|  | Year: | Purpose: | In your own words: How did it expand citizenship? |
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| 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 |

|  | 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 |