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Glue these dates and events to the same color construction paper as their timeline dates.
Print these in the same colors that the dates are in.

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Angel Island Supplemental Materials.

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1852

A Foreign Miner's Tax, which accounted for more than half of the tax revenue collected in California between 1850 and 1870, was imposed on Chinese Miners.

1870

Various laws were passed, impinging upon the liberty of Chinese: The Cubic Air Ordinance, forbid Chinese to rent rooms with fewer than 500 cubic feet of air per person (for economic reasons most Chinese shared small tenement rooms); The Sidewalk Ordinance, prohibited Chinese from using poles to carry laundry loads on the sidewalk; and the Queue Ordinance, required Chinese prisoners to cut their hair short, a disgrace to Chinese nationals in those days.

1882 – May 6

The Chinese Exclusion Act is passed suspending Chinese immigration to the United States and denying Chinese the right to become American citizens. It is the first restriction on immigration based on race and nationality, and stops large-scale Chinese immigration for 60 years.

1886

The Statue of Liberty is unveiled in New York City.

1888

Scott Act prohibits the re-entry of 20,000 Chinese workers who temporarily left the US to China with re-entry permits.

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1891

The 51st Congress, second session, created the Office of the Superintendent of immigration under the Secretary of the Treasury. The act also provided that medical examinations of immigrants were required and were to be performed by officers of the Marine Hospital Service.

1892

Ellis Island opens as the new immigration processing center. Until its close in 1954, Ellis Island processed more than twelve million people coming to America.

1892

Fong Yue-Ting v. United States; Chinese community raises money to test constitutionality of exclusion acts.

1893

The 1882 Exclusion Act specified no Chinese laborers were permitted to enter the United States. Labor was defined in the following manner by the amending act of November 8, 1893, prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States.

Laborer was defined as “an unskilled manual laborer, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, huckstering, peddling, laundrymen, or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption. The term “merchant” was an exception. A merchant is someone engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business. The only other Chinese permitted into the United States were tourists, diplomats, artists, ministers, and students.

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1900

US Immigration officials reacted with harsh measures in order to suppress illegal entries. They frequently swept through Chinese establishments, ensnaring alleged illegal immigrants. Between 1901 and 1910, deportations averaged 560 per year. At ports of entry, immigration inspectors held all Chinese claims for the night of admission suspect until their identities could be verified through cross-examinations. Designed to exclude rather than to admit, routine interrogations of new Chinese arrivals were insensitive and detailed.

1902

The Exclusion Act is made a permanent ban.

1903

Immigrant arrivals with trachoma were excluded from landing.

1907 – August 18

A full page of broadsheet was devoted to the new immigration station in the San Francisco Chronicle. The report envisioned the future of arrival experience of immigrants.

1907

The Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan prohibits Japanese workers from entering the United States.

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1909

A telegram from the President requested a response from the Commissioner General as to why the Immigration Station was not yet open. A letter from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to President Taft records arguments against the location of the Immigration Station; it is argued that the location is poor because of transportation.

1910 - January 21st

Angel Island Immigration Station opens in San Francisco Bay as an entry point for Asian immigrants, despite the complaints by leaders from San Francisco's Chinatown.

1910

The Immigration and Naturalization Service did not keep regular statistics of the nationalities of other immigrants applying for admission at San Francisco. Some other groups known to be processed at Angel Island were Asian Indians, Mexicans, Spanish, Portuguese, Russians, Southern and Central Americans.

1910

Government officials added hookworm and filariasis to the list of contagious diseases which could be used as grounds to deny admission.

1917

The Immigration Act creates the Asiatic Barred Zone. Legislation now excludes thirty-three different groups from coming to America, including prohibiting illiterate adults (16 years old or more) from immigrating.

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1924

The Reed-Johnson Immigration Act bans Asian immigration. It establishes the national-origins system by limiting people from certain countries; as a result, 87% of the permits go to people from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, and Scandinavia.

1942

The Bracero Guest-Worker Program allows Mexican agricultural workers into the United States as a temporary labor force.

1943

The Chinese Exclusion Act is repealed and Chinese in the United States are given right to naturalize. Annual quota of 105 people is set for Chinese immigration.

1946

The War Brides Act allows 120,000 wives and children of American servicemen to enter the United States as immigrants.

1948

The Displace Persons Act plans for the admission of more than 400,000 refugees by 1951 by lowering immigration quotas.

1949

The Reed-Johnson Immigration Act is amended to allow a limited number of Asian immigrants each year into the United States.

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1952

The McCarran-Walter Act sets quotas of one hundred persons each year for previously barred groups such as Indians and Filipinos. It also establishes a four-category selection system by which 50% of immigrants must have higher education or exceptional ability and 50% must have family living in the US.

1954

Operation Wetback rounds up and deports more than one million undocumented Mexican workers.

1965

The Immigration and Nationality Act allows in more immigrants from Latin America. It ends the national-origins system, replacing it with a system based on family reunification and the need for skilled workers.