



# Citizenship in the World

Troop 344 and 9344  
Pemberville, OH





# Citizenship in the World Merit Badge Requirements



1. Explain what citizenship in the world means to you and what you think it takes to be a good world citizen.
2. Explain how one becomes a citizen in the United States, and explain the rights, duties, and obligations of U.S. citizenship. Discuss the similarities and differences between the rights, duties, and obligations of U.S. citizens and the citizens of two other countries.
3. Do the following:
  - a. Pick a current world event. In relation to this current event, discuss with your counselor how a country's national interest and its relationship with other countries might affect areas such as" its security, its economy, its values, and the health of its citizens.
  - b. Select a foreign country and discuss with your counselor how its geography, natural resources, and climate influence its economy and its global partnerships with other countries.

# Citizenship in the World Merit Badge Requirements



## 4. Do TWO of the following:

- a. Explain international law and how it differs from national law. Explain the role of international law and how international law can be used as a tool for conflict resolution.
- b. Using resources such as major daily newspapers, the Internet (with your parent's permission), and news magazines, observe a current issue that involves international trade, foreign exchange, balance of payments, tariffs, and free trade. Explain what you have learned. Include in your discussion an explanation of why countries must cooperate in order for world trade and global competition to thrive.
- c. Select TWO of the following organizations and describe their role in the world.
  1. The United Nations and UNICEF
  2. The World Court
  3. Interpol
  4. World Organization of the Scout Movement
  5. The World Health Organization
  6. Amnesty International
  7. The International Committee of the Red Cross
  8. CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
  9. European Union



# Citizenship in the World Merit Badge Requirements



## 5. Do the following:

- a. Discuss the differences between constitutional and nonconstitutional governments.
- b. Name at least five different types of governments currently in power in the world.
- c. Show on a world map countries that use each of these five different forms of government.

## 6. Do the following:

- a. Explain how a government is represented abroad and how the United States government is accredited to international organizations.
- b. Describe the roles of the following in the conduct of foreign relations.
  1. Ambassador
  2. Consul
  3. Bureau of International Information Programs
  4. Agency for International Development
  5. United States and Foreign Commercial Service
- c. Explain the purpose of a passport and visa for international travel.



# Citizenship in the World Merit Badge Requirements

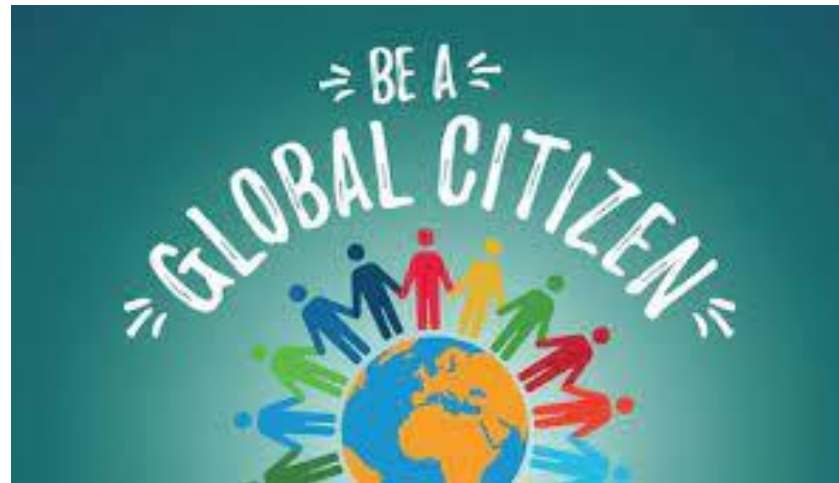


7. Do TWO of the following (with your parent's permission) and share with your counselor what you have learned:
  - a. Visit the website of the U.S. State Department. Learn more about an issue you find interesting that is discussed on this website.
  - b. Visit the website of an international news organization or foreign government, OR examine a foreign newspaper available at your local library, bookstore, or newsstand. Find a news story about a human right realized in the United States that is not recognized in another country.
  - c. Visit with a student or Scout from another country and discuss the typical values, holidays, ethnic foods, and traditions practiced or enjoyed there.
  - d. Attend a world Scout jamboree.
  - e. Participate in or attend an international event in your area, such as an ethnic festival, concert, or play.

# Requirement 1

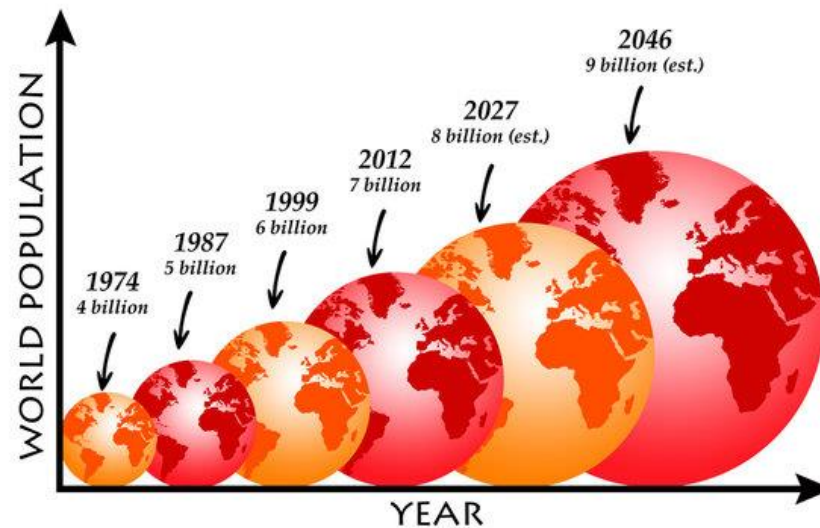


Explain what citizenship in the world means to you and what you think it takes to be a good world citizen.



# Citizenship in the World

- What is Citizenship in the World
  - What does this even have to do with Scouting?
    - We all live in and share the same world.
    - There are more than 8 billion of use sharing this space.
    - Our part of the world may be different that other parts.
    - But most of us share the same goals in life.







# Citizenship in the World

- Explain what citizenship in the world means to you and what you think it takes to be a good world citizen.
  - You will need to answer this yourself.
  - There are many acceptable answers.
  - “I don’t know” is not one of them!!



# Citizenship in the World

- You were born on earth and are by default a citizen of this world.
- This Citizenship in this large community comes with:
  - Privileges.
  - Freedoms.
  - Duties.





# Citizenship in the World

- What is your responsibility to the world?
  - To make the world a better place for all?
  - To do my part in saving the environment?
  - Find better ways for people to coexist?
  - Avoid wars?
  - Protect human rights?
  - Help others practice the religion they want to practice?
  - Discover a way to make a better chocolate?

## Requirement 2



Explain how one becomes a citizen in the United States, and explain the rights, duties, and obligations of U.S. citizenship. Discuss the similarities and differences between the rights, duties, and obligations of U.S. citizens and the citizens of two other countries.

# How to Become a U.S. Citizen

- US Citizenship

- How one becomes a citizen in the United States.

- You were born in the United States or a territory of the United States.

- At least one of your parents a U.S. citizen.

- You may qualify for naturalization if you:

- are at least 18 years.

- are a permanent resident for at least 5 years (or 3 years if you are married to a U.S. citizen).

- prepare and Submit an Application for Naturalization.

- submit biometrics for FBI background check.

- complete the interview.

- » Pass English test.

- » Pass Civics test.

- take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.







# Rights, Duties, and Obligations of U.S. Citizenship

- US Citizenship Rights:
  - Freedom of speech and expression.
  - Freedom to worship as you wish.
  - Right to a prompt, fair trial by jury.
  - Right to vote in elections for public officials.
  - Right to apply for federal employment .requiring U.S. citizenship.
  - Right to run for elected office.
  - Freedom to pursue “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”.



# Rights, Duties, and Obligations of U.S. Citizenship

- US Citizenship Duties:
  - Making yourself aware of all federal, state, and local laws.
  - Following all laws and regulations in good faith.
  - If you witness any crimes, reporting what you've seen to the authorities.
  - Serve on a jury when called upon.
  - Paying all of your taxes honestly and in a timely manner.
  - Defend the country if the need should arise.
  - Voting in local, state, and federal elections to strengthen our democracy.



# Rights, Duties, and Obligations of U.S. Citizenship

- US Citizenship Obligations:
  - Support and defend the U.S. Constitution.
  - Stay informed of the issues affecting your community.
  - Participate in the democratic process.
  - Respect and obey federal, state, and local laws.
  - Respect the rights, beliefs, and opinions of others.
  - Participate in your local community.

# Citizenship in Other Countries

	Freedom Speech	Freedom Worship	Trial by Jury	Vote for Top Leaders	Government Healthcare	Protection against gender discrimination	Protection against racial discrimination	Name your kid whatever	Unlimited access to WWW	Disabilities protection	Vote	Mandatory Conscription	Military Service	Pay Taxes	Serve on Jury
USA	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
UK	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Germany	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
China	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	YN	N	N	Y	Y	YN



# Requirement 3



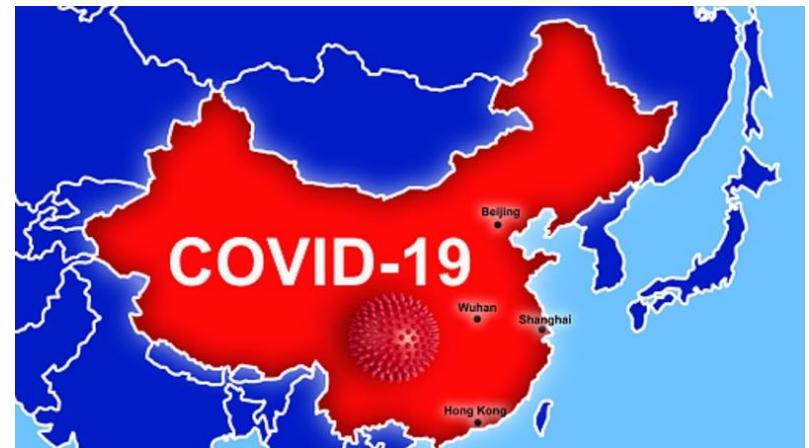
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- a. Pick a current world event. In relation to this current event, discuss with your counselor how a country's national interest and its relationship with other countries might affect areas such as" its security, its economy, its values, and the health of its citizens.
- b. Select a foreign country and discuss with your counselor how its geography, natural resources, and climate influence its economy and its global partnerships with other countries.

# Current World Event

## Covid 19

- Thought to originate in Wuhan, China.
- Concern that China may not have shared timely or accurate data.
- Widespread global implications:
  - Health concerns.
  - Security concerns.
  - Economic concerns.
  - National and individual values:
    - Political.
    - Racial.



# Current World Event

## China and Its Economy

- Geography
  - Coastlines
  - Fertile land
  - Rivers
  - Deserts
  - Mountains







# Current World Event

## Climate

- Eastern half of China influenced by monsoons.
  - Cold and dry in winter.
  - Warm and rainy climate in summer.
- Northwestern China is arid desert.
- Southwestern China mountains.
- Cold temperature northern regions.
- Hot southern tropical regions.



# Current World Event

## China Climate





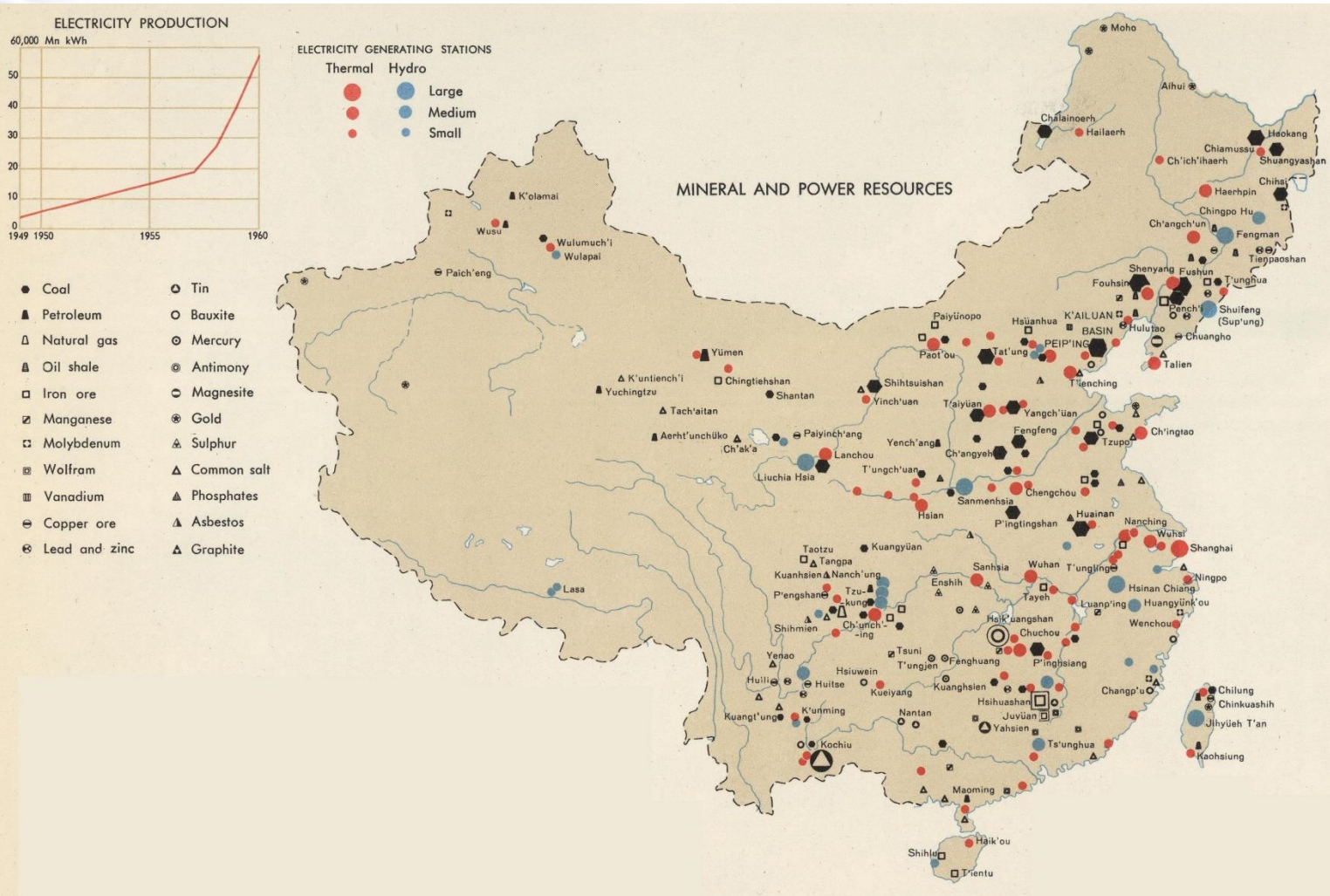
# Current World Event

## China and Its Economy

- Natural resources:
  - World's top mining country.
  - Rivers for hydroelectric power.
  - Human labor.
  - Rare earth metals.
  - Number one in global agriculture.

# Current World Event

## China Natural Resources





# Requirement 4



Do TWO of the following:

- a. Explain international law and how it differs from national law. Explain the role of international law and how international law can be used as a tool for conflict resolution.
- b. Using resources such as major daily newspapers, the Internet (with your parent's permission), and news magazines, observe a current issue that involves international trade, foreign exchange, balance of payments, tariffs, and free trade. Explain what you have learned. Include in your discussion an explanation of why countries must cooperate in order for world trade and global competition to thrive.
- c. Select TWO of the following organizations and describe their role in the world.
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  6. Amnesty International
  7. The International Committee of the Red Cross
  8. CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
  9. European Union





# International Law

4a. Explain international law and how it differs from national law. Explain the role of international law and how international law can be used as a tool for conflict resolution.



# International Law

- There are around 200 independent nations in this world.
  - 193 member states in UN.
  - 2 observer states in UN.
  - Taiwan – not recognized by many countries or the UN due to pressure from China.
  - Dozens of territories, colonies and non-recognized nations.
    - Puerto Rico
    - Bermuda
    - Greenland
    - Palestine
    - Western Sahara

# U.S. Territories





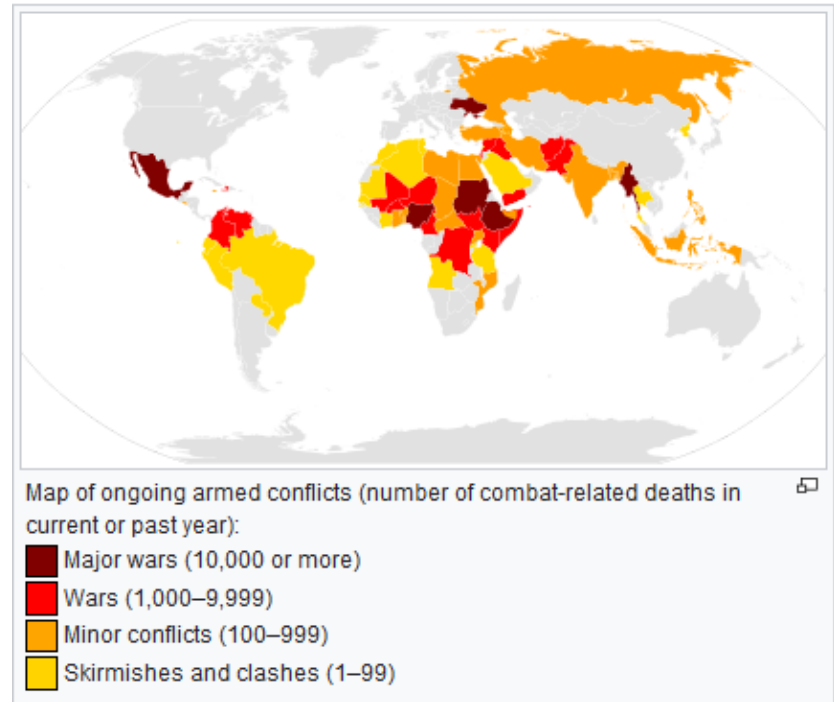
# International Law

- Each nation has its own set of national laws.
  - Laws differ significantly between nations.
  - Each nation has its own ideas about:
    - Sovereignty
    - National interests
    - Cultural values
    - Religion
    - Economy
    - Borders



# International Law

- Conflict between and within nations often arises due to:
  - Trade imbalances
  - Economic threats
  - Religious differences
  - Famine
  - Disease control
  - Terrorism
  - Human rights issues
  - Refugees
- May result in war.





# International Law

- International Law is applied to resolve and discourage conflict through:
  - International Conventions and Treaties
  - Customary International Law
  - General Principles of Law
  - Comity of Nation
    - The courtesy and friendship of nations marked especially by mutual recognition of executive, legislative, and judicial acts.

# International Law

- International Conventions and Treaties
  - Formal pledges between nations.
  - Treaties:
    - Written agreement signed by countries or organizations.
    - Ratified by the United Nations.
    - Governed Vienna Convention on the Laws of Treaties (VCLT).
  - Conventions:
    - Consensus regarding how to approach global issues.





# International Law

- Customary International Law
  - Long standing rules.
  - General practice accepted as law.
  - Practice must be accepted as *opinio juris sive necessitates* (Latin: “opinion that an act is necessary by rule of law”).
  - Difficult to enforce between West and East.
  - Example:
    - Immunity of visiting foreign heads of state.
    - Non-refoulement – asylum seeker protection.





# International Law

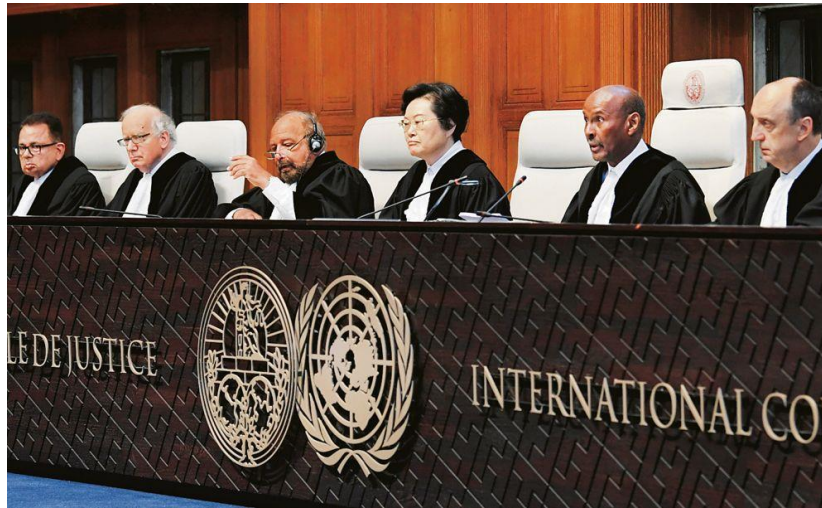
- General Principles of Law.
  - Legal principles common to a large number of systems of law.
  - General principles "recognized" by states.
  - Lessened by increased intensity of treaties between states.
  - Example:
    - Right for nation to defend itself.



# International Law

- Comity of Nations
  - Courtesy and friendship of nations
  - Mutual recognition of
    - Executive
    - Legislative
    - Judicial acts
  - Basically accepting each other's laws
  - Example:
    - Nintendo vs Danny Chu, Aeropower Company – U.S. court awarded Nintendo damages against two Taiwanese nationals for trafficking in counterfeit Donkey Kong, Super Mario Bros. and dozens of other Nintendo games.

# International Law



- International Court of Justice.
  - Judicial organ of the United Nations.
    - Settles international disputes.
    - Provides advisory options on legal questions.
    - Only nations may be tried by this court
    - Will only try cases when both nations agree to accept judgement.

# International Law



- International Court of Justice Enforcement.
  - Difficult to enforce.
    - Embargoes.
    - Retorsion - high tariffs and discriminatory duties.
    - Reprisal – illegal action made legal – such as seizing property.
    - War – last resort.



# International Law

- INTERPOL - International Criminal Police Organization.
  - Worlds largest police organization.
  - Supports national law agencies to fight international crimes.
  - Forensic database (DNA and fingerprints).
- Combats international crimes such as:
  - Terrorism.
  - Financial crimes.
  - Human Trafficking.
  - Drug Trafficking.
  - Art theft.
  - Intellectual property crimes.



INTERPOL



# International Trade

- US and China Tariffs:
  - March 22, 2018 US imposes \$50 billion tariffs on Chinese goods.
    - Imposed due to Chinese theft of U.S intellectual property.
    - Would make United States "a much stronger, much richer nation".
  - The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 724 points.
  - China announces plans to implement its own tariffs.
  - April 2, 2018 – China imposes tariffs on 128 U.S. products.
  - April 3, 2018, U.S publishes initial list of 1,300+ Chinese good for tariff.
  - April 4, 2018, China announces additional tariffs of 25% on 106 items.



# International Trade

- US and China Tariffs

- April 4, 2018, President Trump responded, "We are not in a trade war with China, that war was lost many years ago by the foolish, or incompetent, people who represented the U.S. Now we have a Trade Deficit of \$500 Billion a year, with Intellectual Property Theft of another \$300 Billion. We cannot let this continue!"
- May 9, 2018, China cancels soybean orders exported from US.
- June 15, 2018, US releases list of \$34 billion of Chinese goods 25% tariff.
- July 6, 2018 US releases list of \$16 billion of Chinese goods 25% tariff with August 23 start.
- July 10, 2018 US releases new list of \$200 billion with 10% tariff.

# International Trade

- US and China Tariffs

- In 2018 China ended its domestic ownership rules for auto companies and financial institutions.
- The rules required that auto companies and financial institutions in China be at least 50 percent owned by Chinese companies.
- The change was seen as benefitting U.S. auto companies including Tesla.







# International Trade

- US and China Tariffs
  - Short term benefits and costs?
  - Long term benefits and costs?



# International Trade

- **Requirement 4b – International Trade - Homework**
  - Using resources such as major daily newspapers, the Internet (with your parent’s permission), and news magazines, observe a current issue that involves international trade, foreign exchange, balance of payments, tariffs, and free trade. Explain what you have learned. Include in your discussion an explanation of why countries must cooperate in order for world trade and global competition to thrive.



# International Organizations

4c. Select TWO of the following organizations and describe their role in the world.

- (1) The United Nations and UNICEF
- (2) The World Court
- (3) Interpol
- (4) World Organization of the Scout Movement
- (5) The World Health Organization
- (6) Amnesty International
- (7) The International Committee of the Red Cross
- (8) CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
- (9) European Union

# International Organizations

- United Nations
  - Intergovernmental organization that aims to maintain
    - International peace and security
    - Develop friendly relations among nations
    - Achieve international cooperation
    - Center for harmonizing the actions of nations
  - Largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world





# International Organizations

- United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF
  - United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide
  - 1946 International Children's Emergency Fund (ICEF)
    - Provide relief to children and mothers affected by World War II
  - 2018
    - Assisted in the birth of 27 million babies
    - Administered vaccines to an estimated 65.5 million children
    - Provided education for 12 million children
    - Treated four million children with severe acute malnutrition



# International Organizations

- The World Court - International Court of Justice (ICJ)
  - Settles disputes between states.
  - Gives advisory opinions on international legal issues.
  - Its opinions and rulings serve as sources of international law.
  - International Court of Justice is the most supreme court in the world.



# International Organizations

- INTERPOL - International Criminal Police Organization
  - Facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control
  - Seven regional bureaus worldwide
  - a National Central Bureau in all 194 member states
  - World's largest police organization
  - Focuses on three major areas of transnational crime:
    - Terrorism
    - Cybercrime
    - Organized crime



INTERPOL

# International Organizations

- WOSM - World Organization of the Scout Movement.
  - Established in 1922.
  - Largest international Scouting organization.
  - 171 members.
    - Collectively have over 50 million participants.
  - The World Scout Jamboree is held roughly every four years.
  - World Scout Moot - senior branches and other young adult members.
  - World Scout Indaba - gathering for Scout leaders.
  - The World Scout Foundation – development of Scouting programs throughout world.





# International Organizations

- Amnesty International
  - Non-governmental organization
  - Headquartered in the United Kingdom
  - Key areas Amnesty focuses on:
    - Women's, children's, minorities' and indigenous rights
    - Ending torture
    - Abolition of the death penalty
    - Rights of refugees
    - Rights of prisoners of conscience
    - Protection of human dignity

**AMNESTY**  
INTERNATIONAL



# International Organizations

- ICRC - The International Committee of the Red Cross
  - 2005 - mandate to protect victims of armed conflicts.
    - War wounded
    - Prisoners
    - Refugees
    - Civilians
    - Other Non-combatants



# International Organizations

- CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere)
  - Major international humanitarian agency.
  - One of the largest and oldest aid organization fighting poverty.
  - Broad range of topics including:
    - Emergency response
    - Food security
    - Water and sanitation
    - Economic development
    - Climate change
    - Agriculture, education, and health



# International Organizations

- European Union

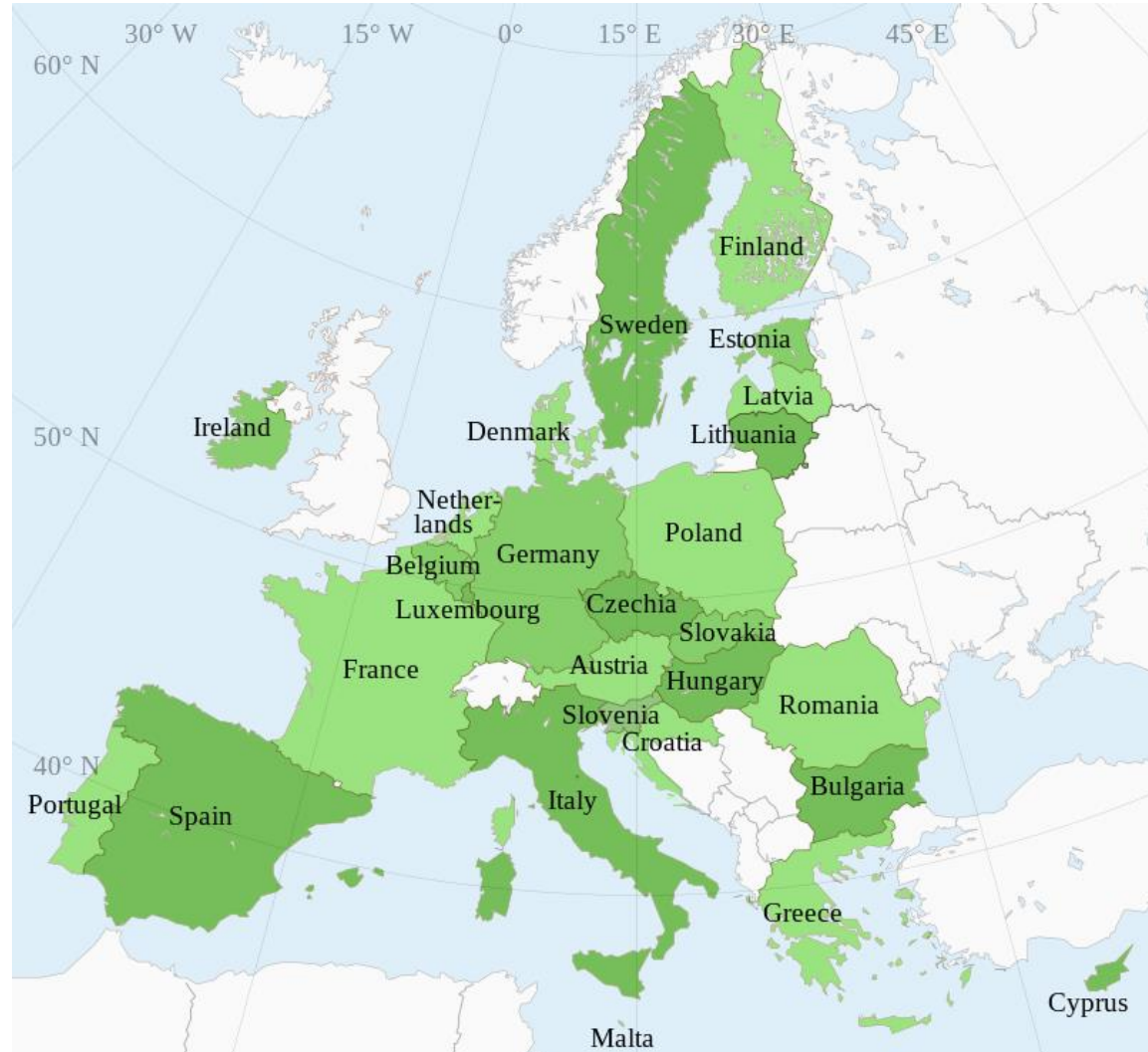
- Political and economic union of 27 member state (477 million people)
- Internal single market through a standardized system of laws
- Free movement of people, goods, services and capital
- Has been described as an emerging superpower
- States maintain independence
  - Own armed forces
  - Ability to tax
  - Ability to withdraw from union



EUROPEAN UNION



# European Union



# Requirement 5

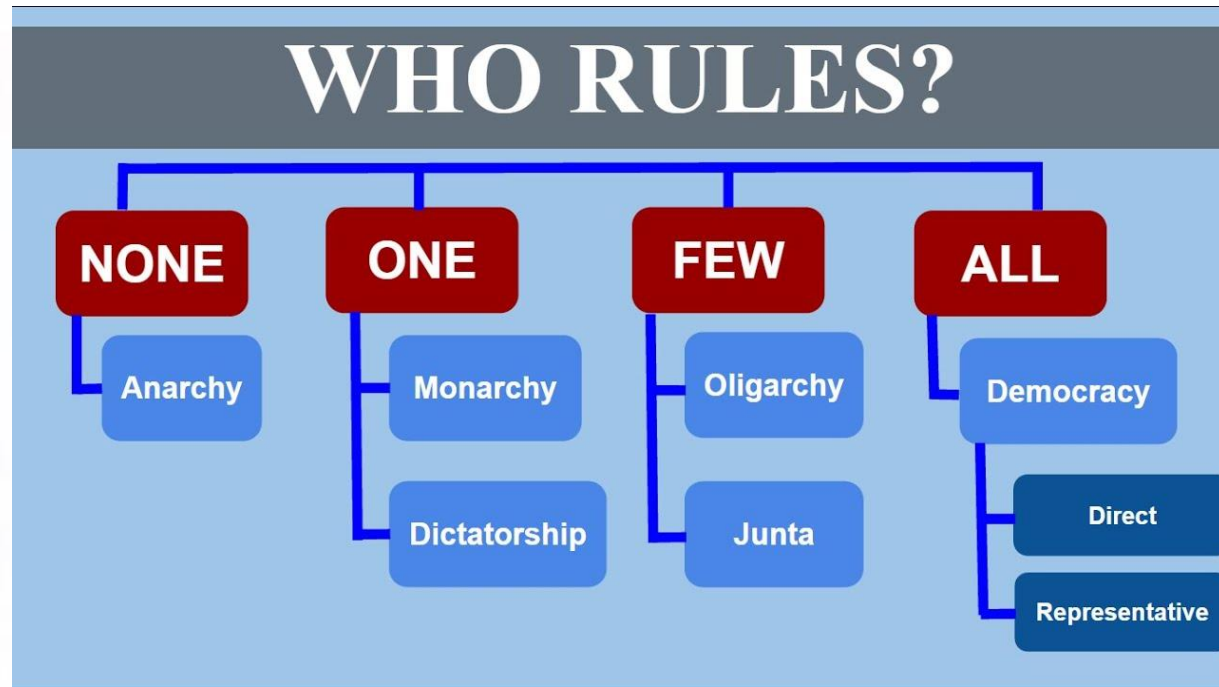


Do the following:

- a. Discuss the differences between constitutional and nonconstitutional governments.
- b. Name at least five different types of governments currently in power in the world.
- c. Show on a world map countries that use each of these five different forms of government.

# Governments

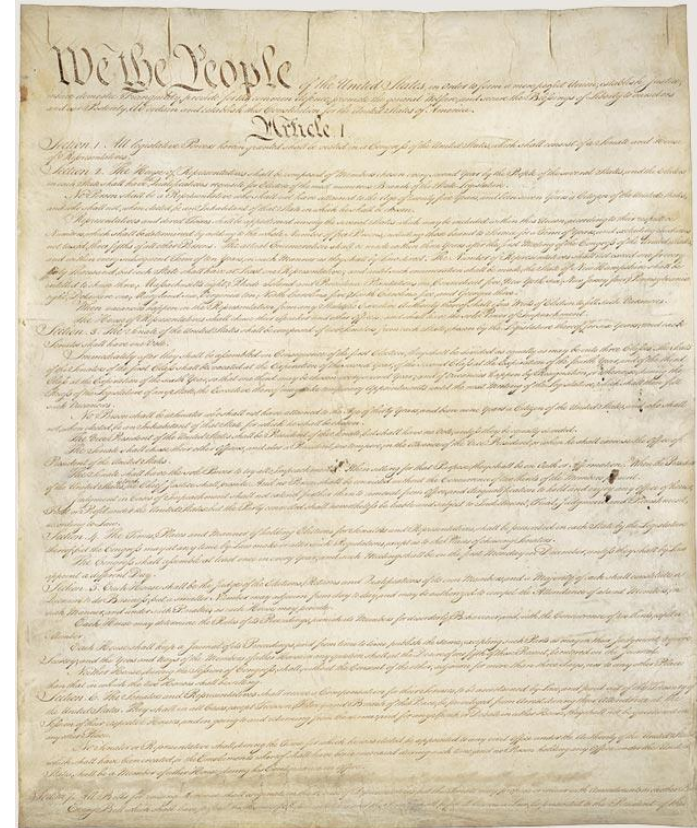
5a. Discuss the differences between constitutional and nonconstitutional governments.





# Governments

- Constitutional Law
  - Defines role, powers and structure of government
    - Rights of Citizens
    - Rule of Law
    - Separation of Powers – limits of governmental power
    - Humanitarian rights (optional)







# Governments

- Countries with a Constitution
  - United States
  - United Kingdom (Uncodified)
  - India
  - Singapore
  - Nazi Germany
  - China
  - North Korea



# Governments

- “Constitutional Government”
  - A Constitutional Government is more than having a constitution
    - ***de jure*** systems of government (legally recognized)
    - ***de facto*** systems of government (in practice)



# Governments

- For the purposes of this merit badge “Constitutional Government” has:
  - Limited Power
  - Higher Law
  - Constitutional Stability



# Governments

- Limited Power
  - Rule of Law applies to everyone.
  - Government and Officers have limits to power:
    - Separation of powers.
    - Checks and Balances.
  - Provision to remove officers if laws are violated.





# Governments

- Higher Law
  - Constitution is HIGHEST LAW.
  - Individual rights are protected from infringements by government.
    - i.e. - Protection from illegal search and seizures.



# Governments

- Constitutional Stability
  - Constitution can not be changed without consent of citizens.
  - Must use well-known established amendment procedures.



# Governments

- Examples of “Constitutional Governments”:
  - United States of America
  - United Kingdom
  - Taiwan
  - Japan
  - France



# Governments

- “Nonconstitutional Government”
  - Authoritarian Governments.
    - Autocratic leader or oligarchy (ruling group).
    - Unrestrained power – not bound by constitution.
    - Remains in control for as long and desires – or overthrown.
    - Often tyrannical rule.
      - Controls every aspect of life.
      - Keeps citizens in line.
      - Very oppressive.
    - May be benevolent king/dictator.





# Governments

- Types of Rule:
  - Rule can be through inheritance, revolution, election, merit, wealth.
    - **Autocracy** - Rule by One.
    - **Oligarchy** - Rule by Few.
    - **Democracy** - Rule by Many.
    - **Republic** - Rule by Representation.
    - **Anarchy** - Rule by None.

# Governments

- Types of Rule:
  - **Autocracy – Rule by One**
    - Monarch – Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (Saudi Arabia)
    - Dictator – Kim Jong-un (North Korea)
    - Military Leader – Prayut Chan-o-cha (Thailand) till 2014-2019
    - Religious Leader – Tenzin Gyatso (Tibet) 1937-1950



Kim Jong-un (North Korea)

# Governments

- Types of Rule:
  - **Oligarchy – Rule by Few.**
    - Single Political Party – China 1949-.
    - Military Group (Junta) – Chile 1973-1990.
    - Religious Elite (Ayatollah) – Iran 1979-.
    - Ethnic Minority - Rhodesia 1965-1979.



Ayatollah Ali Khamenei



# Governments

- Types of Rule:
  - **Representative Democracy – Rule by Representation.**
    - Roman Republic 509 BC to 27 BC.
      - All free citizens share power to elect magistrates and pass laws.
    - US
      - Federal republic.
      - Elected officials.



U.S. Congress



# Governments

- Types of Rule:
  - **Anarchy – Rule by None.**
    - Self governance.
    - Individuals able to live free from governmental constraints.
    - Significant security concerns.
    - Somalia 1991 to 2006.



Somalia Anarchy

# Governments

- Government Types:
  - Presidential Republic
    - Head of state is executive.
    - Presidency is independent of legislature.
    - Ministry is independent of legislature.

**United States of  
America**



# Governments

- Government Types
  - Semi-presidential republic:
    - Head of state is executive.
    - Presidency is independent of legislature.
    - Ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence.





# Governments

- Government Types

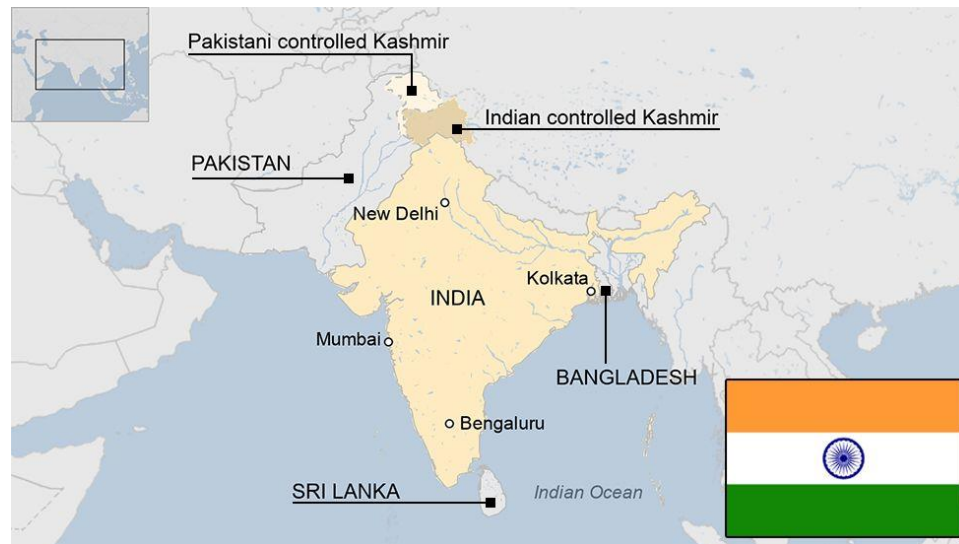
- Republic with an executive presidency nominated by or elected by the legislature:
  - President is both head of state and government.
  - Ministry, including the president, may or may not be subject to parliamentary confidence.





# Governments

- Government Types
  - Parliamentary republic with a ceremonial presidency:
    - Head of state is ceremonial.
    - Ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence.



# Governments

- Government Types
  - Constitutional monarchy:
    - Head of state is executive.
    - Monarch personally exercises power in concert with other institutions.



# Governments

- Government Types
  - Constitutional parliamentary monarchy:
    - Head of state is ceremonial
    - Ministry is subject to parliamentary confidence



# Governments

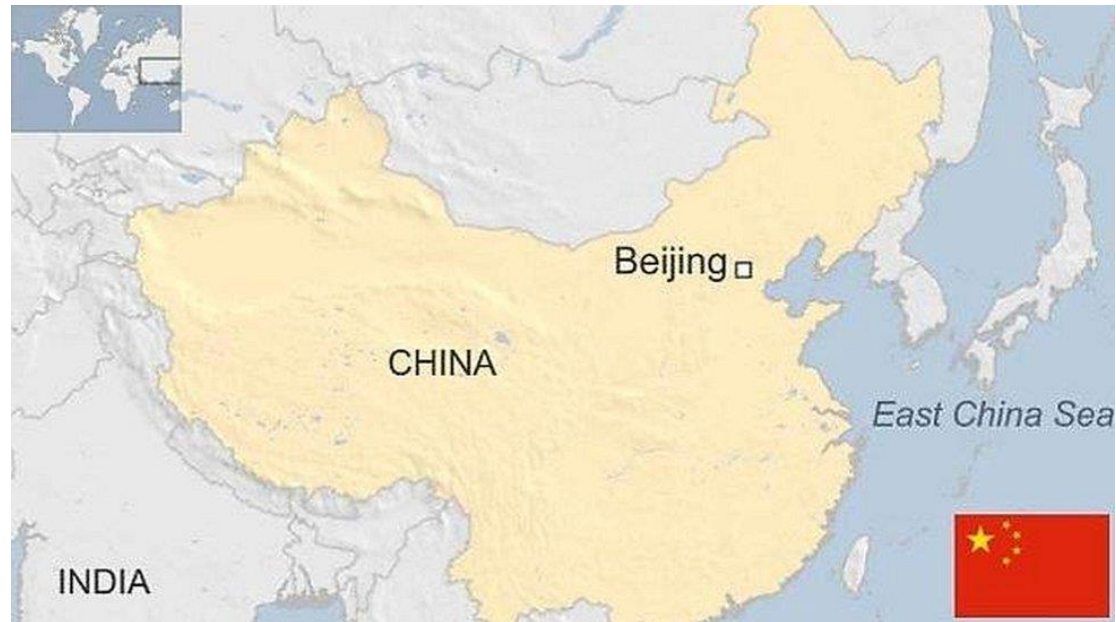
- Government Types
  - Absolute monarchy:
    - Head of state is executive
    - All authority vested in absolute monarch





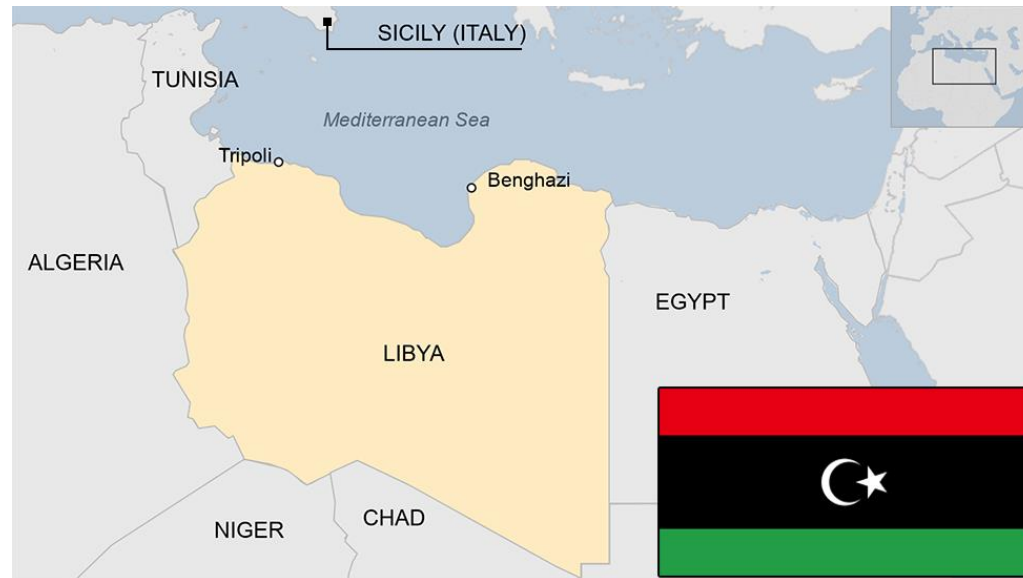
# Governments

- Government Types
  - One-party state:
    - Head of state is executive
    - Power constitutionally linked to a single political movement

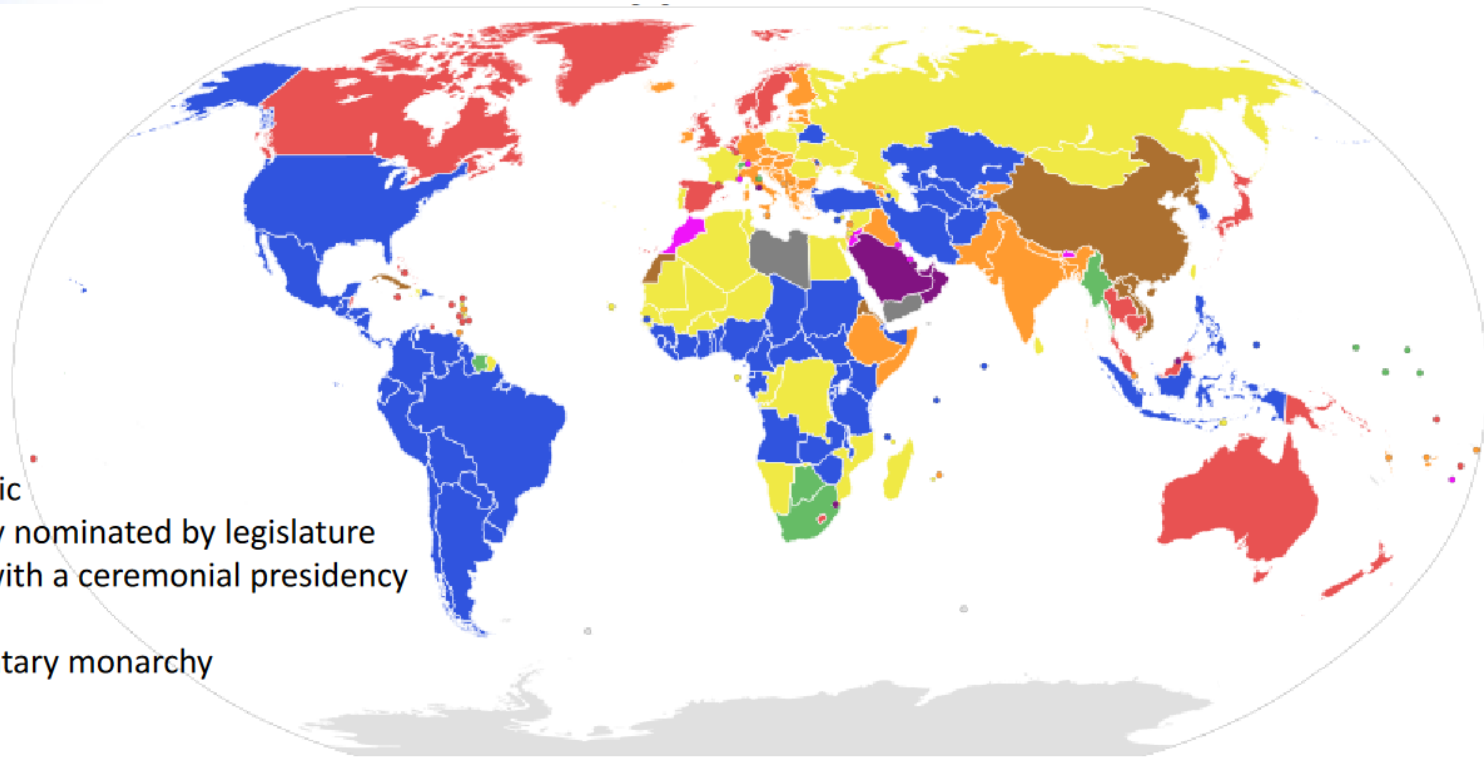


# Governments

- Government Types
  - No constitutionally defined basis to current regime
    - No legally written system



# Governments



- Presidential republic
- Semi-presidential republic
- Republic with presidency nominated by legislature
- Parliamentary republic with a ceremonial presidency
- Constitutional monarchy
- Constitutional parliamentary monarchy
- Absolute monarchy
- One-party state
- No constitutional government



# Requirement 6



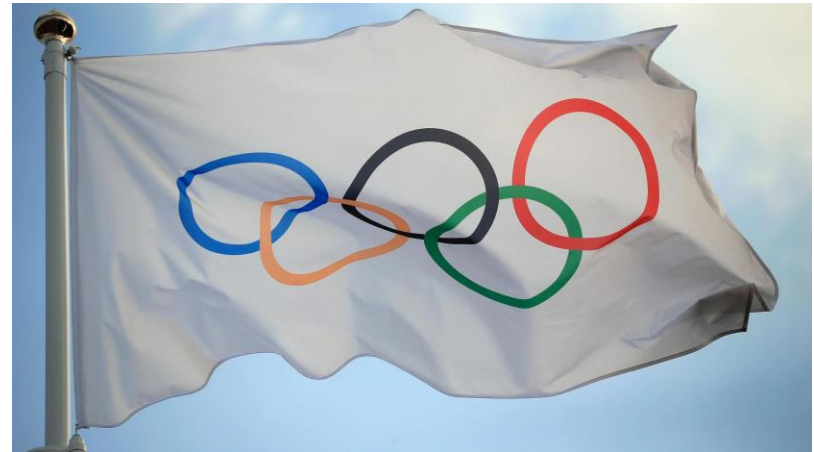
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  4. Agency for International Development
  5. United States and Foreign Commercial Service
- c. Explain the purpose of a passport and visa for international travel.



# National Recognition

- National Representation
  - There are many ways a nation represents itself in the world.
    - Maintaining presence in foreign countries.
    - Participation in intergovernmental organizations.
      - United Nations.
      - International Atomic Energy.
    - International Events.
      - Olympics.



# National Recognition

- National Representation
  - There are many ways a nation represents itself in the world.
    - U.S. Department of State (DoS).
      - ‘Promoting peace and stability in regions of vital interest’.
      - ‘Creating jobs at home by opening markets abroad’.
      - ‘Helping developing nations establish investment and export opportunities’.
      - ‘Bringing nations together and forging partnerships to address global problems, such as terrorism, the spread of communicable diseases, cross-border pollution, humanitarian crises, nuclear smuggling, and narcotics trafficking’.



# National Recognition

- National Representation
  - There are many ways a nation represents itself in the world.
    - U.S. Department of State (DoS).
      - Provides direct advice to the president.
      - Supports foreign policy programs in US governmental organizations.
        - » Office of Global Programs and Initiatives.
        - » Fulbright U.S. Student Program.
        - » Peace Corps (Separate from DoS).
        - » U.S. Agency for International Development (Separate from DoS).



**Peace Corps**

# National Recognition

- National Representation
  - There are many ways a nation represents itself in the world.
    - U.S. Department of State.
      - Office of Foreign Assistance.
        - » Security Assistance.
        - » Economic and Development Assistance.
        - » Humanitarian Assistance.





# National Recognition

- National Representation
  - There are many ways a nation represents itself in the world.
  - U.S. Department of Defense.
    - Responding to humanitarian and basic needs.
    - Building foreign military capacity and capabilities.
    - Strengthening foreign governments' ability to deal with threats



# National Recognition

- National Representation
  - There are many ways a nation represents itself in the world.
    - Nongovernmental presence also represents your nation.
      - Tourists.
      - Students.
      - Businesspeople.
      - Artists.
      - Nongovernmental organizations.
      - Activists.





# National Recognition

- National Representation

- How is the U.S. government is accredited to international organizations?

- U.S. government sends and received diplomatic representative.
    - The Head of State appoints people to serve as diplomats.
    - They are Accredited to foreign country or organization of assignment.
      - Allows them to be legally recognized as diplomat from U.S.
      - Credentials are presented to foreign government or governing body.
      - Formal letters stating diplomat is official designate for Head of State.



# National Recognition



- National Representation

- Ambassador

- The ranking government representative stationed in a foreign capital.
    - Host country typically allows the ambassador control of embassy.
      - Territory, staff, and vehicles generally afforded diplomatic immunity.
    - Ambassador must be Accredited and accepted by Host Nation.
    - A Host Nation may reverse approval of an Ambassador.
      - Declares the diplomat a persona non grata (unacceptable person).
      - Declaration usually results in recalling the ambassador.
      - This is a harsh action and may lead to war.



# National Recognition

- National Representation

- Consul

- An official appointed by a government to reside in a foreign country and represent its interests there.
    - The consul is generally the head of the consular section of an embassy.
      - Responsible for all consular services.
        - » Immigrant and non-immigrant visas.
        - » Passports.
        - » Citizen services for expatriates living/traveling in host country.



# National Recognition

- National Representation
  - Bureau of International Information Programs.
    - Supports the Department of State's public diplomacy.
    - “provides and supports the places, content, and infrastructure needed for sustained conversations with foreign audiences to build America's reputation abroad”.
      - Over 700 American Spaces around the world.
      - Social media community with over 12 million followers.





# National Recognition

- National Representation

- Agency for International Development aka USAID.

- Advances U.S. national security and economic prosperity.
- Demonstrates American generosity.
- Promotes a path to recipient self-reliance and resilience.

- [Agriculture and Food Security](#)
- [Democracy, Human Rights and Governance](#)
- [Economic Growth and Trade](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Environment and Global Climate Change](#)

- [Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment](#)
- [Global Health](#)
- [Humanitarian Assistance](#)
- [Water and Sanitation](#)
- [Working in Crisis and Conflict](#)
- [U.S. Global Development Lab](#)



# National Recognition

- National Representation
  - United States and Foreign Commercial Service.
    - U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration.
    - Mission of CS is to advance and protect strategic U.S. commercial and economic interests around the world.
    - Helps thousands of U.S. companies to export goods and services.
      - Broadening and deepening the U.S. exporter base.
      - Removing obstacles to export success of U.S. small/med companies.
      - Advancing U.S. business interests around the world.
      - Attracting foreign direct investment.
      - Supporting job creation throughout the United States.



# National Recognition

- National Representation
  - Purpose of a passport for international travel.
    - Issued by government affirming individual's nationality.
    - Certifies the identity and nationality of its holder.
    - A passport does not of itself create any rights in the country visited.
    - International custom and treaties may allow for:
      - Safe passage.
      - Lawful aid.
      - Protection while under a foreign government's jurisdiction.





# Requirement 7



Do TWO of the following (with your parent's permission) and share with your counselor what you have learned:

- a. Visit the website of the U.S. State Department. Learn more about an issue you find interesting that is discussed on this website.
- b. Visit the website of an international news organization or foreign government, OR examine a foreign newspaper available at your local library, bookstore, or newsstand. Find a news story about a human right realized in the United States that is not recognized in another country.
- c. Visit with a student or Scout from another country and discuss the typical values, holidays, ethnic foods, and traditions practiced or enjoyed there.
- d. Attend a world Scout jamboree.
- e. Participate in or attend an international event in your area, such as an ethnic festival, concert, or play.



# Requirement 7

- Visit the website of the [U.S. State Department](#).
- Learn more about an issue you find interesting that is discussed on this website.







# Requirement 7

- Visit the website of an international news organization or foreign government, OR examine a foreign newspaper available at your local library, bookstore, or newsstand.
- Find a news story about a human right realized in the United States that is not recognized in another country.
- Example: Uyghurs in China
  - Counter-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China and its Regional Implementing Measures, the 2016 Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Implementing Measures OL CHN 18/2019. **UN**
  - The Uighurs and the Chinese state: A long history of discord **BBC.** **UK**
  - New research reveals absurd rumor sources of Uyghur detentions in Xinjiang endeared by Western media **Global Times.** **China**
  - Xinjiang critics misguided **China Daily.** **China**

# Requirement 7

- Visit with a student or Scout from another country and discuss the typical values, holidays, ethnic foods, and traditions practiced or enjoyed there.
- i.e. Foreign exchange students in your school.

