**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.

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| **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?** |
| **CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE** | 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 |
| **PAMPHLET WRITING** | 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 |
| **BOYCOTTS** | 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Their rights/  representation/anger  at British taxes | They refused to buy  British goods subject  to taxes | Britain repealed the  tax, but the tensions  would continue and  lead to the Revolution |
| **POLITICAL SPEECHES/**  **DEBATES** | 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 |
| **CIVIC MEETINGS** | 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 |
| **PETITIONS** | 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 |
| **VOTING** | 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 |