

## Civic and Political Participation Chart **Sample Answers**

Directions: After completing the reading handout, fill in column #1 to explain each of the forms of participation listed. After this reading activity, you will complete columns #2-5 in your small groups as you work through the placards throughout the room.

Form of participation	#1 Explain this form of participation in a sentence.	#2 Who is the subject of this case study?	#3 What cause did they care about?	#4 Summarize the actions they took.	#5 What was the result?
<b>CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE</b>	The active refusal to obey laws one views as unjust.	Henry David Thoreau	(Opposition to) the Mexican-American War and Slavery	He refused to pay taxes	He was jailed, but ultimately released after others paid his Taxes  Wrote a book about the form of participation; coined the term
<b>PAMPHLET WRITING</b>	A small, short book printed to inform people on a particular subject.	Thomas Paine	American Independence	He wrote Common Sense, which was read far and wide in the Colonies	Support for American Independence Increased

<b>BOYCOTTS</b>	The act of refusing to do business or associate with a person or entity because you oppose something they do.	The American Colonists	Their rights/representation/anger at British taxes	They refused to buy British goods subject to taxes	Britain repealed the tax, but the tensions would continue and lead to the Revolution
<b>POLITICAL SPEECHES/DEBATES</b>	A discussion on a particular topic in which opposing viewpoints are discussed.	Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas	They both wanted an Illinois Senate seat; they were on opposite sides of the slavery debate	They engaged in a series of debates around Illinois which were transcribed and published nationwide	Douglas won reelection to the Senate, but Lincoln's profile was raised and he wins the presidency 2 years later
<b>CIVIC MEETINGS</b>	Whenever citizens gather to discuss topics important to their community or interest group.	The Seneca Falls Convention	Womens' Rights	Met at Seneca Falls, NY; debated and published the Declaration of Sentiments	The larger Women's Rights movement continues; the 19th Amendment is added giving women the vote 72 years later

<b>PETITIONS</b>	A written request signed by many people, appealing to authority about a particular cause.	Women of Steubenville, OH	(Opposition to) the Indian Removal Act	They, along with many others sent petitions directly to Congress and the President	They are unsuccessful, though their actions help lead to the Women's Rights movement
<b>VOTING</b>	A formal expression of choice made by individuals in an election.	Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams	They both wanted the Presidency	Presidential Elections in 1824 and 1828	Because of the elimination of property requirements for voting and the increase in the electorate, Jackson wins the rematch in 1828