



IN HISTORY: IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC HERITAGE

Time Line

Immigration Time Line 1817 to 1890

Dates	Indiana History	Who Came to Indiana	National Immigration Legislation
1817 to 1830	<p>Several Indian Nations, including Delaware, Wea, Kickapoo, Miami, and Potawatomi give up their claim to a portion of central Indiana in 1818.</p> <p>State capital moves from Corydon to Indianapolis in 1825.</p> <p>Construction of the Wabash and Erie canals. Erie Canal is finished in 1853.</p>	The French find economic opportunities along the Ohio River.	<p>Although some fear ethnic diversity, immigration is not discouraged, and some promote immigration to provide labor and to settle the land.</p> <p>The Treaty of St. Marys or the New Purchase allows settlers to buy land in central and northern Indiana.</p>

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Dates	Indiana History	Who Came to Indiana	National Immigration Legislation
1831 to 1865	<p>The Potawatomi are removed to Kansas in 1838. Several die along the trip, known as the Trail of Death.</p> <p>The Miami nation is removed to Kansas in 1840.</p> <p>The Cannelton Cotton Mill is built between 1849 and 1851. Workers from the eastern United States, especially women, move to Indiana for new job opportunities.</p> <p>Indiana adopts a new state constitution in 1851: property rights for married women are protected, rights of free blacks are severely restricted, and voting requirements are eased for most immigrants, due to large Irish presence.</p>	<p>Irish and German immigrants leave Europe due to poverty and political oppression. Many build Indiana's canals, roads, and railroads.</p>	
1866 to 1890	<p>Indiana legislature legalizes entry by black students into the public education system after the Civil War in 1869.</p> <p>German is allowed to be taught as a language in public schools in 1869.</p>	<p>Northwestern Europeans come to Indiana to farm.</p> <p>Irish and southern/eastern Europeans want to make their fortune in factories and send money home.</p> <p>Former slaves migrate to the North after the Civil War.</p>	<p>Immigration remains unregulated by the U. S. government until the 1880s.</p> <p>The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Alien Contract Labor Laws of 1885 and 1887 are passed in order to stop the flow of Chinese laborers into the West and growing numbers of southern and eastern European contract laborers in the East.</p>