

Before European migration
to U.S = home to **10**
million+ Native peoples.
Ohlone people who first
lived in this land for SF Bay
Area.

1620

A few hundred English
Pilgrims, seeking their
religious freedom in the
New World, established a
small settlement near
Plymouth, Massachusetts
in 1620

1700s

Transatlantic Slave Trade in U.S. in the early 17th century. Though it is impossible to give accurate figures, some historians have estimated that 6 to 7 million slaves were imported to the New World during the 18th century alone, depriving the African continent of some of its healthiest and ablest men and women.

1730

1730 Naturalization
Act: This law limited
naturalization to
immigrants who were
free white persons of
good character.

1830

The Federal Indian Removal Act called for the removal of the ‘Five Civilized Tribes’ – the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole. Between 1830 and 1838, federal officials working on behalf of white cotton growers forced nearly 100,000 Indians out of their homeland. The dangerous journey from the southern states to “Indian Territory” in current Oklahoma is referred to as the Trail of Tears in which 4,000 Cherokee people died of cold, hunger, and disease.

1848

**Gold discovered in
California. Chinese
arrive to serve as
indentured
servants.**

1865

Central Pacific Railroad Co.
recruits Chinese workers to
build the first, transcontinental
railroad. Lower pay, higher
mortality rates. Thousands as
laborers, Photo of completion,
no Chinese included.

1868

**Japanese arrive as
contract workers
for the sugar
plantations in
Hawaii**

1870

Naturalization Act, establish rules for citizenship and is limited to white persons. It also forbids the entry of wives of laborers. Most early Chinese American communities were essentially bachelor societies.

1882

Chinese Exclusion Act is passed.
Suspending immigration of
Chinese laborers for 10 years, it
also prohibits the Chinese from
gaining naturalized US
citizenship. Chinese only
immigrant group specifically
excluded by name from US by law
(not repealed until 1943).

1906

California's "Anti-Miscegenation" Law
prohibits marriage
between whites and
"Negroes, Mulattos, and
Mongolians" Not until

1910-1940

Duration of west's first major immigration detention facility. The majority of immigrants processed on Angel Island were from Asian countries, specifically China, Japan, Russia and South Asia (in that order).

1924

National Origins Act, and Asian Exclusion Act was a United States federal law that limited the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in 1890. The law was aimed at further restricting immigration of Southern Europeans, Eastern Europeans, and Jews, in addition to prohibiting the immigration of Arabs, East Asians, and Indians.

1924-1945

During WWII, Executive Order 9066 puts 110,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry (primarily US citizens) in 10 internment camps. Millions of dollars were lost in property and possessions.

1942-1964

The Bracero Program grew out of a series of bilateral agreements between Mexico and the United States that allowed millions of Mexican men to come to the United States to work on, short-term, primarily agricultural labor contracts.

1964

Civil Rights Act: is a landmark piece of civil rights legislation in the United States that outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It ended unequal application of voter registration requirements and racial segregation in schools, at the workplace and by facilities that served the general public

1965

Immigration and Nationality Act:
Abolished the national origins
quota system (see 1924 National
Origins Act) that was American
immigration policy since the 1920s,
replacing it with a preference
system that focused on immigrants'
skills and family relationships with
citizens or U.S. residents.

1970s

The initial wave of Taiwanese immigrants came as well-educated physicians, health professionals, scientists and professors. During an era of martial law in Taiwan (1949-1989), many of these early Taiwanese immigrants also sought refuge in America.

1980

Refugee Act: created to provide a permanent and systematic procedure for the admission to the United States of refugees of special humanitarian concern to the U.S. Refugees were due to Vietnam War, Southeast Asian communities

1994

NAFTA, CAFTA (10 years later): prioritized movement of product over movement of people, subsidies on U.S. corn that raised Mexico corn prices = job loss for Mexican farmers, export of cheap labor and maquiladoras

2001

The events of **September 11, 2001**, injected new urgency into INS' mission and initiated another shift in the United States' immigration policy. The emphasis of American immigration law enforcement became border security and removing criminal aliens to protect the nation from terrorist attacks (beginnings of Islamophobia, affecting Arab and South Asian communities).

~ 2009

Immigration Detention Centers/Bed Quotas:

Immigration detention is the practice of incarcerating immigrants while they await a determination of their immigration status or potential deportation. In 2013, the United States government detained ~441,000 people. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the agency that runs the detention system. Immigrants in detention include undocumented and documented immigrants, many who have been in the U.S. for years and are now facing exile, as well as survivors of torture, asylum seekers and other vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women, and individuals who are seriously ill. Since 2003, a reported 155 people have died in immigration custody.

2012

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) is an American immigration policy that allows certain undocumented immigrants who entered the country before their 16th birthday and before June 2007 to receive a renewable two-year work permit and exemption from deportation.

2012

Secure Communities 2012 (now replaced by PEP) is an American deportation program that relies on partnership among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the interior immigration enforcement agency within the Department of Homeland Security, is the program manager.

2014

DAPA (Deferred Action for Parents of Americans) On November 20, 2014, President Barack Obama announced that the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) would not deport certain undocumented parents of U.S. citizens and parents of lawful permanent residents (LPRs). The president also announced an expansion of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program for youth who came to the United States as children.

now

Sanctuary Cities, 10,000
Undocumented Chinese People in SF,
APIs comprise 42% of San Francisco
residents living in poverty, and have the
highest rates of increase in poverty rates
than any other racial group. Southeast
Asian Americans are 3-5 times more
likely to be deported on the basis of an
old criminal conviction compared with
other immigrant communities.

