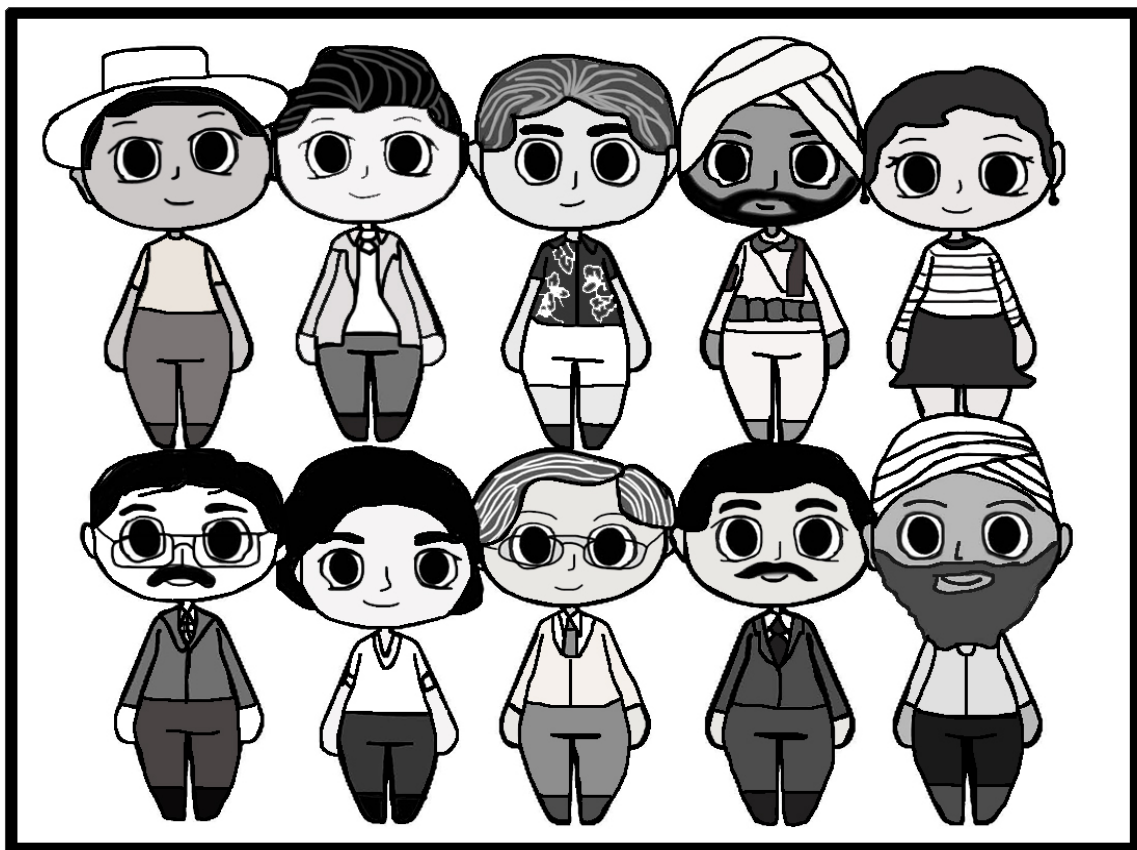


Righting Justice: APIAs in Court

**8th Annual Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA)
Heritage Month Celebration**

An Activity Book



From Left to Right:

Top: Wong Kim Ark, Fred Korematsu, Nelson Kuualoha Armitage, Kamaljeet Singh Kalsi, Mami Tape

Bottom: Gordon Hirabayashi, Vincent Chin, Wen Ho Lee, Takao Ozawa, Bhagat Singh Thind

Joyce Bantugan with updates by Marina Zhou

APIA Biography Project
Asian American Studies Department
College of Ethnic Studies
San Francisco State University

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Righting Justice: APIAs in Court
An Activity Book
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Overall Book Design and Layout: Joyce Bantugan with updates by Marina Zhou

THE APIA BIOGRAPHY PROJECT

The Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA) Biography Project began in 2012 under Asian American Studies Professors Lorraine Dong and Jeannie Woo. The project's primary mission is to provide free and accessible APIA resources for children and adults through events and a website. It is a Community Service Learning project based mainly on the works done by AAS 512 (Asian American Children's/Adolescent Literature) students at San Francisco State University. The Project is funded by donations and the University's Instructionally Related Activities grant.

Email: apiabiography@gmail.com
<https://apiabiography.sfsu.edu>

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY (SFPL)

Established in 1878, the San Francisco Public Library, a 28-branch library system, serves San Francisco through its diverse and extensive collections, programs, and exhibits. In 2013, the APIA Biography Project launched its inaugural event at the Merced Branch Library. In subsequent years, the Magazines and Newspapers Center at the Main Library collaborated with the APIA Biography Project as a cosponsor to celebrate APIA Heritage Month. As of 2021, the Youth Services division of Mobile Outreach Services also joined to support this annual program. SFPL champions community engagement in its mission to provide "free and equal access to information, knowledge, independent learning, and the joys of reading for our diverse community."

<http://sfpl.org>

**THE ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE TEACHERS
(TACT)**

Founded in 1969, The Association of Chinese Teachers (TACT) is a not-for-profit organization in San Francisco. Over the years, it has been involved in issues such as affirmative action, bilingual education, curriculum, and teachers' working conditions. TACT awards scholarships to high school seniors and holds yearly professional development events. Beginning in 2013, TACT has been cosponsoring the annual APIA Heritage Month celebration with the San Francisco Public Library and the Asian American Studies Department at San Francisco State University.

<http://www.tactsf.org>

Righting Justice: APIAs in Court
Preface
Jeannie Woo (San Francisco State University)

The year 2020 was marked by a pandemic and an increased awareness of anti-Asian hate incidents, making our theme of social justice even more fitting in 2021. We focus on nineteen APIA (Asian Pacific Islander American) court cases that showcase how APIAs have paved the way for constitutional protections and their ongoing fight against social injustice. With the current increase of COVID-19 racism and the bigoted rhetoric of Asian/APIAs being contagious and “other,” these court cases remind us of how the struggle for civil liberties continue.

APIAs used court cases to right justice on local, state, and federal levels, and paved the way for better civil rights protection, educational access, and citizenship rights for everyone. In *United States v. Ebens* (1986) (aka the Vincent Chin case), Chin was murdered in a racially motivated attack in Detroit, Michigan. The inaction by the government triggered a national Asian American civil rights movement that led to improved reporting and prosecution of hate crimes. Other court cases like *Tape v. Hurley* (1885) fought for the right of accessible education to all children irrespective of ethnicity or status. US citizenship has been an ongoing battle determining who can be an American or not. In *United States v. Wong Kim Ark* (1898), the Supreme Court finally reaffirmed that all children born in the United States are automatically US citizens, regardless of race, creed, and status. For one hundred and twenty-three years this decision has faced numerous challenges but continues to stand strong and protect children and their birthright citizenship. The nineteen court cases in our Wall of Fame have in common the fight against social injustice that was triggered because APIAs were perceived as “perpetual foreigners” and the “Yellow Peril,” thus dangerous and undesirable. Sadly, those racializations persist to this day as we see the correlations of that historic rhetoric to the current increase of anti-Asian hate incidents.

This activity book for elementary school students was created by Asian American Studies students at SF State University to honor APIAs who fought for social justice in the courtrooms that resulted in long-lasting constitutional protections for all people while still practicing their own right to a fair trial. This was the theme of our 8th annual APIA Heritage Month Celebration originally scheduled to take place in April 2020 at the San Francisco Main Public Library. It was postponed due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Because the pandemic continued to prevent an in-person community event for April 2021, our annual celebration was subsequently held online this year, marking the project’s debut to hold a fully virtual event. Going completely and unexpectedly online has produced new challenges and opportunities for us to innovate our program and to tap into new partnerships. Special guests Carl Angel, Oliver Chin, and Tony Robles have joined this year’s cosponsoring community partners: The Association of Chinese Teachers (TACT), Square and Circle Club, and the San Francisco Main Public Library.

2020-21 APIA Biography Project Planning Committee

Lorraine Dong (SFSU; Square and Circle Club) and Jeannie Woo (SFSU), Directors
Nolan-Kyle Sumala (Square and Circle Club), Website Manager
Nick Bartel (TACT Curriculum Committee)
Allyza Clarin (SFSU Student Assistant; Square and Circle Club Intern)
Jerry Dear (SF Public Main Library, Magazines and Newspapers Center Librarian)
Joseph Ferrer (SF Public Main Library, Youth Services Tech Librarian)
Marina Zhou (SFSU Student Assistant; Square and Circle Club Intern)

RIGHTING JUSTICE: APIAs in Court

Books and Media for the APIA Wall of Fame Court Cases

Compiled by

APIA Biography Project (<http://apiabiography.sfsu.edu>)

AAS 512 Students (San Francisco State University)

Lorraine Dong (San Francisco State University)

Jerry Dear (San Francisco Main Public Library)

March 2021

NOTE: Some earlier resources below might not be available and are listed for historical reference. As with all resource listings, every work should be considered and examined critically. (SFPL refers to San Francisco Public Library, a cosponsor of the APIA Heritage Month Celebration.)

Books

Alonso, Karen. *Korematsu v. United States: Japanese American Internment Camps*. Enslow Publishers, 1998. Landmark Supreme Court Cases. [middle-high school]
[SFPL Call No.: j323.1195 ALon]

Atkins, Laura, and Stan Yogi. *Fred Korematsu Speaks Up*. Illustrated by Yutaka Houlette, Heyday, 2017. [elementary school]
[SFPL Call No.: jB KORE]

Banks, Jacqueline Turner. *A Day for Vincent Chin and Me*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2001. [Fiction - elementary-middle school]
[SFPL Call No.: jF Bank]

Bannai, Lorraine K. *Enduring Conviction: Fred Korematsu and His Quest for Justice*. U of Washington P, 2015. Scott and Laurie Oki Series in Asian American Studies. [middle-high school]
[SFPL Call No.: 341.67 B2268e]

Berard, Adrienne. *Water Tossing Boulders: How a Family of Chinese Immigrants Led the First Fight to Desegregate Schools in the Jim Crow South*. Rpt. Ed., Beacon Press, 2016. [*Lum v. Rice* case – high school]
[SFPL Call No.: 344.7307 B4504w]

- Brockenbrough, Martha, and Grace Lin. *I Am an American: The Wong Kim Ark Story*. Illustrated by Julia Kuo, Little, Brown Books for Young Readers, 2021. [elementary school]
- Chander, Anupam, and Madhavi Sunder. *Fred Korematsu: All American Hero*. Illustrated by Angelia Loi, Carolina Academic Press, 2011. [elementary-middle school]
- Chin, Steven A. *When Justice Failed: The Fred Korematsu Story*. Illustrated by David Tamura, Steck-Vaughn, 1993. Stories of America. [elementary-middle school]
- de la Garza, Amanda. *Doctorji: The Life, Teachings, and Legacy of Dr. Bhagat Singh Thind*. Dr. Bhagat Singh Thind Spiritual Science Foundation, 2010. [high school]
- Hirabayashi, Gordon K., et al. *A Principled Stand: The Story of Hirabayashi v. United States*. U of Washington P, 2013. Scott and Laurie Oki Series in Asian American Studies. [high school]
[SFPL Call No.: 341.67 H613p]
- JACL (Japanese American Citizens League). *An Unnoticed Struggle: A Concise History of Asian American Civil Rights Issues*. JACL, 2008. [middle-high school]
- Kenny, Karen Latchana. *Korematsu v. the United States: World War II Japanese American Internment Camps*. ABDO Publishing Co., 2013. [high school]
[SFPL Call No.: 341.67 K395k]
- Lee, Wen Ho. *My Country versus Me: The First-Hand Account by the Los Alamos Scientist Who Was Falsely Accused of Being a Spy*. Helen Zia, collaborator, Hachette Books, 2002. [high school]
[SFPL Call No.: B L5162a]
- McPherson, Stephanie Sammartino. *Lau v. Nichols: Bilingual Education in Public Schools*. Enslow Publishers, 2000. Landmark Supreme Court Cases. [middle school]
[SFPL Call No.: 344.7307 M2425L]
- Nackenoff, Carl, and Julie Novkov. *American by Birth: Wong Kim Ark and the Battle for Citizenship*. UP of Kansas, 2021. [high school]
- Ng, Franklin. *Chinese Americans Struggle for Equality*. Rourke Corporation, Inc., 1992. Discrimination. [middle school]
- Ngai, Mae M. *The Lucky Ones: One Family and the Extraordinary Invention of Chinese America*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2010. [story of Mamie Tape's family – high school]
[SFPL Call No.: 305.8951 N4997L]

Sather, Susan, ed. *Revisiting the Lau Decision, 20 Years After: Symposium Proceedings*. 3-4 Nov. 1994, San Francisco, California. ARC Associates, 1996.

Yamamoto, Eric K. *In the Shadow of Korematsu: Democratic Liberties and National Security*. Oxford UP, 2018. [middle-high school]
[e-audiobook available at SFPL]

Yoo, Paula. *From a Whisper to a Rallying Cry: The Killing of Vincent Chin and the Trial That Galvanized the Asian American Movement*. Norton Young Readers, 2021. [middle-high school]

Media

Choy, Christine, and Renee Tajima-Peña, directors. *Who Killed Vincent Chin?* Film News Now Foundation, 1987. [1 hr. 27 min.]

Ding, Loni, director. *Mamie Tape: The Fight for Equality in Education (1885-1995)*. CET (Center for Educational Telecommunications) Films, 2000. [21 min.]

Fournier, Eric Paul, director. *Of Civil Wrongs and Rights: The Fred Korematsu Story*. Docurama, 2006. [1 hr.]
[San Francisco History Center, SFPL Call No.: DVD B KORE]

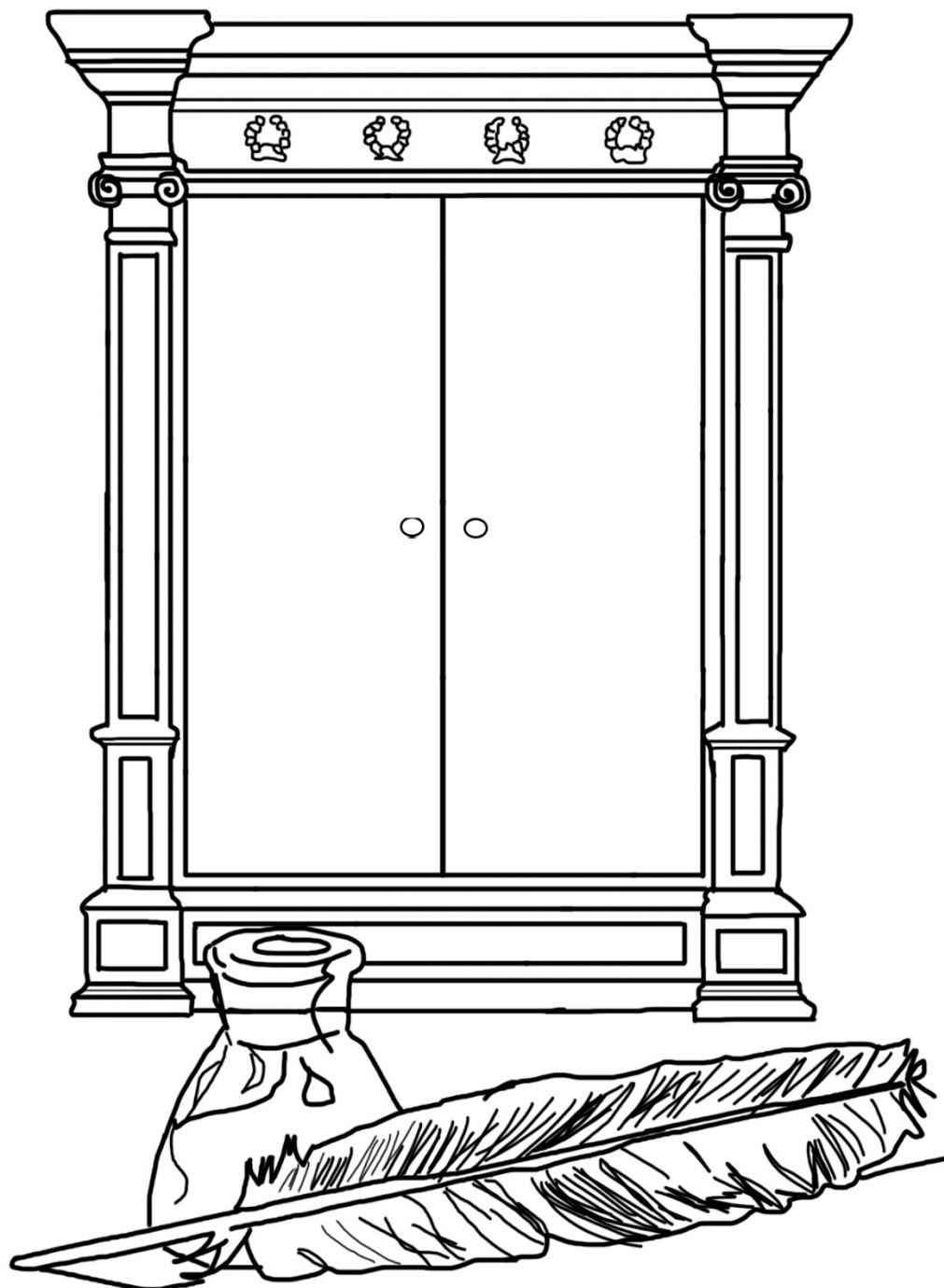
Galisky, Anne, director. *14: Dred Scott, Wong Kim Ark and Vanessa Lopez*. Graham Street Productions, 2014. [1 hr. 8 min.]
[Available via Kanopy, SFPL]

Imbriano, Robe, producer. *Korematsu and Civil Liberties*. Documentary Group, n.d. The Constitution Project, The Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands.
<https://www.annenbergclassroom.org/resource/korematsu-civil-liberties/>. [27 min.]

---, producer. *Yick Wo and the Equal Protection Clause*. Documentary Group, n.d. The Constitution Project, The Annenberg Foundation Trust at Sunnylands.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=amRAdnJjhSo>. [20 min.]

Lam, Tony, director. *Vincent Who?* Asian Pacific Americans for Progress and Tony Lam Films, 2009. [40 min.]
[Available via Kanopy, SFPL]

APIAS IN COURT CASES





Athziry Molina (SFSU 2019)

Nelson Kuualoha Armitage (b. 1958)

b. Haiku, Hawai'i

State v. Armitage (2013)

Do You Know? Nelson Armitage founded a custom pool and concrete business where he still works.

What: Armitage was charged with entering the Kaho'olawe island reserve without authorization. He claimed it was his right as a citizen of the reinstated Kingdom of Hawai'i.

Decision: The state court rejected recognition of the Kingdom of Hawai'i as a sovereign nation.

Today: Hawai'i and its people continue to fight for justice and recognition.



Jade Estrella (SFSU 2019)

Vincent Chin (1955-82)

b. Guangdong Province, China

United States v. Ebens (1986)

Do You Know? Vincent Chin was adopted and worked two jobs as an industrial engineer technician and a waiter on weekends.

What: Ronald Ebens and Michael Nitz violated Chin's civil rights when they killed him.

Decision: Both men pled guilty and were punished with a \$3,000 fine and three years' probation. A later court found Ebens guilty of racially motivated actions. But a retrial in 1987 cleared Ebens of all charges.

Today: In 2020, the "Stop AAPI Hate" Initiative began as a united effort to bring awareness and to fight against the rising hate incidents against Asian American and Pacific Islander communities because of false allegations that they caused COVID-19.



Perla Solano Aceves (SFSU 2020)

Fong Yue Ting (dates unknown)

b. China

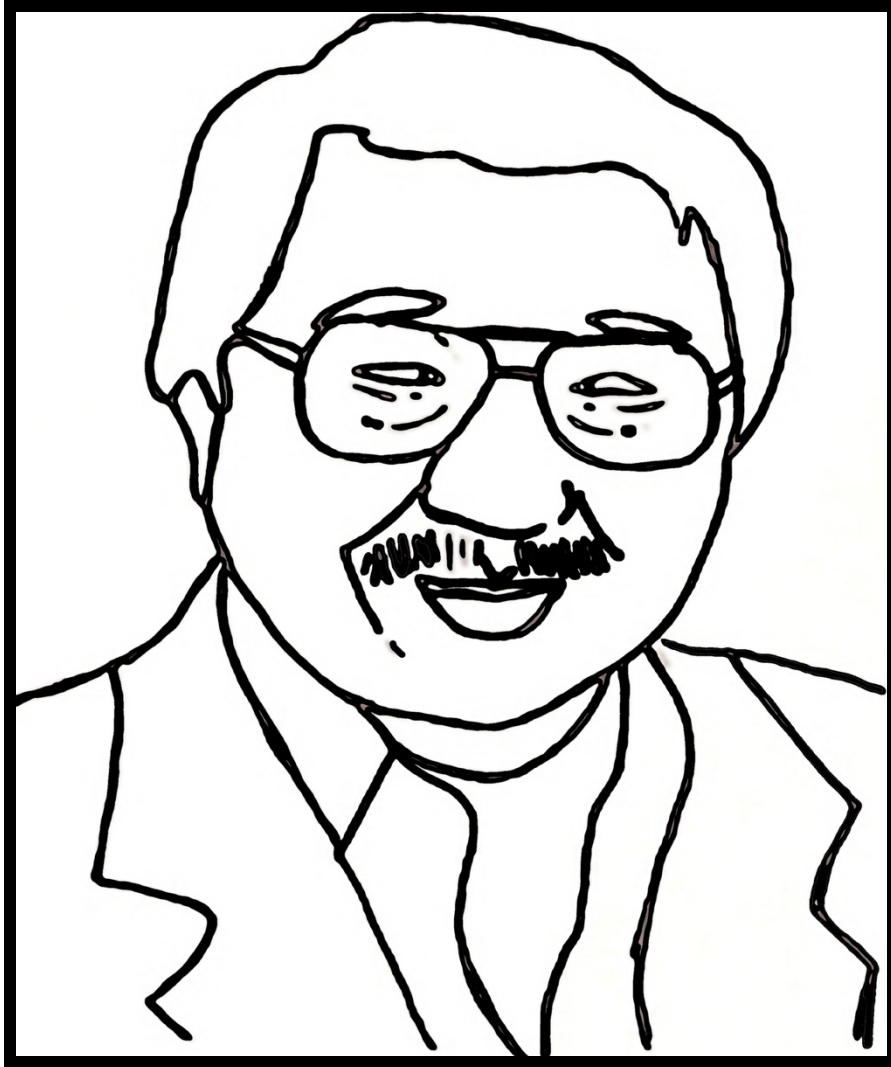
Fong Yue Ting v. United States (1893)

Do You Know? Fong Yue Ting did not hold a certificate of residence when the 1892 Geary Act required all Chinese in the United States to have one.

What: Fong challenged immigration laws through an appeal by disagreeing with the decision to deport him with no due process of law.

Decision: The Supreme Court ruled against Fong, declaring that the United States had the power to deport noncitizens.

Today: The Fifth Amendment gives every person facing deportation the right to challenge any deportation order in a hearing.



True Sala (SFSU 2020)

Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi (1918-2012)

b. Seattle, Washington

Hirabayashi v. United States (1943)

Do You Know? Gordon Hirabayashi was born a Christian and later became a Quaker.

What: Hirabayashi was arrested after violating the curfew and relocation order directed at the Japanese in the United States during World War II.

Decision: The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the United States, declaring the law was a wartime necessity and was not passed because of racial discrimination.

Today: Laws made against specific ethnic groups are unconstitutional.



Perla Solano Aceves (SFSU 2020)

Ho Ah Kow (dates unknown)

b. China

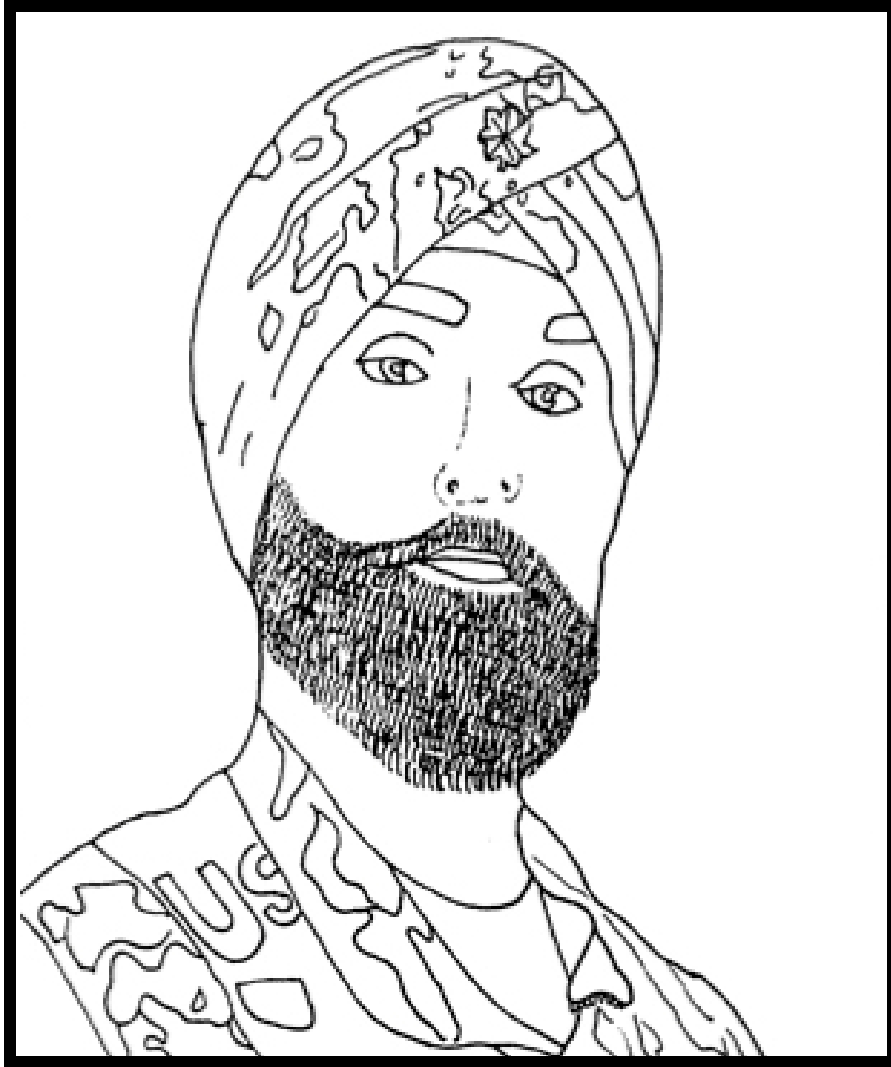
Ho Ah Kow v. Nunan (1879)

Do You Know? Ho Ah Kow won the court case and was given \$10,000 in compensation.

What: Ho protested the "Queue Ordinance" that required all inmates to have their hair cut to one inch in length.

Decision: The court ruled in favor of Ho, deeming the "Queue Ordinance" was unconstitutional because it violated the 14th Amendment.

Today: People of color are free to express their culture and heritage.



Yazmin Sandoval (SFSU 2020)

Kamaljeet Singh Kalsi (b. 1988)

b. Jalandhar District, India

Kalsi v. Department of Defense (2009)

Do You Know? Captain Kamaljeet Singh Kalsi is a medical doctor in the US Army.

What: Kalsi protested his commander's request to take off his turban and shave his beard.

Decision: Kalsi was granted an exemption to the Army regulation.

Today: Sikh individuals are able to wear turbans and beards anywhere in the United States.



Cecilia Darrell (SFSU 2019)

Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu (1919-2005)

b. Oakland, California

Korematsu v. United States (1944)

Do You Know? Fred Korematsu resisted the incarceration order of Japanese Americans in World War II by having minor plastic surgery and changing his name to Clyde Sarah.

What: Korematsu claimed the internment of Japanese Americans violated his constitutional rights as a US citizen.

Decision: The court deemed the internment of Japanese Americans as a “military necessity not based on race.”

Today: The case was overturned in 1983 with the judge saying the “policies of the American government [at that time] were infected with racism.”



Perla Solano Aceves (SFSU 2020)

Kinney Kinmon Lau (b. 1964)

b. San Francisco, California

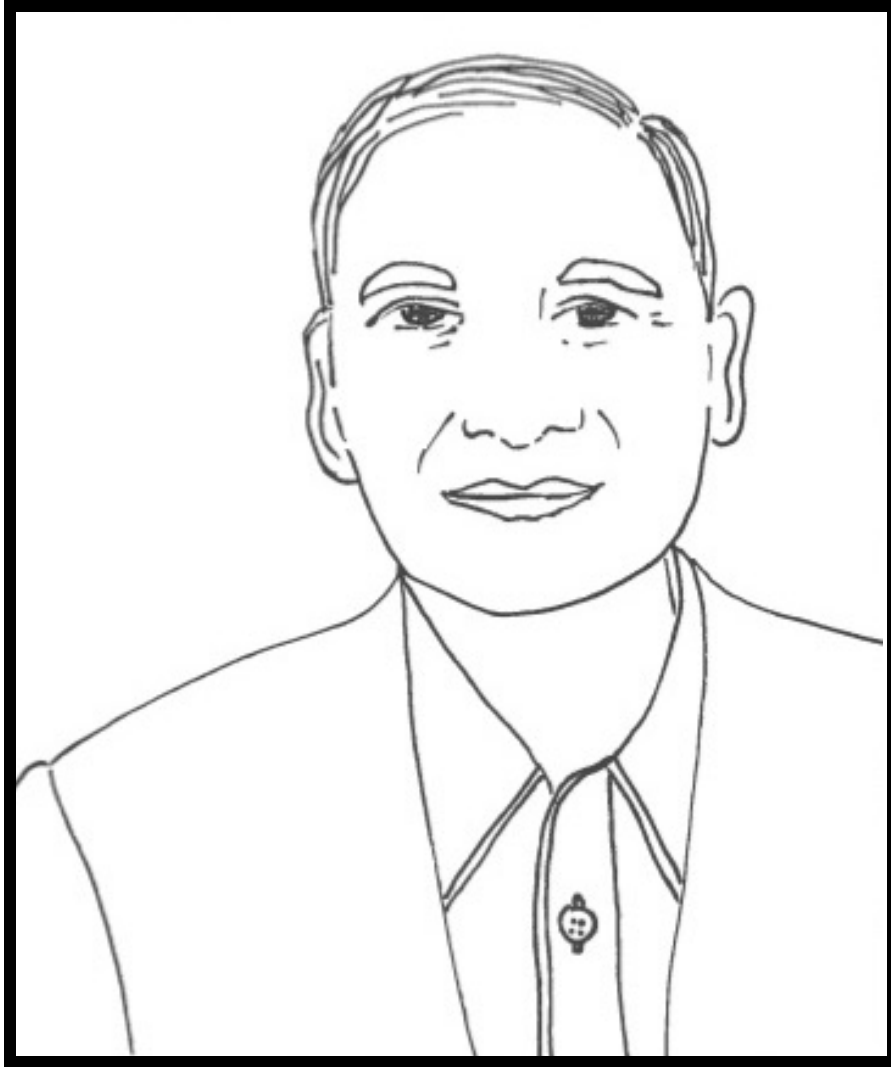
Lau v. Nichols (1973)

Do You Know? Kinney Lau was only nine years old and only one of 1,800 students who were represented in the case.

What: The San Francisco Unified School District was sued because it did not provide adequate help for students with limited English proficiency.

Decision: The US Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the school district must provide equal opportunities and access to all students.

Today: Every school provides English as a Second Language (ESL) and/or bilingual instruction to help children with limited English proficiency.



Tiffany Tamin (SFSU 2019)

Wen Ho Lee (b. 1939)

b. Nantō, Taichū Prefecture, Taiwan

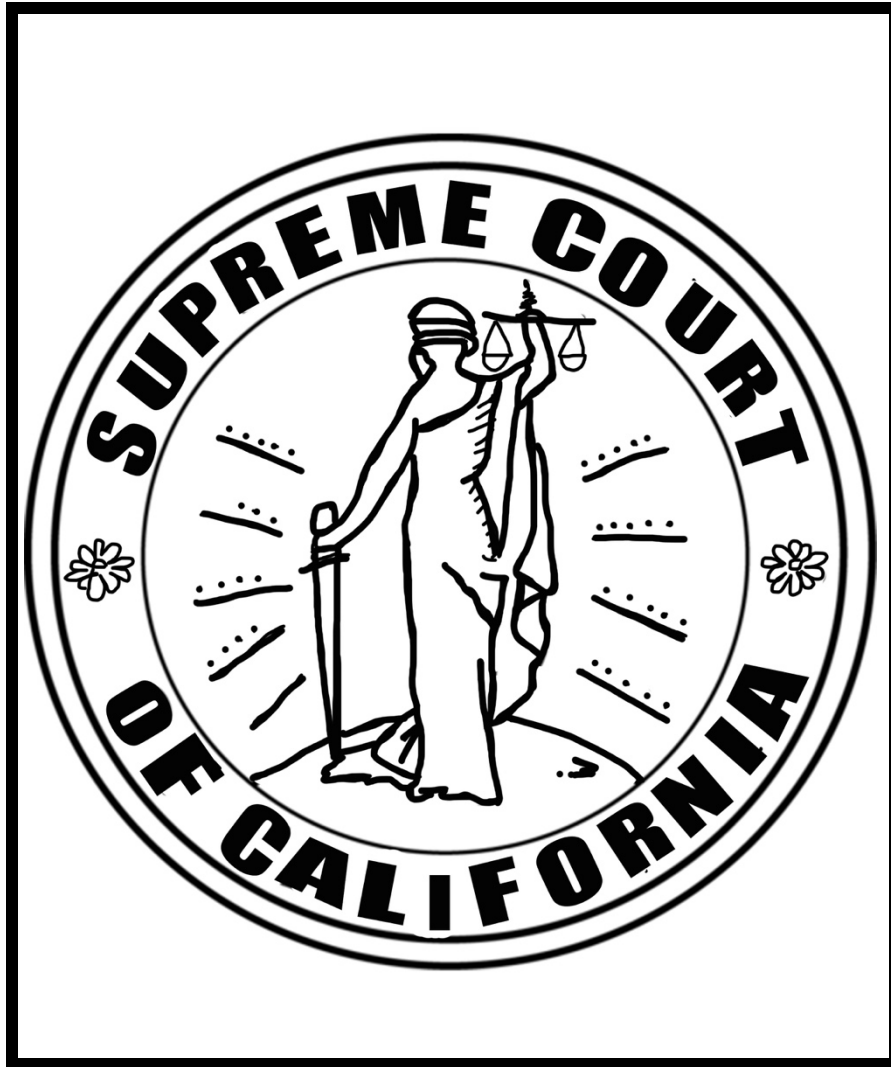
United States v. Lee (2000)

Do You Know? One of Wen Ho Lee's hobbies is fishing in the mountains of New Mexico.

What: The United States sued Lee, accusing him of leaking classified files to China.

Decision: Lee was imprisoned for over two hundred days and was finally declared innocent. A federal judge apologized to Lee for denying him bail and for putting him in solitary confinement.

Today: All cases are to be analyzed to see whether or not the suspect is a victim of racial profiling.



Joyce Bantugan (SFSU 2020)

Ling Sing (dates unknown)

b. Guangdong Province, China

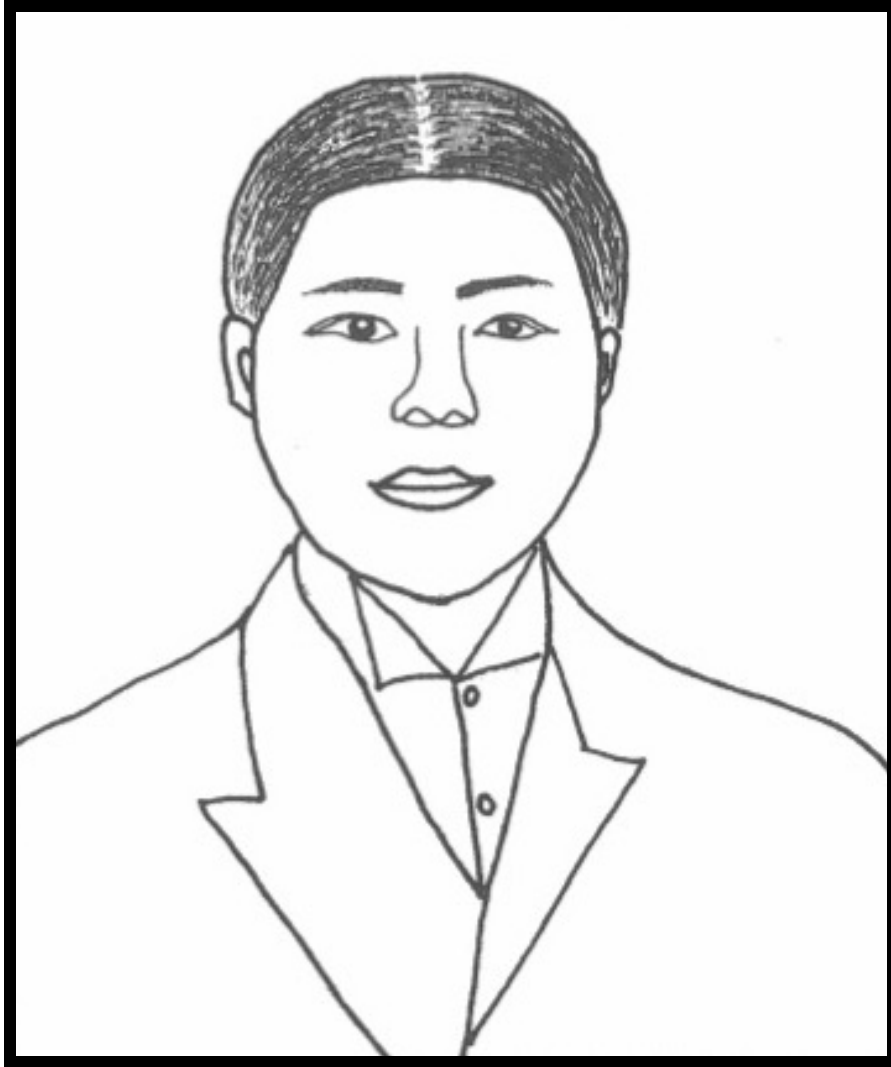
People v. Hall (1854)

Do You Know? George W. Hall was a white man who killed Ling Sing, a Chinese immigrant miner in Nevada County. Three Chinese men testified against Hall in court.

What: An appeal of the murder case argued that testimonies by people of color were not valid in court.

Decision: The California Supreme Court agreed that testimonies from the Chinese community against white individuals should not be accepted.

Today: An 1873 California state law invalidated all testimony laws. Every person regardless of ethnicity can testify in court.



Sze Wa Cheng (SFSU 2019)

Look Tin Eli (1870-1919)

b. Mendocino, California

Look Tin Sing, 21 F. 905 (C.C.D. 1884)

Do You Know? Look Tin Eli (aka Look Tin Sing) was born in Mendocino, California, and was sent to China as a boy to learn Chinese

What: Look challenged the court's decision to deny him re-entry into the United States because he was not considered a citizen.

Decision: In this habeas corpus case, the court ruled in favor of Look and affirmed his U.S. citizenship under the 14th Amendment.

Today: Every person who is born in the United States is automatically a citizen, regardless if the parents are citizens or not.



Marina Zhou (SFSU 2020)

Martha Lum (1915-?)

b. Bolivar County, Mississippi

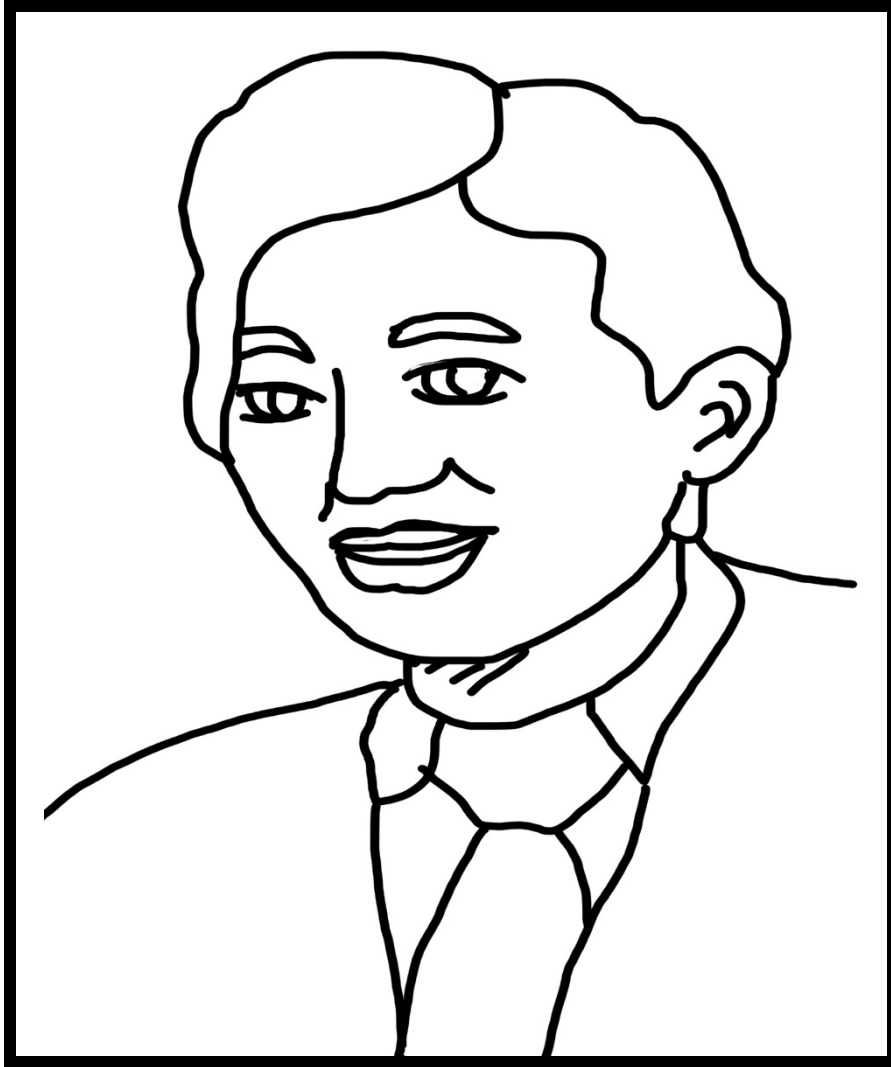
Gong Lum v. Rice (1927)

Do You Know? Martha Lum was only nine years old when her case went to court.

What: Martha Lum's family sued the Board of Trustees after their daughter was told she could not attend an all-white public school.

Decision: The Supreme Court unanimously ruled in favor of the Board of Trustees, stating that there were colored schools where Martha Lum could attend.

Today: All children regardless of ethnic background are able to attend any school they wish.



Joyce Bantugan (SFSU 2020)

Fred Yoshihiro Oyama (1924-?)

b. Chula Vista, California

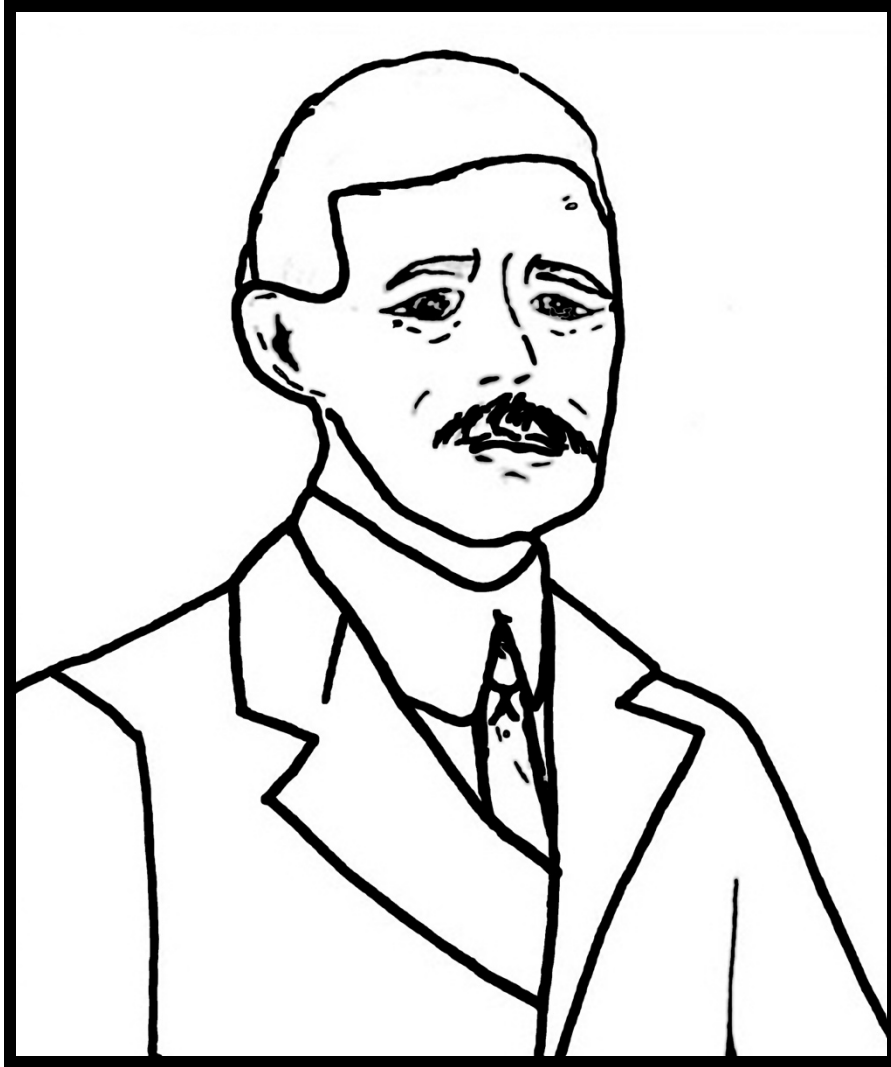
Oyama v. State of California (1948)

Do You Know? At age six, Fred Oyama owned eight acres of land.

What: California sued the Oyama family to take back the acres of land that the father had bought under Fred's name.

Decision: The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Oyama family, declaring the state violated Oyama's constitutional rights when they seized his family's farm during World War II.

Today: Every person can purchase and own property or land, regardless of ethnicity.



Silvia Garcia Hernandez (SFSU 2019)

Takao Ozawa (1875-1936)

b. Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

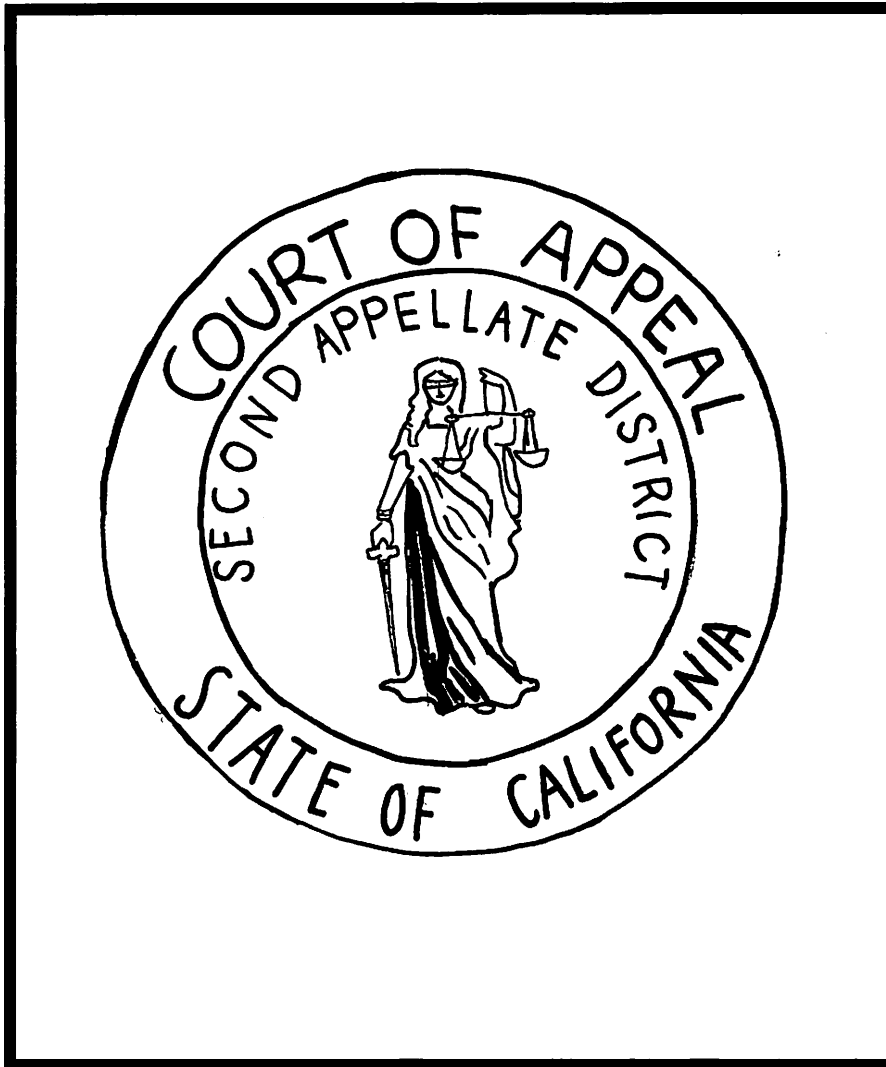
Takao Ozawa v. United States (1922)

Do You Know? Takao Ozawa was nineteen years old when he immigrated to San Francisco, California.

What: Ozawa applied to become a naturalized American citizen.

Decision: The Supreme Court voted unanimously to deny Ozawa citizenship.

Today: All individuals have the opportunity to become naturalized citizens regardless of ethnicity.



Eunice Kim (SFSU 2020)

Salvador Roldan (dates unknown)

b. Luzon, Philippines

Roldan v. Los Angeles (1933)

Do You Know? Since 1880, California's anti-miscegenation laws barred people of color from marrying white people.

What: Roldan was denied a marriage license to wed his white British fiancée.

Decision: The California appellate court ruled against Roldan because he was a Filipino who belonged to the "Mongolian race" and therefore could not marry a white woman. The Supreme Court of California would not review the case.

Today: In 1967, the US Supreme Court ruled that anti-miscegenation laws across the United States were unconstitutional.



Cayla Orpilla (SFSU 2019)

Mamie Tape (1876-1972)

b. San Francisco, California

Tape v. Hurley (1885)

Do You Know? Mamie Tape was the eldest of four siblings and eight years old when her case went to court.

What: Tape's parents sued the principal and the SF Board of Education because she was denied admission to Spring Valley Primary School due to her Chinese ancestry.

Decision: The court ruled that denying public education to a child of Chinese descent born in the United States was a violation of State law and the Constitution of the United States.

Today: Every child has a right to an education regardless of ethnicity, class, gender, or citizenship.



Arlene Penaloza (SFSU 2020)

Bhagat Singh Thind (1892-1967)

b. Amritsar, Punjab, India

United States v. Thind (1923)

Do You Know? Bhagat Singh Thind was one of the first turbaned Sikh to serve the United States in World War I.

What: Thind challenged the courts when his US citizenship was revoked because he was an Indian.

Decision: Thind was ineligible for naturalized citizenship because he was not a “free white man.”

Today: Ethnicity does not determine whether or not a person can naturalize to be a US citizen.



Jess Camacho (SFSU 2019)

Wong Kim Ark (1873-?)

b. San Francisco, California

United States v. Wong Kim Ark (1898)

Do You Know? Wong Kim Ark was twenty-one years old when he went to China to visit his parents

What: Wong challenged the government when he was denied re-entry into the United States on the ground that he was not a US citizen

Decision: Born in San Francisco, California, Wong was automatically a US citizen

Today: The 14th Amendment guarantees that all people born in the United States have birthright citizenship regardless of their family's immigrant status.



Perla Solano Aceves (SFSU 2020)

Yick Wo (1873-?)

b. China

Yick Wo v. Hopkins (1886)

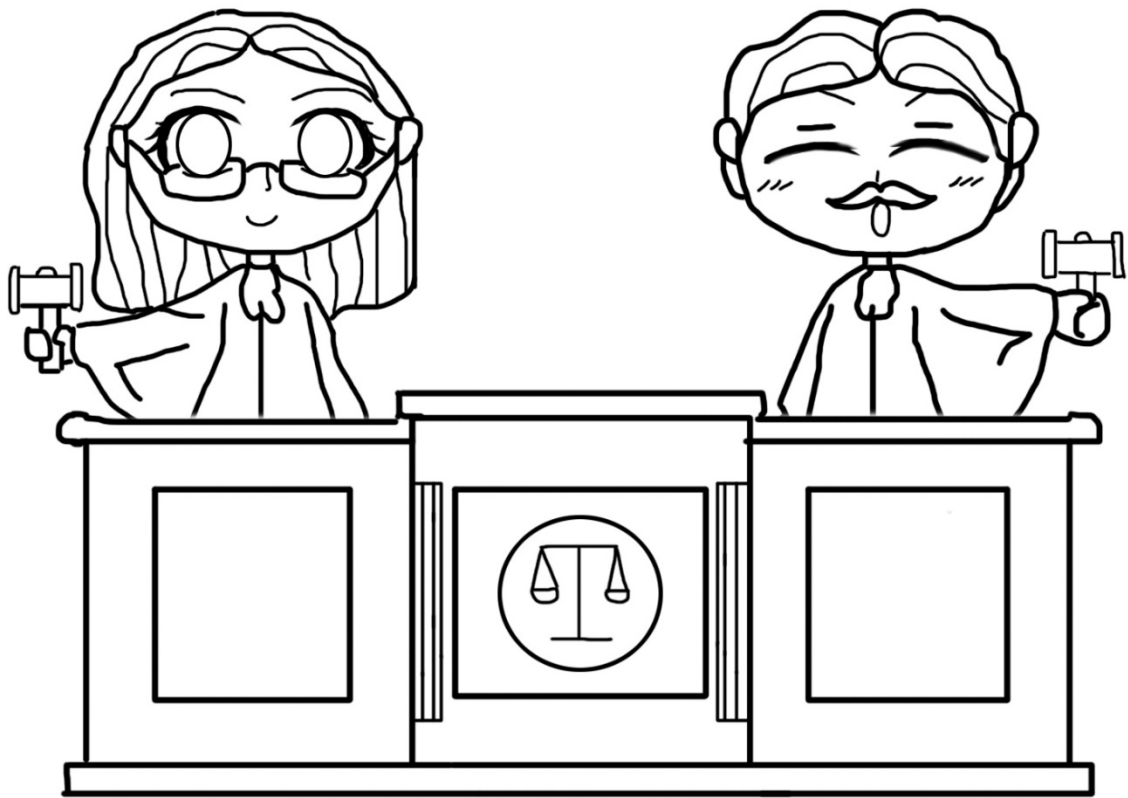
Do You Know? Yick Wo was the name of a laundry business owned by Lee Yick. He was not a US citizen and he hired a white lawyer.

What: Lee claimed that San Francisco's Laundry Ordinance was discriminatory against the Chinese and violated their rights under the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

Decision: The Supreme Court ruled that the enforcement of the ordinance was biased and that Lee Yick was denied equal protection of the law.

Today: The 14th Amendment ensures that all laws and regulations should be written and enforced equally.

ACTIVITIES



Bill of Rights Sorting Game

Instruction: In each box, write which Bill of Rights Amendment matches the scenario and why.

Amendment 1: Freedom of speech.

Amendment 2: The right to bear arms or own a gun.

Amendment 3: In peacetime, American citizens will never have soldiers living in their house without permission.

Amendment 4: Protects citizens from unreasonable searches.

Amendment 5: Anyone accused of committing a crime is innocent until proven guilty.

Amendment 6: Everyone will receive a fair trial. The defendant also has rights to a lawyer.

Amendment 7: The right to a trial with a jury.

Amendment 8: No cruel or unusual punishments.

Amendment 9: The people's rights are not limited to only the ones shown here.

Amendment 10: The federal government only has the powers listed in the Constitution. If it is not listed, then it belongs to the states or the people.

A Someone is accused of being a cell phone thief but there is no proof.	B Someone has a license for a gun.
C Soldiers come to your home and say they want to stay the night.	D A student is accused of cheating on a test and the teacher says they are guilty without investigating.

<p>E</p> <p>A classmate complains about no more pizza being served for lunch.</p>	<p>F</p> <p>Everyone goes to recess.</p>
<p>G</p> <p>Someone asks to inspect your backpack.</p>	<p>H</p> <p>A student has to attend all-day detention on Saturday.</p>
<p>I</p> <p>Someone goes to court without a lawyer but the judge continues the trial anyway.</p>	<p>J</p> <p>The government tries to take your belongings when you didn't do anything wrong.</p>

Wilson Young (SFSU 2019)

Learning New Words

Instruction: Pick the word that best completes the definition.

Word Bank	
Innocent	_____ Something that is argued in a court where the
Guilty	_____ judge makes the decision.
Lawyer	_____ A sworn group of people who listens to the
Litigation	_____ evidence during a trial and decides whether an
Petition	_____ individual is “guilty” or “not guilty.”
Judge	_____ To request something in a formal paper.
Court Case	_____ A person who is found not guilty of charges.
Jury	_____ A person is found responsible of charges.
	_____ A public official appointed to decide cases in a
	_____ court of law.
	_____ The process of taking legal action.
	_____ A person who practices or studies law.

Yelitza Sanchez (SFSU 2019)

APIA Court Cases Match-Up

Instruction: Draw lines to match the court case name to what it did.

Tape v. Hurley (1885)

A supreme court case that convicted a Japanese American man for violating Executive Order 9066 by refusing to relocate during World War II.

United States v. Wong Kim Ark
(1898)

A supreme court case that provided non-English speakers with the appropriate tools to succeed in school.

United States v. Thind
(1923)

A supreme court case that ruled an Indian Sikh individual was ineligible for naturalized citizenship in the United States.

Korematsu v. United States
(1944)

A supreme court case that ruled the exclusion of Chinese American students from public school based on ancestry was against the law.

A supreme court case that allowed a Sikh doctor to serve in the US military without removing his turban and cutting his hair.

Lau v. Nichols (1974)

A supreme court case that determined the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution granted birthright citizenship to all persons born in the United States.

Takao Ozawa v. United States (1922)

A supreme court case that ruled a Japanese American individual was ineligible for naturalized citizenship in the United States.

United States v. Lee
(2000)

A supreme court case where a scientist was arrested for spying on the United States. It was later proven that he was innocent.

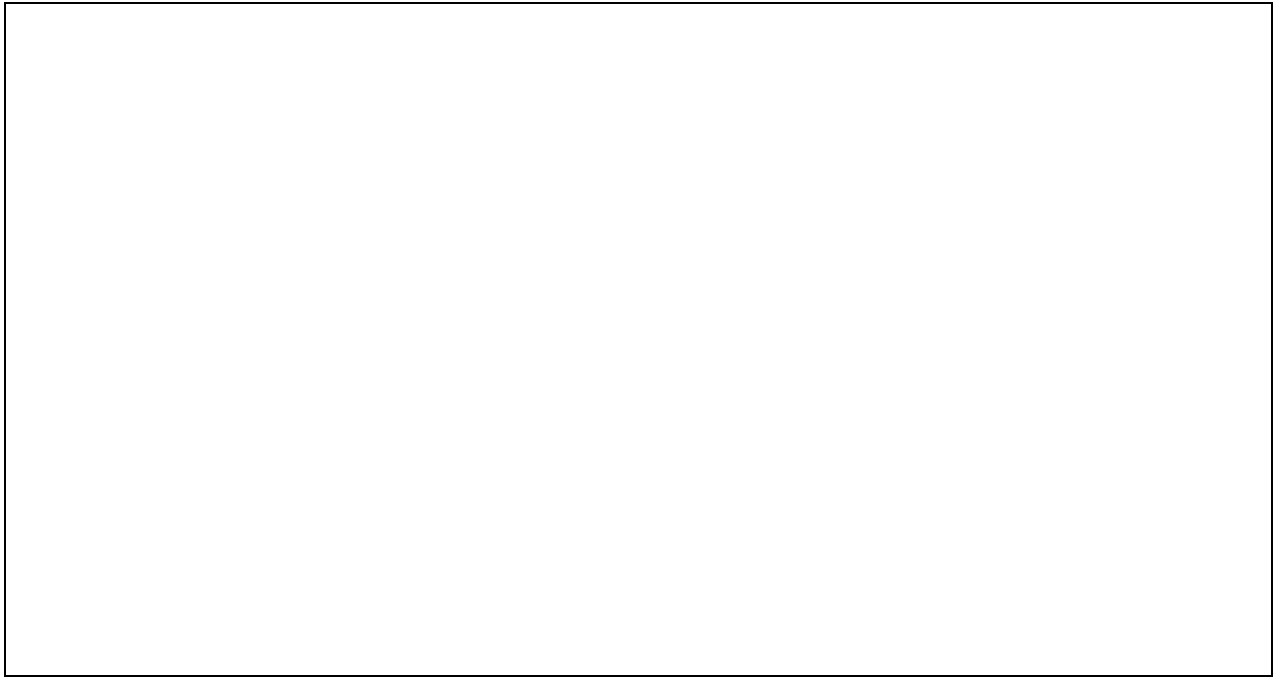
Kalsi v. Department of Defense (2009)

Amanda Chapman (SFSU 2019)

Biography of an Asian Pacific Islander American

Who am I? _____

Instruction: Read one biography and pretend for a moment you are that person. Draw a self-portrait and answer the following questions.



When was I born?

Where am I from?

What did I do?

What was the court ruling?

Leah Boots Osias (SFSU 2019)

A Letter for a Friend

Instruction: Choose an APIA individual from the APIA Wall of Fame and write a letter to the United States government telling them why he/she should be allowed to go home.

Include in your letter:

Who is your APIA individual and how was he/she punished?

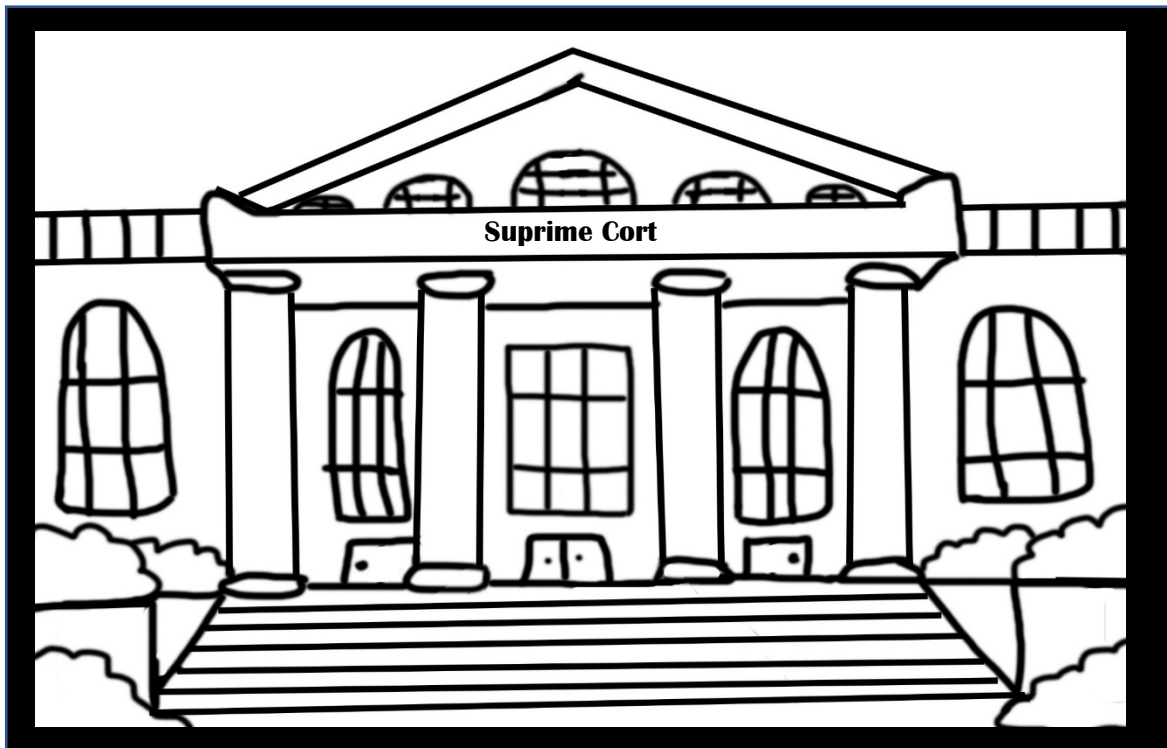
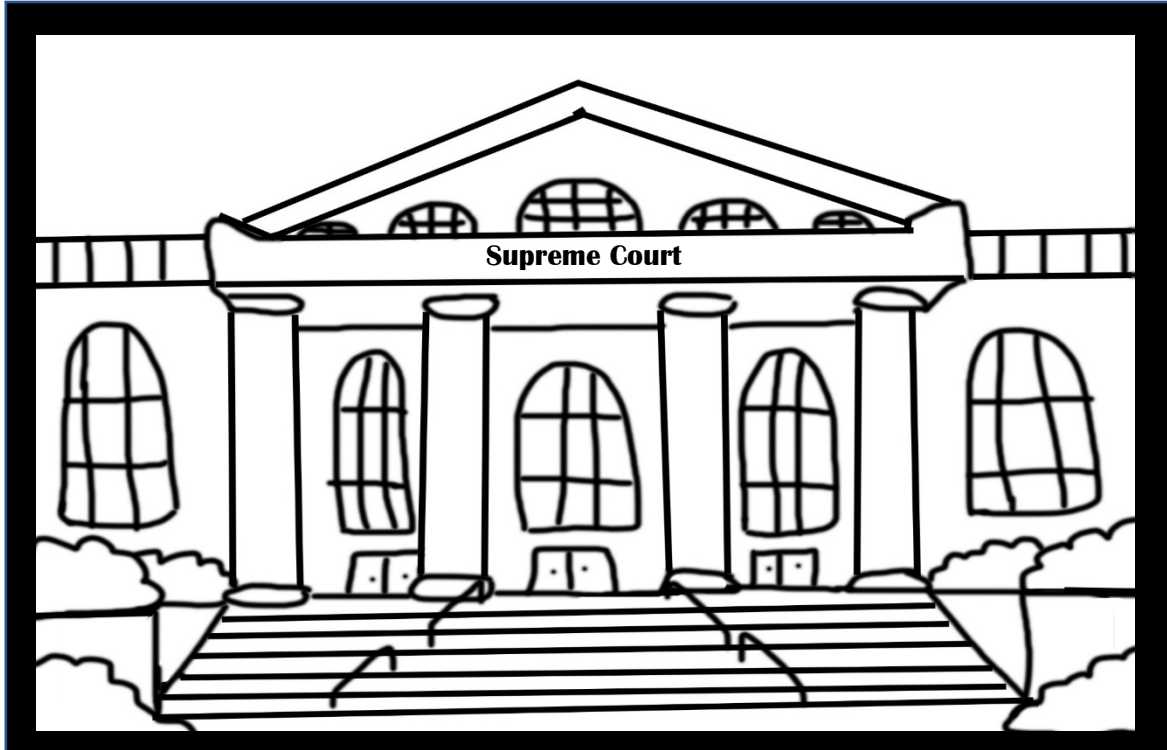
What did he/she stand up for him/herself as well as for all Americans?

[illegible]

Jassmyne Lee-Jacobs (SFSU 2019)

Spot the Differences!

Circle the six differences between the two pictures.



Joyce Bantugan (SFSU 2020)

APIA Court Case Word Search

Q G T F D P K I Q F H K K U G
 T F I T T P U J V W U M J T U
 S Q F E M C P Z J X D O B T L
 T V T S N S D C H V O T L N H
 E P N T R C P F Y I J Z A B K
 I W D I N C O U R T M O W V T
 T C V M M D E F E N D A N T Z
 G K I O E U R D B B J R Q R S
 W I T N E S S E S S Z L Q I P
 Q X O Y B R S A P K J A Z A Q
 J B R K M D K B H Z M W U L S
 U G A X K A K V A R X Y G S G
 D D W E Z I V V J Z U E A X Q
 G X K G J P R J P A N R U K N
 E A L J Y R Y L P V Q J B U B

<p>Law</p> <p>The set of rules that people in a society follow.</p>	<p>Testimony</p> <p>A formal written or spoken statement.</p>
<p>Judge</p> <p>A person trained to hear and decide cases brought before a court of law.</p>	<p>Defendant</p> <p>A person who is accused in a court of law.</p>
<p>Lawyer</p> <p>A person who helps people with legal matters and represent them in court.</p>	<p>Trial</p> <p>The act of hearing a case in court and deciding if the person is guilty or not guilty.</p>
<p>Witnesses</p> <p>People who watched or were present at the scene.</p>	<p>Court</p> <p>A place where legal cases are heard.</p>

Perla Solano Aceves (SFSU 2020)

Are You an Activist?

Activists are people trying to make a positive change for a community or group of people. They focus on important things and tell other people about them. It can be very hard work but it is worth it in the end. An activist does not accomplish this only in courts or the judicial system. Anyone can be an activist, even you!

1. What is something you want to change in your community?
2. In the box below, draw a picture of how you would make this change.

Macy Mueller (SFSU 2019)

Answer Key

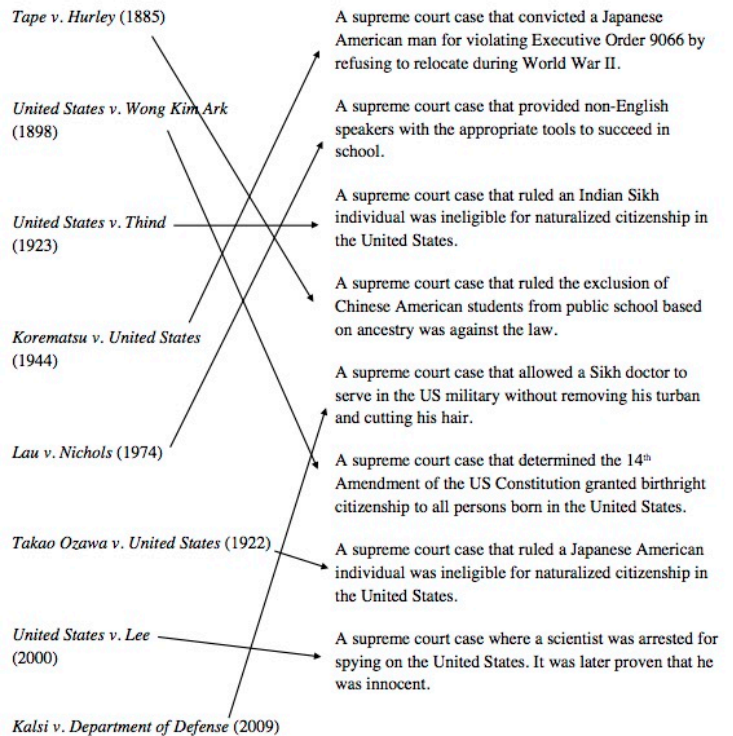
pp. 26-27: Bill of Rights Sorting Game

<p>A</p> <p>Someone is accused of being a cell phone thief but there is no proof.</p> <p>Amendment 7</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Someone has a license for a gun.</p> <p>Amendment 2</p>
<p>C</p> <p>Soldiers come to your home and say they want to stay the night.</p> <p>Amendment 1</p>	<p>D</p> <p>A student is accused of cheating on a test and the teacher says they are guilty without investigating.</p> <p>Amendment 5</p>
<p>E</p> <p>A classmate complains about no more pizza being served for lunch.</p> <p>Amendment 1</p>	<p>F</p> <p>Everyone goes to recess.</p> <p>Amendment 9</p>
<p>G</p> <p>Someone asks to inspect your backpack.</p> <p>Amendment 4</p>	<p>H</p> <p>A student has to attend all-day detention on Saturday.</p> <p>Amendment 8</p>
<p>I</p> <p>Someone goes to court without a lawyer but the judge continues the trial anyway.</p> <p>Amendment 6</p>	<p>J</p> <p>The government tries to take your belongings when you didn't do anything wrong.</p> <p>Amendment 10</p>

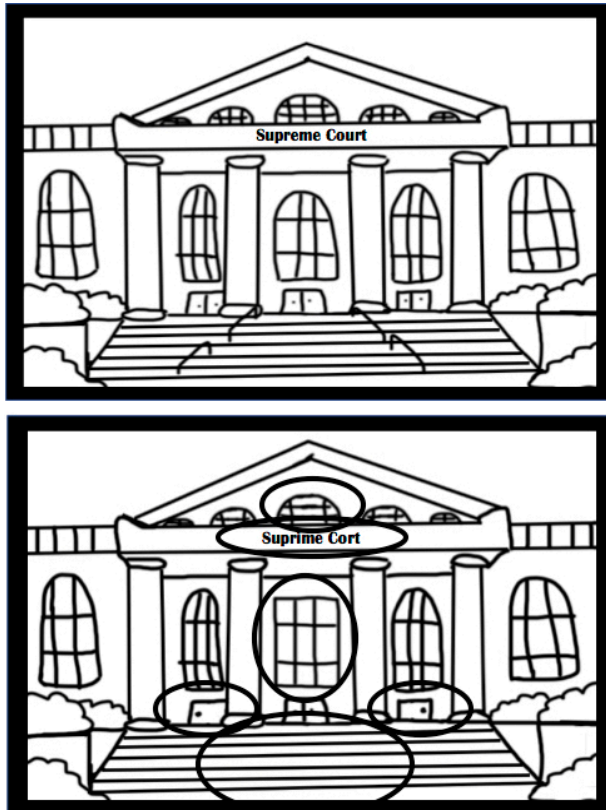
p. 28: Learning New Words

Word Bank	
Innocent	<u>Court Case</u> Something that is argued in a court where the judge makes the decision.
Guilty	<u>Jury</u> A sworn group of people who listens to the evidence during a trial and decides whether an individual is "guilty" or "not guilty."
Lawyer	<u>Petition</u> To request something in a formal paper.
Litigation	<u>Innocent</u> A person who is found not guilty of charges.
Petition	<u>Guilty</u> A person is found responsible of charges.
Judge	<u>Judge</u> A public official appointed to decide cases in a court of law.
Court Case	<u>Litigation</u> The process of taking legal action.
Jury	<u>Lawyer</u> A person who practices or studies law.

p. 29: APIA Court Cases Match-Up



p. 32: Spot the Differences



p. 33: Word Search

Q	G	T	F	D	P	K	I	Q	F	H	K	K	U	G
T	F	I	T	P	U	J	V	W	U	M	J	T	U	
S	Q	F	E	M	C	P	Z	J	X	D	O	B	T	L
T	V	T	S	N	S	D	C	H	V	O	T	L	N	H
E	P	N	T	R	C	P	F	Y	I	J	Z	A	B	K
I	W	D	I	N	C	O	U	R	T	M	O	W	V	T
T	C	V	M	M	D	E	F	E	N	D	A	N	T	Z
G	K	I	O	E	U	R	D	B	B	J	R	Q	R	S
W	I	T	N	E	S	S	E	S	S	Z	L	Q	I	P
Q	X	O	Y	B	R	S	A	P	K	J	A	Z	A	Q
J	B	R	K	M	D	K	B	H	Z	M	W	U	L	S
U	G	A	X	K	A	K	V	A	R	X	Y	G	S	G
D	D	W	E	Z	I	V	V	J	Z	U	E	A	X	Q
G	X	K	G	J	P	R	J	P	A	N	R	U	K	N
E	A	L	J	Y	R	Y	L	P	V	Q	J	B	U	B