**Naturalization and the Citizenship Test**(25 points)

If you were born in this country, you are automatically a citizen (Fourteenth Amendment). If you were not born in this country, then you would need to pursue a lengthy process to become a citizen of the United States, called "naturalization." As a resident of the United States, citizen or not, you are entitled to the same protections afforded citizens under the law. But you cannot vote or receive certain other benefits provided by the government.

Included in the process for attaining citizenship is a test on what you know about the United States government. There is a 20 question **Practice Test** to help actual applicants prepare for the real test. See how well you can do on the Civics part of this test: [https://my.uscis.gov/prep/test/civicsLinks to an external site.](https://my.uscis.gov/prep/test/civics). **Download or print-screen the results of your test and post in reply to this assignment**  AND answer the questions below to earn the points.

For more information on the qualifications and process required to become a naturalized citizen, explore the website where you took the Practice Test. Answer (in reply here) these questions:

**QUESTIONS**

1. Besides a written test, what other kind of test is required to become a citizen?

2. Which government agency is responsible for making decisions about citizenship applications? Which department of the federal government is that agency a part of? Who is the head of that department and who appointed/elected them?

3. See also [https://www.businessinsider.com/trump-considering-order-to-target-birthright-citizenship-in-last-weeks-2020-11  Links to an external site.](https://www.businessinsider.com/trump-considering-order-to-target-birthright-citizenship-in-last-weeks-2020-11)on the controversy raised in the Trump administration about whether the Constitution recognizes automatic citizenship for people born here- **birthright citizenship**. What is the argument for NOT allowing citizenship by birth? What is the argument against that view? What advantage might a politician see in opposing birthright citizenship? Who would likely have the final say on whether birthright citizenship is constitutional?