
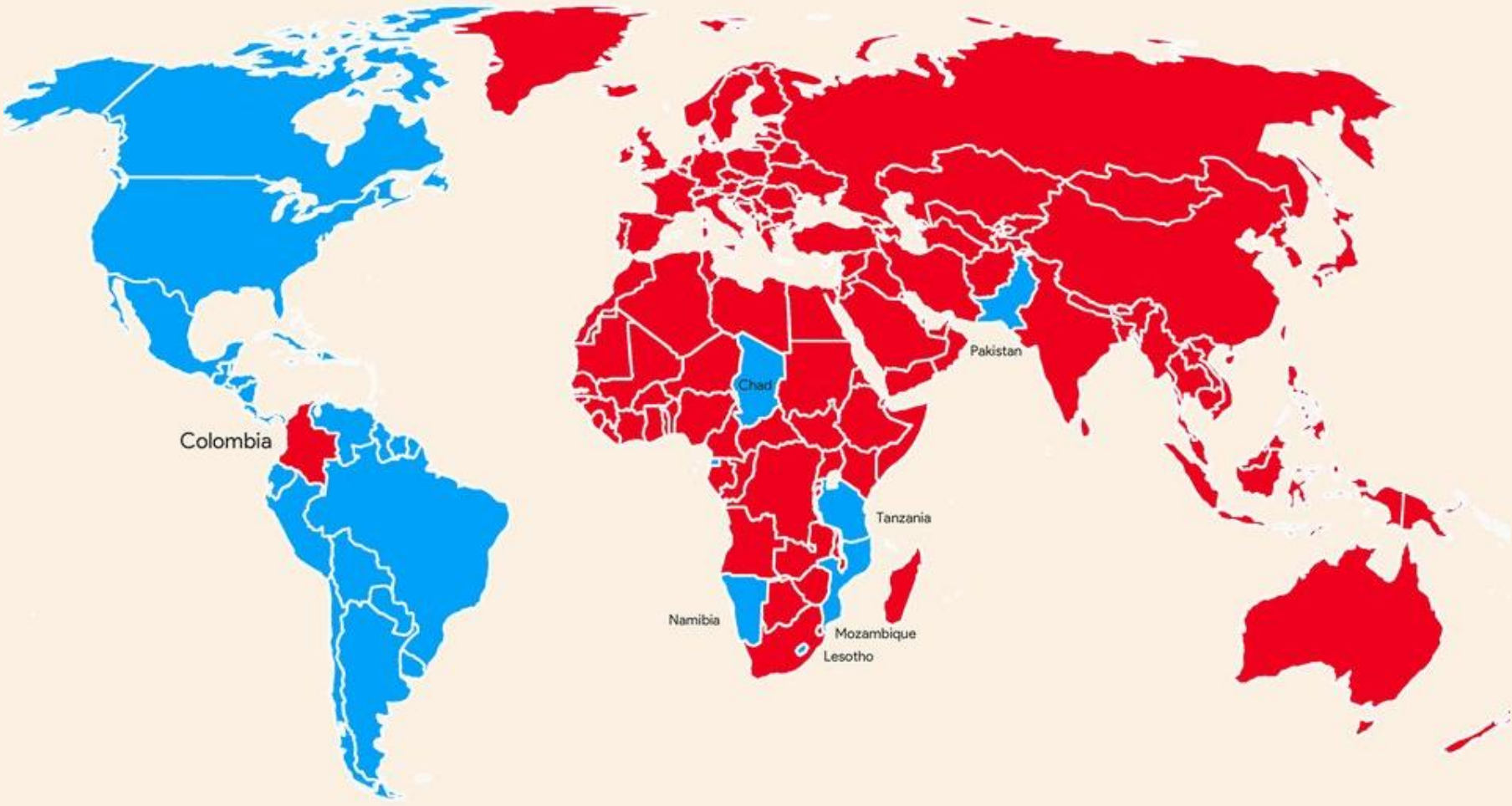


What Offers Citizenship - Land or Blood?

 Rule of the Land

 Rule of the Blood



Jus Soli (Rule of Land)

If born in the blue nations, you are automatically offered citizenship irrespective of your parents' nationalities.

Jus Sanguinis (Rule of Blood)

If born in the red nations, your citizenship depends on the citizenship of your parents.

American citizenship can be acquired by birthright in two cases:

- A person is born within a US territory
 - Anyone born in US waters or over US airspace is a citizen.
 - the person is of unknown parentage found in the United States while under the age of five years, until shown, prior to his attaining the age of 21 years, not to have been born in the United States
 - The “subject to the jurisdiction thereof” clause excludes US-born children of foreign diplomats
- Born outside the US, but at least one of the person’s parents is a US citizen
 - To married parents:
 - ↳ If one parent is a US citizen and the other is not, the youth will have citizenship so long as the citizen-parent lived in the US for five years prior to the child’s birth (two of those years must have been after the age 14)
 - To unmarried parents:
 - ❖ US-citizen mom: kid is a citizen only if mom lived in the US for one year prior to birth.
 - ❖ US-citizen dad: kid is a citizen only if dad lived in the US for one year prior to birth, AND (1) dad agrees to assume financial support until the kid is 18, (2) father acknowledges paternity by DNA test, admission under oath or legal ruling.

This distinction between unwed American fathers and mothers was constructed by Congress out of fear that illegitimate Korean and Vietnamese children would later claim American citizenship

Foundation law

14th Amendment to the US Constitution (1868)

↳ "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

Also...

- Birthright citizenship does not give the child's foreign parent a path to a green card.
- US citizen kids can stay in the United States, but their foreign parents can't.
- US law is silent on the topic of dual nationality/citizenship, nor does it require a person to choose one citizenship of another.

US government limits the number of Green cards each year

Old requirements.....
Now it is a direct portrait



Another way to become a US citizen is through Naturalization

Citizenship (Naturalization) process

- Green card for at least five years (3 years if married to a US citizen)
- Government Interview
 - ↳ Demonstrate ability to read, write and speak basic English
 - ⇒ Parts may be waived if over age 65 and have been in the US for 20+ years
 - ↳ Pass a Citizenship Test (US Government and History knowledge)

US Citizenship Test (February 2023) answer 6 of 10 correct

Principles of American Democracy

1. What is the supreme law of the land?
 - the Constitution
2. What does the Constitution do?
 - sets up the government
 - defines the government
 - protects basic rights of Americans
3. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are they?
 - We the People
4. What is an amendment?
 - a change (to the Constitution)
 - an addition (to the Constitution)
5. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
 - the Bill of Rights
6. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?*
7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
 - twenty-seven (27)
8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
 - announced our independence (from Great Britain)
 - declared our independence (from Great Britain)
 - said that the United States is free (from Great Britain)
9. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?
 - life
 - liberty
 - pursuit of happiness
10. What is freedom of religion?
 - You can practice any religion, or not practice a religion.
11. What is the economic system in the United States?*

12. What is the “rule of law”?
- Everyone must follow the law.
 - Leaders must obey the law.
 - Government must obey the law.
 - No one is above the law.

System of Government

13. Name one branch or part of the government.*

- Congress ▪ legislative ▪ President
- executive ▪ the courts ▪ judicial

14. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?

- checks and balances
- separation of powers

15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?

- the President

16. Who makes federal laws?

- Congress
- Senate and House (of Representatives)
- (U.S. or national) legislature

17. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?*

- the Senate and House (of Representatives)

18. How many U.S. Senators are there?

- one hundred (100)

19. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?

- six (6)

20. Who is one of your state’s U.S. Senators now?*

- Answers will vary. [District of Columbia residents and residents of U.S. territories should answer that D.C. (or the territory where the applicant lives) has no US Senators.]

21. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?

- four hundred thirty-five (435)

22. We elect a US Representative for how many years?

- two (2)

23. Name your U.S. Representative.

- Answers will vary. [Residents of territories with nonvoting Delegates or Resident Commissioners may provide the name of that Delegate or Commissioner. Also acceptable is any statement that the territory has no (voting) Representatives in Congress.]

24. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?

- all people of the state

25. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?
- (because of) the state's population
 - (because) they have more people
 - (because) some states have more people
26. We elect a President for how many years?
- four (4)
27. In what month do we vote for President?*
- November
28. What is the name of the President of the United States now?*
- Biden
29. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?
- Harris
30. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
- the Vice President
31. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?
- the Speaker of the House

32. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?
- the President
33. Who signs bills to become laws?
- the President
34. Who vetoes bills?
- the President
35. What does the President's Cabinet do?
- advises the President
36. What are two Cabinet-level positions?
- Secretary of Agriculture
 - Secretary of Commerce
 - Secretary of Defense
 - Secretary of Education
 - Secretary of Energy
 - Secretary of Health and Human Services
 - Secretary of Homeland Security
 - Secretary of Housing and Urban Dev.
 - Secretary of the Interior
 - Secretary of Labor
 - Secretary of State
 - Secretary of Transportation
 - Secretary of the Treasury
 - Secretary of Veterans Affairs
 - Attorney General

37. What does the judicial branch do?
- reviews laws
 - explains laws
 - resolves disputes (disagreements)
 - decides if a law goes against the Constitution
38. What is the highest court in the United States?
- the Supreme Court
39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?
- Nine
40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court now?
- John Roberts
41. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?
- to print money
 - to declare war
 - to create an army
 - to make treaties
42. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?
- provide schooling and education
 - provide protection (police)
 - provide safety (fire departments)
 - give a driver's license
 - approve zoning and land use

43. Who is the Governor of your state now?
- Answers will vary. [DC residents should answer that DC does not have a Governor.]
44. What is the capital of your state?*
- Answers will vary. [DC residents should answer that D.C. is not a state and does not have a capital. Residents of U.S. territories should name the capital of the territory.]
45. What are the two major political parties in the United States?*
- Democratic and Republican
46. What is the political party of the President now?
- Democrat
47. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?
- Kevin McCarthy

Rights and Responsibilities

48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.
- Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).
 - You don't have to pay (a poll tax) to vote.
 - Any citizen can vote. (Women/men can vote)
 - A male citizen of any race (can vote).

49. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?*

- serve on a jury
- vote in a federal election

50. Name one right only for United States citizens.

- vote in a federal election
- run for federal office

51. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?

- freedom of expression
- speech
- freedom of assembly
- religion
- freedom to petition the government
- the right to bear arms

52. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?

- the United States
- the flag

53. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?

- give up loyalty to other countries
- defend the Constitution & laws of the US
- obey the laws of the United States
- serve in the U.S. military (if needed)
- serve (do important work for) the nation
- be loyal to the United States

54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?*

- eighteen (18) and older

55. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?

- vote
- join a political party
- help with a campaign
- join a civic group
- join a community group
- give an elected official your opinion on an issue
- call Senators and Representatives
- publicly support or oppose an issue or policy
- run for office
- write to a newspaper

56. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?*

- April 15

57. When must all men register for the Selective Service?

- at age eighteen (18)
- between eighteen (18) and twenty-six (26)

AMERICAN HISTORY

Colonial Period and Independence

58. What is one reason colonists came to America?

- political liberty
- religious freedom
- economic opportunity
- practice their religion
- escape persecution
- freedom

59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?

- American Indians
- Native Americans

60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?

- Africans
- people from Africa

61. Why did the colonists fight the British?

- because of high taxes (taxation without representation)
- because the British army stayed in their houses (boarding, quartering)
- because they didn't have self-government

62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

- (Thomas) Jefferson

63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

- July 4, 1776

64. There were 13 original states. Name three.

- New Hampshire
- Rhode Island
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Maryland
- North Carolina
- Georgia
- Massachusetts
- Connecticut
- New Jersey
- Delaware
- Virginia
- South Carolina

65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?

- The Constitution was written.
- The Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution.

66. When was the Constitution written?

- 1787

67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.

- (James) Madison
- Publius
- (John) Jay
- (Alexander) Hamilton

68. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?

- U.S. diplomat
- oldest member of the Constitutional Convention
- first Postmaster General of the US
- writer of “Poor Richard’s Almanac”
- started the first free libraries

69. Who is the “Father of Our Country”?

- (George) Washington

70. Who was the first President?*

- (George) Washington

1800s

71. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?

- the Louisiana Territory
- Louisiana

72. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.

- War of 1812
- Mexican-American War
- Civil War
- Spanish-American War

73. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.

- the Civil War
- the War between the States

74. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.

- slavery
- economic reasons
- states’ rights

75. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?*

- freed the slaves (Emancipation Proclamation)
- saved (or preserved) the Union
- led the United States during the Civil War

76. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

- freed the slaves
- freed slaves in the Confederacy
- freed slaves in the Confederate states
- freed slaves in most Southern states

77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?

- fought for women’s rights
- fought for civil rights

Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

78. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.*

- World War I
- World War II
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- (Persian) Gulf War

79. Who was President during World War I?

- (Woodrow) Wilson

80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?

- (Franklin) Roosevelt

81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?

- Japan, Germany, and Italy

82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?

- World War II

83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?

- Communism

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?

- civil rights (movement)

85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?*

- fought for civil rights
- worked for equality for all Americans

86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001, in the United States?

- Terrorists attacked the United States.

87. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States. *[USCIS Officers will be supplied with a list of federally recognized American Indian tribes.]*

- Cherokee
- Navajo
- Sioux
- Chippewa
- Choctaw
- Pueblo
- Apache
- Iroquois
- Creek
- Blackfeet
- Seminole
- Cheyenne
- Arawak
- Shawnee
- Mohegan
- Huron
- Oneida
- Lakota
- Crow
- Teton
- Hopi
- Inuit

-10-

INTEGRATED CIVICS

Geography

88. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.

- Missouri (River)
- Mississippi (River)

89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the US?

- Pacific (Ocean)

90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the US?

- Atlantic (Ocean)

91. Name one U.S. territory.

- Puerto Rico
- U.S. Virgin Islands
- American Samoa
- Guam
- Northern Mariana Islands

92. Name one state that borders Canada.

- Maine
- New Hampshire
- Alaska
- Vermont
- New York
- Idaho
- Pennsylvania
- Washington
- Ohio
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- North Dakota
- Montana

93. Name one state that borders Mexico.

- California
- Arizona
- New Mexico
- Texas

94. What is the capital of the United States?*

- Washington, D.C.

95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?*

- New York (Harbor)
- Liberty Island

Symbols

96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?

- because the stripes represent the original 13 colonies

97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?*

- because there is one star for each state
- because each star represents a state
- because there are 50 states

98. What is the name of the national anthem?

- The Star-Spangled Banner

Holidays

99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?*

- July 4

100. Name two national U.S. holidays.

- New Year's Day
- MLK, Jr. Day
- Presidents' Day
- Memorial Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Columbus Day
- Veterans Day
- Thanksgiving
- Christmas

Naturalization Certificate

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

No. 30901631

CNS Registration No. A095601644

Personal description of holder as of date of naturalization:
Date of birth: **MAY 12, 1981**
Sex: **FEMALE**
Height: **5 feet 5 inches**
Marital status: **MARRIED**
Country of former nationality: **RUSSIA**

I certify that the description given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me.

Olga Alexnet
Signature and true signature of holder

Be it known that, pursuant to an application filed with the Secretary of Homeland Security
at: **PORTLAND, OREGON**

The Secretary having found that:
OLGA ALEXANDROVNA CORNET

then residing in the United States, intends to reside in the United States when so required by the Naturalization Laws of the United States, and had in all other respects complied with the applicable provisions of such naturalization laws and was entitled to be admitted to citizenship, such person having taken the oath of allegiance in a ceremony conducted by the

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES
at: **PORTLAND, OREGON** on: **SEPTEMBER 26, 2007**

that such person is admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

IT IS PUNISHABLE BY U.S. LAW TO COPY, PRINT OR PHOTOGRAPH THIS CERTIFICATE, WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY.

DACA / “Dreamers”

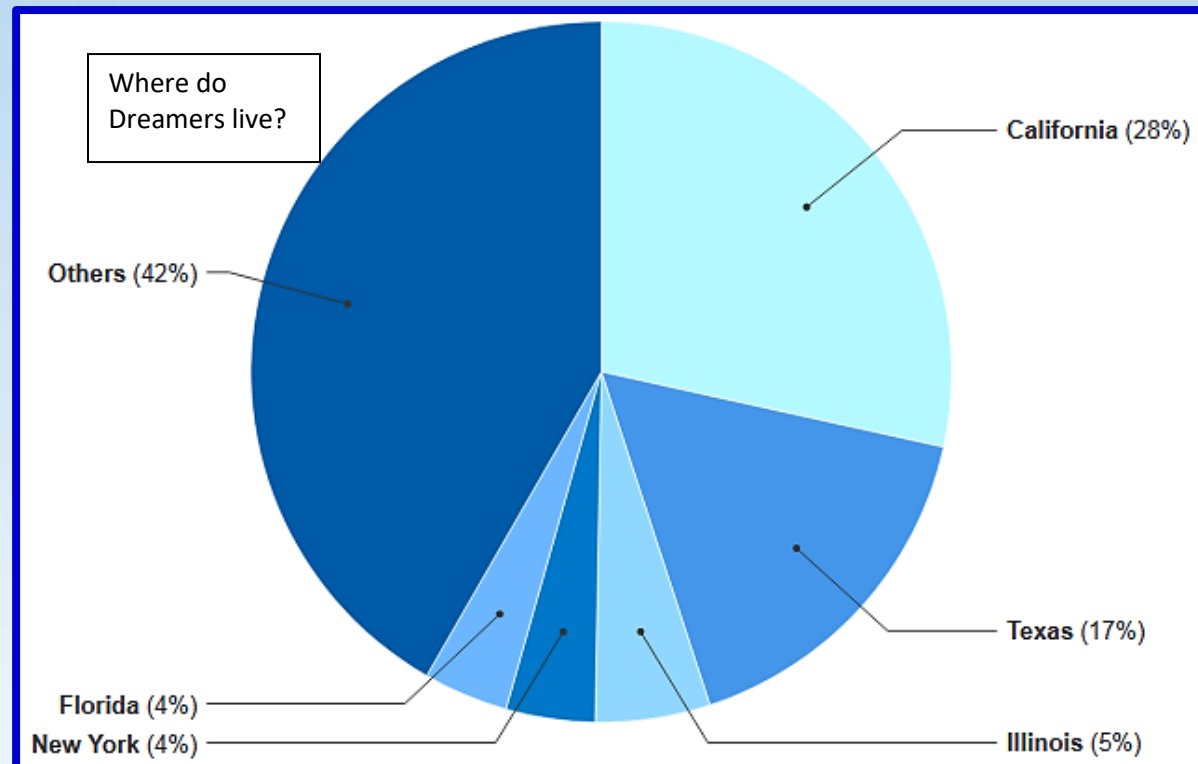
DACA was established via Executive Action in June 2012 to protect certain undocumented immigrants who were brought to the US as children from removal proceedings.

To be eligible for the program, they must:

- Have arrived in the US before age 16, and before June 2007 (and be under age 31 as of June 2012; which is under age 41 as of 2022)
- Be currently enrolled in school, have completed high school, or be a veteran
- Have no lawful status as of June 2012

The DACA program does not provide a pathway for Dreamers to become U.S. citizens or even legal permanent residents.

There is no legal pathway for Dreamers to earn citizenship at all, despite 86% of American voters supporting giving Dreamer’s pathways to legal status



DACA / “Dreamers”

Criticism of the DACA program

- DACA and the Dream Act only encourage more illegal immigration.
- Amnesty should not be given to law breakers.
- DACA sets a bad precedent for letting presidents circumvent the legislative branch.
- DACA recipients cannot receive amnesty, a path to citizenship, or legalization.
DACA recipients can get a temporary stay against their deportation for two years at a time. DACA recipients cannot vote. DACA recipients cannot receive any federal benefits, like Social Security, college financial aid, or food stamps.

Celebrations of the DACA program

- Protects eligible immigrants who came to the United States when they were children from deportation.
- DACA gives undocumented immigrants a work permit.
- DACA allows youth to remain in schools, which are safer than those from the country in which they originated

US Diversity Visa Program (Green Card Lottery)

A lottery program for receiving a US Permanent Resident Card

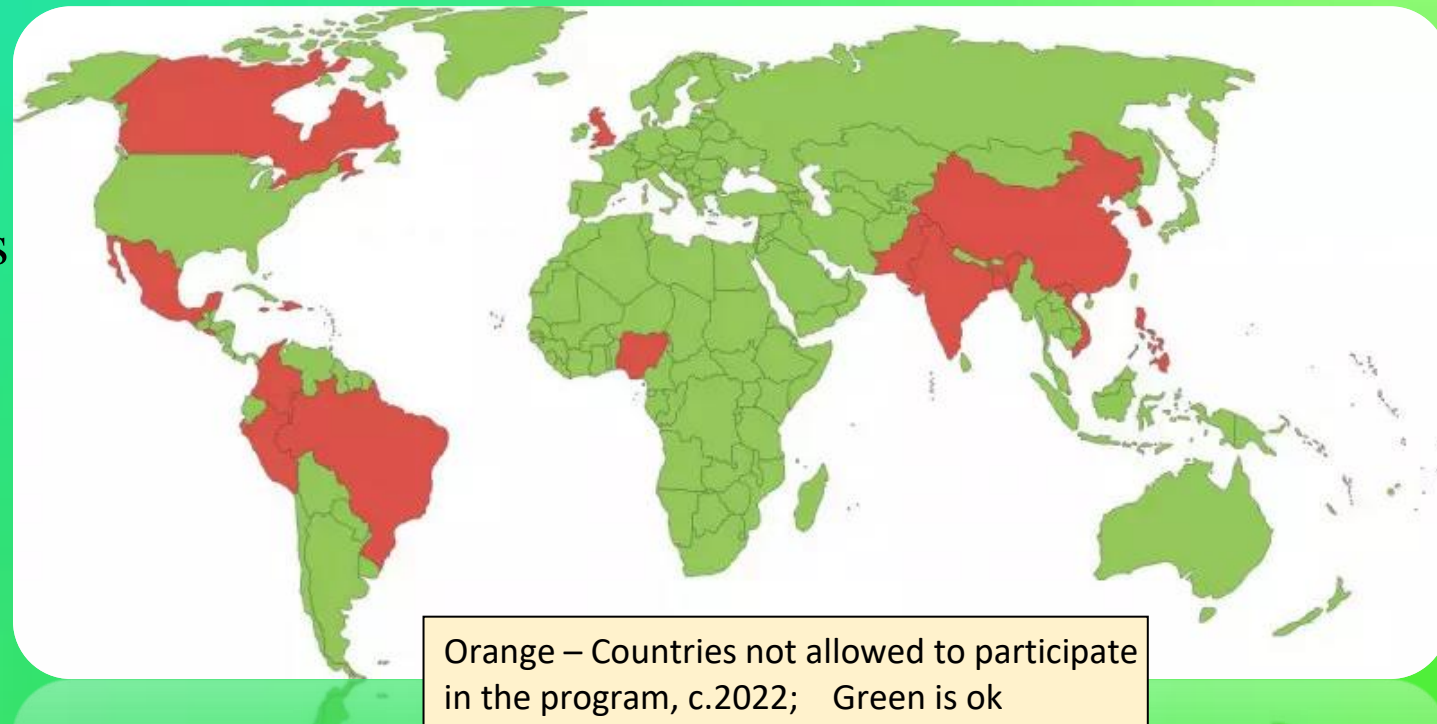
It makes available 55,000 immigrant visa's annually and aims to diversity the immigrant population of the US, by selecting applicants from countries with low numbers of immigrants in the previous five years

More than 11 million people apply for the lottery each year; fewer than 1-in-200 are accepted.

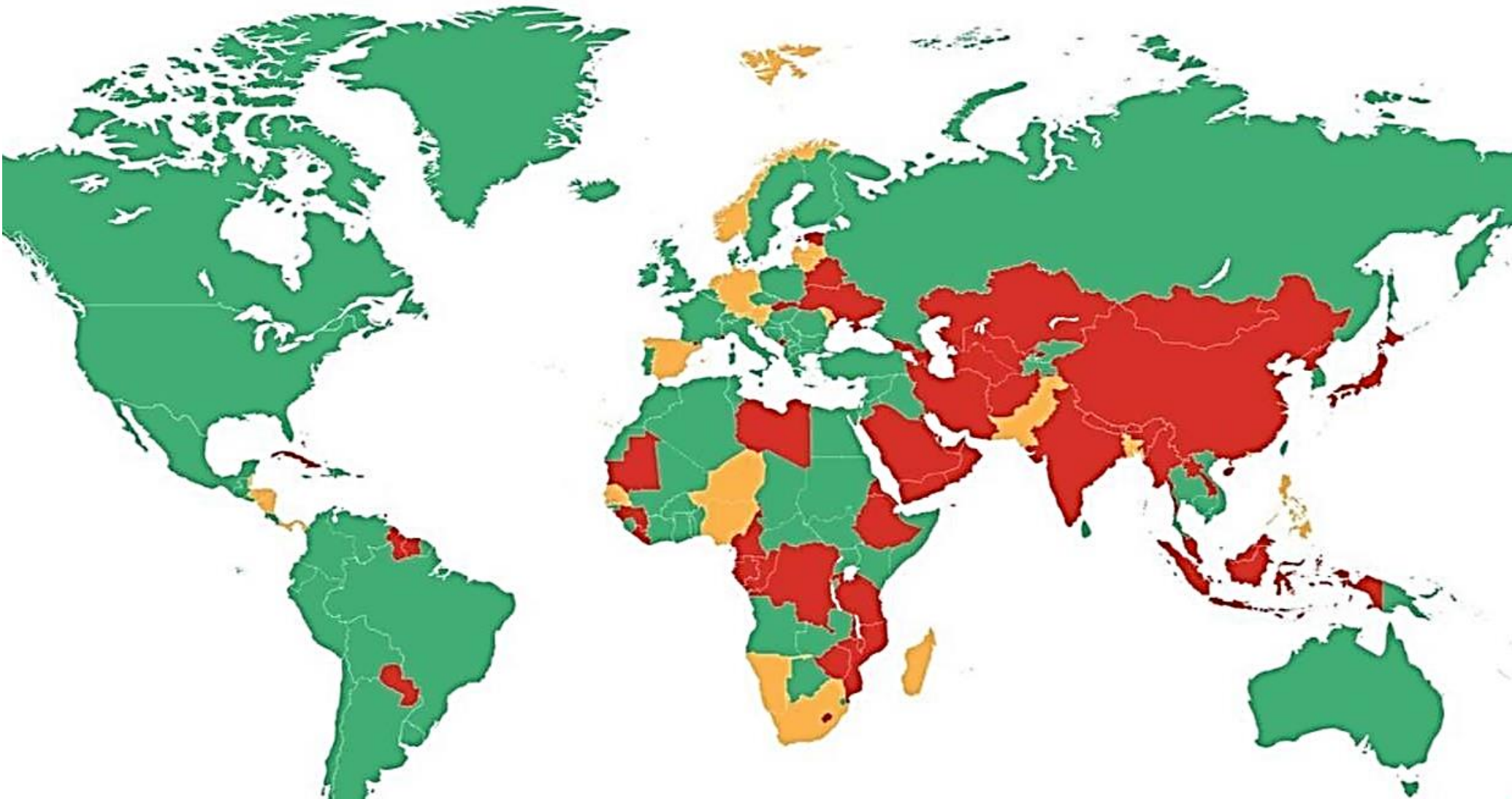
Attempts have been made to end the program since 2005

Eligibility

- Education: A level equivalent to a US high school diploma
- Work: An occupation which requires two years of training
- Passport: You need an international passport



Where is Dual Citizenship legal?



GREEN – Permitted
ORANGE – Permitted with restrictions,
or forbidden with restrictions
RED – Forbidden

Where is Citizenship by Investment legal?

Citizenship granted in 25 countries in exchange for direct foreign investment (real estate usually)

- Ireland – \$1.25 million, residency which leads to citizenship in 5 years, full family
- Italy – \$320,000, citizenship in 10 years, special tax rates
- Greece – \$300,000, European residency with citizenship in 7 years
- Moldova – \$150,000 donation, Full citizenship in four months, Full family application
- Montenegro – \$550,000, Citizenship in ten months, Full family application
- Spain – \$400,000, European residency, Passport in five years
- Turkey – \$500,000, European passport, Zero residency requirements
- UK – \$2.5 million, Citizenship in 6 years
- USA – \$900,000, Residency and green card (not citizenship)
- Dominica – \$100,000, Caribbean dual citizenship, passport in five months
- Antigua and Barbuda -- \$100,000

⇒ Good for self, dependent children under 30, spouse or future spouse

⇒ Citizenship can be passed down to future generations

⇒ Passport application processed in 3-6 months

⇒ “No need for citizenship applicants to travel to the islands during the application process.” (residency requirement: live on the islands for any five days within five years of gaining citizenship)

⇒ No interview, education or English requirements

⇒ No income tax on worldwide income

⇒ Passport accepted in 140+ countries, including Europe, the UK, Hong King, Russia

