

Unit 5

Patriotism

Lesson 1: The Quality of a Patriot

❖ The struggle for the respect of human and democratic rights

- ✓ **Human and democratic rights** are incorporated in international documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and in constitutions of many countries.
- ✓ The **human** and **democratic rights** that we talk about today were **not** fully respected, even in countries which have a long history of a democratic culture.
- ✓ The basic political rights, such as the right to elect or be elected, were limited to certain categories of people. The **poor, women, black** and other **coloured** people did not enjoy these basic rights in the **United States**.
- ✓ Human and democratic rights have been recognized as a result of a continuous and bitter struggle.
 - The **French Revolution** and the **American Revolution** are good examples.
 - The struggles of **black people** and **women** in the United States and other parts of the world are other examples. Americans managed to establish their state on the basis of a modern constitution after a bitter struggle against the British colonial rule.
 - The struggle of **the Ethiopian peoples** for equality and democracy has led to the emergence of a democratic constitution and the beginning of a democratic process in Ethiopia. The FDRE Constitution incorporates human and democratic rights. Examples of Articles from the FDRE Constitution

❖ Some people use **morality** and **ethics** interchangeably as if they have the same meaning.

- ✓ The **two** terms have different meanings though both are related to the idea of good and bad as well as right and wrong.
- ✓ **Ethics**

- comes from the Greek term **ethos** which means **behavior**.
- is the philosophical study of human behaviour and motivation.
- refers to the study of moral standards and how they affect behaviour.
- Ethics is sometimes called **moral philosophy**.
- ✓ **Morality**
 - comes from 'mores' that means **custom**.
 - is a system that tells you how to act whereas ethics is the study of that system.
 - deals with a **system of behaviour** related to standards of right or wrong.
 - is somewhat similar to the principles of **virtue** and **goodness**.
 - is important because it ensures good and fair relationships.
 - It deals specifically with interpersonal relationships and the analysis of our duties and rights.
 - In short, **morality** describes the **principles** that govern our behaviour.
- ❖ There are widely accepted ethical behaviours which help create harmonious relationships. **Being respectful, honest, truthful and fair** are acceptable behaviours.
 - ✓ **Civility** means treating people with respect.
 - It helps us get along, have good relationships with each other, resolve conflicts and create a harmonious social environment.
 - It refers to refraining from **ridiculing** and **hurting** others, accepting personal differences and listening to what others have to say.
 - ✓ **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.
 - ✓ **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.
 - ✓ **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.

Lesson 2:

Ethiopian History in an International Perspective

- ❖ Ethiopia is a country of ancient history and a symbol of independence which defended itself against colonial attempts.
- ❖ Ethiopia played an important role internationally.
- ❖ It was a **member** of the **League of Nations** in 1923 after three of its establishment 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.
- ❖ It was a **founding member** the **UN** which established at the end of the war in 1945 when most other African countries were still under colonial rule.
- ❖ **Ethiopia** contributed to global peace and stability by sending peacekeeping forces to **South Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Liberia, Darfur, Somalia, and South Sudan**.
- ❖ Ethiopia is one of the African countries which contributed greatly to the foundation of **OAU** which established in 1963.
 - ✓ **Emperor Haile Selassie I** and **President Sekou Toure** of Guinea made great efforts to bring together 32 leaders of independent African countries in Addis Ababa in 1963.

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Addis Ababa is the hub of African diplomacy and the centre of the African Union (AU) formerly called the Organization of African Unity (OAU).
- ❖ Currently 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).
 - ✓ **IGAD** was previously called IGADD, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development. Six members: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda, founded IGADD in East Africa in **1986**.
 - ✓ The head office of IGAD is in **Djibouti**. Eritrea became the seventh member in 1993. The member states amended its Charter and changed IGADD to IGAD in 1996.
 - ✓ **NEPAD** was adopted at the 37th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in **July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia**
 - ✓ It was founded to address the current problems of Africa including **poverty, underdevelopment** and marginalization of the African continent. NEPAD **aims** to: eradicate poverty; facilitate sustainable development of African countries; help Africa benefit more from the world economy and accelerate women's empowerment.

Lesson 3:

The Duties of a Patriot Citizen

- ❖ Patriotic citizens have various duties and responsibilities.
- ❖ These duties are related to:
 - ✓ promoting the public interest at local and national levels.
 - ✓ playing an exemplary role in defending national security by:
 - fighting against the enemy of their country,
 - keeping state's secrets,
 - fighting against terrorism and
 - other crimes such as drug trafficking and other illegal trades.
 - ✓ working hard to promote productivity and fight against poverty;

- ✓ taking part in voluntary activities to help the needy and solve community problems.
- ✓ have pride in one's flag because it embodies the historical, cultural and psychological phenomena of a nation and the flag served as a symbol of unity against foreign aggression, to strengthen our national pride.
- ✓ developing skills to understand, evaluate and support government policies and strategies.
- ✓ working together with the government to implement development policies and strategies to accelerate development and eradicate poverty and backwardness.
- ✓ forward criticisms when they believe that the policies and strategies are not sound or are inappropriate to solve the socio-economic problems of the country.
 - do not criticise government policies and strategies blindly.
 - But put forward **rational criticism** which is based on evidence and practical experience and reasonable judgement.
- ❖ Patriotic citizens criticize their government and society in order to accelerate economic, social and cultural development.
 - ✓ **Gebre Hiwot Baykedagn** — a critical writer.
 - ✓ In his book '**Government and Public Administration**', He wrote the following comment about the poor working culture of ethiopia. ***"It is shame to work hard and live on the fruits of one's efforts. People believe that it was not proper for the children of respected families to work hard....."***

Lesson 4:

Concern for the International Community

- ❖ The maintenance of **national security** is one of the major preconditions to achieve continuous development.
- ❖ However, national security **cannot** be achieved in the **absence** of international security because **national, regional and global securities** are closely related.

- ✓ **For example**, the security of **Ethiopia** cannot be fully maintained without the prevalence of security in the **Horn of Africa** and the **Middle East** and vice versa.
- ✓ The western countries, including the **United States**, allocate large amounts of money to defend their country from **terrorism**. As a result, they **reduce** the amount of development aid to the poor countries which negatively affects their development.
- ✓ Terrorists aiming at attacking the interests of the United States may attack the American embassy in Kenya, or kill US tourists in Tanzania, or hijack an aircraft of Ethiopian Airlines flying to the **USA**. These kinds of terrorist actions not only affect the security of the United States, but also affect the security of **Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia** and many other countries.
- ❖ This indicates that we have to work together to maintain international security in order to maintain our national security.
- ❖ You can contribute to the well-being of the global community through fighting against **terrorism, genocide, and illegal trade** such as **drug trafficking** to maintain national and global security.
 - ✓ **Terrorism** is one of the crucial problems of the world because it affects national and international security.
 - ✓ **Genocide** is a systematic killing of all people from a nation, ethnic, or religious group.
 - The **Holocaust**, which happened in the period of Nazi Germany,
 - the **Rwandan genocide**, which took place in Rwanda in 1994, are good examples
 - ✓ Fighting this evil act and attitude is a patriotic deed of great importance to the very survival of humankind.
 - ✓ **Drug use and trafficking** is another threat to international security. Drugs are illegal substances such as **cocaine, heroin** and **marijuana**.
 - In general, drug users involve drug-related crimes and offences such as robbery and theft to get money to support their drug habit. They also are involved in illegal drugs' markets and may commit offences including homicide and sexual assault.
- ❖ Therefore, It is important to defend the security of our country as citizens of Ethiopia, and international security as global citizens.