

The First Settlers – Colonization

	40,000 – 12,000 years ago	982-1500 AD	1500-1599	1600-1699
Con text				1618-20: Major outbreaks of disease decimate Native American population in New England.
Arrivals	Ancestors of First Peoples arrive in W. Hemisphere, probably in multiple migrations from Asia	982-1500: Norse settle in Greenland. They disappear by 1500, probably due to worsening climate and inability to learn from Inuit neighbors. 1492: Columbus lands on what is now Dominican Republic	1519 –rest of century: Spanish explore South and West of current US 1565: Spanish settle St Augustine, FL— first city in what is now the US 1598: Spanish start colony of New Mexico 1520’s-1620’s: Basque, English, French & Portuguese fishermen off New England coast, sometimes establish summer camps on land (and perhaps spread European diseases).	1607: English establish colony at Jamestown, VA 1619: English settlers at Jamestown buy 20 African slaves/indentured servants 1620: Mayflower lands at Plymouth. 1 st settlers find land largely depopulated 1623: Dutch settlers begin the colony of New Netherlands in present day New York 1630: Mass Bay Colony (Puritans) starts in Boston 1630’s: The “Great Migration”: nearly 20,000 English immigrants arrive in Mass. Bay Colony 1654: Sephardic Jews from Dutch colony in Brazil settle in new Amsterdam (NY) 1682: French claim Mississippi watershed
Laws & Policy				
On the Ground				

From 13 Colonies to a New Nation

	1700-1776	1776-1783	1783-1799	1800-1812	1812-1819
Context		1776-1783: War for Independence of 13 English Colonies			1812-14: War of 1812 brings about rise in anti-foreign sentiments. Non-citizen voting less common.
Arrivals	1763: Filipino sailors settle in LA bayous after jumping ship from Spanish galleons. 1770s: political unrest in colonies slows down English immigration				
Laws & Policy	Immigration encouraged. Each individual colony has its own laws on immigration & citizenship		1787: Constitution ratified. No definition of “citizen”. States retain power to decide who can vote. White, male, property-owning non-citizens continue to vote in many places until War of 1812. 1790: Naturalization Act. Only “free white persons” of “good moral character” can become naturalized citizens.	1808: Importation of slaves is banned (but continues illegally)	1819: Congress passes an act that requires shipmasters to deliver a list of all aliens transported for immigration. First documentation of immigrants
←----- Open Borders: no restrictions on immigration ----->					
On the Ground					

Manifest Destiny

	1821-1830	1831-1840	1841-1850
Context	<p>1821: Mexican independence (includes modern CA, NM, AZ, NV, UT, Texas & parts of CO and WY)</p> <p>1829: Mexico outlaws slavery</p>	<p>1835-36: US settlers in Texas rebel against Mexico; Texas becomes independent</p>	<p>1840's: Crop failure in Germany, Irish Potato Famine, and social unrest in Europe</p> <p>1845: Texas joins US as a slave state. Mexicans staying in TX granted citizenship & property rights by treaty, but prevented from exercising these rights</p> <p>1845: Mexican American War starts</p> <p>1848: Gold is discovered in California</p>
Arrivals	<p>1821-1830: 143,439 immigrants arrive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 599,125 immigrants arrive • First Chinese arrive in Hawaii and Eastern cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,713,251 immigrants arrive. • Mass immigration to US. From Northern Europe • 1849: Thousands of Chinese laborers, almost all male, come to California to look for gold
Laws & Policy		<p>1830: Indian Removal Act forces 70,000 Native Americans to relocate to free land for settlement by European immigrants.</p> <p>1835-6: Republic of Texas denies citizenship (and right to own property) to non-Anglos.</p>	<p>1848: Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo: Mexico cedes CA, NV, UT, NM, parts of AZ, CO & WY. Treaty gives US citizenship to those Mexicans who stay, but these rights are not honored. Native peoples, who were citizens under Mexican law, lose their citizenship.</p> <p>1848-end of century: To encourage immigration, at least 22 states or territories allow propertied white male aliens to vote if they declare their intent to become US citizens</p>
	<p>< ----- Open Borders: no restrictions on immigration ----- ></p>		
On the Ground			

Civil War and Aftermath

	1851-1860	1861-1870	1871-1880
Context	1860: Civil War begins	1860-65: Civil War 1862-69: First Transcontinental Railway built by mostly Irish and Chinese laborers. 9-12,000 Chinese workers, recruited from US and China, paid less than whites. 1867: Chinese railway workers strike, but are starved into submission .	1870s: Recession and unemployment in California. Anti-foreign sentiments grow.
Arrivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,598,214 immigrants arrive. • 1854: New York opens an immigrant processing station at Castle Island (predecessor to Ellis Island) 	2,314,825 immigrants arrive.	2,812,191 immigrants arrive
Laws & Policy	1852: California imposes tax on foreign miners (all Chinese) 1854: Chinese barred from giving testimony in court	1862: The Homestead Act (free land in West to settlers) spurs immigration from Europe. 1865: 13 th Amendment ends slavery 1866: Civil Rights Act, and 14 th Amendment: All persons born in US are citizens, regardless of race, color 1868: Burlingame Treaty <u>encourages</u> Chinese immigration 1870: Naturalization Act: citizenship for African Americans (but not Asians)	1875: Supreme Court rules that Congress has power to regulate immigration.
<p>← ----- Still Open Borders: no restrictions on immigration ----- →</p>			
On the Ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Irish-Catholic Know Nothing Party tries without success to limit naturalization. • 1850's-80's: Backlash against Chinese (spearheaded by Labor) includes riots, burning down of Chinatowns, driving Chinese residents out of towns. 	1863: Riots against the draft in New York City involve immigrants who don't want to fight in Civil War if they're not citizens. They direct their wrath at African Americans and abolitionists. 1865: Ku Klux Klan founded	1871: Chinese Massacre in Los Angeles: 19 Chinese men & boys murdered by violent mob

Exclusion of Asians

	1881-1890	1891-1900	1901-1910
Context	<p>1886 : The Statue of Liberty is dedicated in New York Harbor.</p> <p>1880-1890: With the exclusion of Asians, employers turn to Mexico for cheap labor, especially in agriculture and railways.</p>	<p>1893: US takes over Hawaii</p> <p>1898-9: Spanish American War: US takes over Puerto Rico, Philippines, Cuba.</p>	<p>1901 President William McKinley is killed (by a Polish anarchist)</p>
Arrivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,246,613 immigrants arrive. • 1881-1885:1 million Germans arrive; peak of German immigration. • 1882: About 125,000 Chinese in US, overwhelmingly male 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,687,564 immigrants arrive • 1892: Ellis Island opens 	<p>8,795,386 immigrants arrive..</p>
Laws & Policy	<p>1882: Chinese Exclusion Act prohibits Chinese laborers from entering US for 10 years (made permanent in 1902); bars Chinese immigrants from becoming citizens.</p> <p>1882: Immigration Act levies a tax on immigrants & bars "lunatics" and people likely to become public charges from becoming citizens.</p> <p>1884: Elk vs. Wilkins: Supreme Court rules Native Americans are not protected by 14th Amendment, because they are separate nations.</p> <p>1885: The Alien Contract Labor Law: No one can bring foreigners into the US under contract to perform labor, except domestic servants and skilled workmen needed to help establish a new trade or industry</p>	<p>Puerto Ricans and Filipinos are considered US "nationals", so can't be excluded from country</p>	<p>1901: Anarchist Exclusion Act.</p> <p>1906 The Naturalization Act of 1906 requires some knowledge of English, and establishes the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization</p> <p>1907: "Gentlemen's Agreement": The US won't restrict Japanese immigration as long as Japan does not let Japanese laborers go to US.</p> <p>1907: The Expatriation Act: any American woman who marries a foreigner loses her citizenship.</p> <p>1907: US Immigration Act creates "Mexican Border District" to stem flow of immigrants from Mexico.</p>
On the Ground	<p>1885: Rock Springs Massacre: riot between Chinese and white (mostly immigrant) workers. Caused by labor dispute at Union Pacific Coal, which paid Chinese miners less than others. 28 Chinese miners killed, 15 injured, 75 homes burned down.</p>		<p>1911: Dillingham Commission, set up by Congress, publishes report warning that "new" immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe will subvert US society.</p>

Revolutions and Red Scares

	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940
Context	1910-21: Mexican Revolution. 1917: US enters WWI. 1917: Bolshevik revolution in Russia		1934: Nazis come to power 1939: WWII begins in Europe
Arrivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,735,811 immigrants arrive • 2 million Italians arrive: peak of Italian immigration. • 1911-1917: Over 50,000 Mexicans per year cross border to escape war and hunger and to get work in US. • US companies recruit workers from Mexican interior. 	4,107,209 immigrants arrive.	532,431 immigrants arrive.
Laws & Policy	.	<p>1921 Emergency Quota Act: 1st national quotas</p> <p>1924: Immigration Act of 1924 greatly reduces immigration from Southern & Eastern Europe.</p> <p>1924 The Oriental Exclusion Act prohibits most immigration from Asia, including foreign-born wives and the children of American citizens of Chinese ancestry.</p> <p>1924: Border Patrol started. The term “illegal alien” is born.</p> <p>1924: Indian Citizenship Act: Native Americans born in U.S. are citizens (but don’t get right to vote).</p> <p>1929 The National Origins Formula caps national immigration at 150,000 and completely bars Asian immigration. Immigration from the Western Hemisphere is still permitted.</p>	<p>1934 Tydings-McDuffie Act grants the Philippines independence from the US as of 1946, but strips Filipinos of US citizenship and severely restricts Filipino immigration</p> <p>1935- WWII: US does not raise restrictions on immigration from Europe to make room for Jews fleeing Nazis.</p> <p>1940 Alien Registration Act: All resident aliens must register & get a card.</p>
On the Ground	1917-1920: “Red Scare” 1919: Palmer Raids: US deported 10,000 union organizers and immigrant activists, largely Southern European and Latin American, for supposedly being anarchists or communists.		.

WWII and Cold War

	1941-1950	1951-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980
Context	1941: US enters WWII 1945: end of WWII 1949: USSR tests atom bomb .	1950-53: Korean War 1959: Cuban revolution 1950-late '50's: McCarthy Era 1954, Operation Wetback: thousands of undocumented Mexican immigrants rounded up & deported	1959-75: Vietnam War 1965: US intervention in Dominican Republic	1973: Paris Peace Accords: End of US involvement in Vietnam War 1975: "fall" of Saigon
	1947-1957: 2 nd "Red Scare"			
Arrivals	1,035,000 immigrants arrive	2,515,000 new immigrants	Thousands of immigrants from Cuba welcomed by US govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1975- '80's: 100s of thousands of Vietnamese and other SE Asians •1980: Mariel boatlift, from Cuba • Mexico becomes #1 source country
Laws & Policy	1942: Filipinos are reclassified as US citizens so they can join US military 1943: Chinese Exclusion Act is repealed (China is an ally in WWII) Displaced Persons (DP) Act of 1948: orphans and Europeans displaced by WWII allowed in. 1943: Bracero Program begins, by agreement between US & Mexico	1952: McCarran-Walter Act affirms national quotas, and severely limits immigration. It excludes, and allows deportation of suspected "subversives" —even naturalized citizens. It also grants people of Asian ancestry the right to become citizens. Those born in W. Hemisphere exempt from quotas.	1965: Immigration and Nationality Act (influenced by Civil Rights Movement) repeals national origins quotas and gives priority to family reunification.	1980: Refugee Act passed to help US allies on losing side of Vietnam War. It creates a new visa for people fleeing persecution.
On the Ground			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Rights Movement • Anti (Vietnam) War Movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Power • Women's Liberation • Gay Liberation

Modern Times

	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2007
Context	1980's: US intervention in Central America 1989: Fall of Berlin Wall: US needs a new Enemy	1991-1994: popular revolt and coup in Haiti 1994: NAFTA	2001: 9/11 attacks: Islamic radicalism becomes the new Enemy
Arrivals	Large numbers of Dominicans, Jamaicans and Salvadorans	Large wave of Chinese & Indians 1991-2: Haitian "boat people" intercepted & sent back or held in detention	Drop in Mexican immigration post 9/11
Laws & Policy	1985: First quota on Cubans 1986: Immigration Reform and Control Act sanctions employers who hire undocumented workers. Originally seen by many as pro-worker, this provision was disastrous for workers. IRCA also gives amnesty to almost 3 million undocumented immigrants 1990: Immigration Act: establishes some new visas (including TPS); raises total numbers of immigrants allowed; established a visa lottery	1994: Operation Gatekeeper militarizes border with Mexico; crackdown on illegal immigration starts 1996: Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA): anyone arriving without documents is put in "expedited removal" If they claim asylum, they are put in detention pending decision	2001: USA Patriot Act 2006: Secure Fence Act mandates fence along Mexican border and steps up high-tech surveillance methods
On the Ground	First Immigrant Workers Centers started	Growth of Workers Centers around the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrant Rights Movement takes off • Rise in anti-Muslim and anti-immigrant sentiments after 9/11 • 2003: Immigrant Workers Freedom Ride • 2003: AFL-CIO comes out for legalization and immigrant workers rights. • 2006: Massive Mayday demonstrations organized by immigrant rights groups