

Anthro lecture 5.1

A. Nation-building and national membership

1. The emergence of independent nation-states from the American colonies
 1. A world stage of nation-building: a comparative and competitive process
 2. Key issue: how to make a national population of citizens from a colonial one of subjects
2. Citizenship
 1. A type of belonging, a membership in a political community
 2. Formal attribution of belonging or incorporation entails a substantive distribution

B. An Anthropology of Citizenship

1. Distinguish two dimensions of citizenship
 1. Formal incorporation - legal documentation, etc... joining the nation
 2. Substantive distribution - what you get out of citizenship
2. Citizenship as revolutionary and inclusionary and also conservative and exclusionary
 1. Inclusionary: Formal equality = the foundation of substantive inequality
 2. Exclusionary: legalized inequality and privilege

Citizenship is a dynamic of conflicting and disjunctive processes of change concerning equality and inequality, incorporation and distribution

3. ius soli (birthplace) and ius sanguinis (descent)

D. Comparative formulations: French, American, Brazilian

1. Two anthropological ways to reveal and study these formulations:
 1. Study strategies of inclusion and exclusion of native-born parish populations
 2. Study these strategies of inclusion and exclusion comparatively
2. Relations between citizenship incorporation and distribution vary distinctively
 1. France: inclusively egalitarian
 2. US restrictively egalitarian
 3. Brazil: inclusively inegalitarian

E. France

1. France Indivisibility (Inclusively egalitarian)
2. The Jewish question (David Imao)
 1. Could a despised and marginalized group of people become French citizens?
 2. Nation within nation unacceptable
3. The principle of an individual, indivisible, ungraded citizenship
4. Contradictions
 1. Continued persecution

2. The colonial question
5. Two strategies of discrimination
 1. Preemptive exclusion
 2. Selective disqualification
6. Conclusion
 1. After the revolution of 1848
 1. Formal incorporation: unconditional ius sanguinis complemented by conditional ius soli
 2. Substantive distribution: egalitarian civil and political citizenship
- F. American Ascriptive Restriction
 1. Preemptive exclusion of parish populations
 2. Problem of bigotry of race and economy of slavery
 3. Birthright citizenship
 4. No definition of citizenship in constitution until 14th amendment
 5. Preemptive exclusion of Native Americans
 1. Two justifications
 1. Wardship, not citizenships (whites were superior lmao)
 2. Sovereign tribal organization
 2. Cherokee Nation v. Georgia
 1. Tribal Indians = double-bind as a result of this **multinationalism** (Holston will get hard if u mention this)
 2. Facilitate removal to the West
 6. Selective disqualification of Native Americans
 1. After the civil war: citizenship diminished by selective disqualification
 2. General allotment act of 1887
 3. Could American citizenship be legally diminished by selective disqualification?
 4. Citizenship Act of 1924
 5. "Special treatment citizenship"
 7. Preemptive exclusion of native-born black slaves
 8. Preemptive exclusion of freeborn African Americans
 1. No justifications
 2. Missouri Compromise 1820
 3. New Southern vocabulary of diminished membership
 4. The principle of indivisibility
 5. Southern strategy of differentiation of status of freeborn blacks = selective discrimination
 6. Assault on core assumptions of American citizenship
 1. Birthright citizenship
 2. Indivisible fundamental rights
 3. Presumption of dual membership
 7. Dredd Scott case 1857
 8. Civil War 1861-1865

1. 13th ,14th ,15th amendments
2. Basic formation of American citizenship

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