

Understanding Citizenship and Natural Born Citizenship in the United States

- The author, a self-proclaimed expert on the Constitution, has recently learned something new about the distinction between a citizen and a natural born citizen of the United States.
- He mentions that his discovery is related to the presidential candidate Kamala Harris and her eligibility to become the vice president.
- The author emphasizes that he is not biased and does not expect Harris to be disqualified based on his findings.
- The author believes that if the country disregards the importance of the law and its technicalities, it will cease to be a nation of laws.
- According to the author's research, Kamala Harris is a citizen of the United States by birth, as she was born on American soil.
- He clarifies that she is not a naturalized citizen, which refers to individuals who become citizens through Congressional laws.
- The author asserts that Kamala Harris is eligible for any office in the land that only requires citizenship, such as senators and congressmen.
- However, he explains that there is one office that requires more than just citizenship, and he quotes the relevant section from the United States Constitution, ratified in 1788.

Requirements for the Office of the President

- The only office in the United States government that requires the candidate to be a natural born citizen is the Office of the President.
- The main reason for this requirement is that the President takes an oath to defend the Constitution, and the founding fathers wanted to ensure that only individuals with a strong love for the Constitution would hold this office.
- None of the founding fathers were natural born citizens, but they became citizens when the Constitution was ratified.
- The clause "or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution" was added to cover individuals like George Washington who were not natural born citizens but were citizens when the Constitution was adopted.
- Natural born citizen refers to someone who is born with the birthright of citizenship.
- The concept of natural born citizenship has its roots in natural and common law, dating back thousands of years.
- Even the Apostle Paul, a Hebrew, used his Roman citizenship, which he inherited from his father, as an advantage. He was considered a natural born Roman citizen.

Birthright and Natural-Born Citizenship

- Birthright citizenship is acquired through one's parents and lineage.
- Founding fathers considered birthright citizenship important for defending the constitution.
- Being a natural-born citizen is not determined by place of birth, but by the citizenship of parents.
- The United States recognizes birthright citizenship for those born in the country, but natural-born citizenship has additional significance.
- The ability to hold the office of the presidency is the main distinction between a citizen and a natural-born citizen.
- The founding fathers were concerned about having a president who did not love the Constitution, hence the qualification of being a natural-born citizen.
- Inheritance of birthright citizenship must have been ingrained through upbringing in the nation.
- An individual from another country that despises the Constitution cannot become president just by becoming a citizen.
- Understanding and respect for the Constitution is important, especially in terms of education and upbringing.
- The president is the only officeholder who takes an oath to defend and protect the Constitution.
- A natural-born citizen in the United States is a citizen whose citizenship is beyond dispute.
- The Constitution does not provide a clear definition of natural-born citizenship.
- The concept of natural-born citizenship was understood based on British law and the writings of Emer de Vattel.
- Vattel's book, "The Law of Nations," published in 1758, influenced the ideas of citizenship in the United States.
- According to Vattel, citizenship was determined by parentage and by the nation.
- Section 212 of Vattel's book emphasizes the importance of parentage and nation in determining citizenship status.

The Constitution and Interpreting Its Meaning

- The Constitution was considered the "Holy Grail" of governments and constitutions during the time it was written.
- The framers of the Constitution, including Benjamin Franklin, quoted from a particular book that was on George Washington's desk, suggesting it was the common law and understood law of the day.
- Originalism is emphasized as the only way to interpret the Constitution, similar to interpreting religious texts.
- Understanding the original meaning of words used in the Constitution is crucial, such as the definition of "natural-born citizen."

- "Natural-born citizen" was not simply defined as being born in the United States, but relied on the understanding of the founders and the Law of Nations.
- In case Kamala Harris wins the election, it is predicted that someone from the right will sue her legitimacy, leading to a Supreme Court case to settle the interpretation of "natural-born citizen."
- The Law of Nations was determined in a 1784 case (possibly Ruter versus Washington) to be the guiding book for the new Republic.
- According to the Law of Nations, a natural-born citizen is someone born to citizen parents, while being born in America makes one a citizen by birth but not a natural-born citizen.
- The Immigration Act of 1795 and 1790 is sometimes referenced, but it is important to note that it does not define "natural-born citizen."

Eligibility of Kamala Harris as a natural-born citizen according to the Constitution

- The word "natural-born citizen" was removed from the act and replaced with "citizen" by Congress, as they cannot determine who a natural-born citizen is.
- According to the speaker, natural law, not man-made law, determines a natural-born citizen.
- The common understanding is that a natural-born citizen is someone who is born with that birthright.
- The speaker states that Kamala Harris does not meet the qualification of a natural-born citizen because neither her mother nor her father were citizens of the nation.
- Although she was born in the United States, the speaker argues that the framers of the Constitution did not consider her eligible based on their understanding of a natural-born citizen.
- The speaker points out that other government offices only require citizenship, while the presidency specifically requires a natural-born citizen.
- The speaker invites comments and is open to being proven wrong on this matter.