

Required For



Preparation for:

Tenderfoot Requirements 7a & 7b
Second Class Requirements 8b & 8c
First Class Requirements 9a, 9b, & 9c
Citizenship in the Community
Citizenship in the Nation
Citizenship in the World



Building a Better World

4 Den Meetings to complete

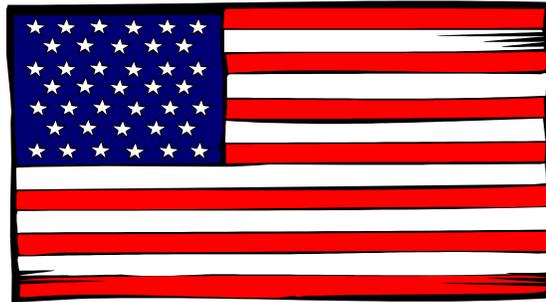
Takeaways

- Understanding that citizenship begins when you enter a community, and is more than just saluting the flag.
- Opportunity to thank public servants
- Not all heroism is recognized publicly
- A Scout is Loyal.

Complete the following requirements:

1. Explain the history of the United States flag. Show how to properly display the flag in public, and help lead a flag ceremony.
2. Learn about and describe your rights and duties as a citizen, and explain what it means to be loyal to your country.
3. Discuss in your Webelos den the term "rule of law," and talk about how it applies to you in your everyday life.
4. Meet with a government leader, and learn about his or her role in your community. Discuss with the leader an important issue facing your community.
5. Show that you are an active leader by planning an activity without your den leader's help.
6. Do one of these:
 - a. Learn about Scouting in another part of the world. With the help of your parent or your den leader, pick one country where Scouting exists, and research its Scouting program.
 - b. Set up an exhibit at a pack meeting to share information about the World Friendship Fund.
 - c. Under the supervision of your parent, guardian, or den leader, connect with a Scout in another country during an event such as Jamboree on the Air or Jamboree on the Internet or by other means.
 - d. Learn about energy use in your community and in other parts of our world.
 - e. Identify one energy problem in your community, and find out what has caused it.

Requirement 1: The Flag of the United States of America



For more than 200 years, the American flag has been the symbol of our nation's strength and unity. It's been a source of pride and inspiration for millions of citizens. And the American Flag has been a prominent icon in our national history. Here are the highlights of its unique past.

On January 1, 1776, the Continental Army was reorganized in accordance with a Congressional resolution which placed American forces under George Washington's control. On that New Year's Day the Continental Army was laying siege to Boston which had been taken over by the British Army. Washington ordered the Grand Union flag hoisted above his base at Prospect Hill. It had 13 alternate red and white stripes and the British Union Jack in the upper left-hand corner (the canton).

In May of 1776, Betsy Ross reported that she sewed the first American flag.

On June 14, 1777, in order to establish an official flag for the new nation, the Continental Congress passed the first Flag Act: "Resolved, That the flag of the United States be made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new Constellation."

Between 1777 and 1960, Congress passed several acts that changed the shape, design and arrangement of the flag and allowed for additional stars and stripes to be added to reflect the admission of each new state.

- Act of January 13, 1794 - provided for 15 stripes and 15 stars after May 1795.
- Act of April 4, 1818 - provided for 13 stripes and one star for each state, to be added to the flag on the 4th of July following the admission of each new state, signed by President Monroe.
- Executive Order of President Taft dated June 24, 1912 - established proportions of the flag and provided for arrangement of the stars in six horizontal rows of eight each, a single point of each star to be upward.
- Executive Order of President Eisenhower dated January 3, 1959 - provided for the arrangement of the stars in seven rows of seven stars each, staggered horizontally and vertically.
- Executive Order of President Eisenhower dated August 21, 1959 - provided for the arrangement of the stars in nine rows of stars staggered horizontally and eleven rows of stars staggered vertically.

Today the flag consists of thirteen horizontal stripes, seven red alternating with 6 white. The stripes represent the original 13 colonies, the stars represent the 50 states of the Union. The colors of the flag are symbolic as well: Red symbolizes Hardiness and Valor, White symbolizes Purity and Innocence and Blue represents Vigilance, Perseverance and Justice.

Raising and Lowering the Flag

Make sure the flagpole is displayed in the correct location. The American Flag should be displayed at the center and highest point if there are several flags being displayed together. The flag should be displayed outside of all schools and government buildings, and outside all polling locations on election day.

Make sure the flag is in respectable condition before you display it. A torn or tattered flag should not be displayed.

Make sure the union (blue field with white stars) is at the top of the staff when the flag is displayed on a flagpole.



Raise the flag briskly at sunrise. To raise the flag, carefully unfold the flag, never letting it touch the ground. Connect the hooks of the flagpole to the flag itself, raising it briskly.

Lower the flag. The flag should be lowered slowly to show respect for the flag and hesitation in bringing it down.

Half Staff

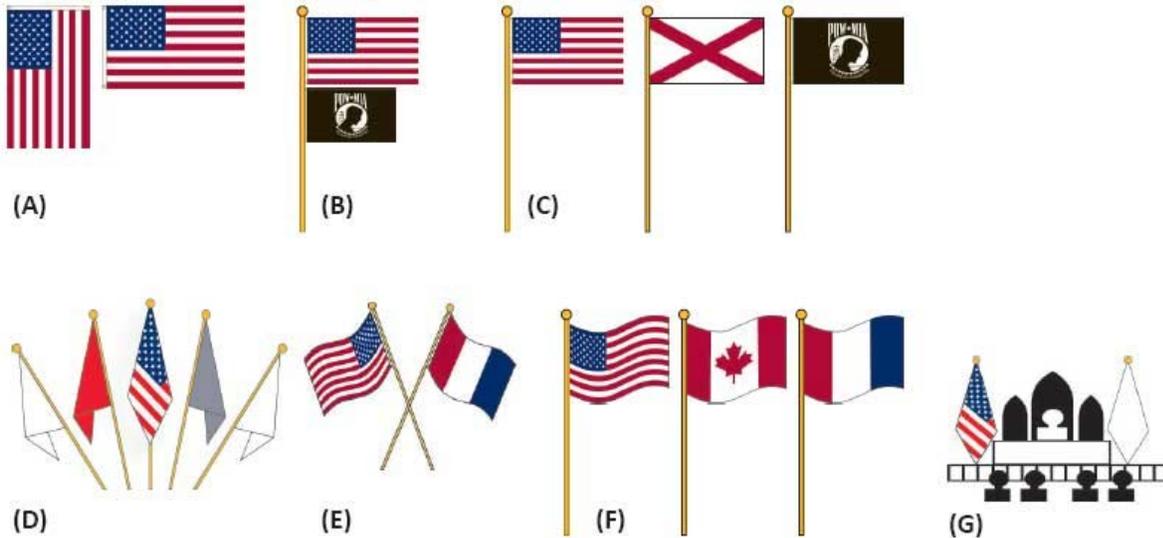
In the event of the death of principal figures of the United States government and the governor of the state, territory or possession, the President may order the flag to be flown at half-staff as respect for their memory. In the event of the death of other officials or foreign dignitaries, the flag is displayed at half-staff in accordance with recognized customs or practices, not inconsistent with law. The governor of a state, territory or possession of the United States may proclaim that the national flag be flown at half-staff in the event of the death of a present or former official of that state, territory or possession.

On Memorial Day, flags should be flown at half-staff until noon. On September 11th, flags should be flown at half-staff all day. For the death of a president, the flag should be flown at half staff for 30 days. For the Vice President, Chief Justice or former Chief Justice, flags should be flown at half staff for 10 days.

When hanging the flag at half-staff, first hoist it to the peak of the pole, then lower it to half-staff. When lowering the flag, hoist it to the peak of the pole again, then lower it. Any other flags flying alongside the U.S. flag should also be lowered to half-staff.



Displaying the Flag



(A) Displaying other than on a staff

When displaying the flag against a wall, either vertically or horizontally, the union (blue field with 50 stars) should be upper most and to the observer's left (the flag's own right). The union should also be to the observer's left when displaying the flag from a window.

(B) On the same halyard

When flying state, city, organizational or institutional flags from the same halyard with the United States flag, the latter should always be at the peak. Keep the U.S. flag at the top when more than one flag is flown from the same halyard.

(C) From adjacent staffs

When flying from adjacent staffs, the United States flag should be hoisted first and lowered last. Never fly any other flag or pennant above or to the United States flag's right.

(D) In a group

When displaying in a group with state, city, organization or institutional flags from staffs, the United States flag should be in the center and at the highest point of the group.

(E) Crossed staffs

When displaying with any other flag from crossed staffs, the United States flag should be on the right (the flag's own right) and its staff should be in front of the other flag.

(F) With other nation's flags

When displaying two or more nation's flags, each flag should be on separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be approximately the same size. International customs forbid displaying one nation's flag over another in times of peace. This is a sign of war time victory and a serious insult.

(G) Speaker platform

The flag of the United States of America should be displayed above and behind the speaker, if displaying flat. If displaying from a staff on a pulpit or public auditorium, the flag should be on the speaker's right. All the other flags should be placed on the left.

Flag Ceremony

Have the color guard in the back of the room, ready holding the flags. The US Flag is on the right, then State flag, then Troop flag on the left as the color guard is facing towards the front of the room - or, US Flag in front, followed by State, then Troop flag.

Leader: "Color Guard, Attention!"

Leader: "Audience, Please Rise!"

Leader: "Scout Salute! Those not in uniform, please place your right hand over your heart."

Leader: "Color Guard, Forward March!"

Wait for color guard to reach the front and stand in front of their flag stands

Leader: "Color Guard, Halt!"

Leader: "Please recite the Pledge of Allegiance!"

Recite the Pledge of Allegiance with the Audience.

Leader: "TWO!"

Everyone drops salute.

Leader: "Color Guard, Post the Flag of the United States of America! "

Leader: "Color Guard, Post the Flag of the Great State of [your state name]! "

Leader: "Color Guard, Post the Pack Flag! "

Leader: "Color Guard, Honor your Colors!"

Flag bearers salute the US flag.

Leader: "Cub Scout Sign!"

Everyone raises right hand straight up in the Cub Scout sign.

Leader: "Please join us in reciting the Scout Oath and Scout Law!"

Recite the Scout Oath and Law with the audience.

Leader: "TWO!"

Everyone drops Scout sign.

Leader: "Color Guard, Dismissed!"

Leader: "Audience, Please be seated!"

Flag Etiquette

The section of law dealing with American Flag etiquette is generally referred to as the Flag Code. Some general guidelines from the Flag Code are:

- The flag should be lighted at all times, either by sunlight or by an appropriate light source.
- The flag should never be dipped to any person or thing. It is flown upside down only as a distress signal.
- The flag should not be used for any decoration in general.
- The flag should never be used for any advertising purpose.
- The flag should not be used as part of a costume or athletic uniform, except that a flag patch may be used on the uniform of military personnel, fireman, policeman and members of patriotic organizations.
- When the flag is lowered, no part of it should touch the ground or any other object; it should be received by waiting hands and arms. To store the flag it should be folded neatly and ceremoniously.
- The flag should be cleaned and mended when necessary.
- When a flag is so worn it is no longer fit to serve as a symbol of our country, it should be destroyed by burning in a dignified manner.

Common Mistakes

1. Following the flag up or down the pole with your head or eyes. The correct position is with eyes looking straight forward and your head remaining still.
2. Talking during flag presentation. This is a problem particularly at sporting events. Presentation of the colors is a solemn ceremony and requires respectful silence. The only talking should be by the caller, or when the Pledge of Allegiance is recited.
3. Not removing headwear during flag presentation. The Flag Code specifically states that anyone not in military uniform should remove headwear and render a salute. Official BSA headgear may be worn while the unit or individual is participating in an indoor formal ceremony or service duty, except in religious institutions where custom forbids. Typical indoor activities of this type are flag ceremonies, inspections, orderly duty, or ushering service.
4. Holding the salute too long. The salute is only held while the flag is moving on the pole or moving through the room. The command to release the salute ("Two") should be given when the flag reaches the top or bottom of the pole. When it reaches the bottom, the command should be given as soon as a member of the color guard physically touches the flag. For the remainder of the ceremony (folding, recitation of poetry, etc.), simply stand at attention.
5. Color guard members saluting while holding the flag. The color guard is guarding the flag, and therefore does not participate in the flag ceremony itself unless commanded to do so by the caller, and only after the flag is in place.
6. Pausing as though there is a comma in the Pledge of Allegiance between the words "one nation" and "under God." "One nation under God" is written in the Pledge of Allegiance as one phrase; there should be no pause.

Folding the Flag



Use the **EDGE** Method: **E**xplain how it's done, **D**emonstrate it, **G**uide the boys through it, then **E**nable them to do it on their own.

If possible, use two flags. You and either your assistant Den Leader, Den Chief, or another boy stand parallel to two other boys. Be sure to position yourself on the stripes end, so you can demonstrate and guide the folding. If it's a long flag, have someone stand in the middle of each flag to help support it.

1. To fold the flag correctly, bring the striped half up over the blue field.



2. Then fold it in half again.



3. Bring the lower striped corner to the upper edge, forming a triangle.



4. Then fold the upper point in to form another triangle. Continue until the entire length of the flag is folded.



5. When you get near the end—nothing but the blue field showing—tuck the last bit into the other folds to secure it.



6. The final folded flag resembles a tri-cornered hat with only the white stars on a blue field showing.



Requirement 2: Rights and Duties

Every Citizen has ...

Complete each statement by inserting **duty** or **right** in the blank.

1. The _____ to obey all laws.
2. The _____ to equal protection of laws and equal justice in the courts.
3. The _____ to respect the rights of others.
4. The _____ to inform yourself on issues of government.
5. The _____ to be free of arbitrary search and seizure.
6. The _____ to equal education and economic opportunity.
7. The _____ to serve on a jury if called.
8. The _____ to vote.
9. The _____ to own property.
10. The _____ to vote in elections.
11. The _____ to serve and defend your country.
12. The _____ to free speech, press, and assembly.
13. The _____ to assist agencies of law enforcement.
14. The _____ to a lawyer of your choice and a prompt trial if accused of a crime.
15. The _____ to practice and teach the principle of good citizenship in your home.

Requirement 3: the Rule of Law

The **rule of law** is the legal principle that law should govern a nation, as opposed to being governed by arbitrary decisions of individual government officials.



Requirement 4: Meet with a government leader.

This will most likely be a field trip, and you may have to arrange this meeting based on the government leader's schedule, rather than your weekly den meeting time.

The boys should learn about this leader's job or office and what their responsibilities are.



When arranging this meeting, ask the leader in advance if they will discuss with the boys an issue regarding energy or conservation in the community they govern, and possibly how the boys could help with this issue.

Have the boys ask questions.

Requirement 5: Show that you are an active leader

The goal of this requirement is to teach a boy that they can plan an activity without help from their den leader. Some of the requirements in this adventure could be opportunities for the boys to plan an activity:

Help lead a flag ceremony

Each boy can assemble their color guard, rather than having them assigned and decide where and when they'll perform their flag ceremony.

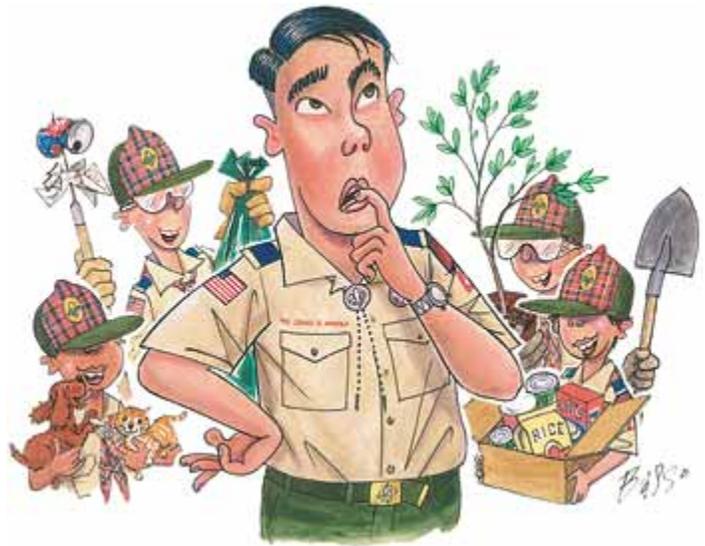
Meet with a government leader.

If a boy has a connection with a government leader, he could plan the meeting.

Participate in an event that would help lead others in recycling and conserving resources.

Plan the event with your den. Decide what recycling or conservation activity you're going to participate in.

Any of the options in requirement 6 could be an activity the boys plan.



Requirement 6: Do at Least One of These:

Learn about Scouting in another part of the world. With the help of your parent or your den leader, pick one country where Scouting exists, and research its Scouting program.



<https://www.scout.org/nso> has links to every scouting organization website around the world. Use these sites to learn more about how scouting is done in other parts of the world.

Set up an exhibit at a pack meeting to share information about the World Friendship Fund.

Through the World Friendship Fund, voluntary contributions of Scouts and leaders are transformed into cooperative projects that help Scouting associations in other countries to strengthen and extend their Scouting programs. The World Friendship Fund gives the youth members of the Boy Scouts of America an opportunity to help fellow Scouts who are in need of their support. It teaches Scouts that Scouting is global. Since the inception of the World Friendship Fund, American Scouts and leaders have voluntarily donated more than \$11 million to these self-help activities.



The World Friendship Fund was developed during the closing days of World War II. At that time, there was a great need to rebuild Scouting in those nations that had been wracked by war and were just emerging from the shadows of totalitarianism.

Over the years, this fund has provided Scouts from around the world with Scouting literature, uniforms, summer camp equipment, computers, and other Scouting-related supplies.

Collections for the World Friendship Fund can be organized during camporees, roundtable meetings, den and pack meetings, summer camping programs, blue and gold banquets, or any other Scout activity. World Friendship Fund brochures, posters, and labels are available through your local council.

<http://www.scouting.org/scoutsourc/International/InformationSheets/22-329.aspx>

Under the supervision of your parent, guardian, or den leader, connect with a Scout in another country during an event such as Jamboree-on-the-Air or Jamboree-on-the-Internet or by other means.



The Jamboree-on-the-Air, or JOTA, is an annual Scouting event that uses amateur radio to link Scouts around the world, around the nation, and in your own community. Held on the third full weekend of October each year, this worldwide jamboree requires no travel, other than to a nearby radio amateur's ham shack. Many times the hams will come to you by setting up at a Scout camporee, or perhaps they already have a ham shack at your council's camp. There are many ways to get your Scouts involved in JOTA.

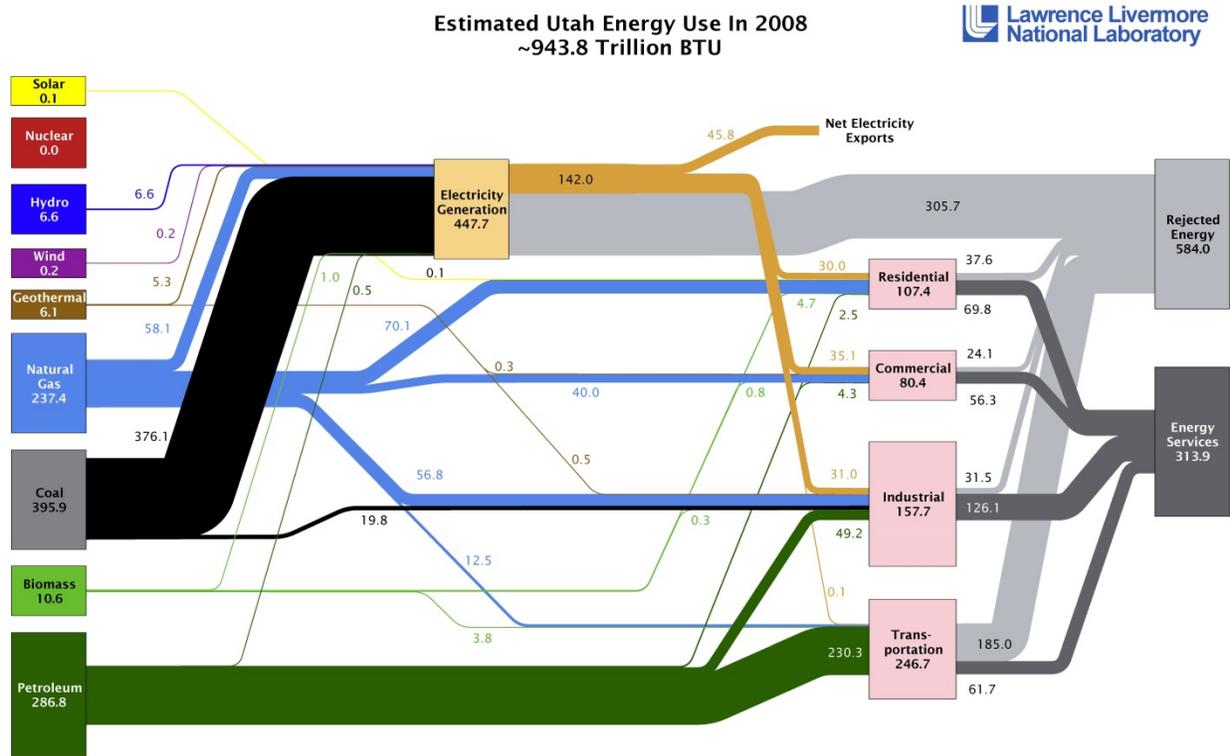
<http://www.scouting.org/jota.aspx>



The Jamboree-on-the-Internet, or JOTI, is an annual Scouting event sponsored by the World Organization of the Scout Movement. This event utilizes the Internet and the numerous devices that are used to get online, from your home computer to iPad tablets, to link Scouts from around the world. Last year, JOTI had almost 16,000 Scouts and leaders registered in the worldwide JOTA-JOTI database in 146 countries! JOTI is held the same weekend as JOTA

<http://www.scouting.org/joti.aspx>

Energy Use



Identify one energy problem in your community and what caused it

Lead the boys in discussion of energy problems in your community and see if you can determine a cause. If there is a cause, ask them how they could help reduce the problem.

Energy problem

1. Pollution
2. Wasted Energy
3. Energy Transportation failure (power outages)
4. Sustainability