

UNIT: Eight Freedom in 2011



*What you
need to know:*

- What are the different types of governments?
- What is the job of a Government?
- How do governments serve their people?
- What is Freedom? What places are NOT free?
- What leads people to start a revolution?
- How can technology help start a revolution?

Section one - Job of the Government

Section two -Types of Government

Section three- Freedom in the world

Section four- Tunisia rebellion: Case study

Unit Seven: Prove it! Research report

Section one

What is the job of the government?

Imagine that there were no laws or rules for one day and you could get away with **anything**, and there was no punishment for your actions, what would you do? Is there anything you wouldn't do?

Stop and think for a minute. Write AT LEAST one paragraph explaining what you would and wouldn't do and why? What do you think the rest of the world would do if they were put in the same situation?

I bet you would have done some bad stuff. And if not, I bet a lot of other people would.

There is a reason that all countries have governments. With out someone to enforce rules a lot of bad stuff can happen. Not all governments are the same and some do a much better job of looking after people than others. Think for a minute about all the things the government does for you. Write a short paragraph describing what role you would have the government play in the following:

Safety at home and on the streets

Protection from other counties

Education

Health and Welfare

Other

There are no right or wrong answers. Be sure to explain why you think the government should do what it does.



answer online

Section two

Types of Governments

The following information outlines some of the most common forms of government. Read the information below and provide advantages and disadvantages that may be associated with these governments. Find AT LEAST one example of a country that has each type of government

THEOCRACY: The combination of strong national pride and strong religious beliefs has led to the control of the government by religious leaders.

Advantages: _____

Disadvantages: _____

Country: _____

MONARCHY: Power is inherited and passed down the Royal family line (hereditary). The king's son will get to be king and his son will get to be king on and on.

Advantages: _____

Disadvantages: _____

Country: _____

DICTATORSHIP: Power is in the hands of ONE individual, who usually has the support of the army. Is in charge because people fear him.

Advantages: _____

Disadvantages: _____

Country: _____

DEMOCRACY: Power lies in the hands of officials who are elected by the people. Individuality and freedom of expression are valued in a democracy.

Advantages: _____

Disadvantages: _____

Country: _____

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY: Where a parliament (elected officials) and the monarch (King or queen) rule together under the law. King or Queen have limited or no power.

Advantages: _____

Disadvantages: _____

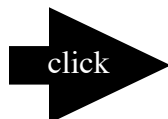
Country: _____

COMMUNIST: government owns all land and property, all production and distribution is controlled by the state, in theory everyone is equal and works towards sharing wealth.

Advantages: _____

Disadvantages: _____

Country: _____



[answer online](#)

Section three

Freedom in the world



click to answer questions : [Freedom house 2010 map](#)

What part of the Eastern Hemisphere the MOST FREE countries?

What part of the Eastern Hemisphere the LEAST FREE countries?

According to the 2010 map, How many countries in the Eastern Hemisphere are NOT free? (*count them!*)

What country/countries in the Eastern Hemisphere had the LEAST amount of freedom in 2010? (remember Higher numbers = less freedom)

click to answer questions : [Freedom house 2002 map](#)

Compare 2010 to 2002. During which year was their more freedom? What countries have changed from 2002 to 2010? (*list them all!*)

What country/countries in the Eastern Hemisphere had the LEAST amount of freedom in 2002? (remember Higher numbers = less freedom)

Freedom in the World Country Ratings

Freedom in the World edition +	Year/dates covered *	Total Countries	Free Countries		Partly Free Countries		Not Free Countries	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011	2010	194	87	45	60	31	47	24
2010	2009	194	89	46	58	30	47	24
2009	2008	193	89	46	62	32	42	22
2008	2007	193	90	47	60	31	43	22
2007	Dec. 1, 2005-Dec. 31, 2006	193	90	47	58	30	45	23
2006	Dec. 1, 2004-Nov. 30, 2005	192	89	46	58	30	45	24
2005	Dec. 1, 2003-Nov. 30, 2004	192	89	46	54	28	49	26
2004	Jan. 1, 2003-Nov. 30, 2003	192	88	46	55	29	49	25
2003	2002	192	89	46	55	29	48	25
2001-2002	2001	192	85	44	59	31	48	25
2000-2001	2000	192	86	45	58	30	48	25
1999-2000	1999	192	85	44	60	31	47	25
1998-1999	1998	191	88	46	53	28	50	26
1997-1998	1997	191	81	42	57	30	53	28
1996-1997	1996	191	79	41	59	31	53	28
1995-1996	1995	191	76	40	62	32	53	28
1994-1995	1994	191	76	40	61	32	54	28
1993-1994	1993	190	72	38	63	33	55	29
1992-1993	1992	186	75	40	73	39	38	21
1991-1992	1991	183	76	42	65	35	42	23
1990-1991	1990	165	65	40	50	30	50	30
1989-1990	Nov. 1988-Dec. 1989	167	61	37	44	26	62	37
1988-1989	Nov. 1987-Nov. 1988	167	60	36	39	23	68	41
1987-1988	Nov. 1986-Nov. 1987	167	58	35	58	35	51	30
1986-1987	Nov. 1985-Nov. 1986	167	57	34	57	34	53	32
1985-1986	Nov. 1984-Nov. 1985	167	56	34	56	34	55	33
1984-1985	Nov. 1983-Nov. 1984	167	53	32	59	35	55	33
1983-1984	Aug. 2, 1982-Nov. 1983	166	52	31	56	34	58	35
1982	Jan. 1, 1981-Aug. 1, 1982	165	54	33	47	28	64	39
1981	1980	162	51	31	51	31	60	37
1980	1979	161	51	32	54	33	56	35
1979	1978	158	47	30	56	35	55	35
1978	1977	155	43	28	48	31	64	41
Jan.-Feb. 1977	1976	159	42	26	49	31	68	43
Jan.-Feb. 1976	1975	158	40	25	53	34	65	41
Jan.-Feb. 1975	1974	152	41	27	48	32	63	41
Jan.-Feb. 1974	1973	151	44	29	42	28	65	43
Jan.-Feb. 1973	1972	151 [150] §	44 [43] §	29	38	25	69	46

* Unless otherwise noted, the year/dates covered by each edition are January 1 through December 31.

+ These years refer to the various editions of *Freedom in the World*, except for the first five years (Jan.-Feb. 1973 through Jan.-Feb. 1977), which are from *Freedom at Issue*; the first *Freedom in the World* book survey is the 1978 edition.

§ Numbers in brackets exclude the South Africa (White) rating, but include the South Africa (Black) rating.

According to the table which year had the LOWEST percentage of free countries?

During what year were there the MOST free countries?

During what year were there the MOST partially free countries?



answer online

Section four

Tunisia Revolution case study

In Tunisia, act of one fruit vendor unleashes wave of revolution through Arab world: excerpt [1](#)

SIDI BOUZID, TUNISIA — On the evening before [Mohammed Bouazizi](#) lit a fire that would [burn across the Arab world](#), the young fruit vendor told his mother that the oranges, dates and apples he had to sell were the best he'd ever seen. "With this fruit," he said, "I can buy some gifts for you. Tomorrow will be a good day."

For years, Bouazizi had told his mother stories of corruption at the fruit market, where vendors gathered under a cluster of ficus trees on the main street of this scruffy town, not far from Tunisia's Mediterranean beaches. Arrogant police officers treated the market as their personal picnic grounds, taking bagfuls of fruit without so much as a nod toward payment. The cops took visible pleasure in subjecting the vendors to one indignity after another — fining them, confiscating their scales, even ordering them to carry their stolen fruit to the cops' cars.

Before dawn on Friday, Dec. 17, as Bouazizi pulled his cart along the narrow, rutted stone road toward the market, two police officers blocked his path and tried to take his fruit. Bouazizi's uncle rushed to help his 26-year-old nephew, persuading the officers to let the rugged-looking young man complete his one-mile trek.

The uncle visited the chief of police and asked him for help. The chief called in a policewoman who had stopped Bouazizi, Fedya Hamdi, and told her to let the boy work.

Hamdi, outraged by the appeal to her boss, returned to the market. She took a basket of Bouazizi's apples and put it in her car. Then she started loading a second basket. This time, according to Alladin Badri, who worked the next cart over, Bouazizi tried to block the officer.

"She pushed Mohammed and hit him with her baton," Badri said.

Hamdi reached for Bouazizi's scale, and again he tried to stop her.

Hamdi and two other officers pushed Bouazizi to the ground and grabbed the scale. Then she slapped Bouazizi in the face in front of about 50 witnesses.

Bouazizi wept with shame.

"Why are you doing this to me?" he cried, according to vendors and customers who were there. "I'm a simple person, and I just want to work."

Revolutions are explosions of frustration and rage that build over time, sometimes over decades. Although their political roots are deep, it is often a single spark that ignites them — an assassination, perhaps, or one selfless act of defiance.

After the slap, Bouazizi went to city hall and demanded to see an official. No, a clerk replied. Go home. Forget about it.

Bouazizi returned to the market and told his fellow vendors he would let the world know how unfairly they were being treated, how corrupt the system was.

He would set himself ablaze.

“We thought he was just talking,” said Hassan Tili, another vendor.

A short while later, the vendors heard shouts from a couple of blocks away. Without another word to anyone, Bouazizi had positioned himself in front of the municipal building, poured paint thinner over his body and lit himself aflame.

The fire burned and burned. People ran inside and grabbed a fire extinguisher, but it was empty. They called for police, but no one came. Only an hour and a half after Bouazizi lit the match did an ambulance arrive.

Manoubya Bouazizi said her son’s decision “was spontaneous, from the humiliation.” Her clear blue eyes welled as her husband placed at her feet a small clay pot filled with a few white-hot pieces of charcoal, their only defense against a cold, raw, rain-swept day. The Bouazizi family has no money, no car, no electricity, but it was not poverty that made her son sacrifice himself, she said. It was his quest for dignity.

Ben Ali visited Mohammed Bouazizi in the hospital, along with a camera crew. The president made a show of handing Manoubya a check for 10,000 dinars (about \$14,000). But the mother said Ben Ali’s staffers took the check back after the cameramen were escorted from the room. “I never got any of it,” she said.

Three weeks after he set himself on fire, Bouazizi died in the burn unit.

In early January, the policewoman was arrested, but it was too late. The story had spread, and three months later, a revolution that sprouted in a small village in Tunisia and flowered in Egypt has morphed into a contagion that threatens regimes in [Bahrain](#) and [Yemen](#), has enveloped Libya in civil war, and is unsettling even the region’s more placid monarchies, such as [Saudi Arabia](#) and [Jordan](#).

Slim Amamou, a blogger in Tunis, got a call from a friend.

“I’ve got some hot video,” the friend said.

On the day after the burning, one of Bouazizi’s cousins had used his cellphone to [record the small crowd](#) gathered in front of Sidi Bouzid’s city hall to protest how the vendors had been treated.

The cousin posted the video online, and Amamou saw it. The 33-year-old computer wiz, who had been blogging about the Ben Ali regime for four years, had to get the word out.

YouTube was a non-starter; Ben Ali's censors kept close watch on the site. But Facebook's growth had been so sudden that the censors had not yet placed any restrictions on it. Tunisia has the highest rate of Internet use of any Arab country.

Amamou posted the video on Facebook, and in a daisy chain of sharing, the images flashed into homes, offices and Internet cafes. Within two days, first in towns near Sidi Bouzid, protesters took to the street to shout for fairness, jobs and the prosecution of corrupt officers.

On the first evening after the video hit Facebook, al-Jazeera, the [Qatar](#)-based cable channel that is viewed widely through the Arab world, picked up a clip and broadcast it repeatedly. Tunisia's state-controlled TV did not mention the incident for 12 days.

In the winding, narrow cobblestone alleys of the casbah, the medieval bazaar in the center of Tunis, acrid tear gas filled the air. Shopkeepers armed with broomsticks guarded their wares.

On the radio, DJs played [Tracy Chapman's 1988 hit "Talkin' Bout a Revolution"](#) over and over, and young activists squatting in tents on the main square sang along: "Finally the tables are starting to turn."

Bouazizi died Jan. 4. Word went out on Facebook to take to the streets. The message was received. On Jan. 14, tens of thousands brought the nation's capital, Tunis, to a halt. Now the world started paying attention.

How a slap sparked Tunisia's revolution: excerpt [1](#)

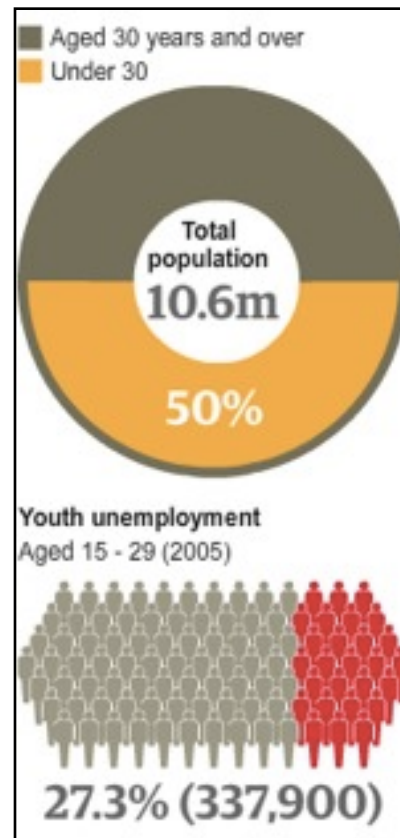
"Degage" - get out - they shouted at Ben Ali.

Zied Mhirsi was there. "Oh it was fantastic to be there on that day. There was everybody, young, poor, rich, educated, women, men, every part of the Tunisian society was represented in that demonstration that asked Ben Ali to get out," he remembered.

The protesters thought it was entirely possible that Ben Ali would order the army to fire on them. But they didn't budge. To their astonishment, it was Ben Ali who panicked. He fled the country and went to Saudi Arabia.

"I think like the majority of the Tunisian people, we were in disbelief. We were, like, 'He's gone.' It was just crazy. He left in his plane and he's gone. Took us some time to realize it, I think. So, yeah, we were free then," Mhirsi said.

It was the first time an Arab dictator had been toppled by his own people.



What types of things did the cops do to the fruit vendors?

What did the female cop do to Bouazizi that upset him?

How did Bouazizi protest his unfair treatment?

How did facebook help start more protests?

What did Ben Ali do when the protests began to get out of hand?

What percentage of Tunisians are under 30?

What percentage of young Tunisians are unemployed? *THINK*

Why do you think this became a problem for government?

How long was Ben Ali president for?



[answer online](#)

Prove it! : Research Report
Research and Report on ONE current revolution

Choose from:

Libya
Egypt
Jordan
Yemen
Bahrain
Syria

Research / Report questions:

*Keep these notes in your google docs
copy and paste links to where you found your information*

- **Brief history/overview of the country:** type of government , who is in charge, population, statistics, etc
- **Why are the people upset?**
- **What types of protests have taken place?**
- **How has the government responded?**
- **Did technology play any role in the protest?**
- **Did the government try to shut down or censor that technology?**
- **Has there been any violence? If so, how many people have been injured or killed?**
- **Are any other countries helping the protesters? Helping the government? If so, how?**
- **What changes have the protests brought to the people? Have they been successful?**

***BE SURE TO CHECK THE NEWS EVERY DAY
EVENTS ARE STILL HAPPENING
RIGHT NOW!!!***

Once you have researched your revolution,
use **BITSTRIPS** to create a comic report

- Report **MUST** cover all of the research questions and prove to me that you understand the revolution.
- Your friends and family should be able to read your report and learn the basics of your revolution.
- Be creative. Have fun making your report so I can have fun reading it!!!



Resources to get you started:

<http://www.cnn.com/WORLD/meast/archive/index.html>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world/middle_east/

<http://english.aljazeera.net/news/middleeast/>

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/interactive/2011/feb/15/arab-world-youth-interactive-map>

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/interactive/2011/mar/22/middle-east-protest-interactive-timeline>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-12482315>

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/world/middle-east-protests/>

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2011/02/25/world/middleeast/map-of-how-the-protests-unfolded-in-libya.html>