

**Webelos
Pack 3502**

Citizenship Activity Badge

**Elected Officials that will take office in January
2011.**



**Titles that are colored red are required for the
Citizenship Activity Badge.**

Federal Government of the United States

BARACK H. OBAMA

44th President of the United States



JOSEPH BIDEN

44th Vice-President of the United States



DIANE FEINSTEIN

United States Senator



BARBARA BOXER

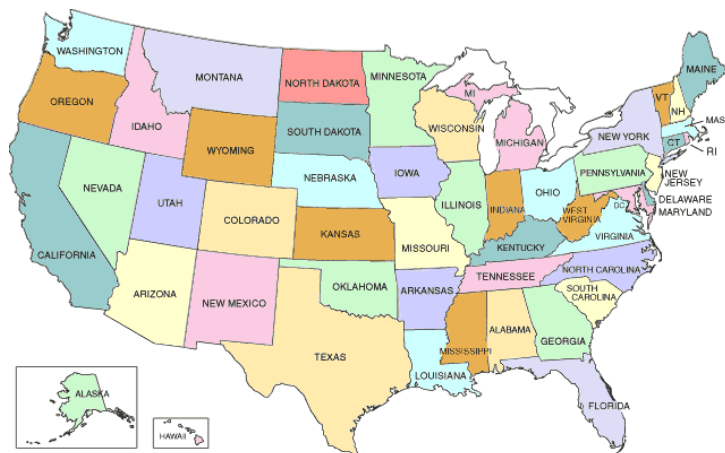
United States Senator



ELTON GALLEGLY

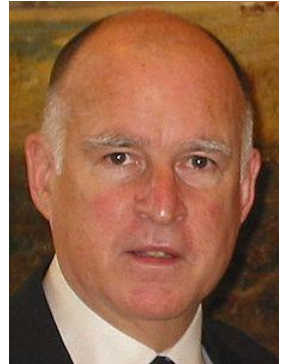
Congressman

24th Congressional District



Government of the State of California

JERRY BROWN
39th Governor of California



JEFF GORELL
Assembly Member
37th District



TONY STRICKLAND
State Senator
19th District



Ventura County Government

STEVE BENNETT

Ventura County Supervisor
District #1



City of Ojai

Paul Blatz – Mayor

Carlton Strobel – Council Member

Leonard Jay Klaif– Council Member

Betsy Clapp – Council Member

Sue Morgan – Council Member



California State Flag



On June 14, 1846, a small band of settlers marched on the Mexican garrison at Sonoma and took the commandant, Mariano Vallejo, prisoner. They issued a proclamation which declared California to be a Republic independent of Mexico. This uprising became known as the Bear Flag Revolt after the hastily designed flag depicting a grizzly bear and a five pointed star over a red bar and the words "California Republic."

The grizzly bear was a symbol of great strength while the lone star made reference to the lone Star of Texas. The flag only flew until July 9, 1846 when it was learned that Mexico and the United States were already at war. Soon after, the Bear Flag was replaced with the American flag. It was adopted as the State Flag by the State Legislature in 1911.

Interesting Facts About California

- Capitol City: Sacramento (Previous Capitols)
- Size: 158,706 square miles (3rd largest state)
- Population: 36,961,664 - highest state population (2009)
- Nickname: The Golden State
- Motto: Eureka ("I have found it")
- Statehood: September 9, 1850
- Border States: Arizona, Nevada, Oregon
- State Animal: California Grizzly Bear
- State Bird: California Valley Quail
- State Flower: Golden Poppy
- State Song: I Love You, California

United States Declaration of Independence

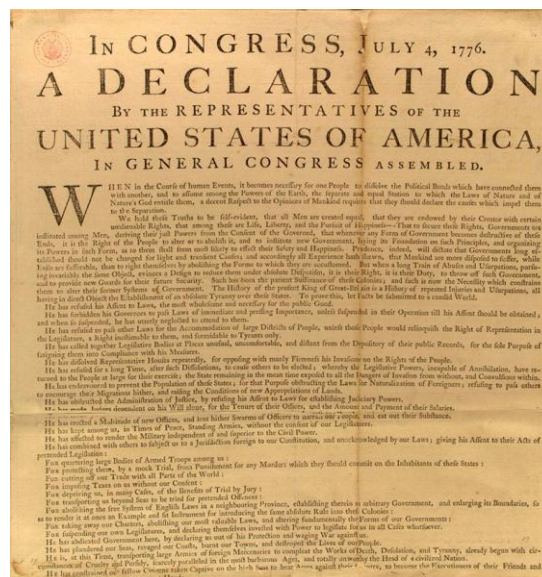
The United States Declaration of Independence is a statement approved by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, which announced that the thirteen American colonies, at war with Great Britain, were now independent states no longer a part of the British Empire. Written mostly by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration is a formal explanation of why Congress voted to declare independence from Great Britain.

The birthday of the United States of America—Independence Day—is celebrated on July 4, the day the wording of the Declaration was approved by Congress.

Opening Paragraphs

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.



United States Constitution

The United States Constitution

After the Revolutionary War ended the new United States needed to create a constitution that all of the states agreed to. When the United States was formed, each state has as much power as any other state and there was no Federal government.

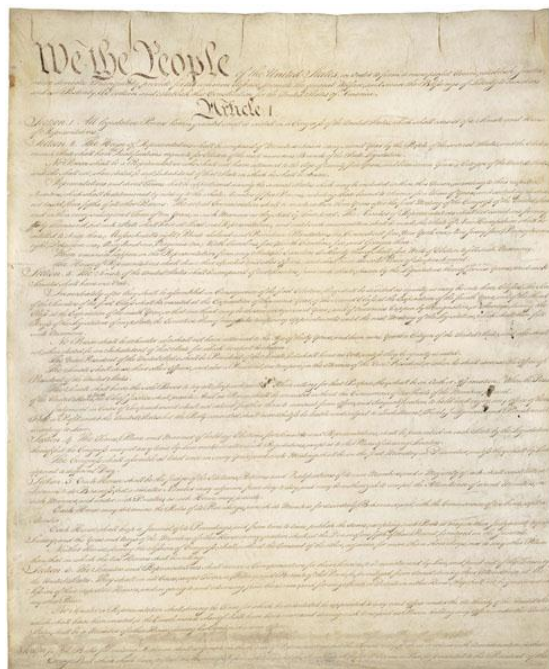
The Constitution is the framework for the organization of the United States government and for the way the federal government works with the states, citizens, and all people within the United States.

The Constitution creates the three branches of the national government: a legislature, the Congress; an executive branch led by the President; and a judicial branch headed by the Supreme Court.

The preamble of the Constitution is the first paragraph and explains “why” the Constitution was important.

The Constitution was adopted in 1787.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense,^[2] promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.



The Bill of Rights

The men who wrote the United States Constitution were very concerned about protecting the rights of the citizens. To do this, they wrote the Bill of Rights and they were called amendments. There were 10 amendments to the Constitution that were made by the Founding Fathers to protect the citizens of the new United States.

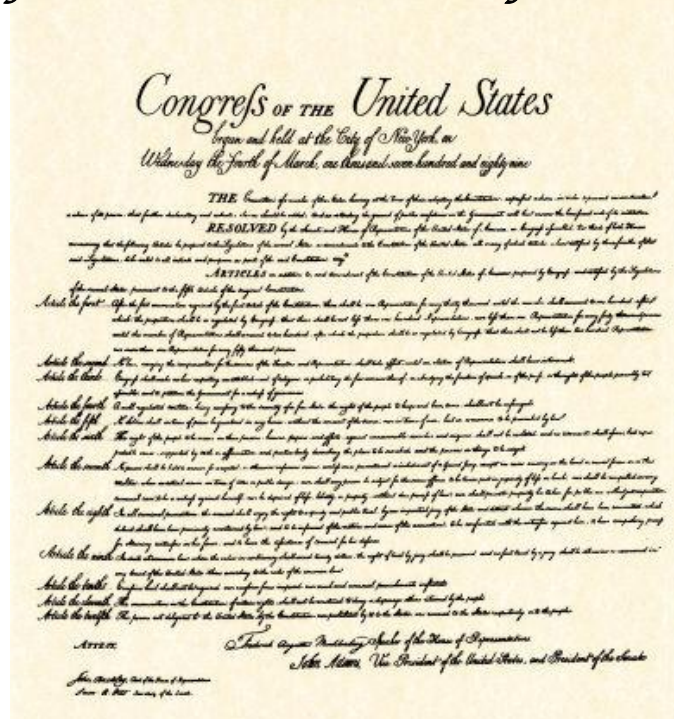
The 1st Amendment declared that the new government could not interfere with certain rights that each person had. It was adopted in 1791. There are 10 amendments in the Bill of Rights.

The rights in the 1st Amendment are:

1. Freedom of Religion
2. Freedom of Speech
3. Freedom of the Press
4. Freedom to Peaceably Assemble
5. Freedom to Petition the Government

The 1st Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.





The United States Flag

The national flag of the United States of America (the "American flag") consists of thirteen equal horizontal stripes of red alternating with white, with a blue rectangle in the canton (referred to specifically as the "union") bearing fifty small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars alternating with rows of five stars.

Nicknames for the flag include the "Stars and Stripes", "Old Glory,"^[2] and "The Star-Spangled Banner" (also the name of the national anthem).

When Alaska and Hawaii were being considered for statehood in the 1950s, more than 1,500 designs were spontaneously submitted to President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Of these proposals, one created by 17-year old Robert G. Heft in 1958 as a school project. Heft's love for the flag started when he was a Boy Scout. He originally received a B- for the project. After discussing the grade with his teacher, it was jokingly agreed that if the flag was accepted by Congress, the grade would be reconsidered. Heft's flag design was chosen and adopted by presidential proclamation after Alaska and before Hawaii was admitted into the union in 1959.

The flag that made Heft famous is soiled and faded from frequent display. It has flown over every state capitol building and over 88 U.S. embassies. An uneven patch at a lower corner is evidence of an attack on the embassy in Saigon in 1967.

50 Stars - Represent the 50 states and are placed in the blue field.

13 Stripes - represent the original thirteen colonies that rebelled against the British monarchy and became the first states in the Union.

Red - The color red in the American seal and transferred to the American flag stands for valor and hardiness.

White - The color white in the American seal and transferred to the American flag stands for purity.

Blue - The color blue in the American seal and transferred to the American flag is the color of the Chief and stands for perseverance, justice and vigilance.

The National Anthem

"The Star-Spangled Banner" is the national anthem of the United States of America. The lyrics come from "Defense of Fort McHenry" a poem written in 1814 by the 35-year-old lawyer and amateur poet, Francis Scott Key, after witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British Royal Navy ships in Chesapeake Bay during the Battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812.

The poem was set to the tune of a popular British drinking song, written by John Stafford Smith. Set to Key's poem and renamed "The Star-Spangled Banner", it would soon become a well-known American patriotic song.

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

