"(Re)Defining Citizenship: Changing Conceptions of Belonging in the United States, 1865-Present"


Defining a Place, Defining a Nation: San Miguel de Allende Through Mexican and Foreign Eyes. Dunlop, Catherine Tatiana. Borderland Cartographies: Mapping the Lands Between France and Germany, 1860-1940. Fitz, Caitlin Annette. Visibility Matters: The Pursuit of American Belonging in an Age of Moving Images. Fitch, Mattie. The People, the Workers, and the Nation: Contested Cultural Politics in the French Popular Front. Environmental, Social, and Political Change in the Otomi Heartland: A Hydraulic History of the Ixmilquilpan Valley (Hidalgo State, Mexico). Guise, Holly. World War II and the First Peoples of the Last Frontier: Alaska Native Voices and Indigenous Equilibrium on the Wartime Alaskan Landscape, 1942-1945. The history of the United States from 1865 until 1918 covers the Reconstruction Era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era, and includes the rise of industrialization and the resulting surge of immigration in the United States. This article focuses on political, economic, and diplomatic history. This period of rapid economic growth and soaring prosperity in the North and the West (but not in the South) saw the U.S. become the world's dominant economic, industrial, and agricultural power. The average Citizenship also indicates â€œbelongingâ€ to a country, thereby drawing boundaries between foreigners and nationals. In the presence of societies characterized by people originating from different countries and cultures, however, the dividing line between belonging and separation appears to be more difficult to adequately identify. The traditional concept of citizenship, based on the idea of a coherence between a culture and a nation, indeed does not imply cultural diversity, and therefore appears inadequate to accommodate for the cultural differences that characterize current multicultural societies. How did the United States emerge as an imperial power in the 1890s? Hawaii annexed, acquired Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam; Open Door Policy. believed in education and economic independence. A broad, loosely defined political movement of individuals and groups who hoped to bring about significant change in American social and political life. Progressive Era. The practice of journalists to expose the inappropriate actions of public officials, government organizations, or corporations. Arguing that becoming a citizen involves the development of habits of citizenship, I examine felt habits of national belonging especially in the lives of children. How do children learn habits of citizenship that enable and even require citizens to distinguish themselves from those with ambiguous or no citizenship? Conversations around, and conceptions of, citizenship have changed over time. Assumed initially as a mark of membership, of belonging to a political community (Marshall 1950), the essence of what it means to be a citizen and what the contractual ties of citizenship are have evolved over time. This evolution has been encouraged by processes of migration and increasing mobility.