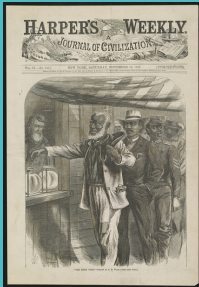


RE-IMAGINING CITIZENSHIP

THE RECONSTRUCTION, BELONGING AND IMMIGRANT IDENTITIES



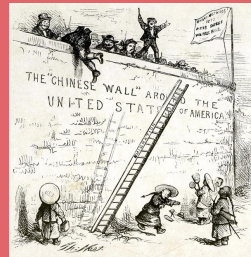
14TH
AMENDMENT

Adopted in 1868, the 14th Amendment states, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States."



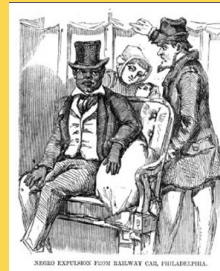
LUNG V.
FREEMAN

The 1875 case was brought in response to discriminatory treatment of Chinese immigrants in California. The court ruled, "The passage of laws which concern the admission of citizens and subjects of foreign nations to our shores belongs to Congress, and not to the states."



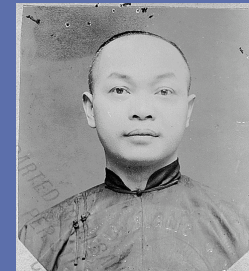
CHINESE
EXCLUSION ACT

Passed in 1882 after decades of anti-Chinese organizing and prejudice, this act singled out Chinese immigrants to the U.S. It was the first, but not the last, significant law restricting immigration into the United States by identity. In the aftermath, the U.S. developed a federal immigration enforcement system.



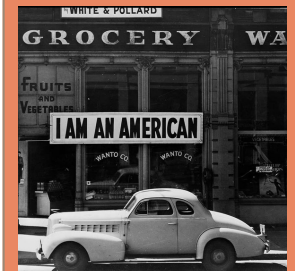
PLESSY V.
FERGUSON

While the 14th Amendment guaranteed equal citizenship, efforts to deny equal rights for African Americans spread through violence and law during and after the reconstruction. The 1896 Plessy ruling gave formal legal approval to segregation under the false argument that separate could be equal.



WONG KIM
ARK

Denied readmission to the United States after visiting China, Wong Kim Ark, the American-born son of Chinese immigrants, took his case to court. The 1898 supreme court ruling in the case U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark set the legal precedent for birthright citizenship as spelled out in the 14th amendment.



ASIAN AMERICAN
IMMIGRANTS &
CITIZENSHIP

The Magnuson Act of 1943 formally repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act, allowing Chinese immigration to the US and for some Chinese immigrants to become naturalized citizens. It took additional legislation to address policies restricting Asian immigration more broadly.