

PULLOUT

HANDOUT

Excerpt from Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, **the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, *suspended*; and during such *suspension* it shall not be *lawful* for any Chinese laborer to come**, or having so come after the expiration of said ninety days to remain within the United States...

Glossary

Suspended: stopped for a period of time

Suspension: a pause for a period of time

Lawful: allowed by law, or, legal

Based on this law, who is allowed into the United States?

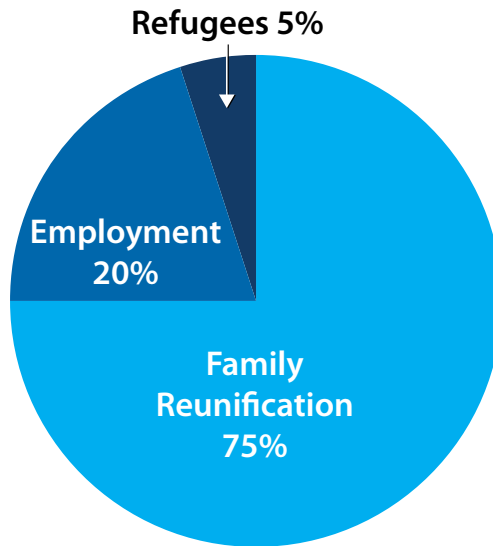
Why do you think the United States put this law into effect?

How did the laws about immigration affect Tyrus and his family?

How did the Chinese Exclusion Act and the beliefs behind it affect Tyrus's life and career?

Have you ever heard of a policy or rule like this today?

***Pie Chart of the Hart-Celler Act (1965),
which set a 20,000-person cap per country.***



Discuss with your small group:

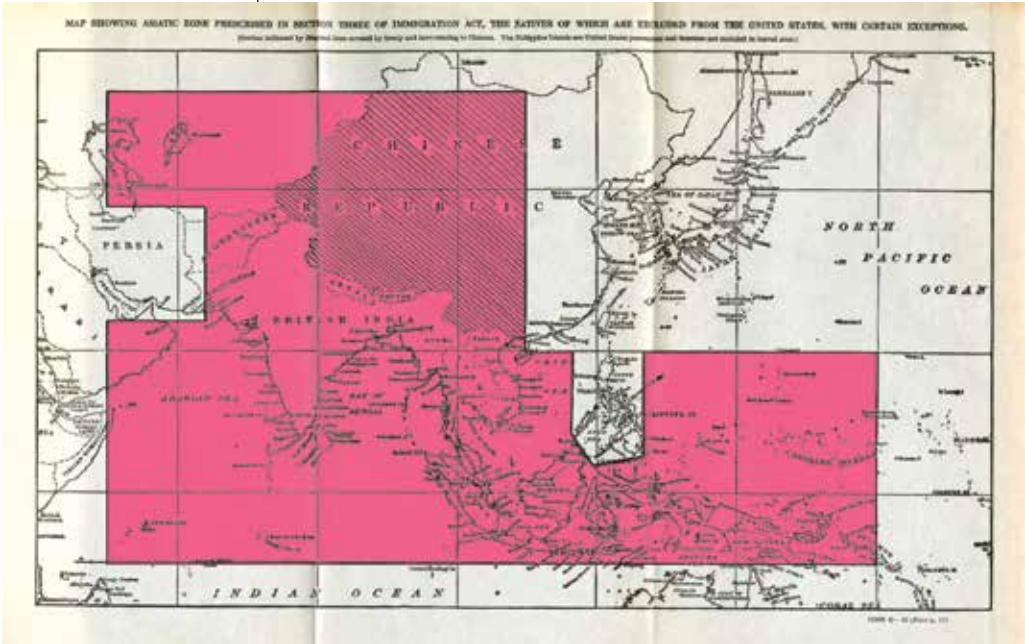
- What do you notice about the different categories?
- What do you think the experiences of refugees was like? How might that have been different than the experiences of people who came for their jobs or to join their families?

Write your responses to these questions:

- How did the Hart-Celler Act change who could come to the United States? How was it different from the Chinese Exclusion Act?

- Do you think the laws changed enough? Why or why not?

Appendices

	Description	Source
Appendix 1	Map of Barred Zone Act	South Asian American Digital Archive (SAADA) https://www.saada.org/tides/article/shadows-of-the-past
		
Appendix 2	<i>Time Magazine</i> cover	"Those Asian-American Whiz Kids," 31 August 1987, http://content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19870831,00.html
Appendix 3	Dot Map of Immigration to the U.S.	http://metrocosm.com/animated-immigration-map/

Appendix 4

Level of Education	Approximate Number of Years in School	H1-B visa petitions approved in 2019
No high school diploma	12 or less	23
High school graduate	13	80
Associate's degree	15	113
Bachelor's degree	17	137,869
Master's degree	18–20	207,970
Doctorate degree	21–24	29,444
Professional degree		12,718

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report to Congress

Appendix 5

Occupational Category	H1-B visa petitions approved in 2019
Computer-related occupations	256,226
Occupation in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	39,070
Occupation in Administrative Specializations	22,125
Occupations in Education	19,850
Occupations in Medicine and Health	15,233
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	11,642
Occupations in Life Sciences	6,334
Managers and Officials, Other	4,618
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	4,162
Occupations in Social Sciences	3,665
Occupations in Art	2,209
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	1,344
Occupations in Writing	460
Miscellaneous (e.g., systems analysis and programming, computer-related occupations)	226
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	144
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	128
Occupations in Religion and Theology	54
Sale Promotion Occupations	2

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report to Congress