

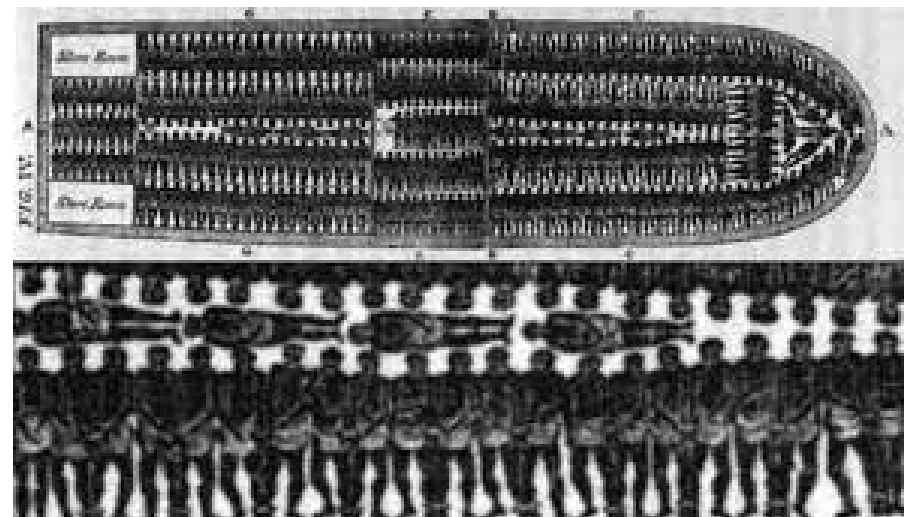
# 1492 – 1765 Colonization



Extermination of the Indians

**1619** – Slavery

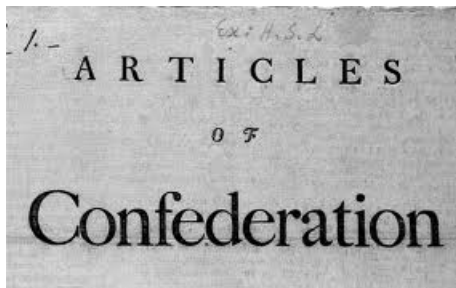
First recorded  
protest - Quaker opposition  
in **1688**



# 1765 – 1800 Revolution

Cotton gin invented in **1790's** leading to a large expansion of slavery.

**1781-89**-The Articles of Confederation gave the power to regulate Indian affairs and trade to the central government not the states.



**1788** - Marcus Lopez, cabin boy of Captain Robert Gray, becomes the first person of African descent known to have set foot on Oregon soil.

# 1800 – 1850 – Jacksonian Era

**1823** U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the federal government has the sole power to manage Indian lands. This ruling established the rights of white settlers as being held above those of the native inhabitants of the land.

**1830**-The Indian Removal Act was passed by Congress forced relocation of Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

**1805** - Lewis and Clark expedition - York, William Clark's slave, comes west with Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery.

Abolition movement builds.



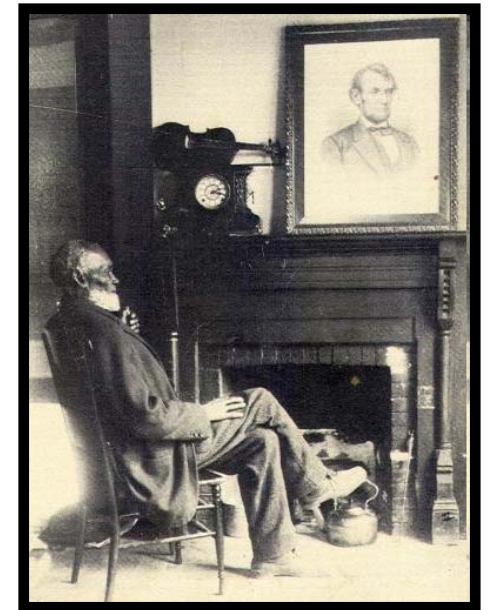
**1844** Oregon legislature passed acts to prohibit slavery and to exclude blacks and mulattoes. Although Blacks came to Oregon as early as 1805, from 1844 to 1926, Oregon's laws prohibited blacks from living in the state. As Egbert Oliver wrote, "African-Americans were essentially illegal aliens in Oregon."

# 1850 – 1865 – Civil War Era

Oregon Donation Land Act of **1850** promised 640 acres of free land to every married couple who settled in the territory, but African-American settlers were barred from receiving free land.

First instituted in Oregon's Willamette Valley, the Oregon Land Law extinguished Indian titles to land, often with no compensation. In **1853**, a treaty is made creating the first Indian reservation in Oregon territory.

Hearing of the discovery of gold in southern Oregon in the early **1850s**, hundreds of Chinese immigrants traveled from California to the Oregon Territory to try their luck in the gold mines and set up temporary mining claims in the Rogue River Valley and along the southern Oregon coast.



# 1850 – 1865 – Civil War Era, cont.

**1850** and **1880**. Nearly 200,000 Chinese were legally contracted to cultivate California fields, until the Chinese Exclusion Act. The Japanese eventually replaced the Chinese as field hands.



Between **1850** and **1880**, 55,000 Mexican workers immigrated to the United States to become field hands in regions that had, until very recently, belonged to Mexico. The working conditions and salaries of the Mexicans were poor.



**1851**, the United States Senate passed Gwin's Act to Ascertain the Land Claims in California. Many Mexicans lost their land to wealthy Americans or aggressive settlers and had to leave the United States.

Mexicans who fought against this forced expulsion were alternately called "bandits" by some and "freedom fighters" by others.

# 1850 – 1865 – Civil War Era, cont.

On **August 20, 1851**, a black man named Jacob Vanderpool, who owned a saloon, restaurant and boarding house across the street from the offices of the Oregon Statesman in Salem, was arrested and jailed. His crime was living illegally in Oregon because he was black. Five days later, Vanderpool was brought to trial. The prosecution produced three witnesses who verified the date of Vanderpool's arrival in Oregon. All three were vague. A verdict was rendered the following day, and Judge Thomas Nelson ordered Jacob Vanderpool to leave Oregon.

**1857** The Oregon Constitution includes numerous provisions that prevent people of color from entering the state and severely limit the rights of those already here. “No free negro or mulatto not residing in the state at the time of the adoption of the Constitution shall come, reside, or be within the State, or hold any real estate or make any contracts in the State. No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage. No Chinaman shall hold real estate or mine a claim.”

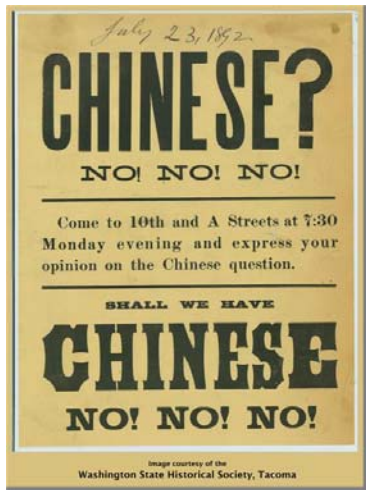
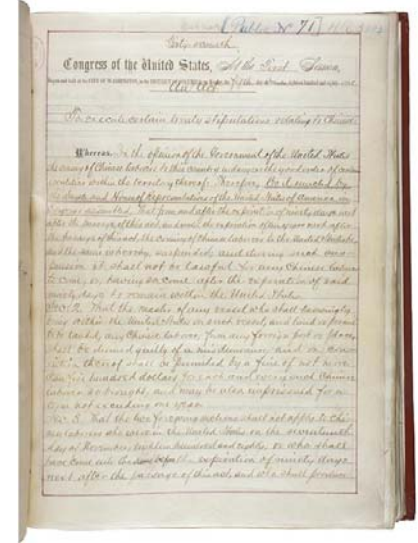
**1859**-Oregon was admitted to the Union.



# 1865 – 1900's – Reconstruction period/ Industrial Revolution

**1880s - 1920s** Indian Education and Assimilation. Assimilation includes cutting children's hair, burning their clothing and forcing them to wear European American dress. They are forbidden to speak their Native language, and punishment for infractions is severe.

**1868** the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution gives equal rights and citizenship to Blacks.



**1866** The state's ban on interracial marriages is extended to prevent whites from marrying anyone who is 1/4 or more Chinese or Hawaiian, and 1/2 or more Native American

In the spring of **1882**, the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed by Congress and signed by President Chester A. Arthur. This act provided an absolute 10-year moratorium on Chinese labor immigration. For the first time, Federal

law proscribed entry of an ethnic working group on the premise that it endangered the good order of certain localities.

# 1900 – 1920 – Turn of the Century– World War

Niagara Movement of **1905** - Black leaders meet to protest lynching and legal segregation

**1903** – Mother Jones demanded the end of child labor



W.E.B DuBois, founder of the NAACP – “the problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color-line – the relation of the darker to the lighter races of men in Asia and Africa, in America and the islands of the sea.”

The national NAACP formed in **1909**, and in **1914**, a local chapter formed in Portland, Oregon. Dr. J.N. Merriman was the first president, and the chapter’s first secretary was Beatrice Morrow Cannady, the editor of an African American newspaper, the *Advocate*.





# 1920 – 1945 – Prosperity, Depression, and War

**1920**-Bracero Program - Mexican government composes a model contract that guarantees Mexican workers in US certain rights and conditions including rate of pay, work schedule, place of employment and other similar conditions.

**1923** The Oregon State Legislature, dominated by members of the Klan, passes a number of restrictive laws. The Alien Land Law prevents first generation Japanese Americans (those who had immigrated to the U.S.) from owning or leasing land. The Oregon Business Restriction Law allows cities to refuse business licenses to first generation Japanese Americans.

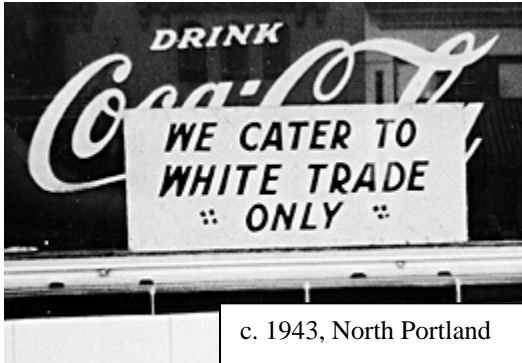


**1924**-Native Americans were granted U.S. citizenship with the passage of the Indian Citizen Act

The **Indian Reorganization Act of 1934** secured certain rights to Native Americans and Alaska Natives. The Act returned self-government on a tribal basis, restored to Native Americans the management of their assets (being mainly land) and included provisions intended to create a sound economic foundation for the inhabitants of Indian reservations.

**1942** Following President Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, Japanese Americans residing in Oregon were interned in Portland at what is now the Expo Center, and later sent out of the state. Heart Mountain Relocation Center, located in northwest Wyoming. Most of Oregon's Japanese population went to the Minidoka Relocation Center in southern Idaho.

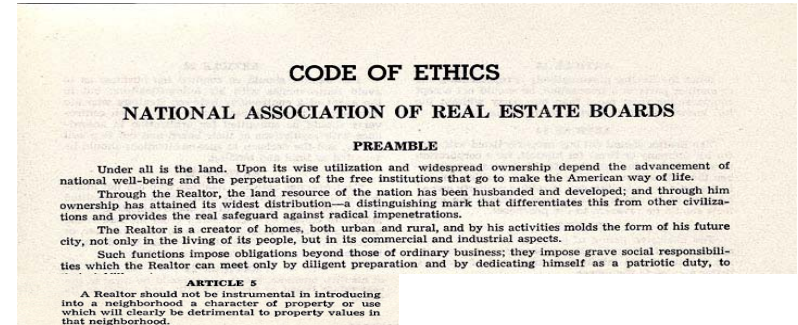
# 1945 -1961 – From World War II to Cold War



c. 1943, North Portland

The Portland Urban League was established in **1945**. Despite wartime fair employment laws, Portland, and Oregon, retained anti-black legislation and discrimination in state and local unions and through employment laws that limited the ability for blacks to secure middle and higher-income jobs.

Portland Real Estate Board's Code of Ethics mandated real estate agents not sell to individuals whose race would "be determined to lower property values in that neighborhood."



**1951** - Surcharges for non-white drivers in Oregon are removed.

**1953** - Public Accommodation Law prohibits discrimination in hotels and other public accommodations.

**1954** Congress terminates Western Oregon Indian tribes, ending all federal services and selling any tribal lands. The act terminated about 67 tribes from western Oregon.

**1955** – Rosa Parks arrested in Montgomery Alabama led to the genesis of the civil rights movement

**1957** The Dalles Dam is completed, flooding Celilo Falls, the major Indian fishing area on the Columbia River.



# 1961 – 1975 – People’s Movement

The Civil Rights Act is passed by Congress and signed by President Johnson on **July 2, 1962**. Title VI provides protection against discrimination - “No person in the United States shall, on

the ground of race, color or national origin, be ... subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”



Between **1965 and 1974**, the Valley Migrant League offered services to seasonal farm laborers in the Willamette Valley, including help with housing issues, education, job development, childcare, and counseling.

**1968** - Title II of the Civil Rights Act reverses the 1896 Supreme Court decision, which declared that individuals living under tribal governments were not protected by the Bill of Rights.

The American Indian Movement (AIM) is founded in Minneapolis to address the needs of Native peoples, renew tribal spirituality, and reverse destructive governmental policies.



# 1975 – 2010 – Approaching a new century and the Internet Era

On **January 24, 1983**, President Ronald Reagan issued an American Indian policy statement that supported explicit repudiation of the termination policy.

In **1986**, the Oregon Department of Labor reported that ninety percent of the 118 camps that officials visited did not comply with state regulations for health and safety, citing poor lighting, structural problems, over crowding, poor ventilation, lack of running water and bathrooms, and the presence of vermin at many sites.

**2000** Oregon removes all racist language from its Constitution.

In **2002**, the *Portland Tribune* revealed that a Portland Police intelligence unit kept watch on Ron Herndon, a black activist, throughout the **1970s and 1980s**. The intelligence unit maintained and updated these files long after it became illegal for them to do so.

**2005** Hurricane Katrina exposes biased media coverage and inequities in disaster recovery for communities of color.

**2009** SB 2009 establishes the Oregon Health Authority.

**2010** Oregon Health Authority adopts Health Equity as a core value

