

Citizenship in the Constitution Graphic Organizer-**ANSWER KEY**

	Year:	Purpose:	In your own words: How did it expand citizenship?
13th Amendment	1865	Ended slavery and involuntary servitude	Ensured that no one could be held as subservient to others. Took a group that legally was viewed as property and made them legally people.
14th Amendment	1868	Ensured everyone born in the U.S was a citizen and gave them the full protections of the constitution	Extended due process and constitutional protections to everyone born in the U.S. (esp. needed for newly freed former slaves)
15th Amendment	1870	Ensured that all citizens could vote regardless of race	Extended the full rights of citizenship to African Americans
19th Amendment	1920	Ensured that all citizens could vote regardless of gender	Extended the full rights of citizenship to women

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	Natural Born Citizen:	Naturalized Citizen:	Permanent Resident:
Who qualifies for this status?	Everyone born in the U.S. or to parents who are U.S. citizens	Someone not born in the U.S. who immigrated and followed the laws for naturalization as set by Congress	People who move to the U.S. and follow the process for getting a green card as set by Congress
What rights does this status confer?	The right to vote, run for and hold public office; the full protections of the Bill of Rights; the right to live and work anywhere in the United States	All of the same rights as natural-born citizens except you cannot be President or Vice President	The right to live and work within the United States; generally cannot vote, with some exceptions for state and local elections