related to one another. Try to correctly identify five characteristics of citizenship.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

What does it mean to be a citizen?

Complete question 1 using info in the video



Q1. What does it mean to be a citizen?

1. Follow laws or rules
2. Pay taxes
3. Vote in election
4. Be informed and active
5. Be active in your community

Q2. What is Citizenship?

- Q2: Try to identify 7 characteristics of citizenship from the upcoming video clip

Q2. What is citizenship? (0:00 to 2:41)

Watch the video "What is citizenship?" Stop at 1:41. While there are many points made during the video, several elements of citizenship which are referenced are similar or related to one another. Try to correctly identify seven characteristics of citizenship.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

What is citizenship?



Q2. 7 Characteristics of Citizenship

1. Member of their respective country
2. Highest legal status for anyone living in the country
3. Entitles people to live, work and study permanently in that country

Q2. 7 Characteristics of Citizenship

4. Entitles them to a passport

5. It is a contract between individuals and the government of a country

6. Entitles you to vote in elections

7. Responsibilities: military service and pay taxes

View for the remaining questions



Remaining Questions

Q3. Democracy

Q4. As a citizen you have say or influence of how your government is run.

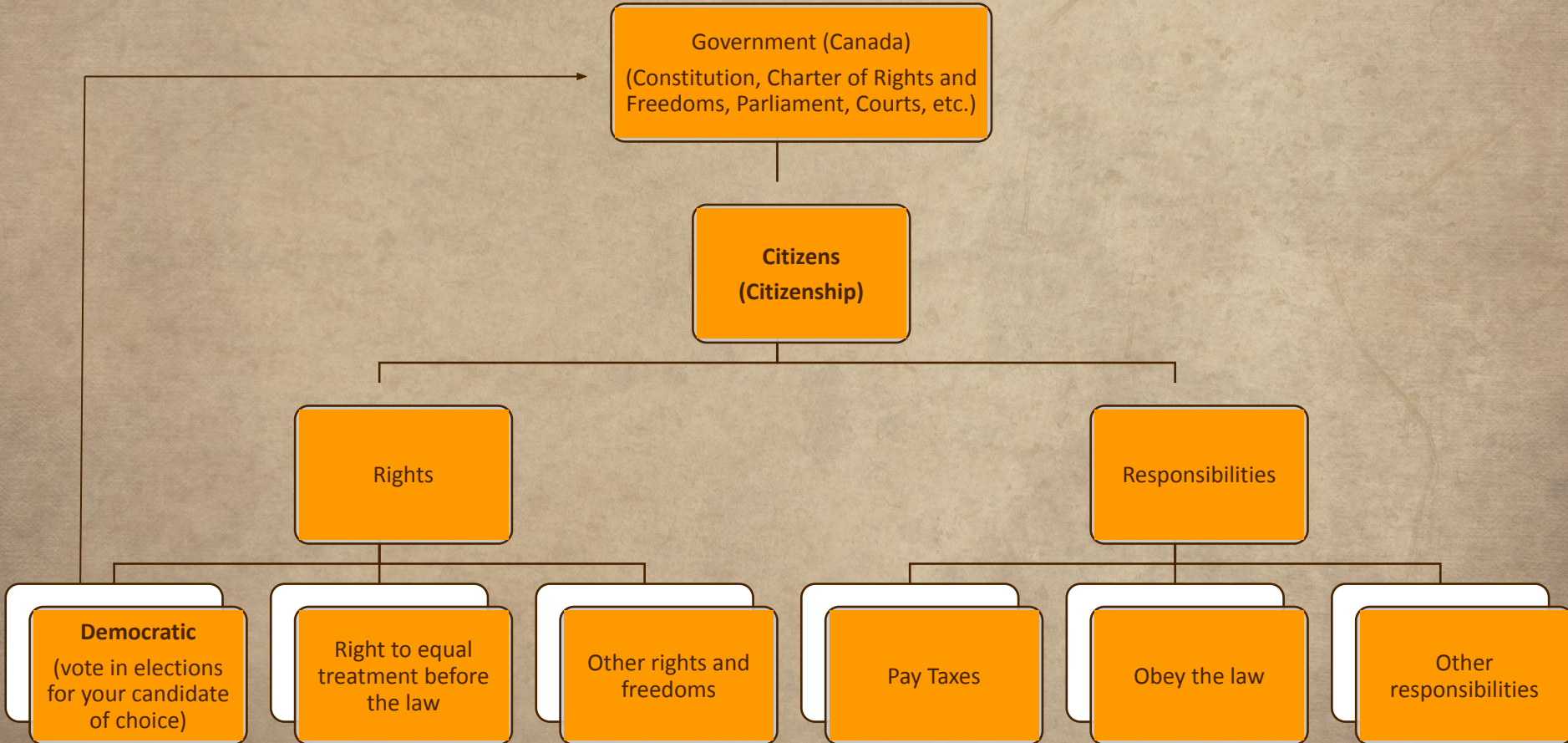
Q5. Foreigners, slaves and women

Q6. It was more inclusive but there were different levels of citizenship (i.e.; Patricians and Plebeians)

Remaining Questions

Q7. This is your own to think about for review purposes.

Overview of Canadian Citizenship



Overview of Citizenship in Canada

- There are three categories of people living in Canada:
 - **Native-born citizens:** Those born in Canada or if one or both parents is/are Canadian citizens. There are several age based exclusions for citizens such as voting, holding government office, driving, smoking, drinking alcohol, etc.
 - **Foreign-born citizens (naturalized):** Given permission to enter Canada as a permanent resident. Must have three years of qualifying status during the preceding five years and have no criminal record to obtain full citizenship. One sworn in at a citizenship ceremony, these new Canadians have the same rights and responsibilities as native born citizens.
 - **Foreign residents (non-citizens):** Have entered Canada legally (with permission) to study or to work for a specific time period. These individuals have certain rights and responsibilities, but not all. (e.g.; cannot vote, obtain Medicare benefits for free, etc.)

Citizenship Equality and Exclusion

- Are the citizenship rules the same in every nation?
- The simply answer to this question is no. Every country determines their own citizenship requirements.
- Furthermore, some nations have different rights and responsibilities for different categories of citizens within their borders.
- For instance in Saudi Arabia, women cannot compete in any sports, try on clothes while shopping and have limitations placed on doing business, unlike men.



<https://news.schoolsdo.org/2017/10/beginning-june-2018-saudi-women-can-drive>

Until June 2018, Saudi Arabia was the world's only country where women were prohibited from driving.

Citizenship Equality and Exclusion

- There were a number of historical events from the 20th century where exclusionary practices were used to:
 - deny citizenship equality or to
 - deny citizenship entirely
- 1. Canada has a history of citizenship rules which denied full equality. For example, Asian Canadians were not granted full citizenship until 1947, though many had been born in Canada.
- 2. After the collapse of democracy in Germany in 1933, specific groups were persecuted by the Nazi regime and Jews were stripped of their citizenship rights. *(Let's explore this one further)*

Jews in Nazi Germany....Video Overview



Nazi Racial Ideas & Citizenship...Review the Handout

By the end of this spread you should be able to describe:
1 the Nazis' ideas about race and citizenship
2 their treatment of a the Jews & other minority groups

Racialist ideas and citizenship

Citizenship The Nazis believed
 Only those people who were members of the German race had the right to be citizens of Germany.
2 Jews, in particular, should be denied the rights of citizenship, for example to vote and hold public office.

Nazi beliefs

Racism The Nazis believed:
1 The blonde-haired, blue-eyed Nordic Germans (or Aryans) were a Volk, or race.
2 They were the master race. All the other, inferior, races were arranged in a hierarchy beneath them.
3 Near the bottom of the hierarchy came black peoples, and beneath them 'non-people' such as gypsies and Jews.
4 It was their duty to keep the German race 'pure' by
 a having children only with fellow Aryans
 b restricting what other races could do, especially the Jews.
5 It was their destiny to conquer the lands of inferior races, such as the Slavs to the east, and use them to provide resources and living space for the master race.

The persecution of minority groups

'Undesirables' The Nazis persecuted minority groups in Germany who refused to conform or who they believed threatened the 'purity' of the German race. As well as the Jews, these so-called 'undesirables' included:

- homosexuals. Many were sent to concentration camps.
- gypsies. German gypsies were rounded up and sent to concentration camps where many died. Gypsies living in countries conquered by Germany during the war were hunted down and shot or gassed.
- the mentally ill. Many were sent to concentration camps.

The euthanasia programme 'Euthanasia' means 'a quiet and easy death'. In 1939 Hitler started a programme under this name to kill people with mental and physical disabilities who the Nazis judged to lead worthless lives at the expense of the State:

- Explain what the Nazis believed about race & citizenship.
- List the different groups of people persecuted by the Nazis.
 b In each case say what reasons the Nazis would have given for doing this.
- a Make a time-line to show how the Nazis took away the rights and freedoms of the German Jews.
 b How else did they persecute them?

The persecution of the Jews

Propaganda

- Hitler blamed the Jews for:
 a Germany's defeat in 1918
 b the inflation of 1923
 c the economic collapse of 1929-1932.
- In schools
 a children were taught in lessons to hate the Jews
 b textbooks put across anti-semitic (anti-Jewish) ideas.

- Nazi-controlled newspapers and magazines bombarded adults with anti-semitic articles and cartoons.

Emigration

- Between 1933 and 1939 about half the population of Jews in Germany emigrated, mainly to Palestine, the USA, and Britain.
- About 250,000, mostly the poorest, remained in Germany.

The attack on rights and freedoms, 1933-1939

1933	Hitler orders boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. SA paint <i>Jude</i> (Jew) on windows and try to persuade public not to enter. Law to exclude Jews from Government jobs. Thousands of Jewish civil servants, lawyers, and university teachers sacked.
1934	Local councils ban Jews from public spaces such as parks, playing fields, and swimming pools.
1935	The 'Nuremberg Laws' passed, 15 September: 1 <i>The Reich Law on Citizenship</i> : only those of German blood can be German citizens; deprives German Jews of citizenship and the right to vote and hold Government office. 2 <i>Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour</i> : forbids marriage or sexual relations between Jews and German citizens.
1936-7	Professional activities of Jews banned or restricted - includes vets, dentists, accountants, surveyors, teachers, and nurses.
1938	Qualifications of Jewish doctors cancelled. Jews with non-Jewish first names must add and use the name 'Israel' (for males) or 'Sarah' (for females). Crystal Night (9 Nov.). Following the murder by a Jew of a German diplomat in Paris, SA start three-day campaign to destroy Jewish shops, homes, and synagogues throughout Germany. About 90 killed and 20,000 arrested and put into concentration camps. Jewish children excluded from German schools and universities.
1939	Jews no longer allowed to run shops and businesses. Jews forbidden to own radios and to buy cakes and chocolate.

Jews in Nazi Germany - Nuremberg Law

- Review The Nuremberg Law article and complete the questions that follow

Nuremberg Law

Directions: The following Nuremberg Law was written and enforced, beginning in 1935. Read the Nuremberg Law and then answer the questions that follow.

Nuremberg Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor.

September 15, 1935

Moved by the understanding that purity of the German Blood is the essential condition for the continued existence of the German people, and inspired by the inflexible determination to ensure the existence of the German Nation for all time, the Reichstag has unanimously adopted the following Law, which is promulgated herewith:

I

- 1) Marriage between Jews and subjects of the state of German or related blood are forbidden. Marriages nevertheless concluded are invalid, even if concluded abroad to circumvent this law.
- 2) Annulment proceedings can be initiated only by the State Prosecutor.

II

Extramartial intercourse between Jews and subjects of the state of German or related blood is forbidden.

III

Jews may not employ in their households female subjects of the state of German or related blood who are under 45 years old.

IV

- 1) Jews are forbidden to fly the Reich or National flag or to display the Reich colors.

- 2) They are, on the other hand, permitted to display the Jewish colors. The exercise of this right is protected by the State.

V

- 1) Any person who violates the prohibition under I will be punished by a prison sentence with hard labor.
 - 2) A male who violates the prohibition under II will be punished with a prison sentence with or without hard labor.
 - 3) Any person violating the provisions under III or IV will be punished with a prison sentence of up to one year and a fine, or with one or the other of these penalties.
- The Reich Minister of the Interior, in coordination with the Deputy of the Führer and the Reich Minister of Justice, will issue the Legal and Administrative regulations required to implement and complete the Law. The Law takes effect on the day following promulgations except for III, which goes into force on January 1, 1936.
Nuremberg, September 15, 1935 at the Reich Party Congress of Freedom.

The Führer and Reich Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of the Interior
Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice
Dr. Gurtner

The Deputy of the Führer
R. Hess

Jews in Nazi Germany - Nuremberg Law

- Review The Nuremberg Law article and complete the questions that follow
 1. Summarize what you think the Nuremberg Law meant for the Jewish people.
 2. What do you find most disturbing about the Nuremberg Law?
 3. How would your life and the lives of your friends, family, and neighbors be different if suddenly a law such as the Nuremberg Law were imposed on your culture?
 4. Why do you think the Germans wrote such a law?