

ANSWER KEY

Citizenship in the Courts: Compare & Contrast

<i>Ozawa v. United States</i>	<i>Similarities</i>	<i>Thind v. United States</i>
<p>Argument for citizenship was based on appearance (i.e., having white skin).</p> <p>Decision cited “scientific” understanding of race, which influenced the ruling.</p> <p>A white person was defined as Caucasian or someone from Caucasus.</p> <p>The ruling affirmed anti-Japanese sentiments.</p>	<p>The rulings meant to define whiteness in a way that excludes people of color.</p> <p>The rulings were meant to exclude those deemed “other”(or “foreign”) by the vast public from citizenship.</p> <p>Race is constructed; whiteness is what people decide it is - it is not a fixed category or designation.</p> <p>The rulings re-affirmed racist racial policies that informed U.S. immigration/ naturalization and that perpetuated Asian exclusion.</p> <p>Neither case challenged the legality of racial restrictions to citizenship.</p>	<p>Caucasian. (At the time, people from India were sometimes considered Caucasian by anthropologists.)</p> <p>A white person was defined as someone who the “common, unscientific” person would consider and recognize as white; this was different from defining whiteness as someone from Caucasus.</p> <p>Race is a social category, not scientific category.</p> <p>The ruling led to the revocation of citizenship from Indian immigrants who had been able to naturalize prior to 1923.</p>

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