Chapter 3, Lesson 2 Notes: Becoming a Citizen

I. Idea of Citizenship:
   a. Citizens: members of a community who owe loyalty to the government and are in turn protected by the government

II. Roots of Citizenship:
   a. Citizenship: the rights and duties of citizens
      i. Dates back to over 2,500 years ago (Ancient Greece and Rome)
   b. Originally only white men who owned property considered citizens
   c. 14th Amendment granted freed African Americans citizenship (1868)
   d. 19th Amendment granted women the right to vote (1920)
   e. Indian Citizenship Act granted all Native Americans citizenship (1924)

III. Natural Born Citizens:
   a. Law of Blood: born to at least one parent that is a United States citizen
   b. Law of Soil: born on United States soil, territory, or military base

IV. Naturalized Citizens:
   a. 40% of all foreign-born residents are naturalized citizens
   b. Multi-step process
      i. application submitted to U.S. Immigration and Citizenship Services
      ii. USICS official talks to applicant to make sure requirements are met
         1. 18 years or older
         2. Lawful permanent resident for at least 5 years
         3. Read, speak, and write English
         4. Of good moral character
         5. Show understanding of U.S. Civics
      iii. Take citizenship exam
      iv. Take oath of allegiance

V. Losing Citizenship:
   a. Expatriation
   b. Denaturalization
   c. Being convicted of certain crimes

VI. Foreign-Born Residents:
   a. Legal Aliens:
      i. Resident Alien- permanently lives in the United States
         1. May hold jobs
         2. Own property
         3. Attend public schools
         4. Receive government services
      ii. Non-resident Alien- here for specific amount of time
      iii. Refugee- people fleeing from danger in their home country
         1. Only granted status if people can prove they are really in danger
   b. Illegal Aliens: in the United States illegally
      i. If caught the government may arrest and deport the individuals back to their country.
Chapter 3, Lesson 3 Notes: Rights, Responsibilities, and Duties

I. As American citizens, we all have legal duties that we have to carry out.
   a. Duty: an action that is required to be performed
   b. Five of our most important duties are as follows:
      i. Obey Laws: citizens are required to obey laws to keep order and provide safety within a community
      ii. Pay Taxes: taxes provide most of the money to keep the government running.
      iii. Defend the Nation: All male citizens ages 18-25 are required to register with the Selective Service System (SSS).
      iv. Serve in Court: If you are called to serve on jury duty, you must serve
      v. Attend School: The government provides free public education
         a. Most states have laws that require children to attend school between the ages of 7 and 16

II. Responsibilities of Citizens:
   a. Responsibility- things we should do
   b. Types of Responsibilities:
      i. Being Informed: you have the responsibility to know what the government is doing, so that you can voice your opinion
      ii. Respect the Rights of Others: the United States has a diverse population and everyone has the right to their own beliefs, opinions, and religious practices
      iii. Contribute to the Common Good: Members of a community must contribute for the good of the all
      iv. Being Involved: Citizens share responsibility for meeting the community needs
         a. Donating Time and Money: more than 63 million people aged 16 and up do volunteer work
            a. Volunteerism: the practice of offering time and services for no payment