Unit 5
Patriotism

Introduction

You learnt the new dimensions of patriotism in Grade 9. There are different examples of patriotism. Among them are working hard to fight poverty and backwardness and defending the principles of democracy. Respecting the rights of others, tolerating diversity and volunteering to serve the community are also patriotic actions. You will explore this issues further in this unit.

Lessons

1. Requirements to Increase Patriotism
2. Patriotism and the Common Good
3. Patriotism and Poverty Reduction
4. Voluntarism

What you will learn

You will:

- understand what is required for the prevalence of patriotism.
- understand the relationship between patriotism and the common good.

Key words and concepts

- Chauvinism
- Corruption
- Discrimination
- Ethical person
- Self interest
- War culture
- Welfare

A sign of patriotism — Tirunesh Dibaba winning an Olympic gold medal



LESSON 1

Requirements to Increase Patriotism

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- List what is required to make people feel patriotic.
- Respect the equality of citizens.
- Respect the national flag

Activity

1. Mention four pre-condition helps citizens to increase a feeling of patriotism.
2. Why you respect the equality of citizens?
3. Explain the history of Ethiopian national flag.

To bring a sense of patriotism in one country, a number of things should be fulfilled. Among these:-

A. Equal treatment of Citizens

Citizens can surely develop patriotic feeling if they are treated equally and fairly. If not, they will feel negative towards their country. When citizens of one country not treated equally, social services not even distributed fairly; such kind of unequal treatment of citizens leads them to conflict and war. Discrimination leads to conflict in the society. Patriotism therefore, develops when there is no discrimination. Equal treatment of citizens can be expressed by:-

- ✓ Respecting human and democratic rights
- ✓ Creating fair distribution of benefits and burdens
- ✓ Creating equal access to justice etc.

B. Respect for National Flag and National Anthem

The Ethiopian national flag symbolizes the commitment of the people to preserve the independence of the country. Therefore, there has to be due respect for the national flag to increase one's patriotic feelings. The flag of Ethiopia is a national symbol of prosperity (Green), hope (Yellow) and sacrifice (Red) with unity of its people. Please refer Art.3of FDRE constitution. The federal flag represents Ethiopia at the international level. Whereas, the regional flags are only for domestic use.

The Ethiopian flag is the oldest in Africa. During colonial times the Ethiopian flag, in green, yellow and red, was regarded as a symbol of independence for the Africans who were under colonial rule. Ethiopia's subsequent role for the decolonization of Africa made the country the champion of independence in the continent. Many African countries, after independence, adopted the Ethiopian tri color in a similar way or in different arrangements. For the Ethiopians, the choice of the colors in the flag has a very long history. The Ethiopian flag, among other things, symbolizes the commitment of the people to preserve the independence of the country. So, the flag of Ethiopia is a national symbol of sacrifice, pride and unity for its peoples. Today, Ethiopia is a federal country. The Constitution of the federal government under Article 3 describes the Ethiopian flag as consisting of the colors of green, yellow and red with a national emblem at the center. Besides, the Constitution empowers the regional states to have their own respective flags. The federal flag represents the country at the international arena and is known across the world. Thus, due respect for the national flag increases one's patriotic feeling to treat everybody politely, fairly and equally. People develop a sense of patriotism and belonging when they are well treated and their rights are respected.

Diversity was not appreciated in the past. Governments tried to maintain unity without recognizing the equality of the people. They did not care about promoting equality among groups with different languages, religion and other cultural traits. But despite the government's failure to treat all cultural groups equally, the peaceful coexistence of the Ethiopian people developed due to the tolerance of the nations, nationalities and peoples of the country.

C. Tolerance of Diversity

Tolerance of Diversity can play a pivotal role in promoting patriotism. Tolerance means accepting and valuing differences. It also means rejecting stereotypes and creating new relationships with people who differ from us. We have to be wise whenever we deal with differences. If not, conflict could easily happen which is not good for development. We have to treat people politely, fairly and equally. This is the best way to experience a peaceful co-existence. We do not have to apply "zero tolerance" as it leads us to instability and disorder.

D. Knowing True History of your Country

Knowing True History of your Country is vital to bring the sense of patriotism. It will help you to create a chance to learn from the past mistakes, too. The real history makers are people. Therefore, as a patriot we have to know genuine history of nations, nationalities and peoples.

One way of knowing the true history of your country is reading, examining and analyzing different history books that are written by different historians.

E. Equal access to all kinds of opportunities

Benefits and Burdens have to be distributed equally among citizens. If this happens, citizens will feel belongingness to their country. If citizens do not get what they deserve, they will to change the act of injustice that they are experiencing through armed struggle. This, in turns, brings instability, chaos and disorder.

F. Prevalence of Rule of Law

As we have seen rule of law refers to respect for the existing law. If laws are respected by all of us, it will definitely bring rule of law. When the rights of people are respected, citizens will have not only the sense of patriotism but also they trust the government. If there is no rule of law, citizens will try to take the law in their hand and that will bring instability.

Activity

Form groups and discuss these questions. Ask your group leader to summarize your discussion for the class.

- How does discrimination weaken patriotic feelings?
- How can we strengthen the sense of patriotism in all Ethiopians?

REMEMBER

- When treated equally, people develop patriotic feelings about their country.
- In the past unequal treatment was common.
- It is important to respect the equality of the peoples of Ethiopia to develop patriotism.
- Discrimination leads to conflict among members of society.
- It is important to tolerate diversity in Ethiopia.
- All people should respect the laws of the land, respect diversity and develop tolerance of culture to develop a sense of patriotism.
- The Ethiopian flag is the oldest in Africa.
- The Constitution empowers the regional states to have their own respective flags and constitutions for domestic use.

LESSON 2

Patriotism and the Common Good

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Define what the common good or public interest means.
- Defend the common good.
- Explain the duties of a patriot apart from that of defending Ethiopian territory.
- Be patriotic.

Public interest/common good refers to things that are beneficial to all or most of us. In philosophy, economics, and political science, the common good (also commonwealth, general welfare, or public benefit) refers to either what is shared and beneficial for all or most members of a given community, or alternatively, what is achieved by citizenship, collective action, and active participation in the realm of politics and public service.

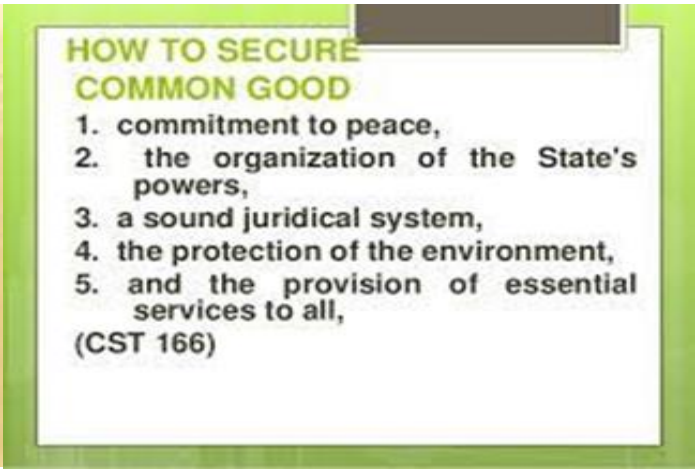
Refers to those facilities whether material, cultural or institutional that the members of a community provide to all members in order to fulfill a relational obligation they all have to care for certain interests that they have in common. Some canonical examples of the common good in a modern liberal democracy include:

- ✓ The road system
- ✓ Public parks
- ✓ Police protection and public safety
- ✓ Courts and the judicial system
- ✓ Public schools
- ✓ Museums and cultural institutions
- ✓ Public transportation
- ✓ Civil liberties, such as the freedom of speech and the freedom of association
- ✓ The system of property, clean air, cleans water and national defense.









Knowing the true history of your country is also area you demonstrate the relation ship between patriotism and common good. History should reflect the contributions of all patriotic citizens. It should not exaggerate the contribution of a particular group or individual while ignoring the roles played by others. Ethiopian history is the history of its nations, nationalities and peoples. When people think of Ethiopia as their own country they become patriotic. They defend their country's territorial integrity, fight against terrorism, corruption and intolerance. They also feel responsible for promoting its development.

You have to be an ethical person to promote the welfare of your community or country. Ethical people evaluate the good and bad effects of their actions on themselves, the community and their country before deciding what to do. They would not be too subjective in favoring or disfavoring individuals or groups. They avoid hasty generalization and refrain from giving judgment not founded on facts. Patriotic citizens clearly know that they are responsible for promoting the public interest and the well-being of their country.

Patriotic citizens are also responsible for keeping state secrets. Citizens have the right to get information about their government and country. They have the right to know what is happening in their country. But there are state secrets that should not be made public. For example, issues of national defense and military strategy should be kept secret for national safety. You will not be told about these secrets because this could put your country in danger. If, by chance, you come to know these secrets you have the responsibility not to disclose them. Keeping state secrets is also important in reducing the risk of terrorist attacks.

Terrorism is the illegal use of force against people or property. It is the cruelest of all crimes. It affects everyone by indiscriminately destroying their lives and property. It also holds back development by shifting the government's attention and budget to defending the country from terrorist attacks. We should all know about the causes of terrorism. In a democracy individuals and groups have the right to promote their political interests legally. But sometimes certain people or groups may not be able to get what they want legally so they may use terrorist tactics to achieve their political goals. Fighting for equality and freedom is patriotic but acting cruelly and destroying civilian lives and property to achieve political goals is not patriotic. Defending peoples' lives and property from terrorists is true patriotism. We are also responsible for opposing and preventing nationalistic chauvinism which arises when one nation thinks it is superior to others.

This can lead to conflict and war. People who fight against their country's enemies are patriots because they take part in just wars. Sometimes, states may invade other countries' territories motivated by extreme nationalism. Some leaders encourage their people to think that they are better than other nations and persuade them to invade these countries. This has led to devastating wars which caused millions of deaths and much destruction of property.

Leaders, such as Hitler, invaded other countries by telling their people that it was in the national interest. While safeguarding our sovereignty, we need to discourage nationalistic chauvinism and promote peace and equality.

CASE STUDY

Terrorism: Minibus Bombing in Addis Ababa

Three people were killed and nine wounded in a bomb explosion on a minibus in Addis Ababa. Professor Yehezkel Shoshani was one of the people who died in the explosion. He was riding in a minibus on Tuesday May 20, 2008, when the explosion occurred. Shoshani was a 65 years old elephant expert. He loved elephants and had been studying them for more than 10 years. He did not complete his study on elephants when he died. The professor was teaching at the Addis Ababa University until the time of his death.

Tigist Kasaye was among the people who died in the minibus bombing. She was a student in the Faculty of Technology, Addis Ababa University. Tigist was a graduating student but she died before completing her study.

Source: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7411628.stm



Wreckage of the minibus

- Discuss the impacts of terrorism considering the above case study.
- Do you think that you have a responsibility in the fight against terrorism?
- What is the effect of these kinds of terrorist actions on your country's development?

CASE STUDY

A Disaster caused by Nationalistic Chauvinism

Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany in 1933. He came to power when the country had serious problems. Germany had been defeated in the First World War and had suffered a lot because of the negative effects of that war. There were serious economic problems. A large number of Germans did not have jobs. Hitler controlled political power by promising the people a better life. He preached the superiority of the German people. He thought that the Germans were better than other nations such as the French, the Polish, the Russians etc.

He believed that Germans should rule everybody else. Hitler led his country into the Second World War. He invaded countries such as Poland, Austria and Russia. He did not like the Jewish people so he encouraged his soldiers to kill Jewish people in Europe.



Adolf Hitler

About six million Jewish people, men and women, children and old people, were killed when Hitler was in power. More than 50 million people died during the Second World War.

- Discuss the following questions in groups and list the summary of your points. Ask the leaders of each group to read the summaries to the class for further discussion.
- Do you think that there are superior and inferior nations in Ethiopia?
- What is the impact of feelings that there are superior or inferior people?
- How do you feel when your nation or culture is regarded as inferior?
- Discuss how we can avoid nationalistic chauvinism.

Hitler's idea of German superiority led to Germany invading other nations and the World War II (1939–1945). This chart indicates the number of deaths in World War II.

Country	No. of deaths	% of deaths out of total population
USSR	20,600,000	10.4%
Austria	480,000	7.2%
Germany	6,850,000	9.5%
Poland	6,123,000	17.2%
G.Britain	388,000	0.8%

The total number of people who had died by the end of the war was 52,199,000

Source: http://www.bbc.co.uk

- Using the above information, discuss the effects of nationalistic chauvinism as a class.

UNIT 5: PATRIOTISM

A patriotic citizen keeps a balance between public and private interests. You may want to have a good education, a good job, a better income and a good house, but you have to meet your own interests without going against the public interest.

There are times when your personal interests are in conflict with public interests. In this case, ethical people give priority to the public interest. This simply means that you should not have to go against the interests of your school, community, or nation in order to promote your own personal interests. For example, you may find an interesting book in your school library. The book contains many attractive maps and pictures and you would like to take the book. If you did, you would be getting what you wanted but you would act against the interest of other pupils. So you decide not to take the book as other students also need to use the book. This is an ethical decision. But do not forget that you can promote your personal interest without acting against the public interest. What you can do is to go to the library and copy the maps or pictures that you want. But stealing the book, or tearing out pages, would be unethical. This is promoting one's personal, selfish interests which are wrong.

CASE STUDY

The "I" and the "We"

This real story happened many years ago. It is about Abebe who worked for an NGO which helps the needy. The NGO distributed food and oil to rural communities suffering from drought and famine. The people were in real difficulty because the drought had killed their livestock and they did not have food to survive. Children and babies were severely affected and some of them were dying. The NGO was distributing food to save people's lives.

Abebe was responsible for distributing food aid to that community. He did this but also made some money by selling some of the food and oil that should have been given to the poor. He did this every month, secretly and carefully, and was able to complete building a house in Addis Ababa.

Abebe was a selfish and corrupt official who stole from the poor.

Discuss the following questions as a class.

- What do you think about Abebe's action? Do you think this is corruption? Why?
- What would you do if you were in Abebe's position? Discuss the problem and mention possible solutions.

REMEMBER

- Patriotism is love and loyalty to your country and devotion to promote the public interest.
- Common good refers to commitment to advance the public interest.
- We should all understand the true history of our country because it helps us to feel patriotic.
- Patriotic citizens have many duties including keeping state secrets and fighting against terrorism and nationalistic chauvinism.
- We are all responsible for promoting public interests and the common good.

LESSON 3

Patriotism and Poverty Reduction

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain the causes and effects of poverty.
- Describe how citizens can help to reduce poverty.

Activity

Describe some of the responsibilities of patriotic citizens fighting against poverty?

Patriotism means showing positive attitudes to your country and working for its development and prosperity.

Poverty means inability to satisfy our basic needs. There are internationally accepted indicators of poverty. These are:-

- A number of children who die before they reach the age of five
- A number of medical doctors (physicians)when compared to the total number of population
- The number of hospital beds when compared to the total number of population
- High illiteracy rate
- Low life expectancy and low level of income

UNIT 5: PATRIOTISM

According to the encyclopaedia, *Encarta 2004*, out of 1000 babies in Ethiopia, 103 die before the age of five. There is one doctor for 35,096 people and one hospital bed for 4,141 people. Life expectancy in Ethiopia is 49 while it is more than 75 in the richer countries of the world. It is our duty to work hard in order to eradicate poverty and change the image of our country.

We need to fight against poverty, famine and backwardness which negatively affect the image of our country. Poverty badly affects our country and its citizens. It erodes people's pride and dignity. It makes human life miserable because it leads to poor sanitation and malnutrition, accelerates the spread of diseases and increases the death rate. It makes it difficult for many people to get access to education, health care, transportation and other services Ethiopians are famous for their patriotic stand to defend their country from enemies. Our fathers and mothers bravely fought against the enemies of their country and gained many victories. They gained victories over Egyptian forces at the battles of Gundet (1875) and Gura (1876) and defeated the Italian forces at the battle of Adwa (1896). They pushed out the Fascist Italian invaders in 1941 after five years of patriotic struggle. Recently, Ethiopians have defended their country from an aggressive Eritrean war. All these are great achievements and are sources of our national pride.

But internal conflicts and war were also common in Ethiopia. Many battles were fought between feudal lords and war leaders for several centuries. In most cases feudal lords and kings launched military campaigns to defeat their rivals. Although there were times when war leaders solved their conflicts peacefully, they were very rare. The continuous battles fought for centuries led to lack of peace and instability. Agricultural productivity was very poor because farmers were fighting instead of growing crops. This in turn slowed economic development.

We have to transform this war culture to a culture of working together. We need to do this to gain victory over poverty and backwardness and to be proud of being Ethiopians. The current government of Ethiopia has mobilized the people in the fight against poverty. It has tried to bring about rapid and sustainable development.

Ethiopia has many natural resources such as large areas of cultivable land and rivers that could be used for irrigation or hydroelectric power. It also has a large number of working people so it is rich in resources and labour. Ethiopia can produce enough food for all its people and even for export. It is the duty of you and other citizens to unite to eradicate famine, poverty and backwardness. This is patriotic.

Discuss the following question in groups, list your answers and let your group leader read them to the class.

- What can patriotic citizens do to reduce and then eradicate poverty?
- Do you think that government alone should fight against poverty and backwardness?
- How do you contribute to poverty reduction in your community?

CASE STUDY

Success Story of a Patriotic Farmer

Ato Sado is a farmer in Siraro district, Oromiya Region. He is one of the successful and hardworking farmers who fight against poverty. He successfully cultivated finger millet crops in 2004 and managed to deposit 13,000 birr in the bank. Ato Sado reported that he expected to get more than double of that amount in the succeeding farming season.

Source (adapted from): http://www.id21.org/insights/insights61/art01.html

Do you think that Sado is a patriot? Why? Discuss.



Ato Sado: a patriotic farmer

LESSON 4

Voluntarism

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain what voluntarism means.
- Commit to giving voluntary services to your community

Activity

Do you think that it is possible to solve community problems by giving free services? Who is responsible for giving these kinds of services?

Voluntarism the principle or system of doing something by or relying on voluntary action or volunteers. A theory that conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the world
It also means serving others, or your community, for no payment. Each community has needs that should be met and problems that should be solved. As an individual, you need to live in a healthy environment. You want to enjoy peace, security and cooperation. You also need to live in a society protected from diseases such as HIV/AIDS, crime and the violation of rights. Meeting these and other needs is important to promote the wellbeing of one's community.

You may have seen many problems in your community. There may be people living with HIV/AIDS, children who have lost their parents, people living on the street and old people who do not have somebody to help them. You may see areas without trees where the soil is exposed to erosion. You may also see areas full of garbage and flies, especially when you live in towns and cities. Everybody wants to avoid these distasteful situations. Our problems can be solved when all of us work together and contribute something for the sake of the community. Volunteering is a civilized way of fighting against community problems. However, the culture of volunteering is not well developed in our country.

CASE STUDY

Voluntary Organizations and Volunteers in the United States

Countries such as the United States and Canada have a very rich culture in relation to voluntary organizations and activities. They have very large number of voluntary organizations and volunteers.

In 1989 there were 98.4 million Americans, 54.4% of adult population of the country, volunteering an average of four hours a week, a total of 70.5 billion hours. *(Civitas 1991: 76)*

Discuss the following questions in groups and list your answers and opinions and share your answers with the class.

- Compared to Americans, do you believe that Ethiopians actively engage in voluntary activities?
- Do you know any voluntary organizations serving the community in your town or village? What kind of services do they give to the community?
- Have you taken part in any voluntary activity to give free service to your community?

Volunteers can do many things in Ethiopia. They can protect the environment from pollution and clean up and create beautiful surroundings, or work to maintain peace and a peaceful coexistence. They can also contribute in the fight against HIV/AIDS, in giving care and support to people living with HIV/ AIDS or by helping street children and old people. They can work to protect the rights of girls and women. As a citizen you can serve society on a voluntary basis. You can do this individually or by working in an organization. You read the case of Abebech Gobena in Grade 9. She started helping children and founded an organization that serves many. You have to remember that economic and social problems can be solved at different levels.

Some problems can be solved at the community level. Others could be solved by joint efforts of the community and government and non-governmental organizations. Committing oneself to give voluntary services to the community is a patriotic activity.

REMEMBER

- Volunteering is serving others or your community with no payment.
- There are many problems that can be solved through voluntary activities.
- Volunteering is a civilized way of fighting against community problems.
- You will feel more positive about yourself if you help others.
- Willpower and commitment to a cause are needed to give voluntary services.

CASE STUDY

Tibebe Meko: A volunteer who serves



Sister Tibebe Meko is a volunteer who founded Hiwot HIV/AIDS Prevention Care and Support Organization (HAPCSO) in 1999. She founded the organization with her own money. Sister Tibebe has no children of her own but she founded the organization to help children who need support. Tibebe says: "I have no children but I want to help needy children with the money God has given me; this gives me pleasure!" HAPCSO started its work by helping 25 AIDS patients. Now it is helping over 10,000 children and adults. Parents of most of these children died of AIDS. HAPCSO trains volunteers who help poor children and AIDS patients.

Tibebe and other volunteers of HAPCSO help children by giving them food, covering their school fees, buying school uniforms and school materials. They also help AIDS patients by cooking food, washing their clothes and taking them to health centres.

HAPCSO provides home-based care for 6,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Over 900 volunteers provide this service.

Source: hapcso@telecom.net.et

Discuss these questions as a class:

- Do you think that the contribution of volunteers such as Sister Tibebe helps to solve some of our problems?
- Do you know other Ethiopians who serve children or other needy people in your area? Try to find one and write briefly about the contribution of that person and share it with the class.

Civic /civil society:-are unforced human associations that are formed for the common good. They are based up on the will or interest of those who form them. Individuals became the member of civil societies not by force but by choice. That is why civil societies are voluntary associations. Their system is run by the community, no matter what the political system is. They include organization such as:

- Human right organizations
- Humanitarian associations
- Registered charities
- Environment protection associations
- Women's organizations
- Art clubs
- Youth development associations
- Professional and consumer's associations

Activity
1. List three human right organizations which is civic society.
2. Identify two registered charities in your locality.
3. Name three examples of professional associations in your town or village.

The roles of civic societies are depending on their needs and aims. Some of the common activities are:

- Coordinating and employing the concerted efforts of the people to create a peaceful and pleasant living environment in the community
- Educating the community and creating access to information
- Lobbying to influence legislation
- Conducting research and creating the opportunity public discussion to develop policies and programs
- Raising funds to implement activities and development project.
- Participating in peace building, democracy and good- governance.

Activity

What is the difference between civic societies of democratic and undemocratic countries?

Civic societies in democratic countries are vital to the political independence of the society. People make better voting choices, participate in politics and hold the government more accountable as a result. Civic societies are very important for the democracy, because they build trust and shared values.

Civic societies in undemocratic countries are different. They serve the government, not the people, as they are established and financed by the government. Such kinds of civic societies do not lobby the government and they cannot make the government accountable.

There are people who need our help. Some of these people include:

- Street children
- People living with HIV/AIDS
- Children who have no parents and prostitutes.

UNIT 5: PATRIOTISM

UNIT SUMMARY

Patriotism is love and loyalty to your country. People develop patriotic feelings when treated equally. Respecting the equality of the peoples of Ethiopia is essential to develop a sense of patriotism. You have to fight against discrimination because it is against the notion of equality and leads to conflict. As patriots, it is also important to tolerate diversity and respect the laws of the land. Patriotism is devotion to promote the public interest or the common good. Common good refers to that which benefits citizens. We are all responsible for promoting public interests. We should understand the true history of our country because it helps us to feel patriotic.

Patriotism is not limited to defending your country from enemies. Patriotic citizens have many duties including keeping state secrets and fighting against terrorism and nationalistic chauvinism. Fighting against our common enemies, such as poverty and backwardness, is also patriotic. Citizens should know the causes of poverty in order to eradicate it. One of the major causes for the prevalence of poverty and backwardness is our war culture. We have to transform this culture to the culture of resolving our problems peacefully and working together to fight our common enemy, poverty. Volunteering is serving others or your community for no payment. There are many problems that can be solved through voluntary activities. Volunteering is a civilized way of fighting against community problems. You will feel more positive about yourself if you help others.

GLOSSARY

Absolute poverty: A condition in which people lack basic needs such as food and shelter.
Basic needs: Things such as food, clothing and shelter important to the survival of human beings.
Chauvinism: Excessive and blind patriotism; it is associated with an exaggerated belief that one's nation is superior to others.
Citizenship: Legal membership of individuals in a state
Discrimination: The treating of some people better than others on the basis of cultural background, sex, etc.
Equality: A state of being equal in having similar rights, benefits, burdens and opportunities.
Terrorism: illegal use of force aimed at frightening or forcing people or governments for political or other reasons.
Welfare: The general well-being, happiness and safety of a community

UNIT 5: PATRIOTISM

UNIT REVIEW EXERCISES

Do these review exercises in your exercise book.

I. Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if it's incorrect.

1. The followers of Adolf Hitler killed about six million Jews during the Second World War; this is a good example of discrimination.
2. The public interest and personal interests do not go together because, when individuals promote their interests, they go against the common good.
3. Keeping state secret is against the principle of transparency.
4. State secret has to be kept for government power and its safety.
5. Patriotism has the same meaning in democratic and undemocratic countries.
6. Chauvinism celebrates mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence among the states of the world.
7. Fairness toward other is one of the elements of patriotism

Instruction II. Choose the best answer among the following alternatives.

8. Civic societies that a student could participate at school level include all of the following except.
   A. Joining ALDS campaigns
   B. Joining fund raising activities for charity
   C. Supporting anti-gov't activities
   D. Joining environmental campaigns
9. The international community gives a very great concern to HIV/AIDS pandemic because it is a:
   A. First world problem affecting people in developed countries
   B. Regional issue affecting African people
   C. Global issue affecting the human race as a whole
   D. 3^{rd} world problem affecting people in less developed countries
10. Which of the following is the prerequisite for the basis of patriotism?
    A. Existence of discrimination and oppression in the country
    B. Tolerance of diversity and equality of nations, nationalities and peoples
    C. Unequal access to all kinds of opportunities
    D. Limiting the participation of citizens in socio economic
11. All are the advantages of knowing the true history of a country except?
    A. Serves as a ground for unity and cooperation among peoples
    B. Helps to take corrective measures to rectify past injustice
    C. Helps to exaggerate the role of certain nations by undermining others roles
    D. It helps to strengthen unity in diversity
12. Which of the following is the act of patriots currently?
    A. Mistreat people with disabilities
    B. Treat people with disabilities equality with others
    C. Do not care about people with disabilities
    D. Disregard people with disabilities
13. The concept of citizenship refers to:
    A. Being a member of a given state
    B. Being a member of a given community
    C. Being loyal to a given political party
    D. Being a member of a certain organization

14. Voluntary organizations are:
    A. Non-government created ones
    B. Government created ones
    C. Have International scope only
    D. Those organizations having mixed membership of civil society and government bodies
15. Voluntarism is important as it enhances a sense of:
    A. Cooperation B. Individualism C. Fragmentation D. Reluctance
16. Which of the following is **not true** about patriotism in Ethiopia?
    A. The essence and values of patriotism used to vary according to the type of political system of the country.
    B. Whatever the type of political system, the values and essence of patriotism in Ethiopia remain the same.
    C. Patriotism in the undemocratic system of Ethiopia served as an instrument for preserving and upholding the values of the systems.
    D. Patriotism in the democratic system of Ethiopia can be defined as a love for people's sovereignty and a loyalty to one's country.
17. All of the following encourages the feeling of patriotism **except**:
    A. knowing the true history of one's country C. equal access to benefits and burdens
    B. fair distribution of economic resources D. exaggerating the role of few ethnic group
18. Which of the following is not important to promote patriotism?
    A. avoiding discrimination
    B. Tolerating diversity of cultures
    C. Maintaining absolute equality among citizens
    D. Providing equal opportunities to all
    E. None of the above
19. Patriotic citizens keep the secrets of the state. This means that:
    A. They do not expose illegal actions of government officials
    B. They keep top state secrets such as military strategies
    C. They have no right to get information about government policies
    D. All government affairs are secrets that should be kept carefully
    E. None of the above
20. Leaders such as Hitler are nationalistic chauvinists because:
    A. They consider their nation superior to others
    B. They invade other countries in the name of national interest
    C. They promote extreme nationalism which may lead to war
    D. They promote democracy and equality
    E. All of the above except (*d*)
21. Which of the following is not an indicator of poverty?
    A. Life expectancy
    B. Death rate of babies under age of five
    C. doctor-people ratio
    D. population number
    E. all of the above

UNIT 5: PATRIOTISM