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Chapter 1 : History, Immigration

Chinese Immigrants, African Americans, and Racial Anxiety in the United States, Awards and Recognition: Received an Honorable Mention in the Gustavus Myers Outstanding Book Awards

Term historically used to describe unskilled, low-wage laborers from Asia Significance: They worked in gold mines, on the railroad, and on California levees, and their work ethic set a high standard. Chinese workers in the United States during the California gold rush soon ran into discrimination. Thugs and bigots victimized them and often set them in conflict against one another. When gold became more difficult to mine, coolies were relegated to shantytowns in San Francisco and Sacramento, earning paltry livings as servants, laundrymen, cooks, truck farmers, peddlers, and construction workers. In 1862, fifty Chinese immigrants were hired to work on the Central Pacific Railroad roadbeds. Unlike the other workers, most of whom were Irish, the Chinese worked from dawn to dusk in extreme weather. At one time, 60 percent of the Central Pacific workforce was Chinese. They worked for less pay than white workers and faced serious economic restrictions, but they were still able to make a better living in America than they could in China. Because their exceptionally efficient work ethic and willingness to labor under horrendous conditions made them such valuable workers, California endorsed the Burlingame Treaty of 1868, which granted the Chinese free entry to the United States. In 1880, the treaty was renegotiated and amended to suspend, though not prohibit, Chinese immigration. California State Library Coolies were also involved in the construction of a network of levees in California. By the end of the decade, when the U. Race riots erupted against the Chinese in California, and several immigrants were lynched. The federal Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 barred free immigration of Chinese for ten years, essentially stopping the influx of cheap Chinese laborers, who had proven to be clean, sober workers who worked harder, better, and longer and for less money than other workers. Arthur had vetoed the first Chinese Exclusion Act which called for a twenty-year immigration suspension as violating the Burlingame Treaty, but the revised act passed and was extended indefinitely and made permanent in 1892. In 1911, when China allied with America in the war against Japan, the act was finally repealed. University of Illinois Press, Chinese San Francisco, Stanford University Press, The Chinese Who Built America. Facts On File,

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Chapter 2 : WASP: Racism and Satire in the 19th Century - FoundSF

This item: Chinese Immigrants, African Americans, and Racial Anxiety in the United States, (Asian by Najia Aarim-Heriot Paperback \$ Only 2 left in stock (more on the way). Ships from and sold by calendrierdelascience.com

Bancroft Library The West Coast was going down in flames. Or at least that was how The San Francisco Illustrated Wasp depicted the region to its readership of middle- and working-class Anglo Americans in an April political cartoon. As Congress debated what would become the Chinese Exclusion Act a month later, the Wasp published a two-page chromolithograph entitled The Burning Question, one of a series of cartoons supporting the case for immigration restriction. The image put into caricature the cultural imagination of whites in the American West, who by the late s had worked themselves into a frenzy over the putative cultural and economic threats posed by the "Chinese menace. Simultaneously, "anti-coolie" clubs held clandestine meetings to discuss ways to rid the Pacific Coast of its Chinese immigrants. Despite this opposition, these immigrants did have their allies in the West, particularly among Protestants and members of the Republican Party. Yet these allies too disappeared by the late s as white political opinion solidified against the Chinese. The period of radical Reconstruction in the five years following the Civil War had heralded potentially revolutionary implications for race in America, particularly the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, all adopted by That moment, however, did not last. With the federal government in full retreat from this racially egalitarian periodâ€”illustrated most notably in its concession of "home rule," including the restoration of white supremacy, to the South in the Great Compromise of â€”nearly all whites in California began clamoring for the federal government to also address its racial "problem. As the congressional vote neared, the satirical weekly produced "yellow peril" cartoons vilifying Chinese immigrants at increasingly shorter intervals. In The Burning Question, a damsel in distress "Pacific States" screams for help atop a burning building. A caricature of a disembodied "Chinese. Firefighters rush to the scene with a fire hose "Anti Chinese Bill" , but several men with knives and queues attempt to cut off the water supply. They also represent a critical historical component of the anti-Chinese movement in lates Californiaâ€”an unstudied element of western popular culture that served as both a mouthpiece for western social issues and a critic of local and national figures it deemed hypocrites. They suggest its determination to integrate California into the national politics of race at a critical juncture in American history the final collapse of Reconstruction in while taking on the daunting task of portraying a flawed California society in such a way that would not discourage whites in the eastern United States from immigrating to the West. Within months of its first issue, circulation grew to 5,, reaching 7, by While most of its upstart rivals had collapsed within a year or two due to high production costs, the Wasp quickly became the most widely read magazine west of the Rocky Mountains. As scholars have shown, social and racial hierarchies tend to vary according to region; different social milieus contain their own contingent imperatives. Wealthy railroad magnates, Irish laborers, Chinese immigrants, indigenous people, Mormons who suffered under the stigma against polygamy, whether they took part in the practice or not , Mexicans, and a tiny African American minority composed the regional society of the nineteenth-century American West. Frederick Keller in the excellence of his caricature and wit. How did the publication use mockery in its images to deploy messages about the putatively "proper" or "natural" place of groups within society, serving as the locus of criticism of and agitation for the Chinese exclusion crusade? This is directed at the local water monopoly ; Image: Just before he published his first issue, Wasp owner and publisher Francis Korbel coaxed editor George Mackrett away from his rival to take charge of the new publication. The latter appeared in stages: Then, in December , the Wasp began to run cartoons in black with a green background wash. The full three-color chromolithograph that became so popular during the Gilded Age made its debut nearly six months later, in the May 26, edition. He sent for his brothers, Anton and Joseph, and by the early s the reunited trio had established a business producing cigar boxes and labels. To identify particular brands, and to set their product apart from that of competitors,

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cigar-box makers relied on lithographed labels. The Korbels found an excellent man to produce their cigar-label lithographs in G. Frederick Keller, known at the time as an artist of structures and scenic views. His first drawings hardly reflect the virtuosity and skill he later displayed. Although the craft was new to him, Keller came into political cartooning at an opportune moment, when advances in lithography a means of creating mass reproductions wherein an artist etched a drawing into wax before applying it to a lithographic plate, which then printed it on a blank page made an easy transfer from the medium of cigar-box labels to political cartoons. His flight to the United States had all the earmarks of hyperbolic stories told by immigrants in mid-nineteenth-century San Francisco taverns. In , the iron-fisted Prince Windiszrec ordered Korbel arrested and imprisoned for taking part in a failed coup against his regime. According to the story, Korbel, wearing civilian clothes smuggled in by his grandmother, casually walked out through an unlocked gate, smoking a cigar perhaps inspiring his initial business venture in California. Whatever pride Korbel felt in his immigrant story, however, seems never to have affected his views on the plight of Chinese immigrants in the West, at whom he took frequent aim in the pages of his weekly. The same sense of justice that drove the publisher to plot against the Hapsburgs fed his growing distaste for the rampant corruption in urban political machines and the newly centralized federal state. The publication took special aim at the owners of the Central Pacific Railroad, the local corporate giant, as the source of both threats. The Wasp fit well with San Francisco, one of the most racially and religiously diverse cities in North America, a place where irreverence and creativity found ample reward. In this milieu, the mockery of its editorial cartoons received a welcome reception. Having naturalized after the Civil War and now free to exercise his American right to free speech, Korbel seized his opportunity to create a mouthpiece for his views on American soil. In , he produced an illustrated periodical filled with political cartoons that skewered Republican presidential candidate Rutherford B. Hayes and praised his Democratic challenger, Samuel Tilden. While the Grant administration remained mired in scandal and corruption for its duration, Tilden, as governor of New York, had brought the Tweed and Canal Rings to justice. However, the publication continued to take contradictory political stances. Following its initial phase as a Democratic vehicle, the Wasp vacillated between independent and Republican positions before abandoning political endorsement entirelyâ€”a position it would hold throughout the next four years. That national politics initially motivated Korbel to publish a politically oriented journal suggests that while the Wasp may have covered its fair share of local or western issues, it was aware of its place in a larger national context. Its cartoonists and editors read sister illustrated weeklies from the East Coast. The cartoon implies that the Wasp and its East Coast illustrated contemporaries set the tune to which national politicians "performed" for the electorate. The animal rests upon the exploited poor, characterized by a man in a barrel with a dollar sign, who bears the burden of all those he carries. The message is clear: In front of these figures pictured above , Democratic presidential candidate Winfield Scott Hancock performs a delicate act, tenuously standing atop a galloping horse while balancing his running mate, William Hayden English, on his head. Such cartoons positioned the Wasp as part of a highly influential group of American satirical publications. Images of Marginality Though racism, bigotry, and gross asymmetries of wealth existed in all American regions during the late nineteenth century, divisions of groups in the American West ran along many particular racial, ethnic, and religious lines. The first, *The Three Troublesome Children*, the December cover illustration, depicts marginal groups unique to the American West and their alleged threats. The coolie laborer "China Question" â€”the unfree worker on a fixed contract sent by labor agents in Chinaâ€”pulls her hair as a bearded Mormon squirms on her lap and spits in her face. Utilizing a common artistic trope to denote marginality, Keller depicts figures of the "lowest" social groups toward the bottom of the cartoon. His Indian bedmate, however, remains on the mattress, along with two other groups more germane to the East the Irishman and South the African American. Though suggesting the firmer hold by the Irish, African, and Native on their claim to American soil, the cartoon also warns that these bedfellows may be subject to ejection, deportation, or exclusion should they refuse to "behave themselves in a dutiful manner. In the wake of the Great Compromise and the installment of Hayes in the White House, the Wasp lamented another term of Republican rule in the

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executive branch and its implications for the American racial order. Two tiny white figures, Uncle Sam and Columbia, flee their colossal successorsâ€”symbol of new and threatening African American political inclusionâ€”to the reins of power. In hindsight, the caricatured threats strike modern readers as exaggerated, if not hysterical and highly ironic, given the well-known after-effects of the Great Compromise: With the implementation of Jim Crow segregation, black disenfranchisement, and political coercion following passage of the Great Compromise, African Americans faced unemployment, eviction, or violence for voting for the Republican ticket or even for voting at all. In an April cartoon, two political operatives stand behind a ballot box. Bancroft Library The cartoon, however, elides the existence of two nearly insurmountable barriers to the scenario it represents. Blacks in the South could, according to law, vote for any candidate of their choosing, yet they seldom, if at all, voted Republican the party that had liberated them from slavery due to the on-the-ground reality of white terror and coercion. This decree remained the official policy of the United States until it was nullified by the McCarran-Walter Act in Lorenzo Sawyer, presiding over the United States Courts for the Ninth Circuit, delivered his opinion in the case of Ah Yup, a Chinese immigrant who petitioned for naturalization on the grounds that he, as a Chinese man, qualified as white and was therefore eligible for American citizenship. Sawyer concluded that the case had, in fact, shown the elusive nature of the definition of "white," as science had failed to adequately account for racial differentiation. However, the judge countered, in the United States, the word had "a well settled meaning in common popular speech," in a way that had become "constantly used in the sense so acquired in the literature of the country, as well as in common parlance. The Chinese, unlike blacks in the South, had no de jure claim to the franchise in any case. University of Illinois Press, , ; Robert J. Chandler, "Friends in Time of Need: Religion, Race, and Reconstruction in California Berkeley: The queue was a hairstyle forced upon the Han Chinese by the Qing Dynasty featuring a shaved scalp to the temples with the remainder of the hair tied into a tight braid. Columbia University Press, , p6. Book Club of California, Greenwood Press, , , added more to the narrative first put forth by Kenneth Johnson nine years prior. An Illustrated History Easthampton: Periodyssey Press, , painstakingly documents the series of editors and publishers at the head of the publication, gives extended histories of its artists and does a credible job of providing a larger historical context for the narrative. Both book-length treatments also contain extended color plates of myriad Wasp caricatures. The illustrations in both books, however, appear merely as illustrations for the larger history of the Wasp; both opt for simple description of a great deal of images in lieu of in-depth examination of the social and political messages contained in the visual language of a few examples. Though no scholar has yet analyzed the anti-Chinese movement through political cartoons, the historiography of the movement is rich indeed. University of Illinois Press, put forth the "California thesis," which saw white agitation for exclusion in California as the primary engine for legislative action. The American Image of the Chinese Berkeley: University of California Press, Union, Party and State, Ithaca: Asian Americans in Popular Culture Philadelphia: In Racial Fault Lines: University of California Press, , sociologist Tomas Almaguer has suggested that the anti-Chinese crusade was one of many elements of the development of white supremacy in California. Oxford University Press, Harvard University Press, West, The San Francisco Wasp, California Journal Press, , Ironically, the cigar-making industry was one of the central loci of the anti-Chinese crusade. By the mids, organizations such as the Pacific Coast chapter of the White Cigar Makers Association had vilified the Chinese for driving down the wages of white cigar makers. However, these whites had much more to blame on industrialization than the Chinese. The cigar-making industry, just as had been the case with gold mining two decades prior, had outgrown its artisanal phase.

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Chapter 3 : Chinese Labor in the Southern United States - Wikipedia

Chinese Immigrants, African Americans, and Racial Anxiety in the United States By Najja Aarim-Heriot (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, xiv plus pp. \$). Sections of this ambitious book are well-covered in the existing historical literature, but Najja Aarim.

Marshall strikes gold on the Sutter mill land in Coloma, California. This not only opens up an economic boom but it entails a journey for immigrants. It brings hope to immigrants and gives them the idea of wealth which can lead to the "American dream". As the beginning of the states are coming together there is a sense of dominance and power. Who would have guessed that the diversity of California came with a price tag. Not valuing the race of others almost seems like this era could have been the extinction period of other races, but instead it was embrace. Not only was it a struggle for these three races but it was the resistance they had which in turned changed the powerful white government. This gave California the diversity it has today. Statehood September 9th , California is granted statehood. Many Vigilante committees created their own laws and order. Some examples of consequences were being hung, whipped, deported and seldomly some got released after trial. It arose from white settlers and the control of natural resources. Most hispanic settler were limited to being diggers. The Chinese received discrimination as well dealing with economics and physical harassment. While the Native Americans, the actual citizens dealt with larger issues, extinction. This could be viewed as a genocide physical violence was what the whites viewed to be the only way to control the population. To learn more click on the link below. This act barred virtually all immigration from China and prevented all Chinese immigrants already in the U. For the first time in U. Living and thriving in these Asian communities stabilized their own economy within their community. University of Illinois Press, A History of California. Institutions, Statesmanship, and Policies. Ethnicity, Immigration, and Socioeconomic Attainment. Recovering History, Constructing Race: University of Texas Press, Understanding Globalization from Trunk to Tail. Michigan State University Press, The Chinese Must Go. Art of the Gold Rush. University of California Press,

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Chapter 4 : History of Settlement and Migration

Chinese Immigrants, African Americans, and Racial Anxiety in the United States, Najja Aarim-Heriot, Roger Daniels
University of Illinois Press, - Social Science - pages.

Stanford University Press, Americans were on the trail to Oregon before the Civil War, too. *Unfolding Years*, Seattle: Mapping the Inland Empire Ithaca: Cambridge University Press, ; and Peter G. Boag, *Environment and Experience*: University of California Press, As for the Native American point of view on all this change, readers may turn to Alvin M. Yale University Press, A wealth of community studies emerged that told a different story. Susan Sessions Rugh writes about an Illinois town in which New Englanders, southerners, and settlers from the mid-Atlantic states competed for land and markets in *Our Common Country*: Indiana University Press, John Mack Faragher once again focuses on issues of gender in *Sugar Creek: Life on the Illinois Prairie* New Haven: Yale University Press, , and also posits the interesting idea that there existed a persistent, small core of settlers in frontier towns that controlled things while the majority picked up and moved on to greener pastures on a regular basis. For in-depth local histories of ethnic communities readers can turn to a trio of books: Jon Gjerde, *From Peasants to Farmers*: University of Toronto Press, ; and Frederick C. Luebke, *European Immigrants in the American West*: University of New Mexico Press, Of course one of the groups that set itself apart most clearly were the Mormons, and their history can be explored in Newell G. Little, Brown, and Klaus J. Hansen, *Mormonism and the American Experience* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, Readers will have no trouble finding books about cowboys, but should balance such fare with Robert R. Knopf, for business concerns and life at the end of the trail. The experiences of women in the West are ably examined in Anne M. Butler, *Daughters of Joy, Sisters of Misery: Prostitutes in the American West*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, and Sandra L. Jensen and Darlis A. Miller, is a wonderful collection of essays that span the period from the first Spanish incursions through the twentieth century. For a collection of biographies, turn to Glenda Riley and Richard W. University Press of Colorado, For more detailed community studies, consult Nell Painter, *Exodusters*: University of Washington Press, A *Trans-Pacific Community* Stanford: Some historians have begun exploring issues of race more generally. Resources There are many resources available for those who would like to find out more about the numerous topics that pertain to the history of migration and settlement in the United States before they settle down to hone in on the topics that interest them most. Reference works include Howard R. Yale University Press, which includes entries that pertain to all 50 states; Clyde A. Milner II, Carol A. Oxford University Press, ; Sucheng Chan, ed. But Turner was on the right track, and he had the right idea. From the mid-eighteenth century onward, Americans were obsessed with expansion as they gazed west from the Atlantic. Turner presented the history of the frontier as a tale of triumph, but in fact the real story of complex human interaction among whites, Indians, Hispanics, blacks, Asians, men, women, farmers, land speculators, businessmen, politicians, and all the rest is much more interesting and has much more to tell us about how the United States that we know today came to be.