History of Racism in America

Elaine Tang and Eva Nip
‘Do you have the corona?’: Asians in Chicago worry about damage done after Trump repeatedly called COVID-19 the ‘Chinese virus’

BY ALICE YIN
CHICAGO TRIBUNE | M

Stabbing of Asian-American 2-Year-Old and Her Family Was a Virus-Fueled Hate Crime: Feds

Federal authorities say a Texas teenager stabbed three individuals in a Sam’s Club this month because “he thought the family was Chinese and infecting people with the coronavirus.”

Pilar Melendez | Updated Mar. 31, 2020 4:19PM ET | Published Mar. 31, 2020 3:00PM ET

Brooklyn woman burned outside home in possible acid attack

By Tina Moore and Daniel Cassidy
April 6, 2020 1 | 2TP | Updated

CAYCE CLIFFORD FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES
Purpose of this Webinar

1. Connect current events to a history of anti-Chinese racism in the US
2. Compare to the history of discrimination against Black and Native communities
3. Examine how communities have worked together to improve conditions for all races
Post-Presentation Questions

1. How have Chinese people been treated throughout US history?
2. How have Black people been treated?
3. How have Native people been treated?
4. How is the historical treatment of different racial groups similar or different? Is it fair or unfair?
5. What does systemic/structural racism mean? Give an example in the video or from your own understanding of the definition.
6. How did racial minority groups change conditions to get opportunities they deserve?
History of Anti-Chinese Racism in the US
History of Chinese Discrimination in the US
HIP! HURRAH!

NO MORE CHINESE!

By Order of
Democratic County Central Committee.

LET THE CHINESE EMBRACE CIVILIZATION, AND THEY MAY STAY.
The Story of Mamie Tape
San Francisco, 1884
“Will you please to tell me! Is it a disgrace to be born a Chinese? Didn’t God make us all!!!”

Mary Tape
‘Do you have the corona?’: Asians in Chicago worry about damage done after Trump repeatedly called COVID-19 the ‘Chinese virus’

By ALICE YIN
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Metro

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April 6, 2020 | 12:18am | Updated
Post-Presentation Question #1
How have Chinese people been treated throughout US history?
History of Anti-Blackness in the US
Major Abolitionists of the Civil War Era

Fredrick Douglass
Harriet Tubman
John Brown
Harriet Beecher Stowe
William Lloyd Garrison
Sojourner Truth
The Story of Ruby Bridges
New Orleans, 1960
“Two, four, six, eight, we don’t want to integrate.”
Post-Presentation Question #2

How have Black people been treated?
History of Native Genocide and Erasure
June 2: Indian Citizenship Act

On this date in 1924, President Calvin Coolidge signed into law the Indian Citizenship Act granting full US citizenship to America's indigenous peoples. Native American teaching resource collection at: FCIT.USF.EDU/PROJECT/ICA
Post-Presentation Question #3

How have Native people been treated?
Post-Presentation Question #4

How is the historical treatment of different racial groups similar or different? Is it fair or unfair?
Interpersonal vs. Institutional Racism
Racism

Marginalization or oppression of people based on their race.

Racism always privileges white people and pits people of color against each other.

**Interpersonal racism:** Individual treatment based on a person’s physical characteristics (skin color, hair type, facial features) which are often associated with stereotypes

*Being denied/delayed service or resources because of your race*

*“Go back to where you came from” / “You have the virus”*
Racism

Marginalization or oppression of people based on their race.

Racism always privileges white people and pits people of color against each other.

**Institutionalized/structural racism:** A combination of systems, institutions, and conditions that advantage white people and disadvantage people of color

*US banning Chinese people from immigrating here*

*White communities and institutions denying Chinese families the right to buy property or send their kids to schools with White kids*
Post-Presentation Question #5

What does systemic/structural racism mean?

Give an example in the video or from your own understanding of the definition.
Racial Progress and the Civil Rights Movement
Racial Progress and the Civil Rights Movement
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Magnuson Act</td>
<td>Repeated Chinese Exclusion Act, established quota of 105 chinese immigrants/year; Chinese residents eligible for naturalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Immigration and Nationality Act</td>
<td>Created quota preferences for skilled immigrants and family reunification, Asian countries still only had a minimum quota of 100 visas/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Refugee Relief Act</td>
<td>Authorized special non-quota visas for more than 200,000 refugees and allowed these immigrants to become permanent residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Refugee Act</td>
<td>Created general policy for admission of refugees; removes refugees from immigration preference system, which allowed for more refugees to be admitted each year, deportation relief and admission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Immigration Reform and Control Act</td>
<td>Granted a pathway to permanent residency for undocumented immigrants who lived in the US since 1982 or worked in certain agricultural jobs; minors of parents who were legalized protected from deportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Immigration Act</td>
<td>Increased immigration cap, created preference for immigrants sponsored by their families or employers in the US and for highly skilled workers</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Why should this all matter to me?

"No one is free until we are all free."
- Martin Luther King Jr.
Post-Presentation Question #6

How did racial minority groups change conditions to get opportunities they deserve?
Summary of Key Points

1. Anti-Chinese racism is not new
2. Neither is the racism toward other communities of color
3. Black and Native people have experienced - and continue to experience - more harm
4. Significant improvements when communities have worked together to fight for a better life for all
5. History shows us we have the power to change the world for the better if we use it
After this video...

1. “Homework” assignment
2. Small group discussions