

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS - Periodization

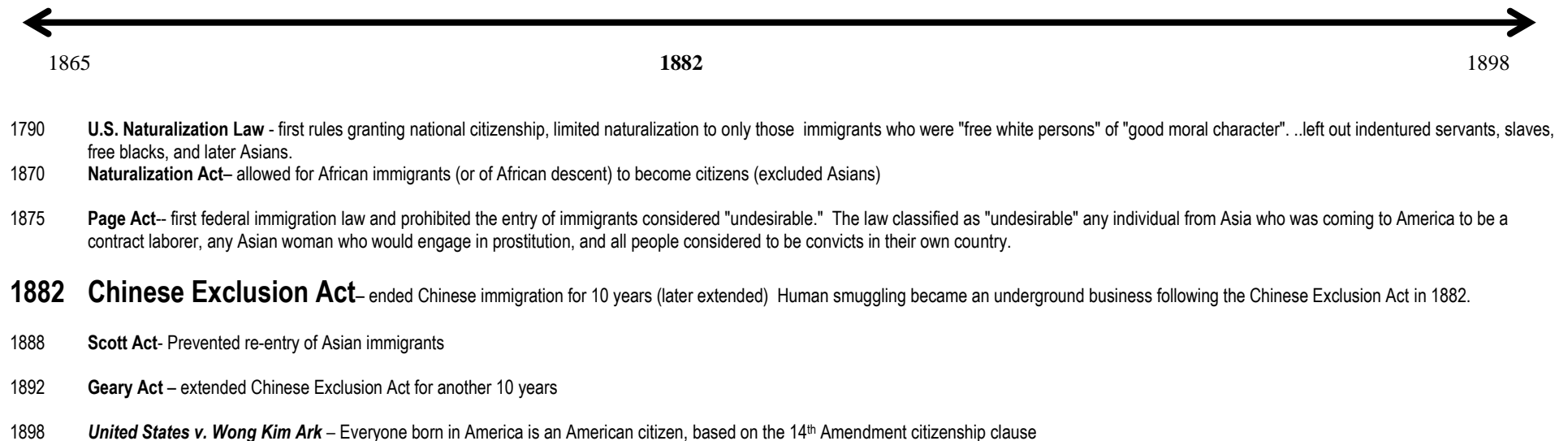
Asian Immigration in the Gilded Age

From the 2015 Revised Framework:

Periodization – Defining Historical Periods

1. Explain ways historical events and processes can be organized into discrete, different, and definable historical periods.
2. Evaluate whether a particular event or date could or could not be a turning point between different, definable historical periods, when considered in terms of particular historical evidence.
3. Analyze different and/or competing models of periodization.

Review the timeline notes, consider your parameters for Period 6, and then thoughtfully address the questions in complete sentences.



To what extent was the Chinese Exclusion Act a turning point in American immigration policy?

To what extent does nativism define the Gilded Age?

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS - Periodization

Asian Immigration in the Gilded Age

Extension: Review the following amendments and then address the prompt that follows.

5th Amendment

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, **nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law**; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation

6th Amendment

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

14th Amendment

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. **No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws**



“Equal protection” clause

While many argue that "We the People of the United States," refers only to legal citizens, the Supreme Court disagrees except for the right to vote or own firearms.

Yick Wo v. Hopkins (1886)

Court ruled that the 14th Amendment applied to **all persons** without regard to nationality or legal status.

Wong Wing v. US, (1896)

further applied the **citizenship-blind nature of the Constitution** to the 5th and 6th amendments, stating ". . . it must be concluded that **all persons** within the territory of the United States are entitled to the protection guaranteed by those amendments...even aliens."

**In complete sentences, thoughtfully address the following:
Explain the impact of Yick Wo and Wong Wing on American identity and culture. To what extent did it redefine identity?**