## **ANSWER KEY**

## Worksheet: History of U.S. Citizenship

Year	Event
1924	Indian Citizenship Act extends U.S. citizenship to all Native Americans.
1940	Alien Registration Act requires all non-citizen adults to register with the government and empowers the president to deport foreigners suspected of espionage or being a security risk.
1865	Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery, although it did not grant formerly enslaved persons the full rights of citizenship.
2001	USA Patriot Act amends the Immigration and Nationality Act to broaden the scope of aliens ineligible for admission or deportation to include terrorist activities.
1921	First quota law is passed limiting the annual number of immigrants based on country of origin.
1790	Naturalization Act of provides the first rules to be followed by the United States in granting national citizenship to "free white people."
1952	Immigration and Nationality Act eliminates race as a barrier to immigration or citizenship.
1965	Hart-Celler Act abolishes the national origins quota system, replacing it with a preference system that focuses on immigrants' skills and family relationships with U.S. citizens or residents.
1986	Immigration Reform and Control Act of grants amnesty to millions of individuals living in the United States who entered the country before January 1, 1982.
1789	Under the U.S. Constitution, under Article I, Congress is "to establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization," eventually giving the federal government the sole authority over immigration.
1882	Chinese Exclusion Act of is the first U.S. law to ban immigration based on race or nationality; it would be repealed in 1943.
1917	Jones-Shafroth Act grants U.S. citizenship to residents of Puerto Rico.
1898	U.S. Supreme Court rules in <i>United States v. Wong Kim Ark</i> that any child born in the United States, regardless of race or parents' citizenship status, is a U.S. citizen.
1870	Naturalization Act of extends naturalization rights to former African slaves not born in the United States; however, Asian immigrants remain excluded from citizenship.
1776	Declaration of Independence protests England's limiting naturalization of foreigners in the colonies.
1868	Fourteenth Amendment states that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens and are guaranteed "equal protection of the laws."
1848	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo extends citizenship to all inhabitants living in the territory annexed to the United States following the Mexican War.
1789	Bill of Rights outlines basic rights under the new government.