

FILIPINO POPULATION

Population

3,500,000
3,250,000
3,000,000
2,750,000
2,500,000
2,250,000
2,200,000
1,750,000
1,500,000
1,250,000
1,000,000
750,000
500,000
250,000
1,000

1587 The first recorded presence of Filipinos in what is now the United States, with the first permanent settlement of Filipinos in present-day Louisiana in 1763.

1854 Original International Hotel built on Jackson Street – a Filipino American landmark in the twentieth century.

1868 Burlingame Treaty allows emigration between U.S. and China.

1882 Chinese Exclusion Act bans the immigration of Chinese laborers.

1885 Segregated schools for Chinese children open in California.

1898 Spanish-American War ends and Philippine-American War begins. U.S. conducts warfare by massacre and acquires Philippines under the Treaty of Paris. Filipinos are declared “wards” of the U.S.

1903 Philippine scholars, *pensionados*, attend American universities and colleges.

1906 Filipinos arrive in Hawaii to work on sugar plantations. Asian Indians arrive in California. The California Alien Land Act, aimed at the Japanese, bans “aliens ineligible to citizenship” from owning land. The Naturalization Act of 1906 restricts availability of citizenship; Chinese people are specifically barred.

1917 U.S. Congress passes the Immigration Act of 1917, also known as the Asiatic Barred Zone Act, barring immigration from the Asia-Pacific zone.

1918 All who serve in the U.S. military offered the right to become naturalized citizens.

1920 Filipino and Japanese plantation workers strike in Hawaii.

1923 *U.S. vs Bhagat Singh Thind* determines that Asian Indians are racially ineligible for citizenship.

1924 Immigration Quota Act excludes all aliens ineligible for citizenship. Even so, Filipinos are recruited in large numbers to Hawaii and the Pacific Coast. Manilatowns in urban areas of San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle grow into bachelor communities.

1930 Fermin Tobera shot dead during anti-Filipino attacks in Pajaro Dunes, near Watsonville, CA.

1931 U.S. Filipino veterans are specifically made eligible for citizenship.

1934 Tydings-McDuffie Act grants independence to the Philippines after a ten year Commonwealth period, motivated primarily by the popular movement to exclude and repatriate Filipinos.

1935 Repatriation Act provides for the voluntary return of Filipinos to the Philippine Islands.

1941 Pearl Harbor and U.S. bases in the Philippines attacked by Imperial Japanese military forces.

1942 Executive Order 9066: Americans of Japanese descent incarcerated in prison camps without due process. Filipinos residing in the US are initially rejected from serving in US Armed Forces, sparking strong protest from the Filipino American community and Philippines government officials. Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt soon signs an Executive Order specifically permitting Filipinos to serve in the US military.

1900

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

& EVENTS TIMELINE

1943 Chinese immigrant exclusion acts repealed.

1945 War Brides Act contributes substantially to the conversion of Filipino bachelor society to a family-based community.

1946 Philippines declares independence. Annual quota of 100 Filipino immigrants to the U.S. imposed. Rescission Act ends citizenship offer to USAFFE veterans of the Philippines.

1950 U.S. officially engages in the Korean "conflict."

1952 McCarran-Walter Act allows aliens previously ineligible to apply for citizenship.

1954 US begins military action in Viet Nam.

1956 Alien Land Laws of California repealed.

1964 Civil Rights Act.

1965 Immigration Reform Act of 1965 abolishes "national origins" immigration quotas: 20,000 people per year allowed from each source nation, including the Philippines.

Filipino population in the United States.

The Filipino American community is the second-largest Asian American group in the U.S., with over 3.4 million people as of the 2010 Census. Only Chinese Americans have a larger population among Asian Americans.

1972 Pres. Ferdinand Marcos declares martial law. Over 50,000 Filipino new permanent residents arrive annually.

1975 US retreats from Viet Nam and reluctantly provides for resettlement of 130,000 Southeast Asian refugees out of the millions left behind. An era of economic recession, racially charged anti-immigrant and refugee movements.

1990 The Immigration Act of 1990 passes as the first major overhaul of the U.S. legal immigration system in a quarter-century. Philippine military veterans of World War II again allowed to immigrate to the US.

1994 Proposition 187, intended to restrict accessibility of government services to illegal immigrants, gains majority vote; later held unconstitutional.

1996 Congressional Welfare Reform targets legal permanent residents and strips them of basic public benefits. Strong political protest prompts corrective legislation to restore some benefits.

1996 Commemorations of the Philippine Centennial of the Revolution against Spain.

1998 Commemorations of 100 Years of Philippine/U.S. Relations.

1999 Postal worker Joseph Ileto murdered in a hate crime in Chatsworth, CA.

2003 Philippine Republic Act No. 9225 allows natural-born Filipinos naturalized in the United States and their unmarried minor children to reclaim Filipino nationality and hold dual citizenship.

2009 California recognizes Filipino American History Month.

2013 California passes legislation requiring Filipino contributions to the state's history be included in the curriculum.

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010