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Through this class, I was able to learn about the hidden history of America. As I learned about the 1619 Project, slavery, Jim Crow, the Doctrine of the Discovery, the minority model, immigration law, immigration, and the civil rights movement, I deepened people's understanding of the history and ongoing legacy of racism and oppression in the United States. It allowed me to see how institutional racism and discrimination are embedded in various aspects of American society, including the legal system, economic policies, and cultural norms. Slavery was a shameful and brutal part of American history, leaving a lasting legacy of racism and inequality in America. The enslavement of millions of Africans, the inhumane treatment they received, and the resulting continued system of racism and oppression had devastating effects on American society. Learning about the horrors of slavery and its impact on American culture was a sobering experience for me. It got me thinking about the ways in which systemic racism and inequality continue to affect the lives of Black Americans today.

I also learned the importance of acknowledging and confronting the legacy of slavery in order to create a more just and equitable society. So, the 1619 project evoked facts about the history of slavery in the United States and made them reflect on and consider it. The 1619 Project is a groundbreaking initiative to reshape the narrative of American history around Black Americans' experiences and contributions. Studying the 1619 Project is very surprising to me because it reveals how the legacy of slavery and racism shaped American society. The project challenges traditional narratives of American history that often downplay the role of slavery and institutional racism in shaping national development. The project's emphasis on Black

Americans' contributions to American society and culture was extreme because it highlights historically marginalized and oppressed communities' resilience, creativity, and determination. It also stressed the importance of acknowledging and respecting the diversity of experiences within different racial and ethnic groups and working toward a fairer and more equitable society for all. Overall, the 1619 project represents an important step towards a more honest, comprehensive, and nuanced understanding of American history and identity. And Jim Crow laws in the American South after the Civil War further cemented racial segregation and segregation in American society. The law, which mandated racial segregation in public places such as schools, buses, and restaurants, and restricted the right to vote for Black Americans, was a stark reminder of the ongoing fight for civil rights and equality. Studying Jim Crow laws has helped me understand how institutionalized racism can take many forms and how it can be exploited to maintain the power and privilege of certain groups.

Additionally, the Immigration Act of 1965 and the ongoing debate over U.S. immigration policy have brought immigration issues to the forefront of American politics. Immigration has been an essential part of American history, and waves of immigrants have contributed to America's economic, cultural, and social development. Studying immigration policy and the experience of immigrants to the United States has made me think about the ways in which political rhetoric and policy can affect the lives of vulnerable communities. It also saw the importance of recognizing and appreciating the contributions of immigrants to American society and creating fairer and more equitable policies prioritizing human rights and dignity. Finally, the civil rights movement is a powerful reminder of the power of collective action and social activities in the fight for social justice and equality. Led by black Americans and their allies, the movement fought for voting rights, desegregation, and an end to systemic racism and

discrimination. Studying the civil rights movement was a massive inspiration for me because it showed me how ordinary people can effect change.

Some events in American history have not changed my thinking about race because I have been taught since the beginning that all human beings are God's intricate and beautiful creations. However, one of the shocking events in American history that I did not know about was that the church began to teach sermons and doctrines exclusively for black people to justify black slavery. From this, I could see how great a sin it was that people distorted the truth of the Bible, interpreted the contents according to their taste, and preached the contents to people. All humanity is created in the image of God. Therefore, it is wrong and deception of the image of God for any group of people to be rejected or discriminated against as fully human. Many people agree that "racism must never exist," but on the other hand, I have been thinking a lot about how to overcome racial differences/discrimination. I also had high hopes that racial discrimination, which had plagued our society for a long time, would disappear if we cared not to discriminate against people of different races and if we strongly reorganized laws prohibiting racial discrimination. However, there is a premise that we often forget about these questions: ' From a genetic point of view, race does not exist.' Unfortunately, however, not many people seem to agree with the statement "there is no race," and the statement "there is no race" itself has an inherent meaning to cover up the racial discrimination that exists in our society today. I think the thoughts about race and community I have learned from American history should be accepted as people who grew up in various cultures rather than using the word race.

Visiting the three museums also gave me a new perspective on how to define "Our America." In particular, it was the most meaningful moment that I was able to learn about history that I did not know. At the National Museum of the American Indian, we were able to see that

exhibits and education provide a voice for indigenous peoples of the Western Hemisphere and educate, inspire, and empower them for equality and social justice. In the United States, where we live, especially in Manhattan, New York, I could see that it is the result of the stained blood, sweat, and traces of labor of many people.

The burial grounds also illustrate the tragic history of many African Americans buried with disregard for their dignity as a result of the exploitation of the slave labor force. And I was able to learn about Asian American history in American history through the Chinese Museum. Asians, who are neither white nor black, have become a newly formed race in American society as a new race. Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Filipinos, Indians, and Koreans are different races with different languages, cultures, and histories. Still, as they immigrated to the United States, they were formed as a new race called Asian Americans. In an American society that recognizes others by race or skin color, Asian immigrants have become Asian Americans simply because they look similar to white people, ignoring the unique characteristics of each race. As such, Asian Americans was a passive concept classified by white people, but it began to change into an active concept as the movement to find the rights of Asians began along with the black civil rights movement in the 1960s. Asian Americans promoted a sense that they, too, were equal beneficiaries of the freedoms, equality, and property rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and rejected the passive status of racial discrimination. Therefore, 'Asian American' is also used as a concept of 'Asian American citizen' rather than the existing meaning of 'Oriental.' In other words, it was found that Asian Americans contained the will of Asians to redefine the position of Asians in American society actively.

The History of Latin Americans in America is a PBS documentary series that expands my view of the world about Latin Americans. Learning about the diversity of the Latino community

in the United States, which includes people of different nationalities, cultures, and backgrounds, the series moves viewers beyond the simple notion of a monolithic "Latino" identity to recognize the richness and complexity of Latino identity in the United States. From the forced repatriation of Mexican Americans during the Great Depression to the segregation of Puerto Rican students in New York City schools, the series exposes how Latinos were systematically marginalized and oppressed in American society. But despite these challenges, the series also highlights the incredible resilience and strength of the Latino community, as well as the many contributions that Latinos have made to American society. It reminded me of the story of Dr. Orozo's family. Due to various political situations and problems such as natural disasters, Dr. Orozco's family had no choice but to immigrate to the United States. It was heartbreaking to me. What immigrants I was able to find in common is that immigrants not only have to deal with problems such as paperwork when they immigrate but also have to deal with various complex problems such as livelihood, adaptation to a new culture, education problems if they have children, and medical issues. When I compared their situation with mine, I found that it was a bit better than theirs. Although there are differences among various immigrants, everyone seems to have the most critical and fundamental situation of "survival."

The history of the United States today is a country with very diverse cultures and colors, and it is a bit difficult to explain. America today is a diverse and complex society facing race, politics, inequality, and climate change challenges. Through this class, while listening to the stories of various people and the hidden histories, my definition of America has changed from before. In the future, as a member of American society, I will actively fight wrong discrimination and strive to achieve justice.

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