

HI/PO 320 Citizen Nation Final Exam Study Guide

For the following amendments to the US Constitution, be able to do ANY or ALL of the following: recognize, identify, distinguish between, set into historical context (i.e. with date of passage or ratification), paraphrase and explain how they apply to US citizenship:

14, 15, 19, 23, 24, and 26

Be able to give a clear and accurate account of how and when members of these groups received/won rights of full US citizenship. If their rights are still limited in some way, explain how.

African Americans

People of Japanese heritage

Chinese

Residents of the Marshall Islands and other insular territories

Native Americans

Puerto Ricans

Women

Propertied white men

Propertyless/working poor

Residents of Washington DC

Hispanics

Non-english speakers or the illiterate

European immigrants

Felons

Women married to noncitizens

What are the rights and benefits of US citizenship?

What are the responsibilities and obligations of US citizenship?

In 2014, how can someone become a US citizen? (hint: there's more than one way)

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Consider what was happening with US citizenship and/or civil rights in each of the following time periods/places?

Colonial New England

Colonial Chesapeake/South

The American Revolutionary Era

Antebellum America (1810-1860)

Reconstruction-era South (1865-1880)

Jim Crow South (1880-1940s)

World War II

1950s and 1960s

Era of the "Second New Deal" (aka 1970s)

Here and Now

How would Keyssar characterize the state of American democracy now?

How would Schudson characterize the state of American democracy now?

How would Kerber characterize the state of American democracy now?

How would Bellamy characterize the state of American democracy now?

Whom would you agree with more, and why?

Is one political party, either now or historically, a greater advocate or guarantor of citizenship rights?

What are the recent trends in political participation, and to what do you attribute these changes?

Who will / will not benefit from President Obama's proposed executive actions on immigration reform? Explain the historical context for why executive action is the current pathway to implement such reforms. What problem(s) are they designed to solve, and do you think they are likely to work? Why or why not?