

Our Core Democratic Values

Early Elementary Definitions

These simpler definitions of the core democratic values are appropriate for younger students in Kindergarten to Grade 2. Please check your understanding of them by reading a more in-depth definition. Your complete understanding of the core democratic values will assure that your emphasis will assist the teachers in the upper grades and eliminate misunderstandings by your students.

Common Good: Help others at home and school

Justice: Take turns and be fair to others

Liberty: Follow your beliefs and let others follow theirs

Popular sovereignty: Power comes from authority

Life: Rules are written to keep you safe, follow them

Equality: Give everyone an equal chance

Diversity: Work and play with everyone

Pursuit of happiness: Have fun but follow the rules at home and school

Truth: Tell the truth

Patriotism: Use the core democratic values at home and school

Rule of law: Rules are made for everyone to follow.

The Core Democratic Values

Later Elementary Middle School

Life

Each person has the right to the protection of his or her life.

Liberty

Liberty includes the freedom to believe what you want, freedom to choose your own friends, and to have your own ideas and opinions, to express your ideas in public, the right for people to meet in groups, the right to have any lawful job or business.

The Pursuit of Happiness

Each person can find happiness in their own way, so long as they do not step on the rights of others.

Justice

All people should be treated fairly in getting the advantages and disadvantages of our country. No group or person should be favored.

Common Good

People should work together for the good of all. The government should make laws that are good for everyone.

Equality

Everyone should get the same treatment regardless of where your parents or grandparents were born, race, religion or how much money you have. All people have political, social and economic equality.

Diversity

Differences in language, dress, food, where parents or grandparents were born, race, and religion are not only allowed but accepted as important.

Popular Sovereignty

The power of the government comes from the people.

Patriotism

A devotion to our country and the core democratic values in words and deeds.

Rule of Law

Both the government and the people must obey the law.

Core Values of American Constitutional Democracy

Junior High High School

Core democratic values are the fundamental beliefs and constitutional principles of American society, which unite all Americans. These values are expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution and other significant documents, speeches, and writings of the nation. Below are definitions of some core democratic values.

Source: CIVITAS: *A Framework for Civic Education*, a collaborative project of the Center of Civic Education and the Council for the Advancement of Citizenship, National Council for the Social Studies Bulletin No. 86, 1991. You can obtain a copy of Civitas” by calling 1-800-350-4223.

Fundamental Beliefs

Life The individual’s right to life should be considered inviolable except in certain highly restricted and extreme circumstances, such as the use of deadly force to protect one’s own life or the lives of others.

Liberty The right to liberty is considered an unalterable aspect of the human condition. Central to this idea of liberty is the understanding that the political or personal obligations of parents or ancestors cannot be legitimately forced on people. The right to liberty includes **personal freedom**: the private realm in which the individual is free to act, to think and to believe, and which the government cannot legitimately invade; **political freedom**: the right to participate freely in the political process, choose and remove public officials, to be governed under a rule of law; the right to a free flow of information and ideas; open debate and right of assembly; and **economic freedom**: the right to acquire, use, transfer and dispose of private property without unreasonable governmental interference; the right to seek employment wherever one pleases; to change employment at will; and to engage in any lawful economic activity.

The Pursuit of Happiness It is the right of citizens in the United States constitutional democracy to attempt to attain—“pursue”—happiness in their own way, so long as they do not infringe upon the rights of others.

Common Good The public or common good requires that individual citizens have the commitment and motivation—that they accept their obligation—to promote the welfare of the community and to work together with other members for the greater benefit of all.

Justice People should be treated fairly in the distribution of the benefits and burdens of society, the correction of wrongs and injuries, and in the gathering of information and making of decisions.

Equality All citizens have: **Political equality** and are not denied these rights unless by due process of law; **legal equality** and should be treated as equals before the law; **social equality** so as there should be no class hierarchy sanctioned by law; **economic equality** which tends to strengthen political and social equality for extreme economic inequality tends to undermine all other forms of equality and should therefore be avoided.

Diversity Variety in culture and ethnic background, race, lifestyle, and belief is not only permissible but desirable and beneficial in a pluralist society.

Truth Citizens can legitimately demand that truth-telling as refraining from lying and full disclosure by government be the rule, since trust in the veracity of government constitutes an essential element of the bond between governors and governed.

Popular Sovereignty The citizenry is collectively the sovereign of the state and holds ultimate authority over public officials and their policies.

Patriotism Virtuous citizens display a devotion to their country, including devotion to the fundamental values and principles upon which it depends. They should exhibit a reasoned commitment to the core democratic values in their words and deeds.

Constitutional Principles

Rule of Law Both government and the governed should be subject to the law.

Separation of Powers Legislative, executive, and judicial powers should be exercised by different institutions in order to maintain the limitations placed upon them.

Representative Government The republican form of government established under the Constitution is one in which citizens elect others to represent their interests.

Checks and Balances The powers given to the different branches of government should be balanced, that is roughly equal, so that no branch can completely dominate the others. Branches of government are also given powers to check the power of other branches.

Individual Rights Fundamental to American constitutional democracy is the belief that individuals have certain basic rights that are not created by government but which government should protect. These are the right to life, liberty, economic freedom, and the “pursuit of happiness.” It is the purpose of government to protect these rights, and it may not place unfair or unreasonable restraints on their exercise. Many of these rights are enumerated in the Bill of Rights.

Freedom of Religion There shall be full freedom of conscience for people of all faiths or none. Religious liberty is considered to be a natural inalienable right that must always be beyond the power of the state to confer or remove. Religious liberty includes the right to freely practice any religion or no religion without government coercion or control.

Federalism Power is shared between two sets of governmental institutions, those of the states and those of the central of federal authorities, as stipulated by the Constitution.

Civilian Control of the Military Civilian authority should control the military in order to preserve constitutional government.