

Federal government capitalized essay



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An exception to the jus solo rule would be the child of a foreign diplomat, as they are not considered subject to U. S. Jurisdiction , a requirement of Jus solo. The Latin term Jus sanguine (pronounced YOU SAN-GAIN-MISS) means “ law of the blood. ” People born to at least one parent who is a U.

S. Citizen and has lived in the united States are citizens through their blood relationship to this parent. U. S. Military and diplomatic sites in foreign countries are not considered U. S. Soil, contrary to what many believe. The Jus sanguine rule covers children born to U.

S. Citizens living abroad, such as military families. Most U. S. Citizen births, but not all, meet both the jus solo and Jus sanguine rules. The united States has laws to define special situations. People who immigrate to the United States often intend to become U. S.

Citizens through naturalization. 01. 02 What Is Excellently? : Non-Colleens
How Does the Government Categorize Non-Citizens? People living legally in the United States who are not U. S. Citizens could have a visa or permanent resident status. They must carry proof of their status at all times.

A U. S. National is a person under the legal protection of the united States but without citizenship. This applies to those born in certain U. S.

Territories like American Samoa and Swains Island. US. Nationals can live and work In the United States but, at present, may not vote in state or federal elections: They still have to go through the full naturalization process if they wish to become U.

S. Citizens. However, federal laws now grant full citizenship to people born in the territories of Puerto Rico, the U. S. Virgin Islands, and Guam.

A visa gives a person permission to travel to a country and request entry by the country's officials. U. S. Visas come in two basic types? non-immigrant visas and immigrant visas. People that wish to visit, go to school, or work temporarily in the United States would apply for a non-immigrant visa.

This type of visa has a time limit. Immigrant visas are for those who wish to live permanently in the United States with no time limit. A person could apply for the immigrant visa and permanent resident status at the same time. Permanent resident status, formerly called resident alien, could take months or years to obtain.

This status gives the holder permission to live and work in the United States. The U. S. Permanent residency card is the official document proving this permission. People often call it a “green card” because of the green ink used in the income taxes to the U. S.

Government. The United States still classifies permanent residents as resident aliens. They do not have the full benefits of citizenship. However, this status is an important prerequisite to applying for naturalization. A person can apply for naturalization after being a permanent resident for a certain length of time, usually five years. 01.

02 What Is Citizenship? : Naturalization Requirements “ What Are the Requirements of Naturalization? Citizenship is a privilege that entails certain duties and responsibilities, as well as infinite. Those seeking citizenship must

follow certain procedures. They must submit an application with a processing fee, give fingerprints, give an interview, take written exam, and swear an oath. The basic requirements to obtain naturalization are the following: * be at least 18 years old * be a legal, permanent U. S. Resident for at least five years (or three years if married to someone who has been a U.

S. Citizen for at least three years) * have DOD moral character (no serious criminal record in the United States or home country) * can read, write, and speak basic English, proven through a written exam an answer questions about U. S. Government and history * willing to swear the Oath of Allegiance
Steps to Naturalization: 1 Application 2 Fingerprints interview 4 Oath of Loyalty 31.

02 What Is Citizenship? : Benefits of Citizenship Is Naturalization Worth the Effort? Ere benefits of legal citizenship include voting, eligibility for government Jobs and elected positions, and greater eligibility for public benefits such as health care assistance. Legal citizens also have priority in obtaining permission to bring family members to the United States and establish their children as U. S.

Citizens. They may travel with a U. S. Sport and have protection from deportation. Legal U. S. Citizens, Neither born or naturalized, also have certain duties such as serving on Juries, paying income taxes, and serving the military, if called to it.

01. 02 What Is Citizenship? : Immigration Nat Is the Controversy Over Immigration? Ere media give plenty of attention to immigration issues across the United States. Note that the debate over related government laws

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centers not on those who have become legal citizens, but rather illegal immigrants.

Government immigration laws and enforcement of them are controversial topics for many reasons. An estimated 11.2 million illegal immigrants were in the United States as of early 2011, about four percent of the total population. Over half are from Mexico, many of whom took a great risk to cross the border and find work. Americans debate how the government deportation is costly and difficult. Border Patrol agents and segments of high metal fencing in certain areas try to prevent illegal U. S. -Mexico border crossings.

Many Americans are angry that people coming here without a trace could be criminals or illegally seeking benefits reserved for U. S. Citizens. Many other Americans are concerned about human rights issues, such as poverty in Mexico and elsewhere. Another example is the effects on children or others brought to the United States unaware or even against their own will. For reasons like these, many Americans wish to make it easier for immigrants to come to the United States legally and begin a new life. Some naturalized or legal residents of the United States worry that such attention puts their own livelihoods at risk.

Some feel angry that others are trying to subvert the legal process, while they went through the time and expense of legal accidence and naturalization. A 2007 poll revealed that over half of all Hispanics in the United States worried that they themselves, a family member, or a close friend could be deported, regardless of their own legal status. Part of the

problem is the great backlog of cases in immigration courts, leading to long delays in permission for residency or citizenship. U. S. Immigration courts lack people and resources to process applications quickly, especially in certain areas.