

Unit 5

Patriotism

Introduction

You discussed issues related to patriotism in the previous grades. In Grade 11, you dealt with the duties of patriotic citizens at a national level. In this unit, you will have more discussion on quality and duties of patriotic citizens at a global level because you should have concern for the world community. You will also discuss the place of Ethiopian history within the international context.

Lessons

1. The Quality of a Patriot
2. Ethiopian History in an International Perspective
3. The Duties of a Patriot Citizen
4. Concern for the International Community

What you will learn

You will:

- realize the quality of a patriot.

- understand the place of Ethiopian history in the international context.
- recognize the concern of a patriot for the well-being of the international community.

Key words and concepts

- Morality
- Rational criticism
- Respect
- Racial discrimination
- Segregation
- Truthfulness
- Virtue

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



L E S S O N

1

The Quality of a Patriot

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

- explain how respecting human and democratic rights is one of the qualities of a patriot.

➤ Who is responsible for respecting human and democratic rights?

The struggle for the respect of human and democratic rights

You discussed human and democratic rights in the previous grades as well as in Unit 1 of this text. 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. You discussed in the previous grades that 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

1. Human rights

- Article 15 - Right to life;
- Article 16 - The right to the security of person;
- Article 17 - Right to liberty;
- Article 18 - Prohibition against inhuman treatment:

1. Everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
2. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.

2. Democratic rights

- Article 30 - The right to assembly, demonstration and petition:

1. Everyone has the right to assemble and to demonstrate together with others peaceably and unarmed, and to petition. Appropriate

The Quality of a Patriot

regulations may be made in the interest of public convenience relating to the location of open-air meetings and the route of movement of demonstrators or, for the protection of democratic rights, public morality and peace during such a meeting or demonstration.

- Article 31 - Freedom of association;
- Article 32 - Freedom of movement.

? Form groups and discuss the importance of protecting human and democratic rights to promote the democratic process in Ethiopia.

CASE STUDY

Martin Luther King Junior and Rosa Parks — prominent civil rights activists

Martin Luther King Junior was an African American born in Atlanta, Georgia in 1929. He was one of the famous civil rights leaders in the USA. He became more famous after the imprisonment of Rosa Parks, a black woman, who was also a civil rights' activist. Rosa Parks was sent to prison for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man.

The bus service in Montgomery-Alabama was based on a racist law. Only white people were allowed to use the front seats while blacks had to use the back seats and were forced to give their seats to white people when more got into the bus. Rosa Parks acted against this discrimination on 5 December 1955. She refused to give up her seat to a white man though the driver told her to do so. Other blacks gave up their seats to whites while Rosa Parks said "No!" As a result, she was sent to prison.

The black people of Montgomery started a bus boycott in response to Rosa Parks' imprisonment. The boycott continued for about a year. King was a spokesman of the leaders of the boycott. In December 1956, the United States Supreme Court cancelled the segregation laws that ended discrimination against blacks using public buses.

King served as the leader of the black civil rights' movement in the United States until his death. King was killed on 4 April, 1968 after addressing his last speech. King was famous in his fight against racism. In one speech King said: "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where

they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!"



Rosa Parks



Martin Luther King Junior

US citizens who stood up for their rights

Discuss the following questions as a class

- Do you think that the efforts of King and Rosa Parks brought about the desired effects?
- ?** ➤ Which other prominent civil right activists advocated non-violent methods of struggle?
- Do you think that people like King and Rosa Parks were patriots? Why?

The Quality of a Patriot

CASE STUDY

Mohandas Gandhi

After he suffered discrimination in South Africa, he became a human rights' activist. Through his activities, he influenced the future political development in different parts of the world. Gandhi said: "You must be the change you wish to see in the world. I have not the shadow of a doubt that any



man or woman can achieve what I have, if he or she would make the same effort and cultivate the same hope and faith."



Research and report on Mohandas Gandhi's method of struggle when the British ruled India. Discuss the similarities and differences between Martin Luther King Jr's and Gandhi's methods of struggle.

CASE STUDY

Exercising democracy or violating the rights of others

Students of a particular university in Ethiopia were complaining about the quality of the food provided by the university cafeteria. The problem was not solved though the representatives of the students discussed it with the dean of students. Many students agreed to boycott the food for three days in order to get the attention of the university administration. However, there were students who did not agree with this idea. They continued going to the cafeteria. The students who were boycotting were annoyed by the act of these students. They announced that no one should go to the cafeteria and tried to force students who did not agree to boycott. This led to fighting between

the two groups and some students were injured as a result of the conflict.



Students taking part in a protest

Discuss the following questions in groups based on this case study.



- Do you observe any violation of rights in the above case? If that is so who violated the rights and whose rights were violated?
- Do you think that all students of the university should have the same opinion about these kinds of issues? Why?
- Is it proper to force others to change their opinions or decisions? Do you think that this violates any Article of the FDRE Constitution?

The Quality of a Patriot

Ethical behaviours

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. The term ethics comes from the Greek term *ethos* which means behaviour. It is the philosophical study of human behaviour and motivation. Ethics refers to the study of moral standards and how they affect behaviour. Ethics is sometimes called moral philosophy.

Morality is a system that tells you how to act whereas ethics is the study of that system. Morality comes from ‘*mores*’ that means custom. It deals with a system of behaviour related to standards of right or wrong. Morality is somewhat similar to the principles of virtue and goodness. Morality is important because it ensures good and fair relationships. It helps people to act in a good way which is important to have harmonious relations and a good society.

The study of morality is a subset of ethics. It deals specifically with interpersonal relationships and the analysis of our duties and rights. In short, morality describes the principles that govern our behaviour. Society would lack social order if we did not govern our behaviour by moral principles and if everybody acted as he or she wished.

There are widely accepted ethical behaviours which help create harmonious relationships. Being respectful, honest, truthful and fair are acceptable behaviours. Treating people with respect is a

sign of civility. 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 is another ethical behaviour. 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.

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.

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.

The Quality of a Patriot

CASE STUDY

How do you manage peer influence?

Taye, Tolosa and Sebhat are high school students. They have been friends for a long time. They visit each other's house and share many things. Tolosa and Sebhat have started smoking. They consider smoking as a sign of modernity. They tried to persuade Taye to smoke. Taye does not want to start smoking but he does not want to lose his friends either. One day, when three of them were sitting in Tolosa's room, Sebhat pulled out a cigarette and gave it to Taye. "Try it just for today! We are friends: Let us enjoy it together!" Taye hesitated!



Smoking — is it a sign of modernity?

Debate on the following questions as a class.



- Should Taye take the cigarette and start smoking to appease his friends?
- Should Taye refuse the cigarette and move away from his friends?
- What is the importance of courage in this case?
- How can you stand up against negative peer pressure which pushes you to bad habits such as smoking?
- What makes it difficult to resist these kinds of pressures?

REMEMBER

- ❑ Human rights and democratic rights were not fully respected, even in countries which have a long history of democratic culture.
- ❑ Human and democratic rights have evolved as a result of a continuous and bitter struggle.
- ❑ The current constitution and democratic process in Ethiopia is a result of the struggle of Ethiopian peoples for equality and democracy.
- ❑ Ethics is the philosophical study of human behaviour. It studies moral standards and how they affect human behaviour.
- ❑ Morality is a system that tells you how to act whereas ethics is the study of that system.
- ❑ Being respectful, honest, truthful and fair are widely accepted ethical behaviours.

L E S S O N

2

Ethiopian History in an International Perspective

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

- describe Ethiopia's contribution to the world.

Can you name two major contributions of Ethiopia to the nations of Africa?

Ethiopia is a country of ancient history. It is also regarded as a symbol of independence in Africa. Ethiopia was free from colonial rule with the exception of a brief period of Italian occupation (1936 – 1941). In those five years, Ethiopian patriots, even in the absence of their Emperor, fought against the Italian forces. Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1936 to revenge the humiliating defeat of the Italian army at the Battle of Adwa (1896). The victory of Adwa made Ethiopia the only African country to successfully defend its independence, defeating a colonial power.

In addition to defending its independence, 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.

The existence of the League of Nations came to an end at the beginning of the Second World War (1939–1945). The United Nations (UN) was established at the end of the war in 1945. Ethiopia was one of the few African countries which were members of the United Nations at that time. As a member of the UN, Ethiopia contributed to global peace and stability by sending peacekeeping forces to South Korea, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi etc.

Ethiopia's contribution in other African issues is also great. Addis Ababa is the hub of African diplomacy and the centre of the African Union (AU) formerly called the Organization of African Unity (OAU). This is because Ethiopia was the symbol of independence and anti-colonial struggle in Africa. Moreover, Ethiopia is one of the African countries which contributed to the foundation of the OAU. 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. 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).

Ethiopian History in an International Perspective



Research and report on Ethiopia's role in peacekeeping missions in South Korea and Congo. Share your findings in the class for further discussion.



Ethiopian UN forces

CASE STUDIES

IGAD: Intergovernmental Authority on 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: the New Partnership for Africa's Development

NEPAD 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.



Research and report on IGAD or NEPAD. Explain the current role of Ethiopia in IGAD and NEPAD?



The Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa

Ethiopian History in an International Perspective

REMEMBER

- ❑ 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 and the UN 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 etc.
- ❑ Ethiopia is one of the African countries which contributed greatly to the foundation of OAU.
- ❑ Currently Ethiopia also plays an important role in other regional organizations such as IGAD and NEPAD.

L E S S O N

3

The Duties of a Patriot Citizen

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

- describe what should be the duties of a patriot citizen.
- understand the importance of the symbol of a flag to demonstrate unity.

What are the responsibilities of patriot citizens for accelerating development of their country?

You discussed that patriotic citizens have various duties and responsibilities. These duties are related to promoting the public interest at local and national levels. One of the major duties of a patriotic citizen is playing an exemplary role in defending national security. Citizens can defend the 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. They also work hard to promote productivity and fight against poverty; take part in voluntary activities to help the needy and solve community problems.

Another duty of a patriot is to have pride in one's flag because it embodies the historical, cultural and psychological phenomena of a nation. Today there are over two hundred countries in the world each having its own flag. Within many of those countries there are regions and nations which also have their own flags.

The Ethiopian flag has been in place for many

centuries. The flag served as a symbol of unity against foreign aggression. Today, besides being an instrument of unity, it should encourage us to overcome our political, economic and social problems as well as to strengthen our national pride.

In Ethiopia, besides having a federal government flag, each region has a separate flag. Besides protecting the national security and respect for the flag, patriotic citizens are expected to make other contributions.

They develop skills to understand, evaluate and support government policies and strategies. They also work together with the government to implement development policies and strategies. They do this because they understand that government alone cannot address all sectors of development and solve all sorts of problems. They also know that government and citizens should work together to accelerate development and eradicate poverty and backwardness.

The role of patriotic citizens is not limited to working together with government to implement policies and strategies. They also 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. They do not criticise government policies and strategies blindly. They put forward rational criticism which is based on evidence and practical experience. They

The Duties of a Patriot Citizen

criticise policies with the purpose of improving them because, having better policies and strategies, helps promote development which will be beneficial to all.

In general, citizens help government in its good work and criticize it and its policies based on evidence and reasonable judgement. Patriotic citizens criticize their government and society in order to accelerate economic, social and cultural development.

Discuss the following question as a class.

- What development role do you think a flag plays in Ethiopia and each region?
- Do you think that rational criticism helps the government to evaluate its weaknesses, improve its policies and increase its efficiency? Why?

CASE STUDY

Gebre Hiwot Baykedagn — a critical writer

Negadras Gebre Hiwot Baykedagn (1876—1911 EC) was one of the well-educated Ethiopians during his time. He was famous for his criticism of the government and society of his time. In his book ‘Government and Public Administration’, he wrote about economic self-reliance, education, governance, and economic change. He believed that the culture of work in Ethiopia was weak.

He wrote the following comment about the poor working culture. “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. We know nothing except walking after a chief carrying an old gun. Everybody: the blind, the disabled, old men and even children act like a soldier and walk here and there without involving in productive activities, just consuming what the peasant produces. In civilized countries soldiers protect the people and the country from danger. In our country, however, it is better to say that they are enemies of the peasant.”

Source: Fantahun Engda, page 663–665

- Discuss the contribution of these kinds of criticism in fighting unfair treatment of citizens and backwardness such as a poor working culture.

- Gebre Hiwot believed that the working culture in Ethiopia was very poor during the feudal era. Do you think that this is true even in the present day Ethiopia? Why?



Gebre Hiwot Baykedagn

The Duties of a Patriot Citizen

REMEMBER

- ❑ Citizens have diversified duties and responsibilities including defending national security and fighting against crimes such as drug smuggling.
- ❑ Citizens have a responsibility to respect their flag and other symbols which embody the aspiration of the people.
- ❑ Citizens have a responsibility to support the government in its good work: for example, when it formulates good policies and strategies.
- ❑ It is also the duty of patriotic citizens to criticize governmental policies and strategies when they find them not in keeping with the national interests.

LESSON

4

Concern for the International Community

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

- explain the way citizens can show their commitment to the international community as global citizens.

Is it possible to maintain national security without considering global security?

It is clear that 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. The absence of security in Ethiopia would also affect the security of the Horn regions and the rest of the world.

Terrorists' attacks on western countries resulted in insecurity in the west. 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. That is why we have to defend the security of our country, as citizens of Ethiopia, and defend international security as global citizens.

You can contribute to the well-being of the global community through fighting against terrorism, genocide, and illegal trade such as drug trafficking. As already described, terrorism is one of the crucial problems of the world because it affects national and international security.

Genocide is another threat to peace and security in the world. Genocide is a systematic killing of all



Memorial to Rwanda's genocide victims

Concern for the International Community

people from a nation, ethnic, or religious group. The Holocaust, which happened in the period of Nazi Germany, and the Rwandan genocide, which took place in Rwanda in 1994, are good examples of the

systematic killing of people to eliminate an entire ethnic or religious group. Fighting this evil act and attitude is a patriotic deed of great importance to the very survival of humankind.

CASE STUDY

The Holocaust: an attempt to eliminate the Jews

The Holocaust, the mass killing of the Jews, is a good example of genocide. The Nazis used different methods to kill the Jews. Jews were sent to concentration camps where they were forced to work under harsh conditions such as overcrowding, with meager food rations and lack of health services. The Jews were killed by concentrating them in large gas chambers; immediate and mass shootings; and using gas vans in which the victims were suffocated by exhaust fumes from the engine.

First the Nazis planned to kill the Jews in the USSR. Then Hitler expanded 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. Hundreds of Jewish prisoners were murdered in each gas chamber at a time, quickly and impersonally. 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.

Adapted from Encarta 2007

Research and report on at least one other genocide case which happened in another part of the world and share your findings with the rest of the class.

? Discuss the following questions as a class.

- What is the impact of genocide on international peace and security?
- What is the role of patriotic citizens in the fight against genocide?



The horrors of the Holocaust

Concern for the International Community

CASE STUDY

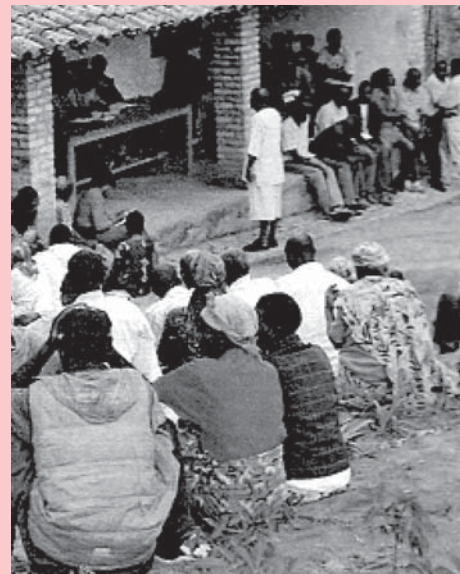
Genocide in Rwanda

Rwanda is one of the smallest African countries. Its population is about 7 million. The Hutu and the Tutsi were the two main 'ethnic' groups in that country. 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. The Hutu militia killed up to 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus within a hundred days using everything including machetes. Finally, the Tutsi rebel movement, led by Paul Kagame, managed to stop the genocide in July 1994 by defeating the Hutu forces.



Gacaca — local community courts try those involved in genocide atrocities



Discuss the following questions as a class

- What kind of lesson do you learn from the Rwandan genocide?
- Do you think that an entire group of people could be eliminated?
- What kinds of solutions can you suggest to resolve conflicts between ethnic or religious or other groups?

Drug use and trafficking is another threat to international security. Drugs are illegal substances such as cocaine, heroin and marijuana. Some people take a drug assuming that it will excite and give them pleasure. There are many drug addicts in both the developing and developed world. Drug addicts

are people who have developed a very strong habit of taking drugs. They have become slaves to drugs because they cannot stop taking drugs. Drug addicts would go as far as committing crime to get money in order to buy drugs because they cannot live without them.

Concern for the International Community

Drug use and trafficking are threats to national and global security since they are closely related to crime and violence. Drugs are related to crime and violence in many ways. 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.



Sniffer dog seeking out drugs

CASE STUDY

Drugs and crime in the United States

Drug-related offences and drug-using habits are major causes of crime problems in the United States. Research findings in the United States indicate that illegal drug users were:

- 16 times more likely than nonusers to be arrested and booked for theft;
- 14 times more likely to be arrested and booked for such offences as driving under the influence of drugs, drunkenness, or liquor law violations;
- Over 9 times more likely to be arrested and booked on an assault charge.

Based on data collected from male arrestees in 35 American cities in 1998:

- 42.5 percent of the arrestees in Anchorage, Alaska, and 78.7 percent of the arrestees in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania were tested positive for drugs.

Source: www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov

? Is the use of drugs a real national problem? Discuss the role of patriotic citizens in the fight against drug trafficking.

REMEMBER

- ❑ National security should be maintained in order to achieve continuous development.
- ❑ National security is closely related to regional and global security.
- ❑ It is important to defend the security of our country as citizens of Ethiopia, and international security as global citizens.
- ❑ We need to fight against terrorism, genocide and drug trafficking to maintain national and global security.

UNIT SUMMARY

Human rights and democratic rights were not fully respected in the past but they have been recognized as a result of continuous struggle. The FDRE Constitution and the democratic process in Ethiopia are the result of the struggle of the Ethiopian peoples for equality and democracy.

Ethics is the philosophical study of human behaviour. It studies moral standards and how they affect human behaviour. Morality is a system that tells you how to act, whereas ethics is the study of that system. Being respectful, honest, truthful and fair are widely accepted ethical behaviours.

Ethiopia is a country of ancient history and a symbol of independence. It played an important role at the global level. As the result of its independence, Ethiopia became a member of the League of Nations and the United Nations when most of the African countries were under colonial rule. Ethiopia contributed to global peace and stability by sending peace-keeping forces to different countries in Asia and Africa. Ethiopia's contribution in other African issues has also been prominent. Ethiopia is one of the leading African countries which contributed its share to the foundation of the OAU. Currently Ethiopia is playing an important role in other regional organizations such as IGAD and NEPAD.

Citizens have various duties including defending national security, respecting the flag and national symbols and fighting against crimes such as drug trafficking. Citizens are responsible to support the government in its good work, for example, when it formulates and implements good policies and strategies. It is also the duty of patriotic citizens to criticize the development policies and strategies of the government when they find they do not promote the national interest. Citizens are also responsible to maintain national security which is essential to achieve continuous development. However, national security is closely related to regional and global security. It is important, as citizens of Ethiopia, to defend the security of our country, and international security as global citizens. We need to fight against terrorism, genocide and drug trafficking in order to maintain national and global security.

GLOSSARY

<i>Holocaust:</i>	The systematic extermination of millions of European Jews.
<i>Peer influence:</i>	The influence of a social group consisting of people who are equal in age, education or social class.
<i>Racial discrimination:</i>	Unfair treatment of a person or group, usually based on prejudice about race.
<i>Rational criticism:</i>	Reasonable and sensible opinion or judgement of what is wrong with something.
<i>Segregation:</i>	The practice of keeping ethnic, racial or religious groups separate, especially through enforcing the use of separate schools, transportation, housing or other facilities.
<i>Virtue:</i>	The quality of being morally good or righteous.

UNIT REVIEW EXERCISES

Do these review exercises in your exercise book.

Part I – Multiple choice

- Which of the following is a democratic right?
 - the right to live
 - the right to liberty
 - the right to assembly
 - the right to security
 - none of the above
- Ethics:
 - is a moral philosophy
 - is the study of moral standards
 - is the branch of morality
 - has nothing to do with morality
 - comes from 'mores'
- Which of the following statements is wrong about drugs?
 - Drug-related crime is not a problem of poor countries.
 - Drug addicts can easily stop drug using.
 - Drug dealers compete and sometimes fight against rivals.

- Possessing drug is not illegal.
- None of the above

Part II – True or false

- Genocide is not a problem of modern times because people in all corners of the world are conscious enough to avoid it.
- Citizens are responsible to criticize government to make it more efficient and effective.

Part III – Short answers

- What is the difference between ethics and morality?
- What is the difference between rational criticism and blind criticism?
- What do you think are the major threats of global security in the current period?
- How does drug-using and trafficking go against national and global security?