

Immigration and Exclusion Time Line
Oregon History 101
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1802	Naturalization Act allowed any court of record – Federal, state, county or municipal – to naturalize an American citizen.
1844	Oregon Territorial Constitution declared slavery illegal in Oregon Country.
1846	Provisional Government of Oregon passed first Exclusion Law making it unlawful for any Negro or Mulatto to reside in Oregon Territory.
1850	Oregon Donation Land Act granted free land to “whites and half breed Indians” in Oregon Territory.
1854	1846 Oregon Exclusion Law repealed.
1858	A new Exclusion Law was added by popular vote to the Oregon state constitution’s Bill of Rights. The law denied suffrage to Blacks, Chinese and Mulattos already in Oregon. Free Blacks and mulatto immigrants were barred from remaining or owning property, while property rights of “white foreigners” were protected.
1859	Oregon was admitted to the Union as the first state with an Exclusion Law written into its constitution.
1862	Federal Homestead Act offered free land to immigrants who settled and cultivated public lands.
1865	The 14 th Amendment to the Constitution granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the U.S.
1867	An Oregon Anti-Miscegenation Law made it unlawful for a White person to marry a Negro, Chinaman or person with more than one- quarter Negro, Chinese or kanaka [native Hawaiian] or one-half Indian blood.
1868	Burlingame Treaty between the United States and China allowed nearly unrestricted Chinese immigration to the United States and promoting free trade between the two nations.
1869	First transcontinental railroad completed using the cheap labor of thousands of immigrant Chinese workers.
1870	The 15 th Amendment granted African Americans the right to vote, which, like the 14 th Amendment, superseded the Oregon constitution’s Exclusion Law.
1870s	Growing White Anti-Cooley Movement in Pacific Northwest violently opposed Chinese immigrant labor, fearing competition.
1875	The Supreme Court declared regulation of immigration a federal responsibility.
1881	Immigration Act gave federal government direct control over immigrant arrivals and processing. The Ellis Island Immigration Center opened in 1892.
1882	General Immigration Act levied a tax of \$.50 on each immigrant and banned idiots, lunatics, convicts, and others.
1882	Chinese Exclusion Act denied entry to Chinese workers for ten years. The Act was renewed in 1892.
1885	Massacre in Rock Creek, WY. Tacoma’s Chinatown burned and Chinese expelled.
1886	Chinese workers driven out of Albina, Mt Tabor and East Portland.

1887	Massacre of 31 Chinese miners in Oregon's Snake River Canyon.
1902	Chinese Exclusion Act extended indefinitely.
1908	"Gentleman's Agreement" between US and Japan limited immigration of Japanese laborers but allowed wives and brides of earlier Japanese immigrants to join their husbands.
1910	Angel Island Immigration Center opened.
1920s	Rise of Ku Klux Klan in Oregon targeting Catholics, Jews and Blacks.
1923	Oregon Alien Land Law banned Japanese and Chinese nationals from buying and leasing land in Oregon and even operating farm machinery.
1924	National Origins Act limited European immigration and excluded further Japanese immigration.
1926	The Exclusion Law in the Oregon Constitution's Bill of Rights was finally repealed.
1942	Executive Order 9066 ordered the removal of 120,000 Japanese Americans from the West Coast to ten inland concentration camps in seven states.
1943	Chinese Exclusion Act repealed and Chinese Americans granted right of citizenship.
1951	Oregon's Anti-Miscegenation Law repealed.
1952	U.S Supreme Court in <i>Oyama v California</i> invalidated the remaining western states' alien land laws because they were a violation of the 14 th Amendment's equal protection clause.
1952	Immigration and Nationality Act (McCarran-Walter Act) codified and revised the National Origins Quota System established in 1924 ,repealed remaining laws excluding Asians from immigration to the United States, and granted citizenship rights to Japanese American.
1953	Oregon passes a Public Accommodations Law prohibiting discrimination in public facilities.
1959	Oregon voters ratify the 15 th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.