

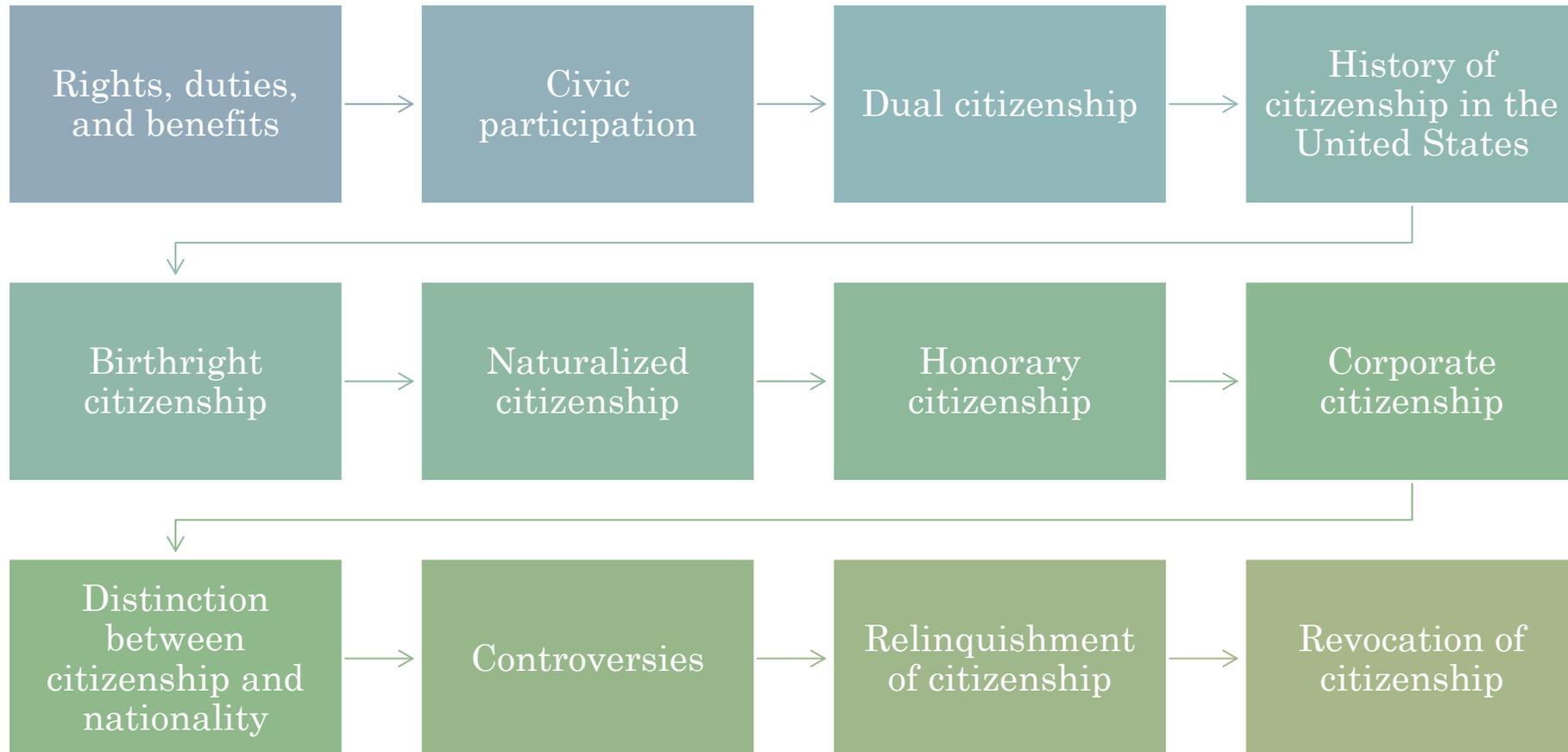
Citizenship of the United States

Objectives

*At the end of
the classes,
students will:*

1. Use correct vocabulary to engage in a conversation about a specific topic.
2. Answer questions in English properly.
3. Acquire information about the rights and responsibilities of a citizen
4. Acquire information on how the people born in Puerto Rico are American Citizens.

Contents



Rights



Freedom to reside and work



Freedom to enter and leave the United States



Voting



Freedom to stand for public office



Look in the slide notes below for topics to consider talking about

Duties



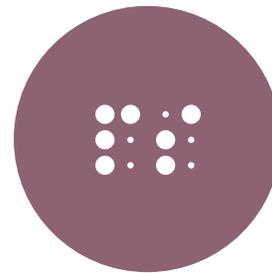
Jury duty



**Military
participation**



Taxes.



Census.

Benefits



Consular protection outside the United States.



Increased ability to sponsor relatives living abroad.



Ability to invest in U.S. real property without triggering FIRPTA. Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act



Transmission of U.S. citizenship to children born abroad



Protection from deportation



Others

Civic participation



Civic engagement or civic participation is any individual or group activity addressing issues of public concern.



Citizens acting alone or together to protect public values or make a change or difference in the community are common types of civic engagement

Dual citizenship

While the United States allows dual citizenship without necessarily promoting it, not all countries do.

In the above example, the foreign national's home country may allow dual citizenship, or it may cancel the person's citizenship when he or she becomes naturalized as a U.S. citizen.

PASSPORT



*United States
of America*



History of citizenship in the United States

- The first naturalization act, passed by Congress on March 26, 1790 (1 Stat. 103), provided that any free, white, adult alien, male or female, who had resided within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States for a period of 2 years was eligible for citizenship.

PASSPORT



*United States
of America*



History of citizenship in Puerto Rico

- After Spain lost the war, it ceded Puerto Rico to the United States under the Treaty of Paris. At this stage, Puerto Ricans were considered "U.S. nationals" rather than citizens, meaning they were under U.S. protection but lacked constitutional rights.

PASSPORT



*United States
of America*



History of citizenship in Puerto Rico

The Jones-Shafroth Act (1917)

Signed by President Woodrow Wilson on March 2, 1917, the Jones-Shafroth Act officially granted **statutory** U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans.

Nationality Act of 1940

While the 1917 Act "naturalized" existing residents, the Nationality Act of 1940 clarified that all persons born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth.

Birthright citizenship

The practices of birthright citizenship means that a person need only be born in a country to achieve permanent citizenship as a member of that country.



This is in contrast to other practices, such as *jus sanguinis* or the right of blood, which means that a person must be the child of a citizen to achieve citizenship



Naturalized citizenship

- A naturalized citizen is a foreign national who is granted citizenship in the United States after fulfilling certain requirements.
- In addition to the United States, many other nations offer naturalization to people who wish to apply for citizenship.



Honorary citizenship

- Honorary Citizenship and Passports. Honorary citizenship is a status bestowed by a country on a foreign or native individual whom considered to be especially admirable, exceptional, worthy of the distinction

Corporate citizenship

- Corporate Citizenship. Corporate citizenship is how a company exercises its rights, obligations, privileges, and overall corporate responsibility within our local and global environments.

- The nationality is an ethnic or racial concept. On the other hand, citizenship is a legal or juristic concept. The nationality of a person indicates his/her place or country of birth while the citizenship of a person shows that the individual is registered as a citizen by the government of the respective country.

Distinction between citizenship and nationality

Relinquishment of citizenship

Relinquishment of United States nationality is the process under federal law by which a U.S. citizen or national voluntarily and intentionally gives up that status and becomes an alien with respect to the United States.



Relinquishment is distinct from denaturalization, which in U.S.



Although rare, it is possible for a naturalized U.S. citizen to have their citizenship stripped through a process called "denaturalization.". Natural-born U.S. citizens may *not* have their citizenship revoked against their will, since birthright citizenship is guaranteed by the **14th Amendment** to the Constitution, but they may choose to renounce their citizenship on their own.

Revocation of citizenship

A person is subject to revocation of naturalization if he or she procured naturalization illegally. Procuring naturalization illegally simply means that the person was not eligible for naturalization in the first place. Accordingly, any eligibility requirement for naturalization that was not met can form the basis for an action to revoke the naturalization of a person. This includes the requirements of residence, physical presence, lawful admission for permanent residence, good moral character, and attachment to the U.S. Constitution

Discovery that a person failed to comply with any of the requirements for naturalization at the time the person became a U.S. citizen renders his or her naturalization illegally procured. This applies even if the person is innocent of any willful deception or misrepresentation.