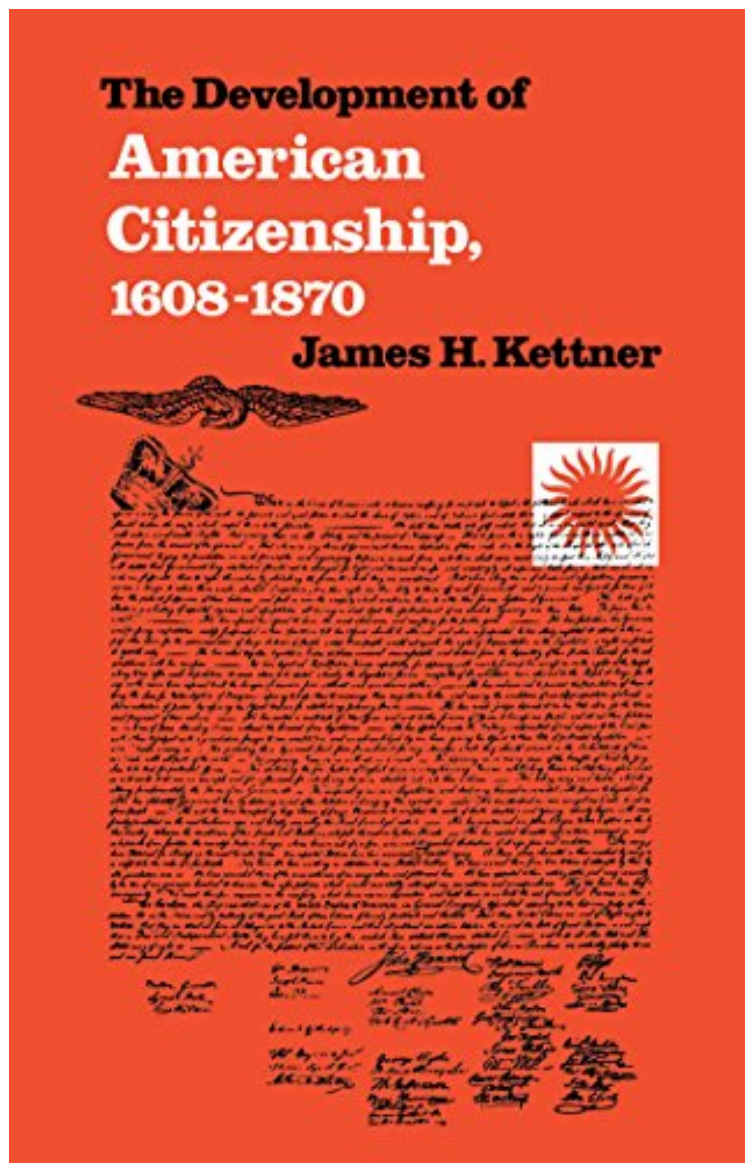


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James H. Kettner

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before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised *Development of American Citizenship, 1608-1870* (Published for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History) (Published by the Omohundro Institute ... and the University of North Carolina Press):

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This is a comprehensive view of the evolution of law and thinking about American Citizenship. It covers the British Calvin's Case that is fundamental to understanding later Supreme Court decisions such as *US v. Wong*. It explains how the Supreme Court's mistake in *Dred Scott* was a precipitating factor in the Civil War. It's highly accessible to the non-specialist reader.
1 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Kettner - the standard in understanding USA citizenship
By G. Tomer
Prof. James H. Kettner wrote his dissertation on the subject defined by the book's title. He received his Ph.D. in history from Harvard in 1973. His doctoral thesis, "*The Development of American Citizenship 1608-1870*," was the 1975 winner of the Jamestown Prize. He was appointed to the University of California, Berkeley in 1973 and taught there until his death on June 2002 at 57. After graduation from Harvard (*magna cum laude*) in 1966, he won a Marshall Scholarship and took a second bachelors degree at the University of Sussex, England, with First Class Honors. Kettner returned to Harvard for graduate study in early American history under the direction of Professor Bernard Bailyn.

he concept of citizenship that achieved full legal form and force in mid-nineteenth-century America had English roots in the sense that it was the product of a theoretical and legal development that extended over three hundred years. This prize-winning volume describes and explains the process by which the circumstances of life in the New World transformed the quasi-medieval ideas of seventeenth-century English jurists about subjectship, community, sovereignty, and allegiance into a wholly new doctrine of "volitional allegiance." The central British idea was that subjectship involved a personal relationship with the king, a relationship based upon the laws of nature and hence perpetual and immutable. The conceptual analogue of the subject-king relationship was the natural bond between parent and child. Across the Atlantic divergent ideas were taking hold. Colonial societies adopted naturalization policies that were suited to practical needs, regardless of doctrinal consistency. Americans continued to value their status as subjects and to affirm their allegiance to the king, but they also moved toward a new understanding of the ties that bind individuals to the community. English judges of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries assumed that the essential purpose of naturalization was to make the alien legally the same as a native, that is, to make his allegiance natural, personal, and perpetual. In the colonies this reasoning was being reversed. Americans took the model of naturalization as their starting point for defining all political allegiance as the result of a legal contract resting on consent. This as yet barely articulated difference between the American and English definition of citizenship was formulated with precision in the course of the American Revolution. Amidst the conflict and confusion of that time Americans sought to define principles of membership that adequately encompassed their ideals of individual liberty and community security. The idea that all obligation rested on individual volition and consent shaped their response to the claims of Parliament and king, legitimized their withdrawal from the British empire, controlled their reaction to the loyalists, and underwrote their creation of independent governments. This new concept of citizenship left many questions unanswered, however. The newly emergent principles clashed with deep-seated prejudices, including the traditional exclusion of Indians and Negroes from membership in the sovereign community. It was only the triumph of the Union in the Civil War that allowed Congress to affirm the quality of native and naturalized citizens, to state unequivocally the primacy of the national over state citizenship, to write black citizenship into the Constitution, and to recognize the volitional character of, the status of citizen by formally adopting the principle of expatriation.--

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About the Author
James H Kettner was a professor of history at the University of California, Berkeley.