

**Chapter 1 : Dual Nationality**

*U.S. citizenship may be acquired either at birth or through naturalization subsequent to birth. Persons born outside of the U.S. may acquire U.S. citizenship under certain circumstances. You are about to leave calendrierdelascience.com for an external website that is not maintained by the U.S. Department of.*

Principles[ edit ] Broadly speaking, nationality law is based either on jus soli or jus sanguinis , or on a combination of the two and even due to marital relations. Today, most if not all countries apply a mixture of these two principles: The common practice within and among states at the beginning of the 20th century was that a woman should have the nationality of her husband; i. Even after the nationality of a married woman was no longer dependent on the nationality of her husband, legal provisions were still retained which automatically naturalised married women, and sometimes married men as well. There has been a shift towards a principle that neither marriage nor dissolution of marriage automatically affecting the nationality of either spouse, nor of a change of nationality by one spouse during marriage automatically affecting the nationality of their spouse. However, in many jurisdictions spouses can still obtain special and fast processing of applications for naturalisation. Limits to nationality law[ edit ] By international custom , each sovereign state generally has the right to freely determine who it will recognise as its nationals and citizens. In some cases, the determination may be governed by public international law –for example, by treaties and the European Convention on Nationality. In particular, citizens must not be arbitrarily deprived of their nationality. It is for each State to determine under its own law who are its nationals. This law shall be recognised by other States in so far as it is consistent with international conventions, international custom, and the principles of law generally recognised with regard to nationality. Some nationality laws have special provisions to make it easier for diaspora populations to become citizens. Provisions to simplify immigration of favored ethnic groups[ edit ] Several countries nationality laws have special provisions in them to simplify naturalization of favored ethnic groups. The laws in these countries appear to reflect a desire by governments to guarantee a safe haven to diaspora populations, particularly those assumed to be living under precarious conditions. A non-exhaustive list of such countries laws follows. Armenia[ edit ] Article 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia provides that "[i]ndividuals of Armenian origin shall acquire citizenship of the Republic of Armenia through a simplified procedure. Belarus[ edit ] Citizenship act of the Republic of Belarus states that permanent residence term requirements may be waived for ethnic Belarusians and descendants of ethnic Belarusians born abroad. Bulgaria[ edit ] According to the Constitution of Bulgaria, Article 25 2: The first section of that chapter is entitled "Acquisition of Bulgarian Citizenship by Origin", and provides at article 9 that "[a]ny person The PRC government encourages the return of Overseas Chinese with various incentives not available to others, such as "tax breaks, high salaries and exemptions from the one-child policy if they had two children while living abroad". The Croatian diaspora makes use of this to obtain dual citizenship or to return to Croatia. Czech Republic[ edit ] The Czech Republic grants citizenship, and thus the right of residence, to anyone whose parents are or were Czech citizens unless the individual is also a citizen of a country that has a treaty with the Czech Republic barring dual citizenship of the Czech Republic and that country. This amendment was aimed particularly at several hundred ethnic Czechs which had been brought by the Czech government from the Ukrainian region of Volhynia , and was of a limited duration. It is usually Ingrian Finns from the former Soviet Union who exercise this right, but American, Canadian or Swedish nationals with Finnish ancestry are eligible. The Finnish Directorate of Immigration states on its Returnees webpage [16] that; Certain aliens, who have Finnish ancestry or otherwise a close connection with Finland, may be granted a residence permit on this basis. No other reason, such as work or study, is required in order to receive the permit. Receiving a residence permit depends on the directness and closeness of Finnish ancestry. If the ancestry dates back several generations, a residence permit cannot be granted on this basis. People who may be granted a residence permit based on Finnish ancestry or close connections with Finland can be divided into the following three groups: This group includes the persons who have at least one parent or grandparent who has been a native Finnish citizen. The group includes persons who have been determined to be of Finnish

nationality by Soviet or post-Soviet authorities or who have at least one parent or two grandparents who have been determined to be of Finnish nationality in official documents, e. Also all persons who were transferred between years 1944 to Finland from areas occupied by Germany and were subsequently returned to Soviet Union or who served in the Finnish Defence Forces during the Second World War qualify. To qualify for permanent residence permit, the persons in this group must have a basic knowledge of spoken and written Finnish or Swedish. The knowledge is tested in pre-immigration training and in a subsequent language test. In addition, they must have a pre-arranged permanent residence in Finland, but the labour authorities assist in finding an apartment. Recognizing this situation, Greece grants citizenship to broad categories of people of ethnic Greek ancestry who are members of the Greek diaspora, including individuals and families whose ancestors have been resident in diaspora communities outside the modern state of Greece for centuries or millennia. Anyone wishing to do so must present a number of documents, including "[a]vailable written records It is available to persons of Indian origin anywhere in the world as long as they have never been citizens of Pakistan or of Bangladesh a reservation excluding Muslims who joined Pakistan during or after the partition. This unusual type of citizenship by descent is an intermediate form of citizenship in that it does not grant the full portfolio of rights enjoyed by Indian citizens. Overseas citizenship is not substantially different from PIO rights. An OCI who has been registered for five years, for instance, need be resident for only one year in India before becoming a full citizen.

### Chapter 2 : US Citizenship | AllLaw

*The United States nationality law is a uniform rule of naturalization of the United States set out in the Immigration and Nationality Act of , enacted under the power of Article I, section 8, clause 4 of the United States Constitution (also referred to as the Nationality Clause), which reads: Congress shall have Power - "To establish a.*

Non-citizen nationality status refers only individuals who were born either in American Samoa or on Swains Island to parents who are not citizens of the United States. The concept of dual nationality means that a person is a national of two countries at the same time. Each country has its own nationality laws based on its own policy. Persons may have dual nationality by automatic operation of different laws rather than by choice. For example, a child born in a foreign country to U. Or, an individual having one nationality at birth may naturalize at a later date in another country and become a dual national. However, persons who acquire a foreign nationality after age 18 by applying for it may relinquish their U. In order to relinquish U. Dual nationals owe allegiance to both the United States and the foreign country. They are required to obey the laws of both countries, and either country has the right to enforce its laws. It is important to note the problems attendant to dual nationality. Claims of other countries upon U. In addition, their dual nationality may hamper efforts of the U. Government to provide consular protection to them when they are abroad, especially when they are in the country of their second nationality. Dual nationals may also be required by the foreign country to use its passport to enter and leave that country. Use of the foreign passport to travel to or from a country other than the United States is not inconsistent with U. Enroll in STEP Subscribe to get up-to-date safety and security information and help us reach you in an emergency abroad. Links to external websites are provided as a convenience and should not be construed as an endorsement by the U. Department of State of the views or products contained therein. If you wish to remain on travel. You are about to visit:

**Chapter 3 : U.S. Citizenship Laws and Policy**

*The RC SL-SDJ Lisbon Meeting "Law and Citizenship Beyond The States" will be held at ISCTE-IUL September*

History[ edit ] All the constitutions in Spain before have had an article that defines Spanish nationality, even the constitutions that never came into effect. This law has been reformed on 17 December , 23 December , 2 November , and most recently 2 October The approval of article 11 of the constitution was somewhat controversial, mostly due to the possible confusion it would cause with the term " nationalities ", in reference to those communities or regions in Spain with a special historical and cultural identity, [3] a term that had been used in the second article of the constitution. The constitution was reformed to allow this. Acquisition of Spanish citizenship[ edit ] Spanish biometric passport Spanish legislation regarding nationality establishes two types of nationality: According to article 17 of the Spanish Civil Code, Spaniards by origin are: Foreign minors under the age of 18 acquire Spanish nationality by origin upon being adopted by a Spanish national. By option[ edit ] Article 20 of the Spanish Civil Code, established that the following individuals have the right to apply lit. Spanish nationality by option must be claimed within two years after their 18th birthday or after their "emancipation", regardless of age. Spanish nationality by option does not confer "nationality by origin" unless otherwise specified i. Naturalization[ edit ] Spanish nationality can be acquired by naturalisation, which is given only at the discretion of the government through a Royal Decree, and under exceptional circumstances, for example to notable individuals. The law required applicants to apply within three years from 1 October , provide evidence of their Sephardi origin and some connection with Spain, and pass examinations on the Spanish language and Spanish culture. A Resolution in May also exempted those aged over A hundred, from various countries, had been granted citizenship, with another expected within weeks. The Spanish government was taking months to decide on each case. In this case, loss of nationality occurs three years after the acquisition of the foreign nationality or emancipation only if the individual does not declare their will to retain Spanish nationality. The exception to this are those Spaniards by origin who acquire the nationality of an Iberoamerican country, Andorra, Philippines, Equatorial Guinea or Portugal; Those Spanish nationals that expressly renounce Spanish nationality if they also possess another nationality and reside outside Spain will lose Spanish nationality; Those minors born outside Spain that have acquired Spanish citizenship being children of Spanish nationals that were also born outside Spain, and if the laws of the country in which they live grant them another nationality, will lose Spanish nationality if they do not declare their will to retain it within three years after their 18th birthday or the date of their emancipation. Spanish nationality is not lost as described above if Spain is at war. In addition, Spaniards "not by origin", will lose their nationality if: People who lose Spanish nationality can recover it if they become legal residents in Spain. Since the nationality law automatically grants Spanish nationality to people born of a Spanish parent, a person born outside Spain to a parent of Spanish birth and nationality who uses the citizenship of the other country exclusively since birth is said to "recover" their Spanish nationality should they apply for it. In recognition of the "injustice produced by the exile" of thousands of Spaniards, the law allowed their descendants to obtain Spanish nationality by origin, specifically for: The Spanish Civil code currently grants Spanish nationality "by origin" only to those individuals born of a Spanish national who was born in Spain, and Spanish nationality "not by origin" to those individuals born of a Spanish national who was not born in Spain only if they apply for it prior to the second year after their 18th birthday or emancipation ; and those individuals whose grandfather or grandmother had been exiled because of the Spanish Civil War , and had lost his or her Spanish nationality. In this case the applicant must have proven that the grandparent had left Spain as a refugee or that the grandparent left Spain between 18 July and 31 December The law also granted Spanish nationality by origin to those foreign individual members of the International Brigades who had defended the Second Spanish Republic in the Spanish Civil War. In , they were granted Spanish nationality "not by origin", which implied that they had to renounce their previous nationalityâ€”Spanish nationals "by origin" cannot be deprived of their nationality, and therefore, these individuals can also retain their original nationality. By virtue of this law, if an individual, whose father or mother had been originally Spanish and

born in Spain, and who had previously acquired Spanish nationality "not by origin" by option art. Even though the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not yet released the final count, and it is still reviewing applications, , individuals had applied for Spanish nationality through this law by 30 November This requirement is waived for the acquisition of the nationality of an Iberoamerican country, Andorra, the Philippines, Equatorial Guinea or Portugal, and any other country that Spain may sign a bilateral agreement with.

**Chapter 4 : Spain extends citizenship law for Sephardic Jews | The Times of Israel**

*Nationality law (or citizenship law) is the law in each country and in each jurisdiction within each country which defines the rights and obligations of citizenship within the jurisdiction and the manner in which citizenship is acquired as well as how citizenship may be lost.*

Not a member yet? Hernandez will speak about the importance of making and keeping promises, and how to get your students involved in making promises that improve our society as active and engaged citizens. Hernandez was inspired to take action when she heard organization founder, Alex Sheen, speak at a conference. Following through on a promise she made to herself that day, Dr. Hernandez packed up her California dream job to join the Because I said I would team. Hernandez helps to advance the mission through the creation of curriculum and programming. Conference Sessions All sessions were 1-hour in length. To view the schedule, [click here](#). Think outside the writing box and learn about how you can integrate the study of and creation of visual art in your classroom. Simple in theory but scary in practice, this session breaks down the methodologies to incorporate positive and productive discussion of controversial issues in any class. Free Speech for Teachers? Although many landmark cases have dealt with students rights under the First Amendment e. Tinker, Morse, Kuhlmeier most teachers know far less about their own First Amendment rights in the classroom and school. Inspired by the wave of student activism and organizing around the nation, this session will help teachers to understand how they fit into the picture of free speech and petition in the school setting. Using AP as their "north star" the teachers of River Valley have outlined an ambitious and rigorous curriculum that pushes all students to achieve more. Making Time for Inquiry: The IDM in a Single Lesson Although the benefits of robust classroom inquiry are clear, making time for inquiry among the plethora of other priorities remains a challenge. This session will review new updates from the authors of the C3 Framework to strip inquiry back to its barest essentials while still maintaining its essence. The QFT is a brilliantly simple, yet innovative tool to inspire your students to ask more questions. Participants experience parts of the technique in action and are shown examples for classroom implementation. Additionally, teachers will learn about a blog on Big Questions and a course through NCSS, both of which give opportunities to hone their own question-asking skills. Teaching with Inquiry Inquiry-based teaching is the springboard to independent learners and active citizens. This session will overview the C3 Framework for Inquiry and how it can be used to organize content in the social studies. Attendees will leave with ready to use lesson plans and guidance for modification that will help them turn their classrooms into a place where students tackle tough questions. FAQ Where is the conference held? What is included in the cost of registration? Conference registration includes all sessions, meals, and events for the day s on which you have registered. Registration does not include lodging, dinner, or incidentals during your stay. To keep costs low for non-mock trial attendees, the conference cost does not include a copy of the case file. Those wishing to purchase the case file can choose this as an add-on option at a significantly reduced cost. The conference is not approved for CLE credit for attorneys at this time. All attendees will receive contact hour certificates for the number of hours they attended, which can be used by teachers for recertification or for district purposes.

**Chapter 5 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region**

*Citizenship People born outside of the United States can become U.S. citizens in a number of ways, ranging from birth and adoption to the specialized legal process called naturalization.*

Rights and responsibilities of U. Felons can vote in over 40 states, and in at least 2 while incarcerated. Felons can also serve jury duty if approved. Citizens are also required under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to pay taxes on their total income from all sources worldwide, including income earned abroad while living abroad. Under certain circumstances, however, U. The United States Government also insists that U. Although no one has been drafted in the U. Armed Forces, and will perform work of national importance under civilian direction. In some cases, the USCIS allows the oath to be taken without the clauses regarding the first two of these three sworn commitments. Birthright citizenship in the United States and Jus soli Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that "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. In the case of *United States v. Wong Kim Ark* , [13] the Supreme Court ruled that a person becomes a citizen of the United States at the time of birth, by virtue of the first clause of the 14th Amendment, if at a minimum that person: Is born in the United States [2] [3] Has parents that are subjects of a foreign power, but not in any diplomatic or official capacity of that foreign power Has parents that have permanent domicile and residence in the United States [2] [3] The Supreme Court has never explicitly ruled on whether children born in the United States to illegal immigrant parents are entitled to birthright citizenship via the 14th Amendment, [14] but it has generally been assumed that they are. They may also apply for a passport or a Certificate of Citizenship as proof of citizenship. Birth abroad to one United States citizen[ edit ] A person born on or after November 14, , is a U. INA g makes additional provisions to satisfy the physical-presence requirements for periods citizens spent abroad in " honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States, or periods of employment with the United States Government or with an international organization. Such a person may also apply for a passport or a Certificate of Citizenship to have a record of citizenship. Such documentation is often useful to prove citizenship in lieu of the availability of an American birth certificate. Different rules apply for persons born abroad to one U. For persons born between December 24, and November 14, , a person is a U. For persons born to two people who are not married to each other, the person is a U. New York, A person who was not born a U. Eligibility for naturalization[ edit ] See also: Ideological restrictions on naturalization in U. This 5-year requirement is reduced to three years if they a acquired legal permanent resident status, b have been married to and living with a citizen for the past three years and c the spouse has been a U. They must have been physically present for at least 30 months of 60 months prior to the date of filing their application. Also during those 60 months if the legal permanent resident was outside of the U. Prior to that date, residence in the CNMI normally did not count as residence in the United States for naturalization purposes. An applicant for citizenship must be a "person of good moral character", and must pass a test on United States history and government. For example, an undocumented immigrant who served in the US military during a designated period of hostility may naturalize without having first been a permanent resident. For such persons unlike most other applicants for naturalization , time spent in American Samoa counts as time spent in the United States for the purposes of determining residence and physical presence. The citizenship test has four components: Citizenship and Immigration Services has published a list of sample questions with the answers that should be given when taking the test , from which the questions asked are always drawn. Besides passing the citizenship test, citizenship applicants must also satisfy other specific requirements of naturalization to successfully obtain U. For example, though the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor are tenth and eleventh in the presidential line of succession, Elaine Chao and Carlos Gutierrez respectively former U. Bush would have been unable to succeed to the presidency because they became U. The highest-ranking naturalized citizens to have been excluded from the Presidential Line of Succession were Henry Kissinger and Madeleine Albright , each of whom would have been fourth in line as Secretary of State had they been natural born citizens. Whether this restriction applies to children born to

non-U. Those who argue that the restriction does not apply point out that the child automatically becomes a citizen even though violating every single requirement of eligibility for naturalization, and thus the case falls closer to the situation of birth abroad to U. Citizen" in Article Two of the United States Constitution, and this was discussed during the constitutional convention of Wong Kim Ark to the present have considered the distinction to be between natural-born and naturalized citizenship. It is also clear that persons born abroad of alien parents, who later become citizens by naturalization, do not. But whether a person born abroad of American parents, or of one American and one alien parent, qualifies as natural born has never been resolved. Presidential candidates George W. Similarly, Al Gore was born in Washington, D. Expedient naturalization of children[ edit ] Effective April 1, , a child born outside the U. In general the grandparent should have spent five years in the U. It is not necessary for the child to be admitted to the U. To be eligible, a child must meet the definition of "child" for naturalization purposes under immigration law, and must also meet the following requirements: The child has at least one United States citizen parent by birth or naturalization The child is under 18 years of age The child is currently residing permanently in the United States in the legal and physical custody of the United States citizen parent The child has been admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident or has been adjusted to this status An adopted child must also meet the requirements applicable to the particular provision under which they qualified for admission as an adopted child under immigration law Dual citizenship[ edit ] Based on the U. Department of State regulation on dual citizenship 7 FAM, the Supreme Court of the United States has stated that dual citizenship is a "status long recognized in the law" and that "a person may have and exercise rights of nationality in two countries and be subject to the responsibilities of both. The mere fact he asserts the rights of one citizenship does not, without more, mean that he renounces the other", *Kawakita v. Rusk*, U. Supreme Court ruled that a naturalized U. There has been no prohibition against dual citizenship, but some provisions of the INA and earlier U. Although naturalizing citizens are required to undertake an oath renouncing previous allegiances, the oath has never been enforced to require the actual termination of original citizenship. In the past, claims of other countries on dual-national U. However, as fewer countries require military service and most base other obligations such as the payment of taxes on residence and not citizenship, these conflicts have become less frequent. For example, any person granted a Yankee White vetting must be absolutely free of foreign influence, and for other security clearances one of the grounds that may result in a rejected application is an actual or potential conflict of national allegiances.

### Chapter 6 : Law and Citizenship Beyond the States

*Dual citizenship (or dual nationality) means a person may be a citizen of the United States and of another country at the same time. U.S. law does not require a person to choose one citizenship or another.*

### Chapter 7 : Nationality law - Wikipedia

*U.S. law does not mention dual nationality or require a person to choose one nationality or another. A U.S. citizen may naturalize in a foreign state without any risk to his or her U.S. citizenship. However, persons who acquire a foreign nationality after age 18 by applying for it may relinquish their U.S. nationality if they wish to do so.*

### Chapter 8 : Spanish nationality law - Wikipedia

*Courts & Law. Supreme Court allows trial on census citizenship question to go forward. Challengers to the citizenship question cheered the court's refusal to do so.*

### Chapter 9 : OCLRE | Law & Citizenship Conference

*Citizenship for Military Members and Dependents Members and veterans of the U.S. armed forces and their dependents*

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*may be eligible for special naturalization provisions. For more information, visit our [Citizenship for Military Personnel & Family Members](#) page.*