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| M nHarford District 2016 Cub Scout Day CampJune 27 – July 1**Cub-struction** |

Building a Better World

(Web II - Citizenship)

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**Station Volunteer’s Guide**

Thank you for being a station volunteer! The stations are the heart of camp and truly provide our scouts with an opportunity to try out a new skill (or build on one they know) while having a great time. Our volunteers’ knowledge and enthusiasm is what makes our camp great!

To make running the station easier, please take some time to read through the station guide. **While, what is being covered at the station needs to remain as outlined so that the scouts earn the correct achievements, how it is covered is only one of many methods**. If you find a better way to accomplish the requirements or if the method we have outlined doesn’t seem to be working…please feel free to change it! This is only a guide…do what works best for you and the scouts coming to your station.

**One other thing to keep in mind –** some stations will be visited by all ranks. That means you may have 6 year olds through 11 year olds and may have to simplify or intensify the methods to meet the skills and knowledge of all the scouts.

Thanks again – we are glad to have you as part of Harford Day Camp!

**Station Procedures**

* The first station begins at 10:15 on Monday and 9:15 other days…so you have some time! We’ve tried to only schedule 2 dens at a time (max. 24 boys) but, there may be times when you have 3. Consult your station schedule so you will know who to expect and when.
* Greet dens as they arrive. Many will have a den cheer, ask to hear it!
* Once all the dens arrive or the start time has come, begin going through the procedures for the station**. It is very important that you start and end on time**! Each time slot lasts 45 minutes. If a den arrives 10 minutes late, they CANNOT stay 10 minutes past the end of the station…that would make you and them late for the next station. If a den doesn’t get finished, suggest they come back during a break or take the remaining activity with them to work on at the den.
* **Execute the station with energy and enthusiasm**! Let the scouts do as much for themselves as possible. It doesn’t need to be perfect, they just need to Do Their Best!
* Don’t forget the beads. Each scout earns a bead at every station for participating. Beads can be given to the den leader for distribution.
* Once the den is finished, begin resetting for the next group.
* Close the station at the end of the day by packing/organizing the supplies and cleaning and disposing of all trash. Let the Program Director responsible for the station (either Tiger/Wolf/Bear or Webelos) know if supplies are running short!

**Station Overview**

**Discussion, game, and hands-on activities will complete this station.**

**Set-up:**

Open bins and:

1. Take out flag ceremony instructions.
2. Take out ZAP game board (board with envelopes on it), white board/large pad of paper, and ZAP game questions.

**Break-Down**

1. Return all materials to the bins.
2. Please assure that all bins are closed tightly and place under the tent for the night.
3. In the event that rainy weather is expected, please take the bins into the Crouse building for the night.

**Station Objectives:**

Each scout will:

1. Explain the history of the U.S. flag, show how to properly display it in public, and help lead an opening flag ceremony.
2. Learn about and describe their rights and duties as citizens (see below), and explain what it means to be loyal to their country.
3. Discuss the term “rule of law” ( see below) and talk about how it applies to them in their everyday life.

The ZAP game will encompass the above station objective. Scouts should know #1. Do a flag ceremony first. This should take no more than 5-10 minutes. Then briefly go over rights & duties of citizens and rule of law and then begin game play.

Flag Etiquette/Ceremony:

Etiquette:

The U.S. Flag is always displayed to the far right of other flags, or in the center and higher than all others.

* The U.S. Flag is displayed in a stand to the speaker's right as he faces the audience in an auditorium.
* The U.S. Flag is raised briskly and lowered slowly.
* When posting flags in stands, the U.S. Flag is always the last one posted and the first one lifted.
* When raising flags on flag poles, the U.S. Flag s always the first one raised and the last one lowered.
* The U.S. Flag should not be carried flat or horizontally.
* The U.S. Flag should not touch anything below it, should not have anything placed on or above it, should not be used to cover anything, and should be kept clean.
* When displayed after dark, the U.S. Flag should be illuminated.
* When no longer suitable for display, a U.S. Flag should be burned in a special flag retirement ceremony.

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.
 **Leader**: "Color Guard, Halt!"
 **Leader**: "Color Guard, Cross the Colors!"
State and Troop flags stop. US Flag crosses in front of other flags to left-most flag stand (as viewed from the audience), then State flag advances, then Troop flag. Wait for flag bearers to move to the flag pole stands.
 **Leader**: "Please recite the Pledge of Allegiance!"
 **Leader**: "TWO!"
Everyone drops salute.
 **Leader**: "Scout Sign!"
Everyone raises right hand making the Scout sign.
 **Leader**: "Please join us in reciting the Boy Scout Oath: *On my honor, I will do my best
To do my duty to God and my Country and to obey the Scout Law;
To help other people at all times;
To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.*

**Leader**: "TWO!"
Everyone drops Scout sign.
 **Leader**: "Color Guard, Post the Flag of the United States of America! "
 **Leader**: "Color Guard, Post the Flag of the Great State of Maryland! "
 **Leader**: "Color Guard, Post the Flag of [Pack/Troop] 123! "
 **Leader**: "Color Guard, Honor your Colors!"
Flag bearers salute the US flag.
 **Leader**: "Color Guard, return to ranks!"
Wait for flag bearers return to formation.
 **Leader**: "Audience, Please be seated!"

ZAP game rules:

Divide scouts into two teams. Have them name their team and write the names at the top of the white board. Ask the first team a question from the list of game questions. If they get it right they get a point. Make a tally mark under their name on the board. They also get to pick a card from the ZAP game board. They have to follow what the card says. It is now the other team’s turn. Whoever has the most points when the cards are gone (or you run out of time) is the winner.

**Rights and Duties as Citizens**

Being a good citizen means following rules and laws, being responsible and respectful, and helping others.

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|  | Rights | Rules | Responsibilities |
| Home | Food, clothing, shelter | Bedtimes, chores, homework, playing outside | Help parents & siblingsBe honestFollow family rules |
| School | Be treated fairly and with respect; right to safe classroom; right to be encouraged & challenged to do your best | Those to keep staff and students safe and healthy. | Attend school and try your hardest to learn. Make decisions about right and wrong and choosing to do the right thing. Respect others. Take turns. Compromise.  |
| Community | Rights given by the constitution and laws in your community | Create fairness and protect our health & safety. Protect our freedom and democracy. | Voting in elections. Volunteering in the community. Helping others. |

Rule of law

Definition – a state of order in which events conform to the law; individuals and government shall obey and be regulated by a set of good, just, and fair laws.

Why are laws needed?

* + They set boundaries for society so people know what is allowed and what is not.
	+ Provide a remedy when someone takes unfair advantage of another person.
	+ They protect property.
	+ They allow a person to know the consequences of their behavior before they act.
	+ They allow for the removal from society those that are dangerous.
	+ They protect our freedom and rights under the law.
	+ They can act as a deterrent for those who would violate the rights of others.
	+ To punish people when they commit certain acts.

Some examples of laws:

* Laws that protect us from discrimination due to race, gender, age, or disability.
	+ Traffic laws – the rules of the road, speed limits, etc
	+ Licensing laws – doctors & nurses, and lawyers are examples of people who must be properly trained and licensed in their profession so they take care of us properly.
	+ Laws from the Bill of Rights in the Constitution such as those that protect our basic freedoms like freedom of speech, religion, and the press.
	+ Laws about food safety, for example, how food in a grocery store or restaurant must be handled and prepared in order to keep us safe so we don’t get sick.

## More info about the flag – if needed:

## The History of the American Flag

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed an act establishing an official flag for the new nation. The resolution stated: “Resolved, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." On Aug. 3, 1949 President Harry S. Truman officially declared June 14 as Flag Day.

The history of our flag is as fascinating as that of the American Republic itself. It has survived battles, inspired songs and evolved in response to the growth of the country it represents. The following is a collection of interesting facts and customs about the American flag and how it is to be displayed:

* The origin of the first American flag is unknown. Some historians believe it was designed by New Jersey Congressman Francis Hopkinson and sewn by Philadelphia seamstress Betsy Ross.
* The name Old Glory was given to a large, 10-by-17-foot flag by its owner, William Driver, a sea captain from Massachusetts. [Inspiring the common nickname](http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-the-flag-came-to-be-called-old-glory-18396/?no-ist) for all American flags, Driver’s flag is said to have survived multiple attempts to deface it during the Civil War. Driver was able to fly the flag over the Tennessee Statehouse once the war ended. The flag is a primary artifact at the National Museum of American History, and was last displayed in Tennessee by permission of the Smithsonian at an exhibition in 2006.
* Between 1777 and 1960 Congress passed several acts that changed the shape, design and arrangement of the flag and allowed stars and stripes to be added to reflect the admission of each new state.
* Today the flag consists of 13 horizontal stripes, seven red alternating with six white. The stripes represent the original 13 Colonies and 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.
* The National Museum of American History has undertaken a [long-term preservation project](http://amhistory.si.edu/starspangledbanner/preservation-project.aspx) of the enormous 1814 garrison flag that survived the 25-hour shelling of Fort McHenry in Baltimore by British troops and inspired Francis Scott Key to compose "The Star-Spangled Banner." Often referred to by that name, the flag had become soiled and weakened over time and was removed from the museum in December 1998. This preservation effort began in earnest in June 1999, and continues to this day. The flag is now stored at a 10-degree angle in a special low-oxygen, filtered light chamber and is periodically examined at a microscopic level to detect signs of decay or damage within its individual fibers.
* There are a few locations where the U.S. flag is flown 24 hours a day, by either presidential proclamation or by law:

               - Fort McHenry, National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland

               - Flag House Square, Baltimore, Maryland

               - United States Marine Corps Memorial (Iwo Jima), Arlington, Virginia

               - On the Green of the Town of Lexington, Massachusetts

               - The White House, Washington, D.C.

               - United States customs ports of entry

      - Grounds of the National Memorial Arch in Valley Forge State Park, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

### Inspiration

* After a British bombardment, amateur poet Francis Scott Key was so inspired by the sight of the American flag still flying over Baltimore's Fort McHenry that he wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" on Sept. 14, 1814. It officially became our national anthem in 1931.
* In 1892, the flag inspired James B. Upham and Francis Bellamy to write The Pledge of Allegiance. It was first published in a magazine called The Youth's Companion.

### ****Displaying the Stars and Stripes****

* The flag is usually displayed from sunrise to sunset. It should be raised briskly and lowered ceremoniously. In inclement weather, the flag should not be flown.
* The flag should be displayed daily and on all holidays, weather permitting, on or near the main administration buildings of all public institutions. It should also be displayed in or near every polling place on election days and in or near every schoolhouse during school days.
* When displayed flat against a wall or a window, or in a vertical orientation, the “union” field of stars should be uppermost and to the left of the observer.
* When the flag is raised or lowered as part of a ceremony, and as it passes by in parade or review everyone, except those in uniform, should face the flag with the right hand over the heart.
* The U.S. flag should never be dipped toward any person or object, nor should the flag ever touch anything beneath it.