

1492



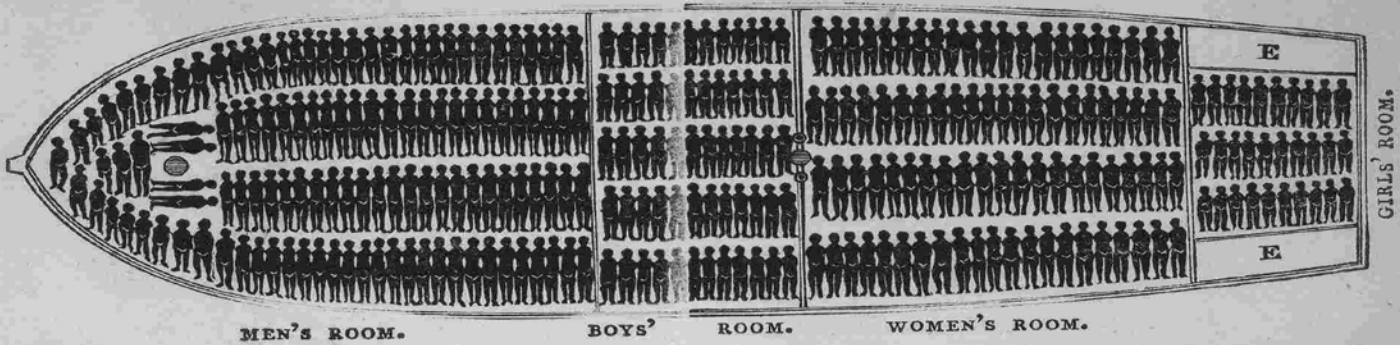
Courtesy of Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Genocide of indigenous people begins
with Christopher Columbus' voyage to
the Americas.

*El genocidio contra los pueblos
indígenas se inicia con el viaje de
Cristobal Colón a las Américas.*

1619

Plan of an African Ship's lower Deck, with Negroes in the proportion of not quite one to a Ton.



Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

SLAVERY BEGINS. First shipload of African slaves to American colonies arrives in Jamestown, Virginia.

EMPIEZA LA ESCLAVITUD. El primer cargamento de viente esclavos llega en barco a la colonia de Jamestown, Virginia.

1718

Irish Servants.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Ship JOHN, Capt. ROACH,
from DUBLIN,

A NUMBER of HEALTHY, INDENTED
MEN and WOMEN SERVANTS :

AMONG THE FORMER ARE,

A Variety of TRADESMEN, with some good FAR-
MERS, and stout LABOURERS : Their Indentures will be disposed
of, on reasonable Terms, for CASH, by

GEORGE SALMON.

Baltimore, May 24, 1792.

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

Large-scale Scottish and Irish immigration begins, with most settling New England, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Immigrants from Scandinavia and Germany also arrive.

1718 -Empieza la inmigración a grande escala de escosés e irlandésas, con la mayoría estableciéndose en Nueva Inglaterra,

Maryland y Pennsylvania.

1790/1798

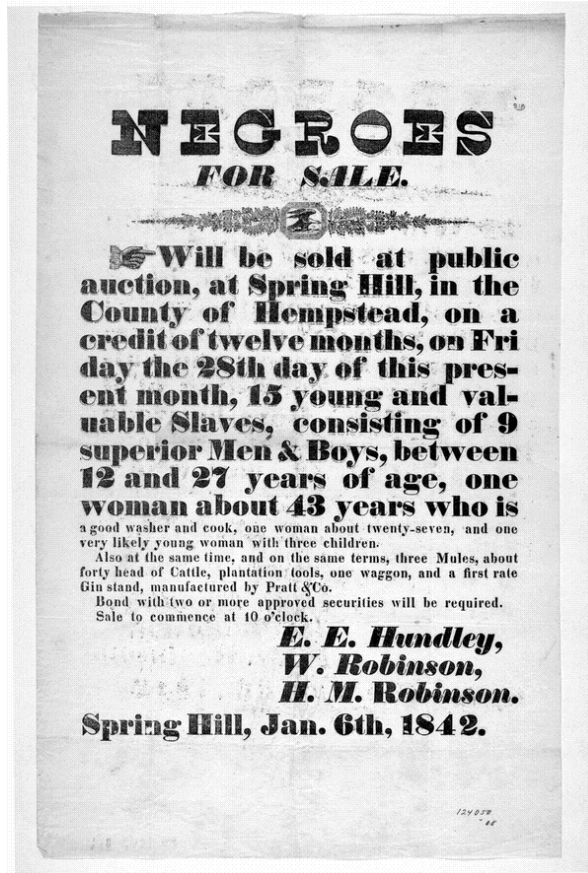


Signing of the Declaration of Independence, painting by John Trumbull. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Theodor Horydczak Collection.

1790: Naturalization Act restricts citizenship to “free white persons.” *Acta de Naturalización restringe la ciudadanía a “personas blancas libres.”*

1798: Alien and Sedition Act: Allows the President to arrest, imprison or deport any non-citizen “dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.” *Acta de Extranjeros y Sedición: Autoriza al Presidente arrestar, encarcelar o deportar a cualquier no-ciudadano “peligroso para la paz y seguridad de los Estados Unidos.”*

1807



"Negroes for sale. Will be sold at public auction, at Spring Hill, in the County of Hempstead, on a credit of twelve months, on Friday the 28th day this present month ... Spring Hill, [Ark.] Jan. 6th, 1842" Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Congress bans the importation of slaves into the U.S.
Southern states largely ignore the law. During the peak years of the slave trade, between 1740 and 1810, Africa supplied 60,000 captives a year -- outnumbering Europeans migrants by a ratio of 4 or 5 to 1.

El Congreso prohíbe la importación de esclavos africanos a los Estados Unidos. Los estados del sur ignoran la ley. Durante los años principales del comercio en esclavos, entre 1740 y 1810, 60,000 esclavos por año fueron extraídos de Africa – sobrepasando a la migración europea por una escala de 4 o 5 esclavos por cada migrante europeo

1830



Painting by Robert Lindneux, 1942

Indian Removal Act mandates the removal of Native Americans from east of the Mississippi River to “Indian Territory” in Oklahoma. Over 30,000 people die during forced migration, which the Cherokee remember as “The Trail of Tears.”

El Acta de Remover Indios autoriza el desplazamiento de los pueblos originales Nativo Americanos del éste del Río Misisipi al “Territorio Indio” en Oklahoma. Más de 30,000 mueren durante el destierro forzado, que es recordada por los Cherokee como “El Sendero de Lágrimas.”

1831-1860



Harriet Tubman, a former slave, led more than 300 slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad. . Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Underground Railroad: Almost 100,000 slaves escape to the North on the Underground Railroad, with the help of free African Americans and white sympathizers shelter and guide slaves. By 1850, Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Act, which penalizes anyone who helps a slave escape to freedom.

El ferrocarril clandestino: Casi 100,000 esclavos se escapan al Norte por el Ferrocarril Clandestino, con la ayuda de Africanos Americanos libres y simpatizadores blancos que amparan y guían a los esclavos. 1850: El Congreso aprueba el Acta de Esclavos Fugitivos, que castiga a cualquiera que ayude a un esclavo escapar a la libertad.

1840s



Irish Immigrants on Ship, 'Queenstown,'" from *Harper's Weekly*, May 1874. Library of Congress.

Large wave of immigration begins, due to Irish Potato Famine; crop failures in Germany; industrialization; and failed European revolutions.

Hambruna de la Papa Irlandesa; fracasan cosechas en Alemania; la industrialización; y fracasan revoluciones europeas durante un período de emigración masiva.

1845

AMERICAN CITIZENS!
We appeal to you in all calms. Is it not time to pause? Already the millions of our dearest intelligents, like the foreign spies in the Trojan horse of old, are within our gates. They are disgorging themselves upon us, at the rate of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS EVERY YEAR! They are at work on every coast, and every harbor, and every bay.

A PAPER ENTITLED THE

AMERICAN PATRIOT



IN FAVOR OF
The protection of American Mechanics against Foreign Pauper Labor.
Foreigners having a residence in the country of 21 years before voting.
Our present Free School System.
Carrying out the laws of the State, as regards sending back Foreign Paupers and Criminals.

OPPOSED TO
Papal Aggression & Roman Catholicism.
Foreigners holding office.
Raising Foreign Military Companies in the United States.
Nunneries and the Jesuits.
To being taxed for the support of Foreign paupers millions of dollars yearly.
To secret Foreign Orders in the U. S.

We are burdened with enormous taxes by foreigners. We are corrupted in the morals of our youth. We are interfered with in our government. We are forced into collisions with other nations. We are tampered with in our religion. We are injured in our labor. We are assailed in our freedom of speech.

The PATRIOT is Published by J. E. Farwell & Co., 32 Congress St., Boston, And for Sale at the Periodical Depots in this place. Single copies 4 Cents.

Advertisement announcing publication of the "American Citizen," a short-lived nativist newspaper. The broadside is illustrated with an elaborate and venomous anti-Catholic scene. Published in 1852. Library of Congress.

A **nativist** political party is founded. 10 years later, a similar anti-immigrant "Know-Nothing" political party reaches its peak of support.

Un partido politico nativista es fundado, 10 años después, un partido anti-inmigrante similar, los "Sabem-Nadan," alcanza su máximo apogeo.

1846-1848

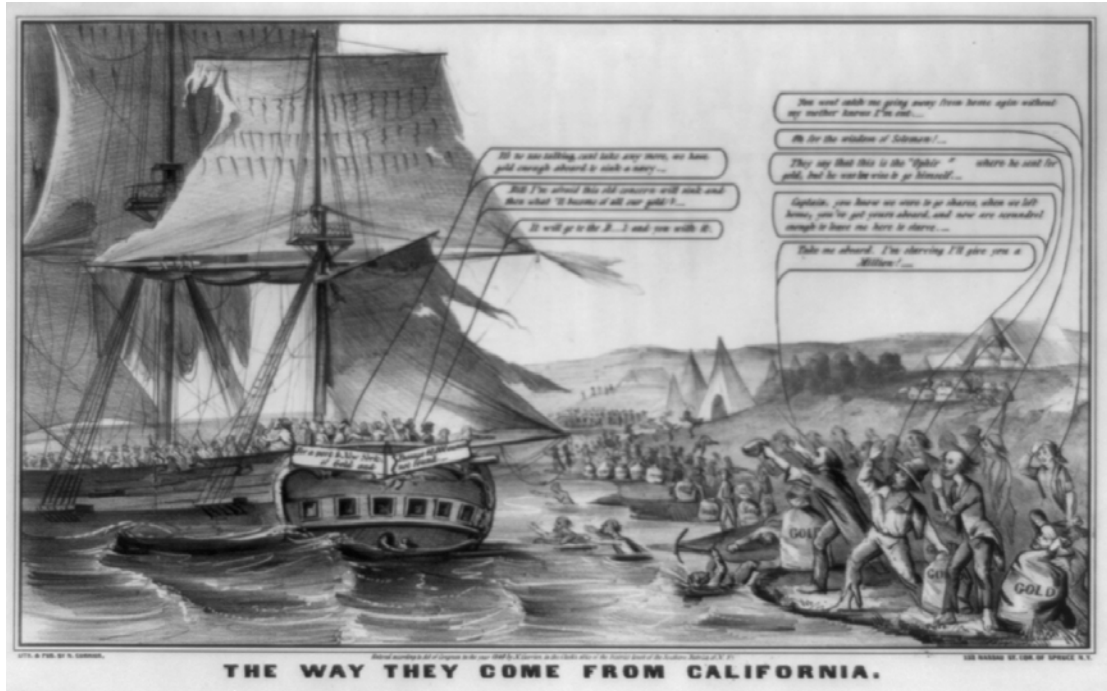


500 Years of Chicano History In Pictures, by Elizabeth Martinez. Printed with permission

Mexican-American War: The U.S. invades Mexico for control of land and resources. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed in 1848, transferring over 55% of Mexican land to the U.S. (present-day Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, and parts of Colorado, Nevada and Utah). Mexican citizens living in this territory have the choice to gain U.S. citizenship within one year, although many forcibly lose their land.

EEUU desata una guerra contra México: Los EEUU invade a México para anexar tierras y recursos. El Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo es ratificado en 1848, cediendo más de 55% del territorio mexicano a los EEUU (actualmente a Arizona, California, Nuevo México, Tejas, y partes de Colorado, Nevada, y Utah). Ciudadanos mexicanos que viven en este territorio tienen la opción de conseguir la ciudadanía estadounidense dentro de un año, aunque muchos pierden forzosamente sus tierras.

1849

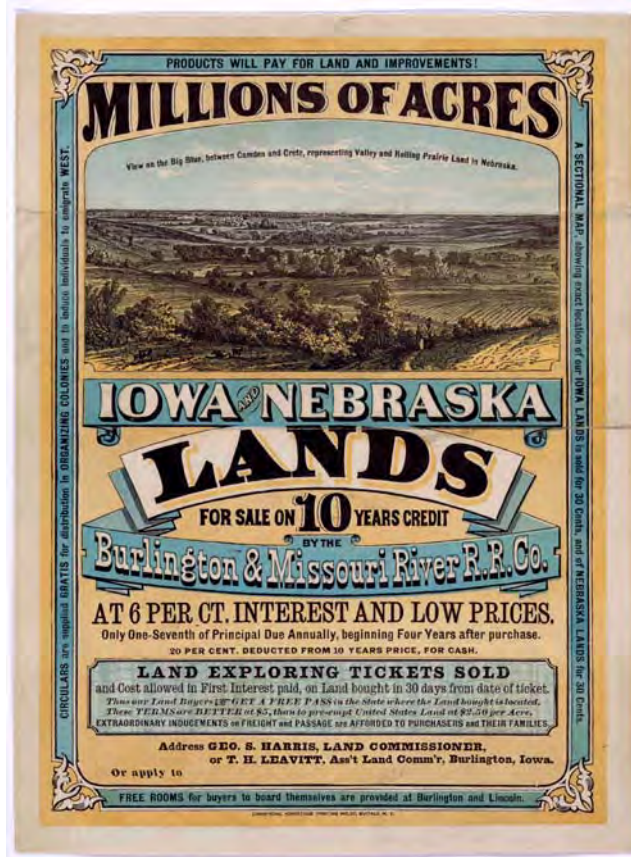


"The way they come from California," Currier and Ives, 1849. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Gold is discovered in California, and lures settlers from all over the world. California Indian people drop from about 120,000 in 1850 to fewer than 20,000 by 1880.

Se descubre oro en California, provocando la emigración de todo el mundo. Los pueblos indígenas en California bajan de alrededor de 120,000 en 1850 a menos de 20,000 para el 1880.

1862

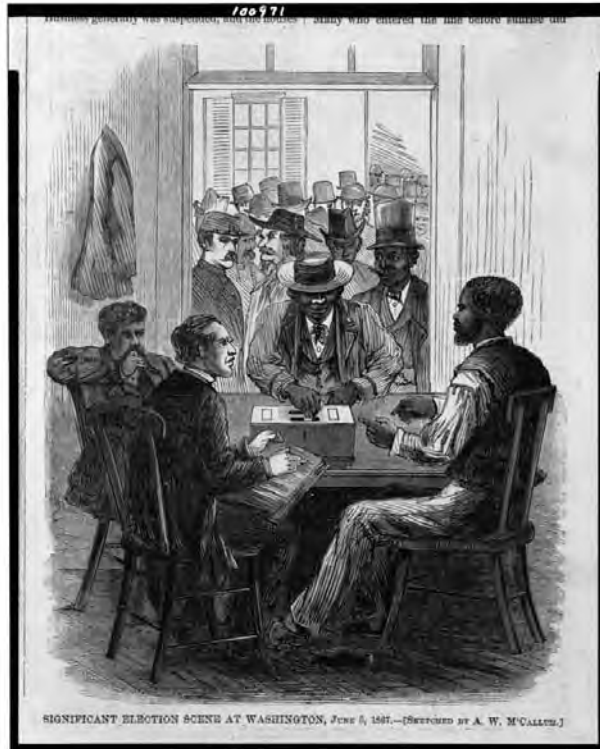


Advertising circular: "Millions of acres. Iowa and Nebraska. Land for sale on 10 years credit by the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co. at 6 per ct interest and low prices," printed 1873. Library of Congress, Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

The **Homestead Act** encourages many new European immigrants to move to western U.S. in territory once owned by Native Americans.

El Acta de Haciendas estimula la emigración europea con la promesa de tierra gratis en el oeste de los EEUU.

1865-1870



"Significant Election Scene at Washington, 1867." *Harper's Weekly*, June 22, 1867. . Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

1865: 13th Amendment outlaws slavery. **The Ku Klux Klan** is founded to maintain white supremacy through intimidation and violence.

1868: 14th Amendment grants equal protection rights.

1870: 15th Amendment grants African American men right to vote.

1865: la Décima Tercera Enmienda, declarando que la esclavitud es ilegal. El Ku Klux Klan es fundado para mantener la supremacía blanca a través de la intimidación y la violencia.

1868: la Décima Cuarta Enmienda, que otorga la igualdad de protección frente las leyes.

1870: la Décima Quinta Enmienda, que otorga el derecho al voto a los varones Africanos Americanos

1882



"The Nigger Must Go, and the Chinese Must Go: The Poor Barbarians Can't Understand our Civilized Republican Form of Government," *Harper's Weekly*, September 13, 1879.. Identification photo of Wong Kim Ark, 1904. Harper's Weekly, courtesy Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, and National Archives: Still Pictures Division

Chinese Exclusion Act is passed, barring most Chinese immigrants from entering the U.S. Chinese laborers quickly replaced with Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos, and Mexicans.

El Acta de Exclusión de Chinos es aprobada, prohibiendo a la mayoría de inmigrantes chinos de entrar a los EEUU.

1898

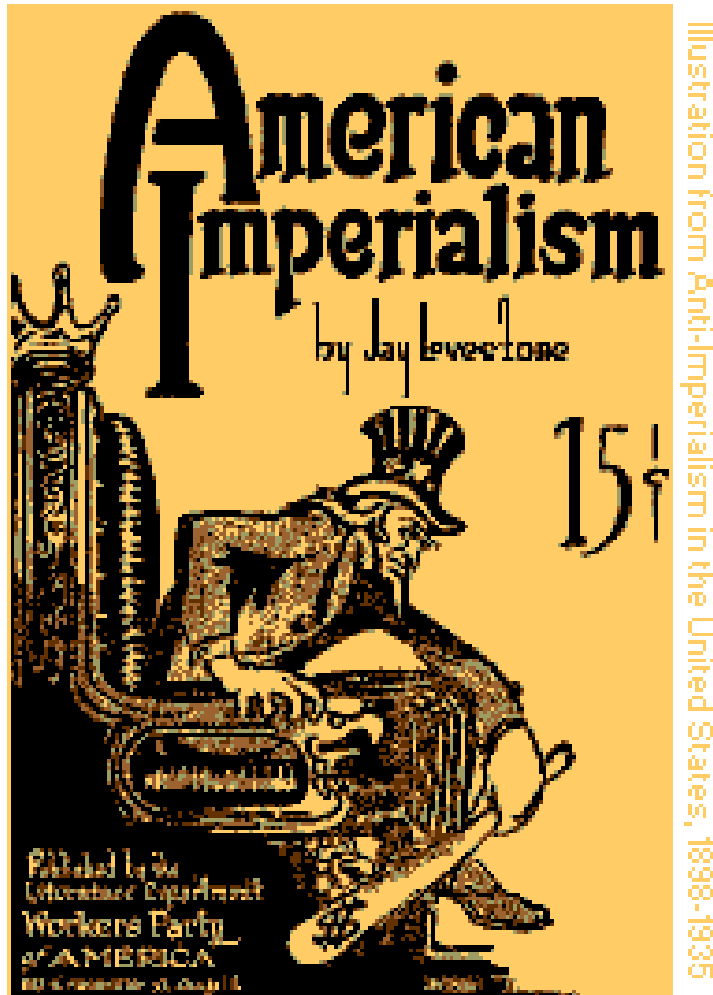


Illustration from Anti-Imperialism in the U.S., 1898-1936

Spanish-American War: US invades and occupies Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish colonies in the Pacific Islands. Hawaii is also annexed by force this year.

La Guerra entre España y EEUU: EEUU invade y ocupa a Cuba, las Filipinas, Puerto Rico, y otras colonias españolas en las Islas Pacíficas. Hawaii también es anexada por fuerza este año.

1910-1940



"Having fun at roller skating rink of Savoy Ballroom," and "House and children in Negro section of Chicago, Illinois 1941." Photos by Russell Lee, 1941.. Farm Security Administration - Office of War Information Photograph Collection, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Great Migration: Over 1 million African Americans migrate from the South to the North to escape lynchings, Jim Crow laws, and economic hardship. They seek out better jobs and an overall better life in the North.

1910

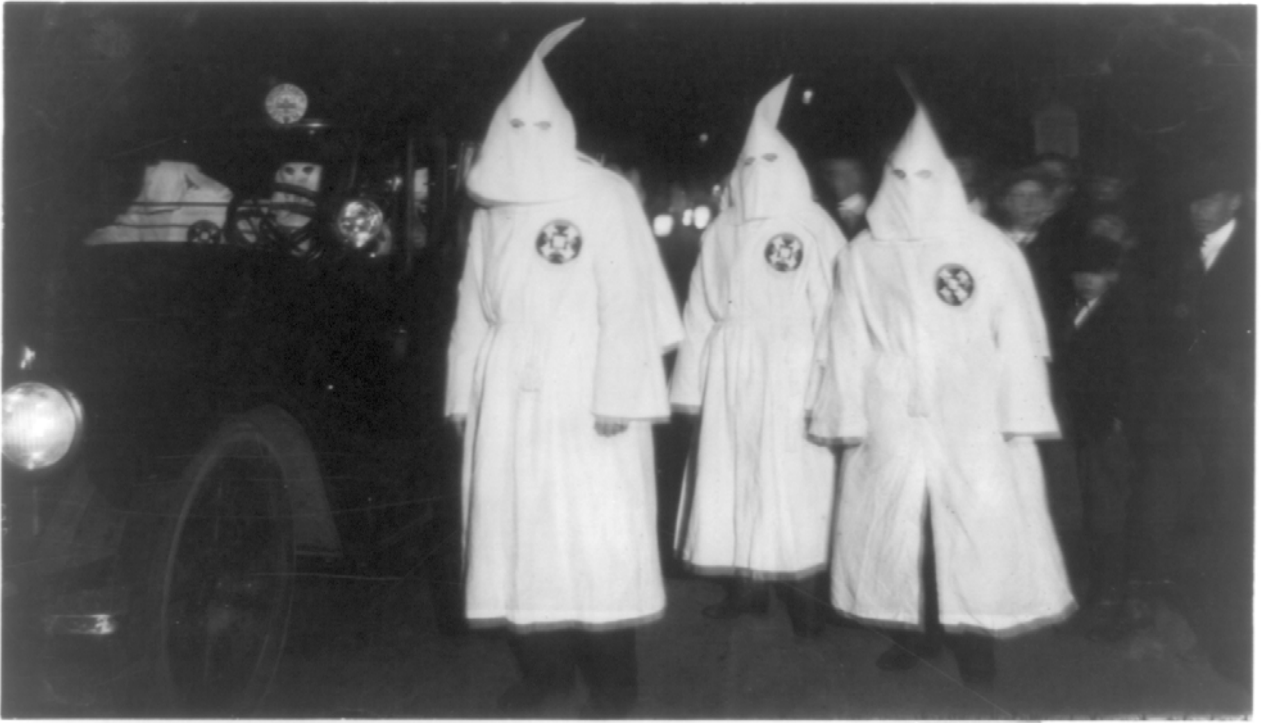


Mexican refugees fleeing Revolution in 1914.. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Mexican Revolution sends thousands of peasants to the U.S. border seeking safety and employment.

La Revolucion Mexicana causa que miles de campesinos lleguen a la frontera estadounidense buscando seguridad y empleo.

1915



"Parade of the Ku Klux Klan in Virginia, bordering on the District of Columbia," 1922. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Ku Klux Klan grows in strength; Klan membership peaks in 1925, with over 5 million members.

El Ku Klux Klan crece en fuerza; la membresía del Klan alcanza una cumbre en 1925, con más de 5 millones de miembros.

1917



"The Literacy Test: You're welcome in, if you can climb it!". From *Clash of Cultures in the 1910s and 1920s*, http://www.history.ohio-state.edu/projects/clash/imm_KKK/Immigration%20Pages/Immigration-page1.htm

Congress also enacts a **literacy requirement** for immigrants. Mexicans exempted from anti-immigration laws so that they could provide labor.

El Congreso promulga el requisito de alfabetismo para inmigrantes. Se exceptúa a los mexicanos de las leyes anti-inmigración para que puedan proveer mano de obra.

1919

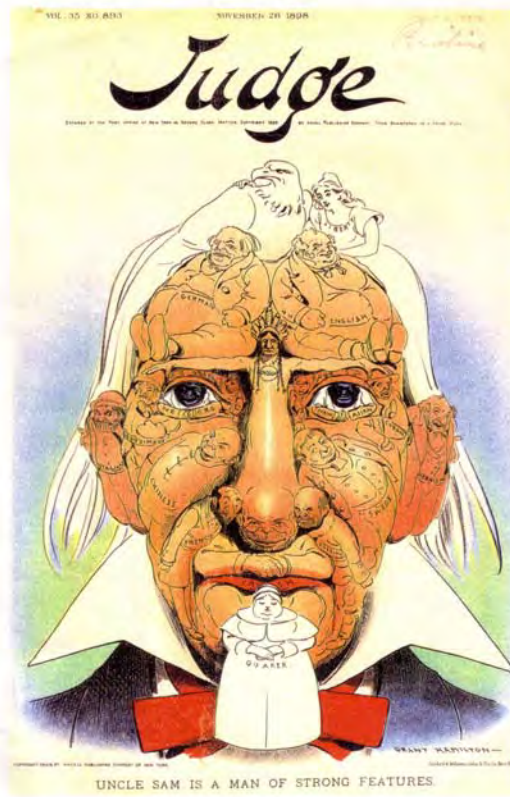


"Police searching Max Dolinger after bomb throwing in Anarchist riot, Union Sq., New York" . Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Palmer Raids: Deportations and round ups of “aliens,” anarchists, and communists, especially those from southern Europe and Latin America influential in labor organizing.

Las Redadas Palmer: Se detienen y deportan a “extranjeros,” anarquistas, y comunistas, especialmente a esos provenientes del sur de Europa y América Latina que son influyentes en la organización de trabajadores.

1921/1924



"Uncle Sam is a Man of Strong Features," Judge Magazine, 1898. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

In response to growing anti-immigrant sentiment and the growing power of white supremacists, the **Quota Acts of 1921 and 1924** establish a "national origins quota system" that favors immigration from Europe.

Respondiendo al creciente sentimiento anti-inmigrante y el creciente poder de racistas blancos, el Acta de Cuotas 1921 y 1924 establece un "sistema de cuotas de origen nacional" que favorece a la emigración de Europa.

1930



"Martial law on Colorado border stops migratory laborers," 1936 . Farm Security Administration - Office of War Information Photograph Collection, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

United States government **deports** thousands of Mexicans, including many U.S. citizens to Mexico during the **Great Depression**.

El gobierno estadounidense deporta a miles de mexicanos, incluyendo a ciudadanos estadounidenses durante la Gran Depresión.

1934



Filipino farm workers cut lettuce in the fields of Salinas, CA, in 1935. Photo by Dorothea Lange.. Farm Security Administration - Office of War Information Photograph Collection, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Tydings-McDuffie Act grants independence to the Philippines, and limits Filipino immigration to a quota of fifty persons per year, and all Filipinos in the United States were reclassified as 'aliens.'

El Acta Tydings-McDuffie otorga la independencia a las Filipinas y limita la emigración filipina a una cuota de cincuenta personas por año, y todos los filipinos en los EEUU son reclassificados como “extranjeros.”

1940



Alien Registration Act requires registration & finger-printing of “aliens” over 14 years old.. *Ley de Registración de Extranjeros* requiere que todo “extranejero” mayor de 14 años de edad se registren y se les tome las huellas digitales.

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1942



Japanese American internment center at Manzanar, CA. Families in Turlock, CA await evacuation. Sign announcing internment policy.
Photos by Dorothea Lange. National Archives Still Pictures Division, 538128 and 537657, 536452

Japanese Internment. Over 112,000 Japanese Americans, most of them U.S. citizens, are placed in military internment camps during World War II.

Más de 112,000 Japonéses Americanos, la mayoría de ellos ciudadanos estadounidenses, son encarcelados en campos de concentración militares en la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

1942

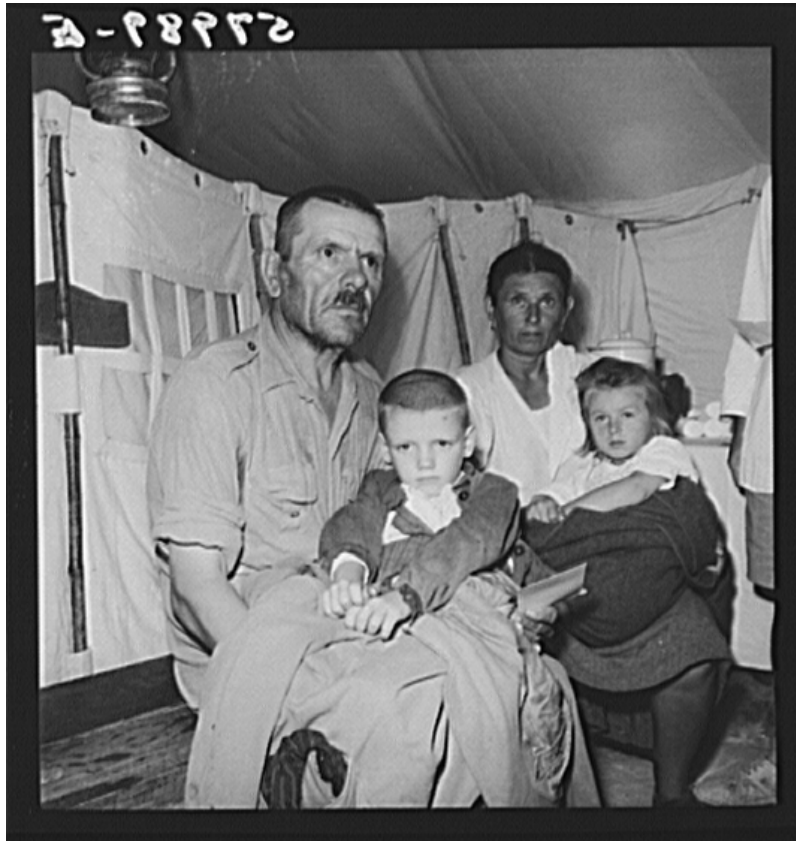


Mexican agricultural laborers arrive by train to help in the harvesting of beets, 1943.. Farm Security Administration - Office of War Information Photograph Collection, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

The **Bracero Program** brings in over 5 million temporary workers from Mexico, mostly to fill agricultural labor shortage during World War II.

El Programa Braceros importa a más de cinco millones de trabajadores temporarios de México, la mayoría para cubrir la escasez de mano de obra agrícola durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

1951



Refugees at El Shatt, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's refugee camp for Yugoslavs, 1944. Farm Security Administration - Office of War Information Photograph Collection, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

1951 United Nations Refugee Convention is signed, defining rights of refugees, including protections for employment and welfare, on the issue of identity papers and travel documents. This Convention is amended in 1967 to apply to all people who become refugees after 1951.

La Convención de 1951 sobre Refugiados de las Naciones Unidas es suscrita, definiendo los derechos de los refugiados, incluyendo a protecciones de empleo y bienestar, la emisión de papeles de identificación y documentos para viajar. Esta Convención es enmendada en 1967 para aplicarse a toda persona que se haya hecho refugiada después de 1951.

1952



Drawing shows the Statue of Liberty covering her face in shame while a man labeled "FBI" takes her fingerprints on a sheet of paper labeled "Fingerprint and **registration** of **Aliens** ..." which rests, along with Liberty's torch, on a stack of papers labeled "Anti-**Alien** Bill..
Courtesy Library of Congress."

McCarren Walter Act eliminated racial barriers to citizenship, but also tightens quotas for immigrants and allows deportation of immigrants for “subversive activities.”

El Acta McCarren Walter elimina las barreras raciales a la ciudadanía, pero también reforza las cuotas para inmigrantes y permite la deportación de inmigrantes por “actividades subversivas.”

1954



"Deported workers back in Mexico." 500 Years of Chicano History in Pictures by Elizabeth Martinez

Operation Wetback targets Mexican American communities in search for "illegal immigrants," and deports over 3.8 million people to Mexico.

Operación Espaldas Mojadas desata redadas contra comunidades México Americanas buscando a "inmigrantes ilegales" y deporta a más 3.8 millones de personas a México.

1955



"At the bus station." Durham, North Carolina. May 1940. . Photo by Jack Delano. Parks photo, 1956. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Farm Security Administration - Office of War Information Photograph Collection, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Rosa Parks begins the **Montgomery Bus Boycott** to protest segregation.

Rosa Parks empieza el Boicoteo del Transporte de Montgomery para protestar la segregación racial.

1961-1968



Martin Luther King and Malcolm X waiting for press conference, 1964. Photo by M. Triosko. U.S. News & World Report Magazine Photograph Collection, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.

Height of **Civil Rights Movement.**

1961: Freedom Rides

1963: March on Washington

1964: 24th Amendment outlaws poll taxes for national elections; Civil Rights Act outlaws discrimination in public accommodations and by employers.

1965: Voting Rights Act; Malcolm X is assassinated.

1968: Martin Luther King is assassinated.

1961: las Caravanas de Libertad

1963: la Marcha sobre Washington

1964: La Vigésima Cuarta Enmienda deroga los impuestos para votar en las elecciones nacionales; el Acta de Derechos Civiles proscribe la discriminación en alojamientos públicos y por empleadores.

1965: El Acta de Derechos al Voto. Malcom X es asesinado.

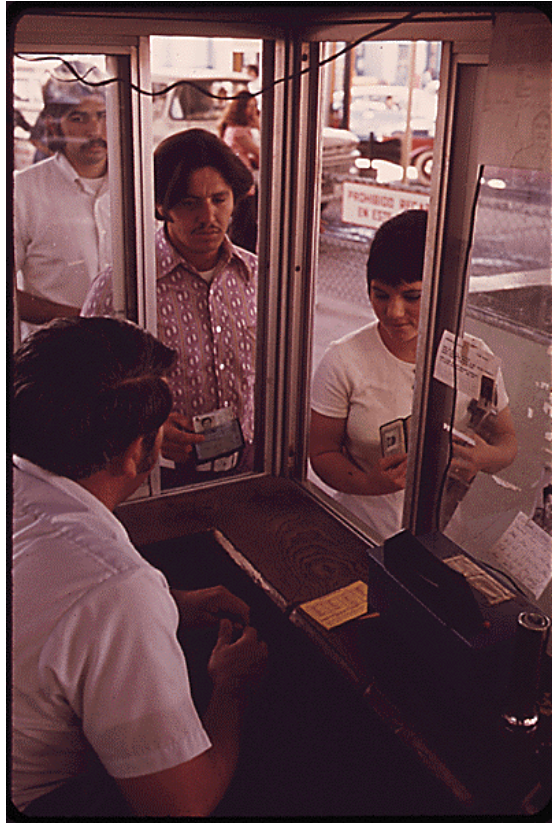
1968: Martin Luther King es asesinado.

1962



Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta organize the National Farm Workers Association, which becomes the **United Farm Workers** in 1966.

1965



Courtesy: National Archives

Immigration and Nationality Act repeals the national origins quota system that favors European migration.

El Acta de Inmigración y Nacionalidad deroga el sistema de cuotas de origen nacional que favorecía a la emigración europea.

1975



Courtesy: SEARAC

Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act
allows refugees from Southeast Asia to the U.S.

El Acta de Asistencia de Migración y Refugiados de Indochina permite que refugiados del Sudeste de Asia entren a EEUU.

1982



Photo: NNIRR

Sanctuary Movement. More than 250 churches provide “sanctuary” to Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees.

Más de 250 iglesias ofrecen “santuario” a refugiados salvadoreños y guatemaltecos.

1986



Immigrant rights activists protest against Simpson-Rodino, a legislative forerunner to IRCA. 1985. Photo: NNIRR

The Immigration Reform and Control Act makes it illegal for employers who hire undocumented workers, and gives amnesty to approximately three million undocumented residents.

El Acta de Reforma y Control Migratorio prohíbe a empleadores que ocupen a trabajadores indocumentados, y otorga la amnistía a aproximadamente tres millones de residentes indocumentados.

1990



Congress removes homosexuality as a reason to disqualify foreigners from immigrating, or even visiting, the United States.

El Congreso elimina la homosexualidad como razón para descalificar a extranjeros de emigrar, o aún visitar, a los Estados Unidos.

1993



A worker looks over the fence between Mexico and the U.S., trying to find a moment when the Border Patrol may not be looking so that he can cross. By David Bacon; Protest against border deaths, NNIRR



The U.S. government implements a blockade strategy on the U.S. Mexico border, forcing migrants to cross through the desert. By 2003, over 3,000 people have died while trying to cross the border.

El gobierno de EEUU implementa una estrategia de bloqueo en la frontera EEUU-México, forzando a migrantes de cruzar a través del desierto. Para el 2003, más de 3,000 migrantes han muerto intentando

1995



Two Hmong children listen to their parents urge a California legislator to maintain bilingual education for them. By David Bacon

California voters pass Proposition 187, which prohibits providing of public educational, welfare, and health services to undocumented immigrants. This is later found unconstitutional.

Los votantes de California aprueban la Proposición 187, que prohíbe la educación pública, la asistencia social, y servicios de salud a inmigrantes indocumentados. Después un fallo determina que es inconstitucional.

1996



By NNIRR

Three major bills affecting immigrants are passed, including:

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) and Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act: which increases jailing of non-violent, non-criminal immigrants and allows deportation of immigrants for minor crimes, and results in the deportation of over 200,000 people. Welfare reform ends monetary and medical assistance for most immigrants.

Tres leyes notables que afectan a inmigrantes son aprobadas, incluyendo:

El Acta de Reforma de Inmigración Ilegal y Responsabilidad del Inmigrante (IIRIRA) y el Acta Contra el Terrorismo y Pena de Muerte Efectiva: que incrementan el encarcelamiento de inmigrantes no-violentos, no-criminales y permite la deportación de inmigrantes por ofensas menores, resultando en la deportación de más de 200,000 personas. La reforma de la asistencia pública termina la ayuda económica y médica para la mayoría de inmigrantes.

2001-present



A march and rally in protest against the beginning of bombing in Afghanistan. By
David Bacon

Events of September 11 attacks set the stage for “national security” based immigration policy. Congress passes the PATRIOT Act, which gives the federal government broad powers to detain suspected “terrorists” for unlimited periods of time without access to legal representation. Over 1,200 Arab, Muslim, and South Asian men are detained in secret.

Los eventos tras los ataques del 11 de Septiembre instauran las condiciones para políticas migratorias de seguridad nacional. El Congreso aprueba el Acta Patriota, que otorga al gobierno federal poderes amplios para detener a presuntos “terroristas” por tiempo indefinido sin acceso a representación legal. Más de 1,200 árabes, musulmanes, y sudasiáticos son detenidos en secreto.

2000



AFL-CIO reverses position on employer sanctions and allies with the immigrant rights movement in support of a broad legalization program for undocumented workers.

"Millions of hard-working people who make enormous contributions to their communities and workplace are denied basic human rights because of their undocumented status... The AFL-CIO supports a new amnesty program that would allow these members of local communities to adjust their status to permanent residents and become eligible for naturalization."

[American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations \(AFL-CIO\)](#) ★ "The AFL-CIO Calls for Amnesty," AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 16, 2000

2001



The Patriot Act broadens the definition of “domestic terrorism” to include political activists and grants the government sweeping surveillance powers. It denies entry to the U.S. on the basis of ideology and non-citizens can be arrested and detained for indefinite periods of time and be denied access to representation. Additionally, in November 2001, the US government forces “special registration” of men from 25 predominately Arab, Muslim, and South Asian countries, or else they face deportation.

2006



"No Match" Social Security Letters

Nov. 8, 2006 – Thick in the middle of a national debate over immigration, the Department of Homeland Security proposed in June that employers re-check the documents of millions of workers with mismatched Social Security numbers – and fire those who cannot resolve the discrepancy in 60 days.

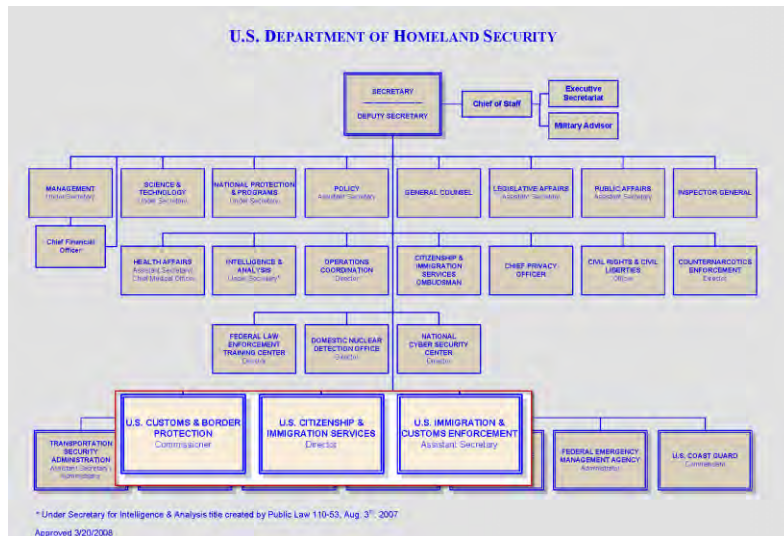
Now, immigrant workers are feeling the proposal's effect, and are facing mass layoffs even before the regulation is finalized. Mismatches can be caused by common data-entry mistakes, but worker advocates say managers are using the proposal to oust employees involved in union organizing.

The proposed regulation relies on so-called "no-match letters" from the Social Security Administration (SSA), which signal an inconsistency between tax records and what the employer has on file.

Campaigners for immigrants say the timing of the rule, proposed while Congress fought over wider-reaching immigration bills, was designed to project a tough stance on immigration ahead of the mid-term election. That political salve, said Ana Avendaño, director of the AFL-CIO's Immigrant Worker Program, comes at a heavy price for undocumented workers.

In 2011, in a move that could have important consequences for immigration law, the Social Security Administration (SSA) has suspended sending employer Social Security No-Match letters, due to Federal budget constraints.

2003



In April, Department of Homeland Security mega-agency is created, in which among other things; the INS is abolished and split into two: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Both under the Directorate of Border and Customs Security of the DHS.

2003



Immigrant Workers Freedom Ride

1,000 Freedom Riders (immigrants and allies) board busses and ride across the U.S. raising awareness about the struggles of immigrant workers. 100,000 immigrant activists, union members and allies rally together in New York as their trip concludes.

2004



The **Minuteman Project** is an organization started in April 2005 by a group of private individuals to monitor the United States – Mexico border. Co-founded by Jim Gilchrist, the name derives from the Minutemen, militiamen who fought in the American Revolution.

On April 6, 2005, three Minuteman Project volunteers convinced a 25-year-old man to hold a T-shirt and pose for a photograph and a video with one of the volunteers. The T-shirt, which was also worn by volunteer Bryan Barton, read "Bryan Barton caught me crossing the border and all I got was this lousy T-shirt".

The volunteer approached the young man near a main highway while off duty from patrolling. He then contacted the Border Patrol. He gave \$20 to the man as the U.S. Border Patrol arrived and took the man into custody. Critics of the MMP raised questions about the incident, but an investigation by the [Cochise County](#) Sheriff's office cleared the volunteer of any wrongdoing. The Border Patrol and the Mexican consul agreed that no crime had been committed.

The ACLU issued a press release concerning this incident. Bryan Barton since ran a San Diego congressional district, the video of the actual incident was available at his campaign site.

2003-2004



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The justices parted ways on three other provisions, with the majority rejecting measures that would have subjected illegal immigrants to criminal penalties for activities like seeking work.

The ruling is likely to set the ground rules for the immigration debate, with supporters of the Arizona law pushing for 'show me your papers' provisions in more states and opponents trying to overturn criminal sanctions for illegal immigrants..."

New York Times, "Blocking Parts of Arizona Law, Justices Allow Its Centerpiece," by Adam Liptak, June 25, 2012

2000



AFL-CIO reverses position on employer sanctions and allies with the immigrant rights movement in support of a broad legalization program for undocumented workers.

"Millions of hard-working people who make enormous contributions to their communities and workplace are denied basic human rights because of their undocumented status... The AFL-CIO supports a new amnesty program that would allow these members of local communities to adjust their status to permanent residents and become eligible for naturalization."

[American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations \(AFL-CIO\)](#) ★ "The AFL-CIO Calls for Amnesty," AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 16, 2000

2001



The Patriot Act broadens the definition of “domestic terrorism” to include political activists and grants the government sweeping surveillance powers. It denies entry to the U.S. on the basis of ideology and non-citizens can be arrested and detained for indefinite periods of time and be denied access to representation. Additionally, in November 2001, the US government forces “special registration” of men from 25 predominately Arab, Muslim, and South Asian countries, or else they face deportation.

2006



"No Match" Social Security Letters

Nov. 8, 2006 – Thick in the middle of a national debate over immigration, the Department of Homeland Security proposed in June that employers re-check the documents of millions of workers with mismatched Social Security numbers – and fire those who cannot resolve the discrepancy in 60 days.

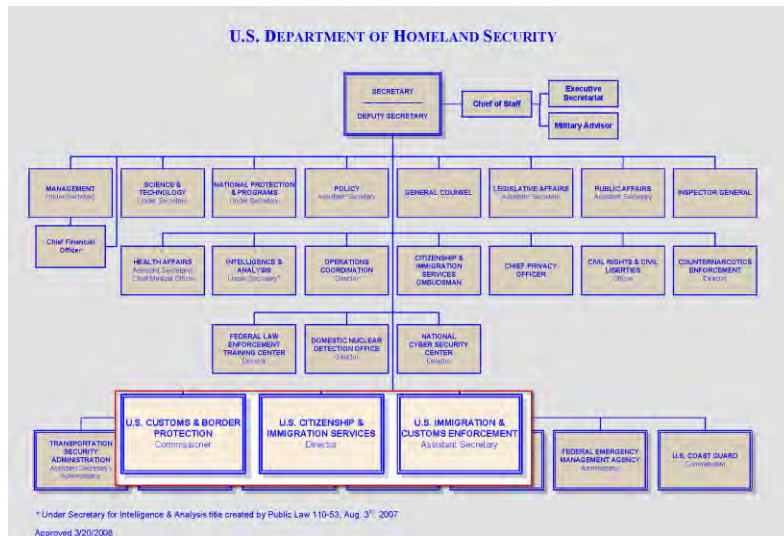
Now, immigrant workers are feeling the proposal's effect, and are facing mass layoffs even before the regulation is finalized. Mismatches can be caused by common data-entry mistakes, but worker advocates say managers are using the proposal to oust employees involved in union organizing.

The proposed regulation relies on so-called "no-match letters" from the Social Security Administration (SSA), which signal an inconsistency between tax records and what the employer has on file.

Campaigners for immigrants say the timing of the rule, proposed while Congress fought over wider-reaching immigration bills, was designed to project a tough stance on immigration ahead of the mid-term election. That political salve, said Ana Avendaño, director of the AFL-CIO's Immigrant Worker Program, comes at a heavy price for undocumented workers.

In 2011, in a move that could have important consequences for immigration law, the Social Security Administration (SSA) has suspended sending employer Social Security No-Match letters, due to Federal budget constraints.

2003



In April, Department of Homeland Security mega-agency is created, in which among other things; the INS is abolished and split into two: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Both under the Directorate of Border and Customs Security of the DHS.

2003



Immigrant Workers Freedom Ride

1,000 Freedom Riders (immigrants and allies) board busses and ride across the U.S. raising awareness about the struggles of immigrant workers. 100,000 immigrant activists, union members and allies rally together in New York as their trip concludes.

2004



The **Minuteman Project** is an organization started in April 2005 by a group of private individuals to monitor the United States – Mexico border. Co-founded by Jim Gilchrist, the name derives from the Minutemen, militiamen who fought in the American Revolution.

On April 6, 2005, three Minuteman Project volunteers convinced a 25-year-old man to hold a T-shirt and pose for a photograph and a video with one of the volunteers. The T-shirt, which was also worn by volunteer Bryan Barton, read "Bryan Barton caught me crossing the border and all I got was this lousy T-shirt".

The volunteer approached the young man near a main highway while off duty from patrolling. He then contacted the Border Patrol. He gave \$20 to the man as the U.S. Border Patrol arrived and took the man into custody. Critics of the MMP raised questions about the incident, but an investigation by the [Cochise County](#) Sheriff's office cleared the volunteer of any wrongdoing. The Border Patrol and the Mexican consul agreed that no crime had been committed.

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The court unanimously sustained the law's centerpiece, the one critics have called its 'show me your papers' provision, though they left the door open to further challenges. The provision requires state law enforcement officials to determine the immigration status of anyone they stop or arrest if they have reason to suspect that the individual might be in the country illegally.

The justices parted ways on three other provisions, with the majority rejecting measures that would have subjected illegal immigrants to criminal penalties for activities like seeking work.

The ruling is likely to set the ground rules for the immigration debate, with supporters of the Arizona law pushing for 'show me your papers' provisions in more states and opponents trying to overturn criminal sanctions for illegal immigrants..."

New York Times, "Blocking Parts of Arizona Law, Justices Allow Its Centerpiece," by Adam Liptak, June 25, 2012