



IN HISTORY: IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC HERITAGE

Time Line

Immigration Time Line 1891 to 1949

Dates	Indiana History	Who Came to Indiana	National Immigration Legislation
1891 to 1919	<p>The tribal status of the Miami nation is terminated in 1897.</p> <p>Steel mills are established in the Calumet Region; U. S. Steel Corporation aggressively recruits Eastern Europeans to Gary.</p> <p>U. S. Steel directly recruits black workers from southern states and Illinois.</p> <p>German language instruction is eliminated from the public school system.</p> <p>Indiana participates in World War I.</p>	<p>Southern and eastern Europeans continue to arrive seeking manufacturing jobs.</p> <p>African Americans move to industrial cities in Indiana to work in factories before and during American involvement in World War I (1917–18)</p> <p>Mexicans are recruited to work in the Calumet Region’s steel industry beginning in 1919.</p>	<p>Immigration acts in 1891, 1907, and 1917 become increasingly restrictive and bar idiots, lunatics, convicts, persons likely to become public charges, polygamists, and those suffering contagious diseases; immigrants also must be able to read and write in their native language.</p> <p>Immigration from Europe virtually stops during America’s involvement in World War I (1917–18).</p>

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Dates	Indiana History	Who Came to Indiana	National Immigration Legislation
1920 to 1929	<p>Calumet begins decade as one of the leading industrial centers in North America.</p> <p>Anti-Communist, anti-immigrant feelings are prevalent; the Ku Klux Klan controls the Republican Party in Indiana during the mid-1920s.</p>	<p>Mexicans continue to arrive looking for work in the steel industry and as migrant farm laborers.</p>	<p>Immigration acts in 1921 and 1924 set quotas for each sending country, highly favors newcomers from northern and western Europe, and allows no quotas for China, Japan, and Korea, but exempts Canada and Latin America from quota restrictions.</p>
1930 to 1939	<p>Community-wide programs promote forced repatriation of Mexican-born workers is underway in the Calumet Region.</p> <p>The Miami Nation is organized in 1937.</p>	<p>Immigration slows to a trickle.</p>	<p>The U. S. State Department refuses to fill quotas for fear that foreign-born laborers might make the Great Depression even worse.</p> <p>Mexicans are forcibly returned to Mexico in 1932.</p>
1940 to 1949	<p>Indiana participates in World War II. Approximately 10,000 Hoosiers die between 1941 and 1945.</p> <p>Indiana's steel mills provide the steel for ships, trucks, and tanks.</p> <p>Segregation is prohibited in Indiana schools in 1949.</p>	<p>Poles, Baltic Peoples, Jews, and Ukrainians resettle in Indiana in the late-1940s because their homes were destroyed during World War II (1939–45).</p>	<p>During America's involvement in World War II (1941–45), immigration is basically not allowed.</p> <p>The Chinese Exclusion Act is repealed in 1943.</p> <p>The War Brides Act of 1945 aids admission of veterans' spouses and families.</p> <p>The Displaced Persons Act welcomes European refugees displaced by World War II who would not be admitted under immigration quotas.</p>