INSTRUCTIONS. Read the instructions carefully. Especially the following information:

This exam is open book and open notes. You are encouraged to use texts, notes, your own response papers and assigned papers. Absolutely no internet searching, plagiarizing, or co-authoring of exams allowed.

**Deadline:** Monday, June 8\textsuperscript{th}, 2015 4:30PM – 6:20PM. Exams turned in between 7:00PM and 10:00 PM will receive a 0.3 deduction. Exams received after 10:00PM will not be accepted.

**How to turn in your exam:** Email to kst@u.washington.edu, kst@uw.edu, or via the inbox on the Canvas course website: https://canvas.uw.edu/courses/966698. Remember to attach the exam to your email or message!

**Exam formatting:** Answers to all questions must be typed and submitted in a single document. Your choice of single-, 1.5- or double-spaced. Font should be Times New Roman or similar. Your choice of Word or PDF.

GOOD LUCK!
IDENTIFICATION. Answer all FIVE (5) questions. Worth 2 point each, or 10 points total.

1. Fill in the blank: The 1924 Johnson-Reed Act introduced immigration restrictions that, for the first time, limited immigration to the United States based on ____________.

2. Name the four “peculiar institutions” identified by Loïc Wacquant in “From Slavery to Mass Incarceration.”

3. Fill in the blank: Edmund Morgan argues that republican values such as individual rights, liberty, and freedom could not have flourished in 17th century Virginia without the simultaneous introduction of ____________.

4. The language of “Get back your rights!” in the campaign for 1964 California Proposition 14 is an example of what concept in Daniel HoSang’s Racial Propositions?

5. The following two images are examples of what concept?
SHORT ANSWERS. Answer *FOUR* (4) out of the following questions. Worth 10 points each, or 40 points total. Target length: 7-12 sentences each.

1. Omi & Winant argue that “race has no fixed meaning, but is constructed and transformed socio-historically through competing political/racial projects.” After defining the concept, provide *two* examples of racial projects, explaining how each is a racial project. Choose your two from the following list:
   a. Native American (Indian) removal programs
   b. Irish Americans’ use of the term “wage slavery”
   c. 1924 Johnson-Reed Act
   d. Malcolm X, “Message to the Grassroots”
   e. California Proposition 187

2. Recent years have witnessed an increase in deportations of undocumented immigrants from the United States, but deportation policy has a long history. Using Mae Ngai, explain how early twentieth century deportation policy had disparate impacts on Mexican and European immigrants. In your answer, describe how early 20th century deportation policy “made” the category of “illegal alien” (and for whom) and “unmade” that category for others (and which others).

3. In *Orientalism*, Edward Said states: “The Orient is not only adjacent to Europe … In addition, the Orient has helped to define Europe (or the West) as its contrasting image, idea, personality, experience.” Using Said’s concept of orientalism, explain the racialization of Middle Eastern, Arab, and Muslim peoples in post-9/11 America. Include in your answer *two* examples of discriminatory practices that have resulted from this racialization.

4. You are Jeb Bush’s senior campaign manager for 2016. It is your job to figure out what groups Bush should appeal to in the upcoming presidential election. In your strategizing, you argue that Bush should make no or limited attempts to reach out to African American voters, but there are others in the room who do not understand your reasoning. Explain your logic using Paul Frymer’s argument in *Uneasy Alliances*. Include in your answer the following concepts from Frymer: the median voter, electoral capture, and electoral invisibility.

5. Claire Kim argues that Asian Americans have historically been racialized in a “field of racial positions” that includes both blacks and whites. Explain the “racial triangulation” of Asian Americans using Kim’s concepts of civic ostracism and relative valorization. Include in your answer *one* historical example of racial triangulation (from any time period). Finally, using Thomas Kim’s *The Racial Logic of Politics*, explain how racial triangulation impacted the DNC’s structural response to the 1996 Campaign Finance Scandal.
ESSAY. Worth 50 points. Target length: 5 paragraphs

In *Racial Formation in the United States*, Howard Omi and Michael Winant state: “Racial rule can be understood as a slow and uneven historical process which has moved from dictatorship to democracy, from domination to hegemony. In this transition, hegemonic forms of racial rule – those based on consent – eventually came to supplant those based on coercion” (67). Drawing from your knowledge of racial politics from slavery to present day, assess whether (or to what extent) the United States moved from being a “racial dictatorship” to a “racial democracy.” In your response, discuss the role American republicanism and/or liberalism – understood broadly as individual rights, equality, opportunity, progress, pluralism, assimilation, and/or individualism – played in this transition, its failure, or its incompleteness.

In your assessment, thoroughly incorporate at least two texts from List A and at least two texts from List B below. In addition to this requirement, you may draw from more than this number of readings, and from readings not included in these lists. However, I encourage you to keep yourself limited to fewer texts on which you spend more time and from which you draw real substance rather than more texts that will spread you thinly. Think “dig deep” rather than “reference everything.”

List A: [choose at least two]

Edmund Morgan, “Slavery and Freedom: An American Paradox”
Michael Rogin, “Liberal Society and the Indian Question”
David Roediger, *Wages of Whiteness*
Mae Ngai, *Impossible Subjects*
Claire Jean Kim, “Racial Triangulation”

List B: [Choose at least two]

Jacqueline Dowd Hall, “The Long Civil Rights Movement”
Martin Luther King, Jr., “Letter From Birmingham Jail”
Charles Payne, “The Whole United States Is Southern!”
Thomas Sugrue, “Crabgrass-Roots Politics”
Daniel HoSang, *Racial Propositions*
Paul Frymer, *Uneasy Alliances*
Thomas Kim, *The Racial Logic of Politics*
Loïc Wacquant, “From Slavery to Mass Incarceration”
**EXTRA CREDIT.** Worth 1 point each, or two points total.

Name these political thinkers:

1.

2.