2022/23 Academic Year **Civics** Lesson Note for Grade **12**

CHAPTER FIVE
PATRIOTISM

LESSON: 1
The Quality of a Patriot

Patriotism means love, devotion, and commitment for one`s own nation. It means being loyal to one`s own country. There are different types of patriotism;

A. Traditional Patriotism





- Defending the country from enemies.
- Protecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of one`s nation.
- Expressed through `war` in the battle fields.
- Strongly attached to the physical features of the land and respect of its kings.

Form of Traditional Patriotism

I. Moderate Nationalism: - feelings that people have of being loyal to and proud of their country. A desire by a large group of people. Example- Independence of African nations. Loyalty and devotion to a nation.

II. Chauvinism: excessive (blind) patriotism.

III. Fundamentalism: assume their existence related to exterminating others.

B. Modern Patriotism



CITIZENSHIP: the status of being a citizen. It is the legal membership of one state.

How obtain citizenship?

By; birth, blood and naturalization.

Renounce or lose of citizenship

Any person will automatically lose his or her Ethiopian nationality upon acquisition of another nationality.

A. **Deprivation**: - is a compulsory termination of citizenship.
B. **Termination**: - if a citizen acquires the citizenship of another country he shall cease to be a citizen of a country.
C. **Renunciation**: - citizen of full age and capacity can renounce his/her citizenship by making a declaration to that effect and having it registered.

The Qualities of a Patriot

Patriotic citizens have many responsibilities including working for the well-being of their community and promoting the interest of their country.

Characterized by;

- Respecting symbol of a country
- High ethical behaviors and standards

Ethics can be defined as the rules or standards governing the behavior of a person or member of professions. It dealt with a system of beliefs that deals with what is morally right and wrong. It refers to the study of moral standards and standards and how they affect behavior.

Morality is a system that tells you how to act.

There are widely accepted ethical behaviors which help create harmonious relationships. Those are;

1. **Fairness** is treating other people with fairness includes treating others the way you want to be treated; impartial treatment of people; being open minded and reasonable; acting according to rules and considering the feelings of people who will be affected by your actions and decisions.
2. **Truthfulness** is the basis of good relationship and character. When you keep your promises and keep secrets you are a truthful person. Truthful people are honest, reliable, loyal and principled. They never betray a confidence without sufficient reason. When you try to keep promises, be reliable, and honest, you will have good social relationships with other people.
3. **Courage** is to be brave and confident to do what you believe in and what you want to do. Courageous people stand up for what is right. They do not hesitate to say 'No' when they see something wrong. Fear of failure does not prevent them from trying new things. They are not afraid to express themselves just because some people might disapprove of their ideas. Influenced by their friends, some students go the wrong way because they lack the courage to say 'No'. They suffer more because they make decisions under peer influence.
4. Being respectful, honest, truthful and fair are widely accepted ethical behaviors.

LESSON: 2
Ethiopian History in an International Perspective



Picture – Head Quarter of African Union, Addis Ababa



Picture – Head Quarter of United Nations, New York

Ethiopia has made significant contributions to the peace and stability of the world. Ethiopia was one of the earliest members of the League of Nations which was founded in 1920 to maintain global peace and cooperation. Ethiopia became a member of the League in 1923 when most of the African countries were ruled by European colonial forces. At that time there were two African countries, Liberia and South Africa, which were members of the League.

Military assistance

- Sending peacekeeping forces to South Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Liberia, etc. Technical assistance for decolonization of Africa countries like Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

Addis Ababa is the hub of African diplomacy and Global Politics

- OAU later on AU – center is Addis Ababa.
- In 1963, 32 African individual states came to Addis Ababa for formation of OAU (main initiator were Haile Selassie and Sekou Toure).
- The OAU was born in Addis Ababa in the presence of famous African leaders including Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Abdul Nasser of Egypt.

Ethiopia also plays an important role in other regional organizations such as IGAD

- (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) and NEPAD (the New Partnership for Africa's Development).

LESSON: 3
The Duties of a Patriot Citizen



Duties are emanate from the quality of ethical standards.
The responsibility of a patriot towards his nation includes;

- **Being proud of the nation**- we should take pride in the development of the country and encourage the efforts put in for better outputs.
- **Paying respect towards the national emblem, flag and other symbolisms**- there is a protocol set in the constitution which should be followed.
- **Civic sense**- it is the responsibility of all the citizens to follow the rules and regulations.
- **Safeguarding the nation against any form of evil and threat**- it's the duty of citizen to be alert and vigilant about the nation's security and safety against any kind of external threat whether it's financial, social or political.
- **Promote common good than private good** arise from selfless character.
- **Devoted to development of the country** they should develop skills to understand, evaluate and support government policies and strategies.
- **To forward criticisms against government's policies and strategies** rational criticism this is based on evidence and practical experience. Example- Gebre Hiwot Baykedagn he wrote the book called "Government and Public Administration".
- **Rational criticism**: Reasonable and sensible opinion or judgment of what is wrong with something.
- **Defending national security** by fighting against the enemy of their country, keeping state`s secrets, fighting against terrorism, drug trafficking and illegal trades.
- **Take part in voluntary activities** – work hard to promote productivity and fight against poverty.

LESSON: 4
Concern for the International Community

Global citizen: means a member of international community who shares common concerns in global level. National security cannot be achieved in the absence of international security because national, regional and global securities are closely related. You can contribute to the well-being of the global community through fighting against:

- ✓ Terrorism
- ✓ Genocide
- ✓ Global warming
- ✓ Corruption
- ✓ Non-communicable disease
- ✓ Illegal trade such as contraband, human and drug trafficking.

Fighting this is a patriotic deed of great importance to the very survival of humankind.

It`s impossible to maintain national security without considering global security.
National security is closely related to regional and global security.

Examples of genocide:

1. **The Holocaust**



The systematic extermination of millions of European Jews.

- The idea to eliminate all Jews in German occupied countries and then in all parts of the world.
- The killing of the Jews was started in the USSR in spring 1941. There were about 33,000 Germans involved in the mass shooting of Jews. After January 1942, the killing of Jews was intensified.
- There were about 3 million Jews in Poland before the Nazis established three major gassing centers at Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka. 1,450,000 to 1,750,000 Jews perished in the three death camps from March to July 1942.
- Although Hitler killed the majority of Jews that lived in Europe, his plan to eliminate the Jews in the world was not successful.
- In total, the Nazis killed 6 million Jews, about one third of the total number of Jews in the world at that time.

How did the Holocaust end?

- The Holocaust lasted for 12 years, until 1945.
- Starting as early as 1944, the Allies were advancing on the Germans finally and they began taking over their camps.
- In July 1944, Maidanek, a camp in Poland, was liberated by the Soviets. This was followed by many more liberations and takeovers as the Americans and other Allies slowly removed Hitler from power.
- In January 1945, Auschwitz was liberated. This was the biggest camp in the Nazi territory and it was also the one where the most deaths occurred.
- The liberation of this camp was a major milestone in the end of the Holocaust.

2. Genocide in Rwanda



- Ninety percent of the Rwandan population was Hutu though the Tutsi minority controlled political power until the country became independent from Belgium in 1962.
- In that year the Hutu controlled political power, but they were not ready to share political power with the Tutsi. This aggravated a Hutu-Tutsi conflict in Rwanda.
- The conflict culminated in genocide in 1994 after the assassination of Rwandan President Habyalimana and the President of Burundi, Cyprien Ntaryamira, while flying to Rwanda.
- Hutu extremists started killing the Tutsi and moderate Hutus on April 6, 1994 and the killing continued for a hundred days.
- About 10,000 Tutsis were killed every day. Finally, the Tutsi rebel movement, led by Paul Kagame, managed to stop the genocide in July 1994 by defeating the Hutu forces.

CHAPTER SIX



Lesson: 1

Shouldering and Executing Responsibility

- Responsibility: means the duty of looking after someone or something and taking blames if things went wrong.
- It`s the state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone. It`s the state or fact of being accountable or to blame for something.

Source of Responsibility

I. Constitution
II. Customs
III. Promise
IV. Appointment
V. Citizenship

Types of Responsibility

A. Legal (Constitutional) Responsibility
B. Moral Responsibility
C. Social Responsibility

The well-being of society is the basis for the wellbeing of its members. The opposite is equally true. In society, every person has some responsibilities to shoulder to make life better.

Examples:

- ✓ The responsibility to respect the rights of others
- ✓ The responsibility to work hard to improve your own condition
- ✓ Treating people as equals and with respect
- ✓ Respecting the norms, values and laws of society and the country

Benefits of Executing Responsibility

- ➢ Individuals able to utilize his/her own fundamental rights.
- ➢ Leads to developing a sense of personal independence, self-accomplishment and belief in oneself.
- ➢ To be hardworking, helps to improve one`s own life and contributes to the development of the country.
- ➢ Earn a higher income and improve your life.
- ➢ Develop self-esteem, which can be expressed in self- belief and confidence.
- ➢ Developing independence.
- ➢ Get acceptance and approval from others.
- ➢ Gaining knowledge, skills and experience.
- ➢ Getting recognition, status and payment.

Lesson: 2

Costs of Fulfilling Responsibility on Individuals

- Citizens can obtain benefits when running business or getting job opportunities, but they also have the responsibility of paying tax commensurate with their income.
- On the other hand, citizens' burdens could range from respecting the rights of others to defending the country from external aggression.
- Some people refrain from taking responsibilities for fear of failure as this can create a psychological burden on them.
- This could be taken as a cost as far as the individuals are concerned. But failing to undertake such responsibilities on these grounds may lead to an unnecessary delay in fulfilling your duties because throughout your life you will have to take calculated risks.
- Social life is the outcome of the interactions of individuals. In the process of these interactions, there are benefits that individuals enjoy and burdens that they shoulder.

Costs;

- It requires your time, energy and capital.
- Avoiding fear of failure.
- Sacrifice your private interests.

For Examples:

- Fire Brigade workers may lose their lives fighting fire hazards. This is an occupational hazard they often have to face to fulfill their responsibilities.
- The price paid to preserve the sovereignty of your country creates the conditions for others to live in peace. This is a type of responsibility that every citizen should be willing to shoulder.
- When fulfilling public burdens (responsibilities), some individual interests will have to be sacrificed. You sacrifice your private interests when you realize that the collective good is greater than what is good for the individual.

Lesson: 3

Fulfilling Promises to Promote Understanding in the International Arena



- Due to the effect of globalization, the world we live in is increasingly becoming smaller. No one country can afford to ignore globalization. However, you need the knowledge and the skills to live in and benefit from this new global reality.
- Today, there are more countries having nuclear weapons than was the case forty years ago any war involving nuclear weapons could bring an end to the human race.
- Human beings have to be united to the common cause for peace and prosperity. Concerning this, many states are contributing peacekeeping forces for the UN to stop civil wars and invasions in some parts of the world.
- Ethiopia has contributed its forces to the UN peacekeeping missions to different countries in Africa and Asia as part of its commitment to collective security. The role that Ethiopia plays in the international arena can bear fruits when its citizens are well aware of what is going on in the world. This depends on knowledge in politics, and current affairs.

There are issues that have international magnitude that affect humanity in general.

For example

1. Tackling global environmental crises requires global intervention based on knowledge.
2. Issues like poverty, HIV/AIDS etc. are common concerns to everyone in the world.
3. Dealing with terrorism is a global problem that calls for governments to work together.
    - ❖ For Ethiopia to play a role in such matters will require citizens to have the necessary knowledge to contribute in a productive way. Tackling such problems globally unites people throughout the world for a common cause. This is the basis for the development of global citizenship.

How contribute to maintain international peace?

- Tackling global environmental crises
- Issues like poverty, HIV/AIDS
- Dealing with terrorism

Tackling such problems globally unites people throughout the world for a common cause. This is the basis for the development of global citizenship.

Global citizen: a member of the international community who share responsibilities with others.

Lesson: 4

Co-operation among Nations for Mutual Benefits



- **Co-operation** is the action or process of working together to the same end. It`s the state of having shared interests or efforts (as in social or business matters). It`s actions of someone who is being helpful by doing what is wanted or asked for.
- There are multiple factors that lead countries to co-operate and work together for the common good. States form closer relationships to achieve common objectives.
- **Co-operation** could be established during war time or in time of peace.
- Often, greater cooperation results in greater achievements.
- The relationship between countries is, not only one of co-operation, but also of competition. Countries compete to advance national interests which could be in trade and commerce.
- For instance, the Japanese build great vehicles and this has given them the chance to dominate the international car market. Competition has to be supported by co-operation to ease the potential tension that could arise.
- **Cooperation** among states is formed as governments of different nations agree to work together towards a common goal. Cooperation among states in terms of political, military, and economic factions, as well as African Union, Arab Magrib and the European Union.

- **Political Cooperation** - the governments of differing states working together toward a common goal. This cooperation can occur in areas like military alliances, economic affairs, and the deciding of territorial boundaries.
- Probably one of the most famous examples of political cooperation is the United Nations. Formed after World War II, the United Nations is an intergovernmental organization tasked with the job of promoting and maintaining political cooperation among the world's nations.
- Countries also co-operate for the equitable use of natural resources. Cross-boundary Rivers create the conditions for countries to have a special relationship.
    - The Euphrates and Tigris rivers govern relations between Turkey, Syria and Iraq.
    - The Blue Nile River sets a special relation between Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt. Ethiopia contributes over 80% of the total volume of water to the Nile.
    - Countries also co-operate to protect and preserve their natural and historical heritages for the benefits of humanity.