



The New Deal And *All?* Americans

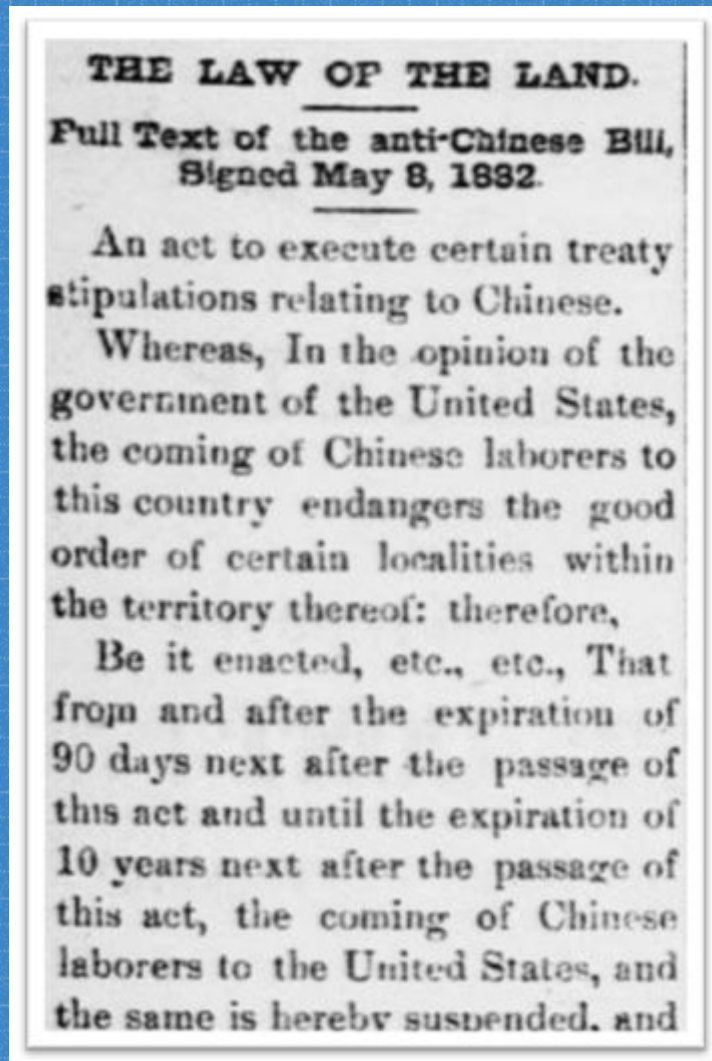


1.

Asian Americans through the New Deal

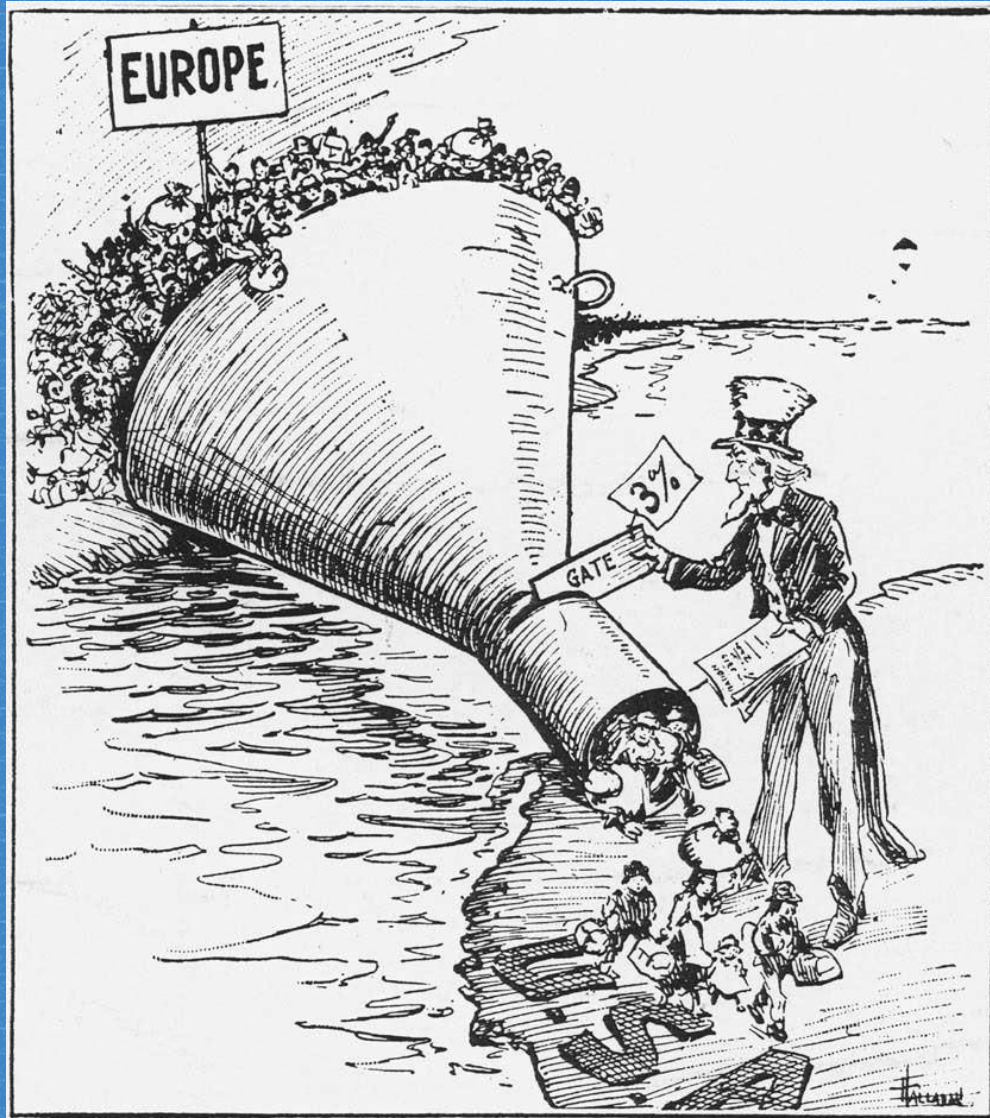
Let's start with the
first set of slides

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882



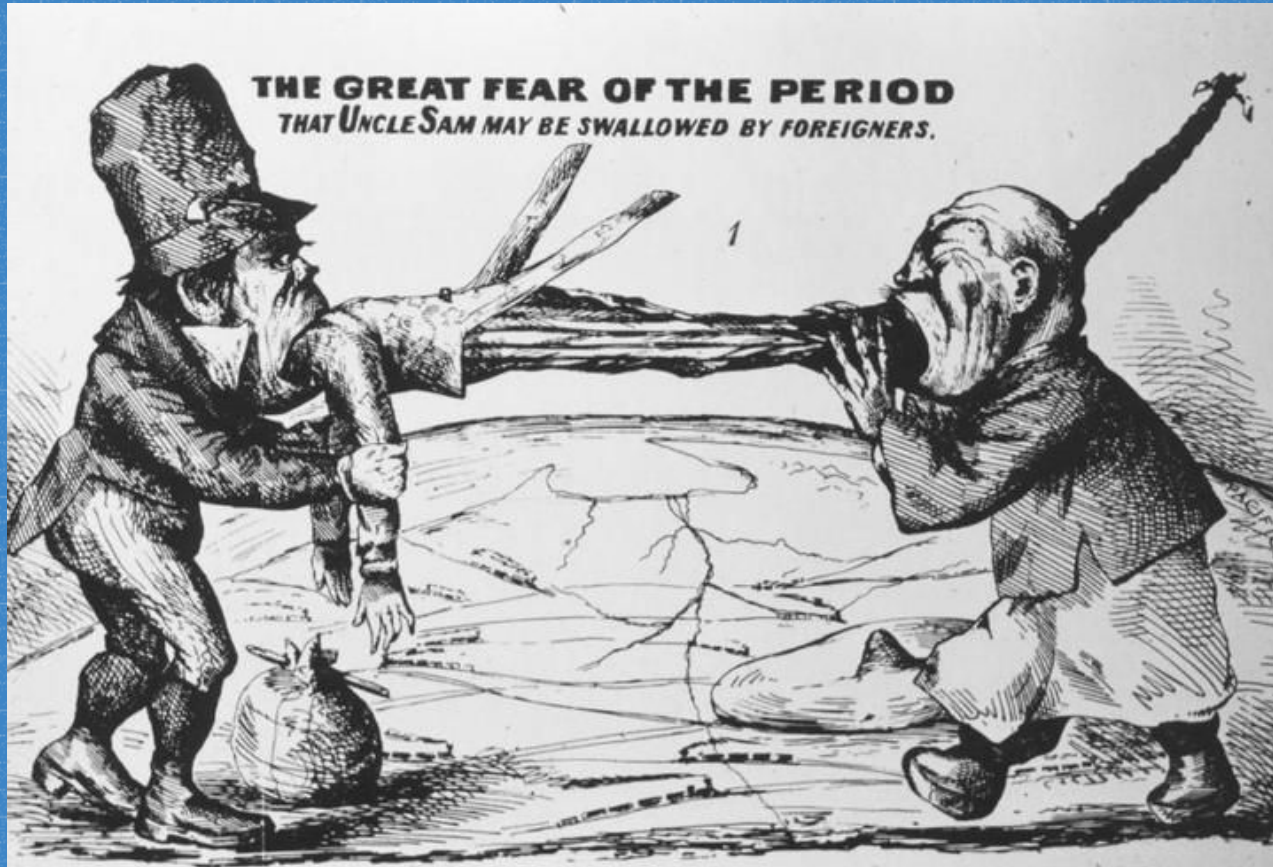
An excerpt of the Chinese Exclusion Act, The Daily Astorian, May 14, 1882

1921 Emergency Quota Act



Restricted the number of immigrants to 357,000 per year, and also set down an immigration quota by which only 3% of the total population of any ethnic group already in the USA in 1910, could be admitted to America after 1921.

The Immigration Act of 1924 (The Johnson-Reed Act)



Increased the tax paid by new immigrants upon arrival and allowed immigration officials to exercise more discretion in making decisions over whom to exclude. Finally, the Act excluded from entry anyone born in a geographically defined "Asiatic Barred Zone" except for Japanese and Filipinos.

Labor Appropriation Act of 1924



August 21, 1927 - U.S. Immigration Service Border Patrol in front of the El Paso Sector Office.

Jeff Milton (right) poses outside the Birdcage Theatre in Tombstone, Arizona. Milton became a Texas Ranger in 1879 and later joined the U.S. Immigration Service, retiring in 1932. Milton died at his home in 1947 and according to his wishes, his ashes were scattered in the Arizona desert.



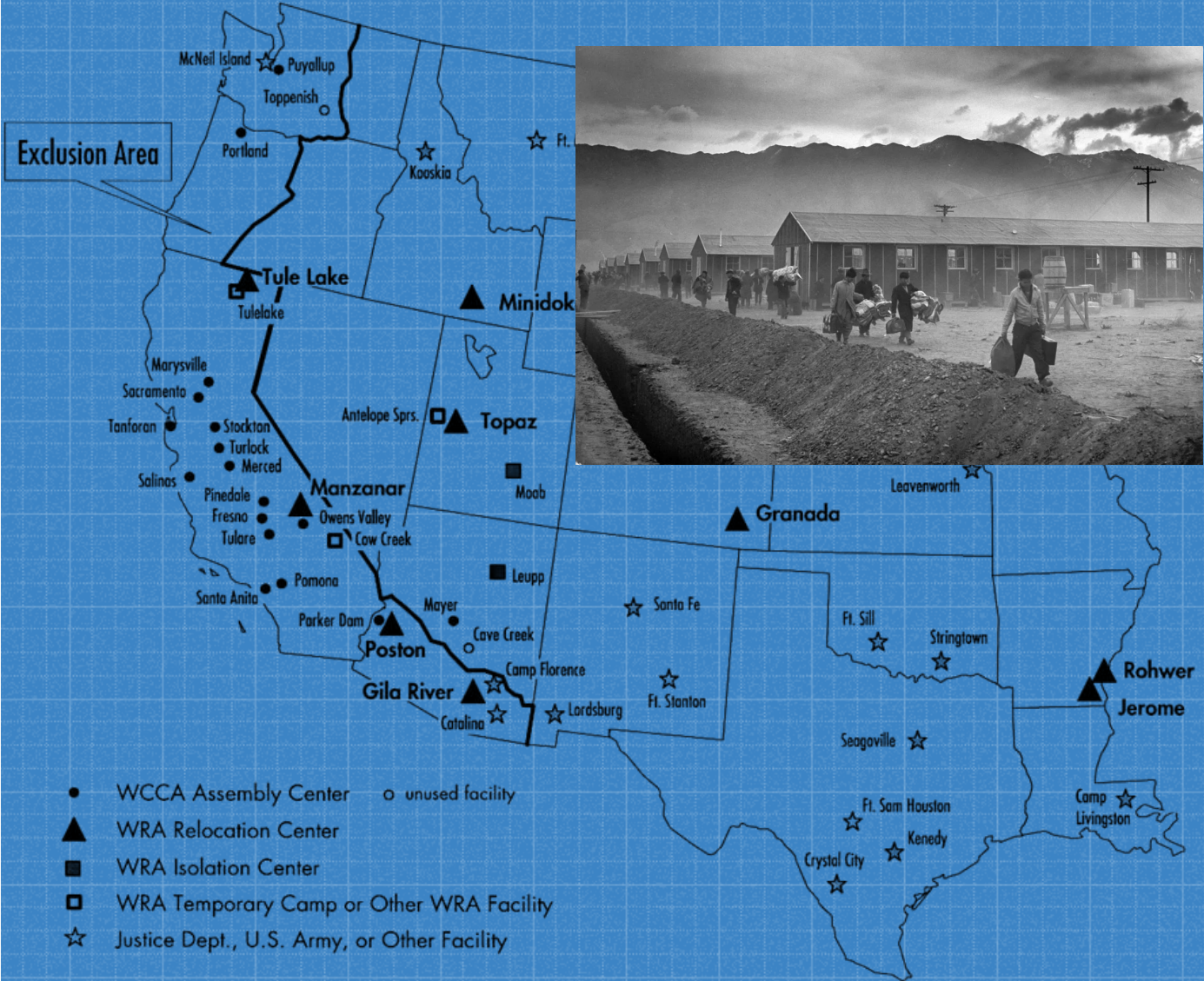
Works Progress Administration

New Deal opportunities and benefits to Asian Americans included food assistance, cash relief, and work-relief jobs. Opportunities for the latter were -limited, however: "Because U.S. citizenship was required, many Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos could not apply, which explains their low percentages on the WPA employment rolls as compared to blacks"



Executive Order 9066

On February 19, 1942, Roosevelt authorized the forced removal of all Japanese-American citizens and Japanese nationals from the West Coast [10]. Nearly 120,000 people were quickly rounded up and sent to camps scattered around the western part of the country





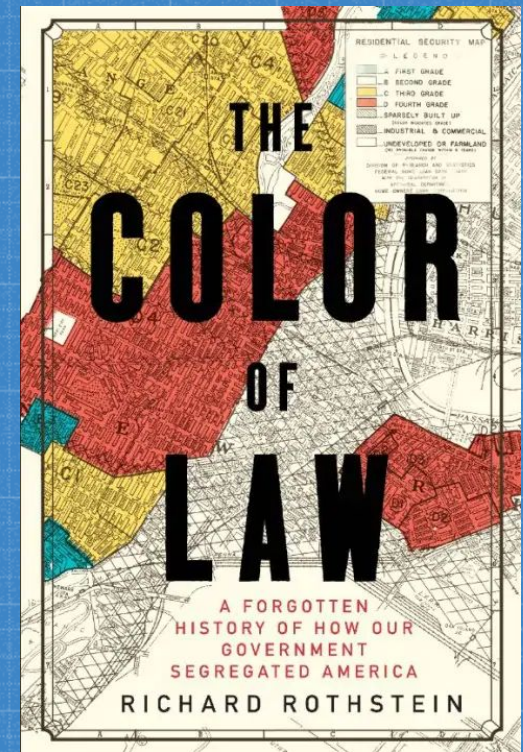
2.

African Americans and the New Deal

Let's start with the
first set of slides

Most New Deal agencies discriminated against blacks:

- NRA authorized separate and lower pay scales for African Americans and gave hiring preference to whites
- FHA refused to guarantee mortgages for blacks who tried to buy homes in white neighborhoods
- CCC maintained segregated camps
- Social Security Act excluded job categories traditionally filled by blacks
AAA forced more than 100,000 off the land



Robert Fechner to Thomas L. Griffith, 21 September 1935

Robert Fechner to Thomas L. Griffith, 21 September 1935, "CCC Negro Selection" file, BOX 700, General Correspondence of the Director, Record Group 35, National Archives, College Park, Maryland.

September 21, 1935

Mr. Thomas L. Griffith, Jr.
President
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
1105 E. Vernon Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Griffith:

The President has called my attention to the letter you addressed to him on September 14, 1935, in which you ask for information relating to the policy of segregation in CCC camps.

The law enacted by Congress setting up Emergency Conservation Work specifically indicated that there should be no discrimination because of color. I have faithfully endeavored to obey the spirit and letter of this, as well as all other provisions of the law.

At the very beginning of this work, I consulted with many representative individuals and groups who were interested in the work, and the decision to segregate white enrollees, negro enrollees, and war veterans, was generally approved. I believe that the record of the past thirty months will sustain the wisdom of our decision.

While segregation has been the general policy, it has not been inflexible, and we have a number of companies containing a small number of negro enrollees. I am satisfied that the negro enrollees themselves prefer to be in companies composed exclusively of their own race.

This segregation is not discrimination and cannot be so construed. The negro companies are assigned to the same types of work, have identical equipment, are served the same food, and have the same quarters as white enrollees. I have personally visited many negro CCC companies and have talked with the enrollees and have never received one single complaint. I want to assure you that I am just as sincerely interested as anyone in making this work of the greatest possible value to all who have a part in it.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgn) ROBERT FECHNER
ROBERT FECHNER
Director

Harold Ickes to Robert Fechner, 20 September 1935

Harold Ickes to Robert Fechner, 20 September 1935, "CCC Negro Foremen" file, Box 700, General Correspondence of the Director, Record Group 35, National Archives, College Park, Maryland.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1935

My Dear Mr. Fechner:

I have your letter of September 24 in which you express doubt as to the advisability of appointing Negro supervisory personnel in Negro CCC camps. For my part, I am quite certain that Negroes can function in supervisory capacities just as efficiently as can white men and I do not think that they should be discriminated against merely on account of their color. I can see no menace to the program that you are so efficiently carrying out in giving just and proper recognition to members of the Negro race.

Sincerely yours,
[Harold L. Ickes]
Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Robert Fechner,
Director, Emergency Conservation Work,
Washington, D.C.



3.

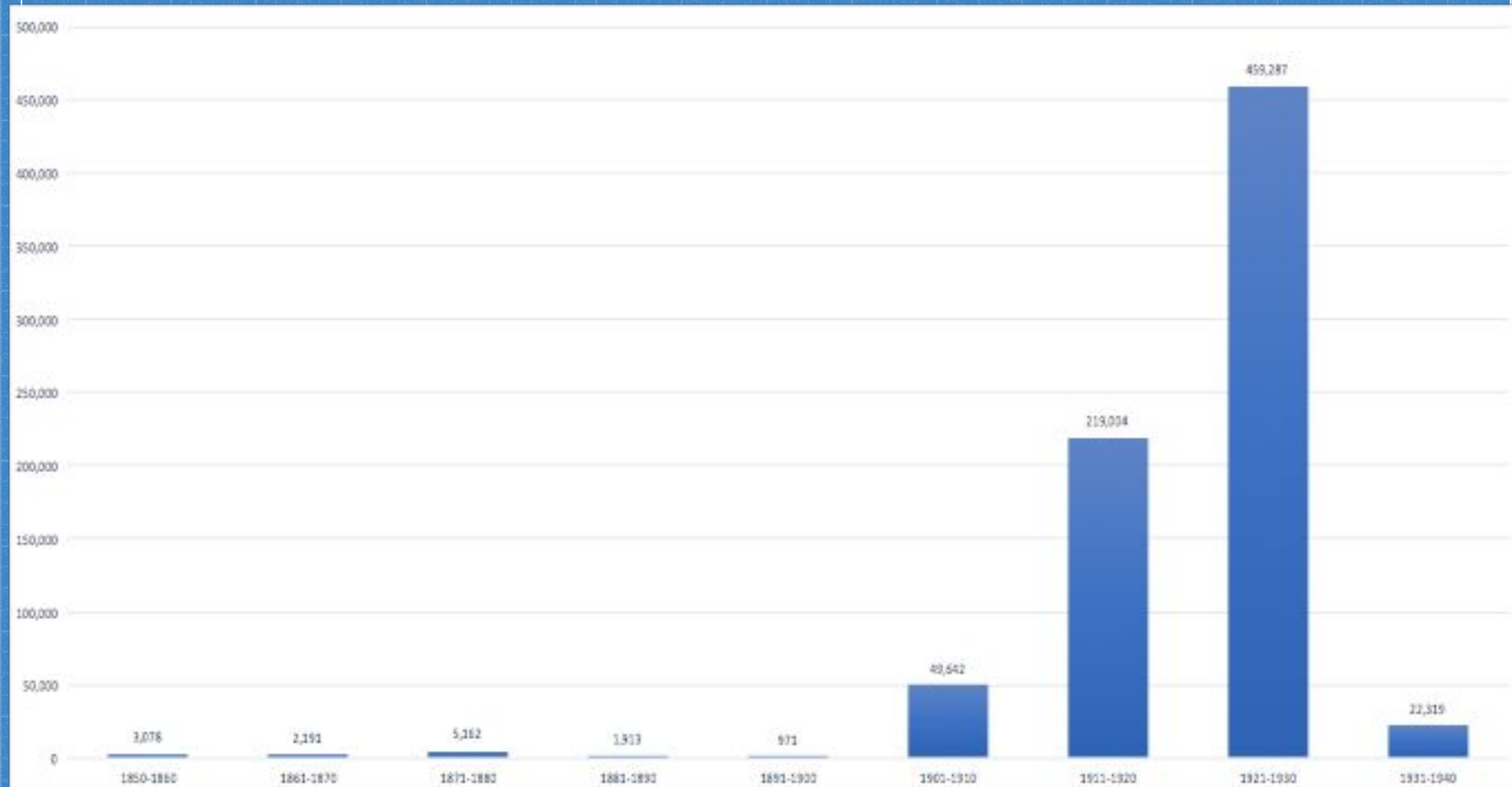
Mexican Migration in the 1930s



Let's start with the
first set of slides



Mexican Immigration to the U.S., 1850-1940



Mexican Migration, 1910-1929

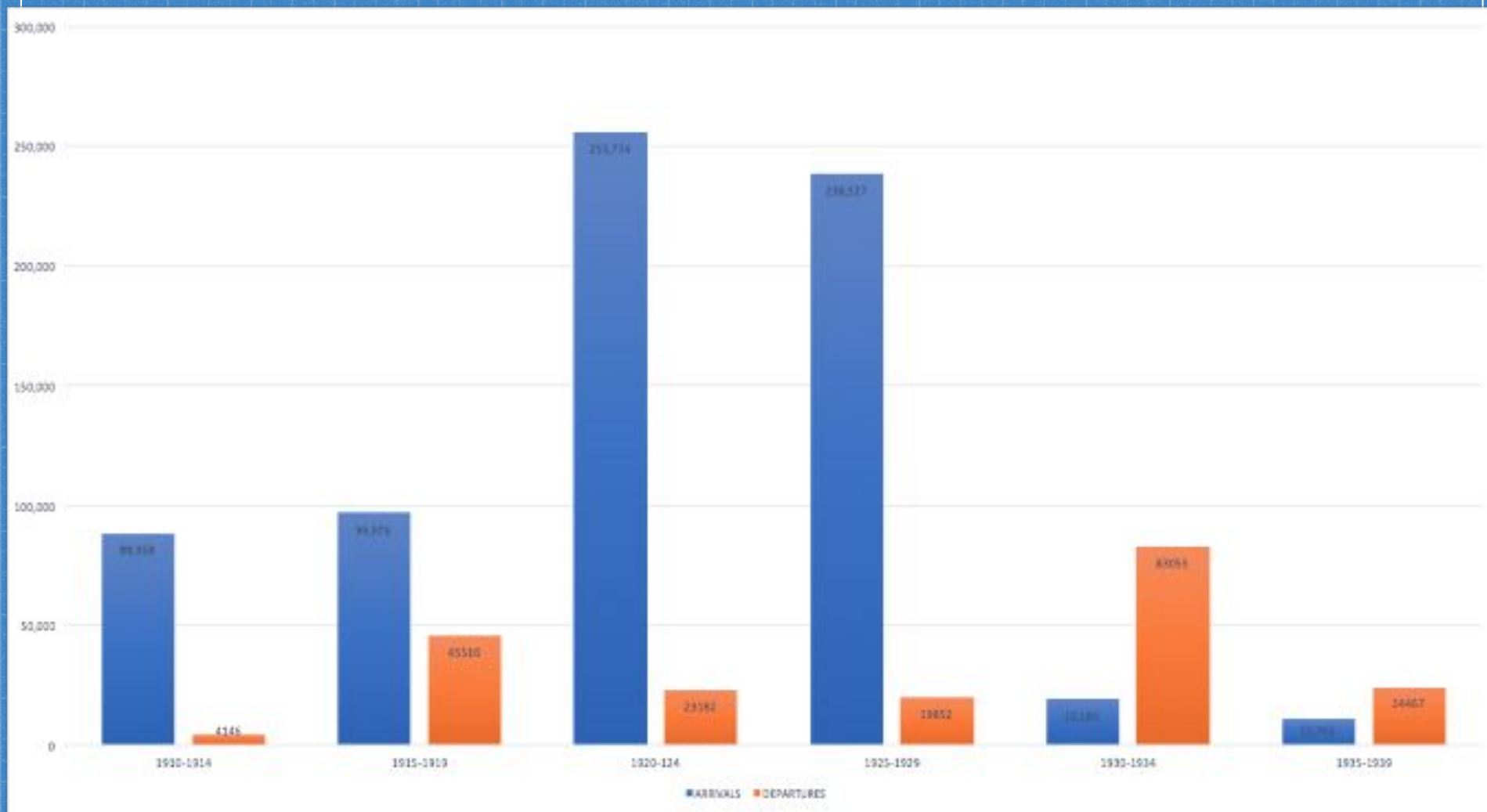


Mexican Revolution refugees crossing border, 1914

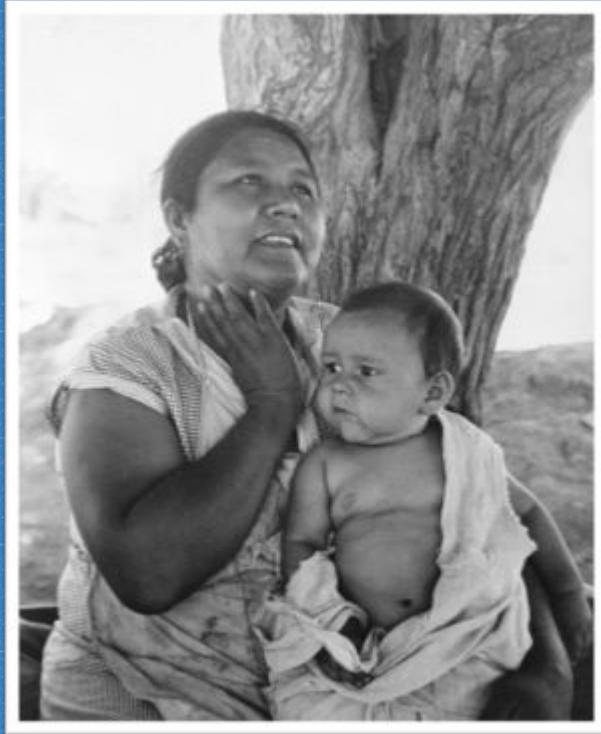


Mexican beet workers in Colorado, 1915

Mexico-U.S. Arrivals and Departures, 1910-1939



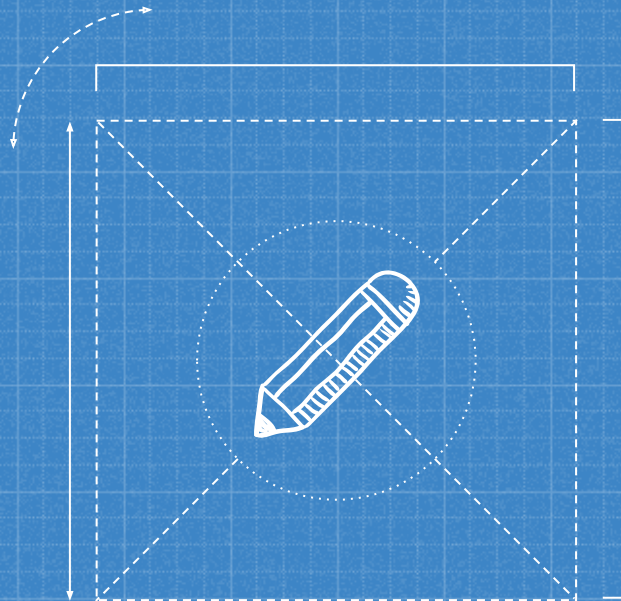
Mexican Migration, 1930s



Mexican mother in California, 1935



Mexicans at Texas immigration station, 1938



Central Historical Question

Why did Mexican migration to
the United States drastically
change in the 1930s?

Rubric – Mexican Migration 1930s HAT

To answer these questions correctly, students must explain how the letter is related to the Great Depression and Mexican Repatriation. To answer Question 1, students may explain that the Great Depression intensified anti-immigrant sentiments and scapegoating like that included in this letter. Alternatively, students may reason that McClatchy wrote to Congress about how to solve the “problem of unemployment” because the unemployment rate was very high during the Great Depression. To answer Question 2, students must connect the xenophobia and racism against Mexicans conveyed in the letter with Mexican Repatriation.

Table 1

The table should be used to mark the 6 mark part (b) questions.

Target: Demonstrating an understanding of historical explanation (AO1 & AO2)		Marks
Level 4	Explanation of at least TWO identified reasons.	6
Level 3	Explanation of ONE identified reason.	4–5
Level 2	Identifies AND/OR describes reasons.	2–3
	No valid explanations given for reasons.	
Level 1	Valid general comment lacking specific subject knowledge.	1
Level 0	No evidence submitted or response does not answer the question.	0

Themes of History

Religion
Economics
Political
Military
Social
Cultural
Gender
Race

Immigration
Environmental
Class
Nationalism
Legal
Regionalism
Sectionalism
Geographical/Landscapes

Explain why the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was passed.

Anglo-Americans viewed Chinese people as a threat to American freedoms, so they wanted to exclude them. Levels of Chinese immigration grew after the California Gold Rush of 1848–55 with Chinese miners moving to the area. The Panic of 1873 had meant hard economic times for many of the Northern industrial cities. Chinese workers were accused of many crimes and were charged laundry operation fees to try and limit their success. The 1870s had seen a period of hard economic times where Americans had struggled with low wages and unemployment. The Chinese population in many cities got the blame for some of these conditions because it was said they were prepared to work for low wages and in poor conditions. A lot of racist propaganda was published to fuel these ideas. The result of this was the passing of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, which banned all Chinese immigration for ten years.

Document B – photograph 1



Notes from photographer Dorothea Lange: "Drought refugees from Oklahoma looking for work in the pea fields of California. Near San Jose Mission," March 1935

Document B – photograph 2



Notes from photographer Dorothea Lange: "Drought refugees families are now mingling with and supplanting Mexican field laborers in the Southwest. Near Chandler, Arizona," May 1937

IN TWO OR THREE COLUMNS

Yellow

Is the color of gold, butter and ripe lemons. In the spectrum of visible light, yellow is found between green and orange.

Blue

Is the colour of the clear sky and the deep sea. It is located between violet and green on the optical spectrum.

Red

Is the color of blood, and because of this it has historically been associated with sacrifice, danger and courage.

A PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS

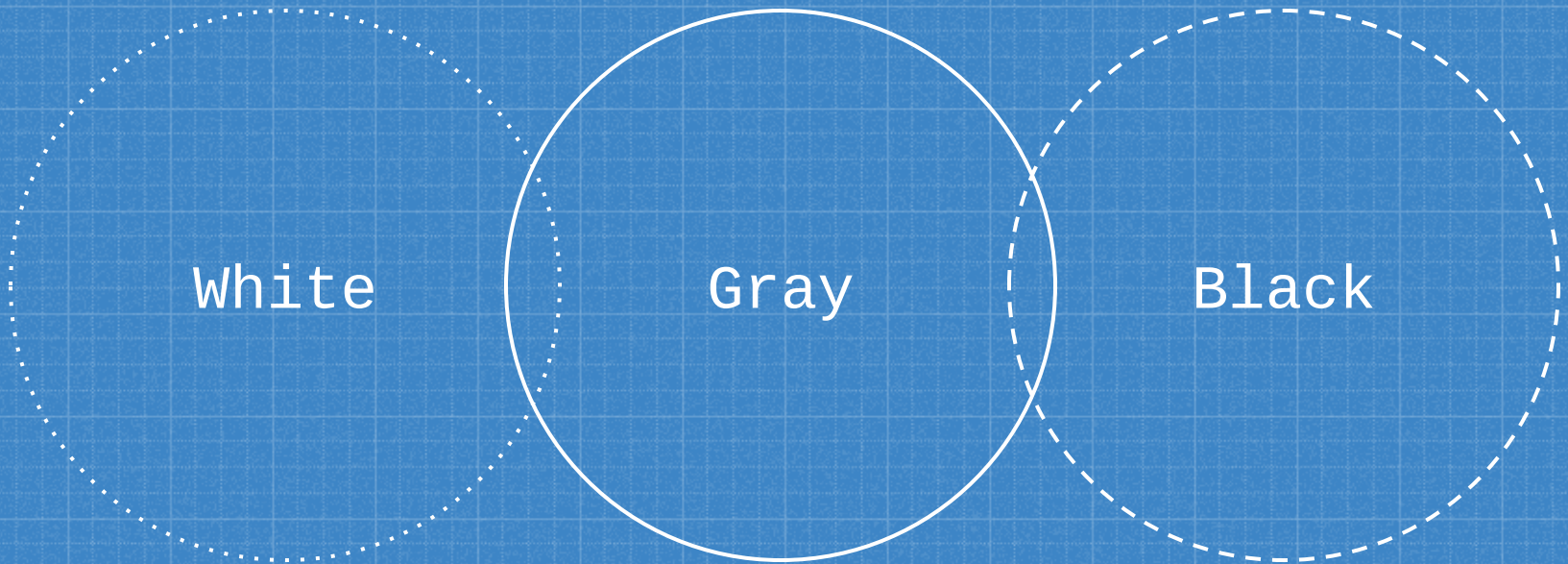
A complex idea can be conveyed with just a single still image, namely making it possible to absorb large amounts of data quickly.



Want big impact?
USE BIG IMAGE



USE CHARTS TO EXPLAIN YOUR IDEAS



AND TABLES TO COMPARE DATA

	A	B	C
Yellow	10	20	7
Blue	30	15	10
Orange	5	24	16

MAPS





89,526,124

Whoa! That's a big number,
aren't you proud?

89,526,124\$

That's a lot of money

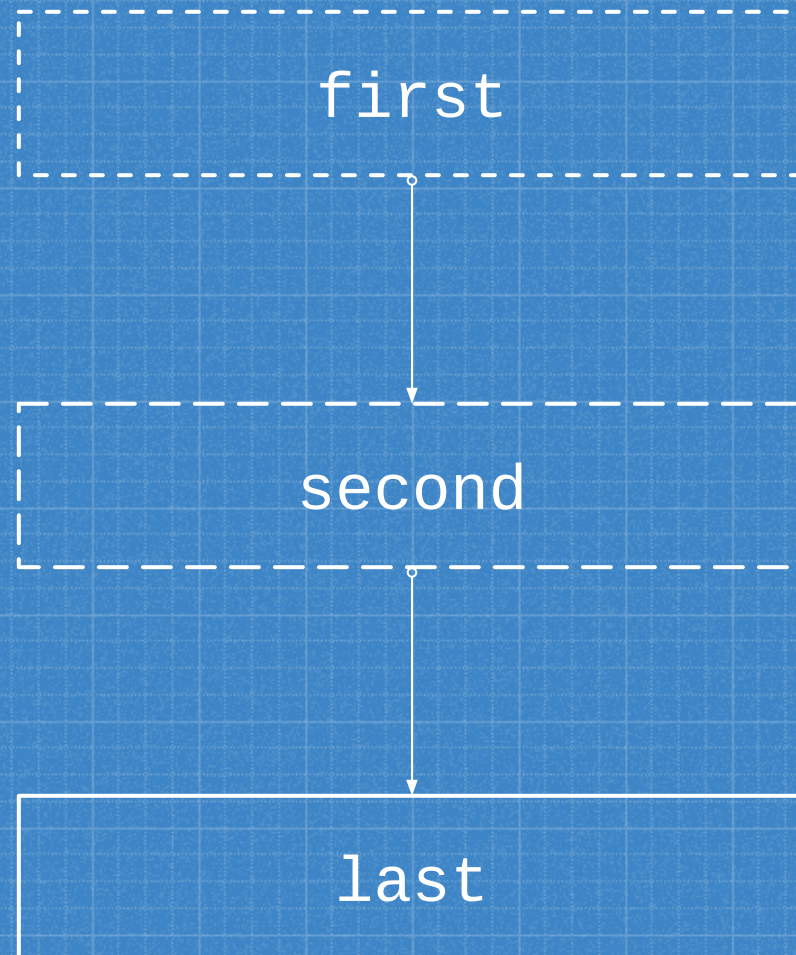
185,244 users

And a lot of users

100%

Total success!

OUR PROCESS IS EASY



LET'S REVIEW SOME CONCEPTS



Yellow

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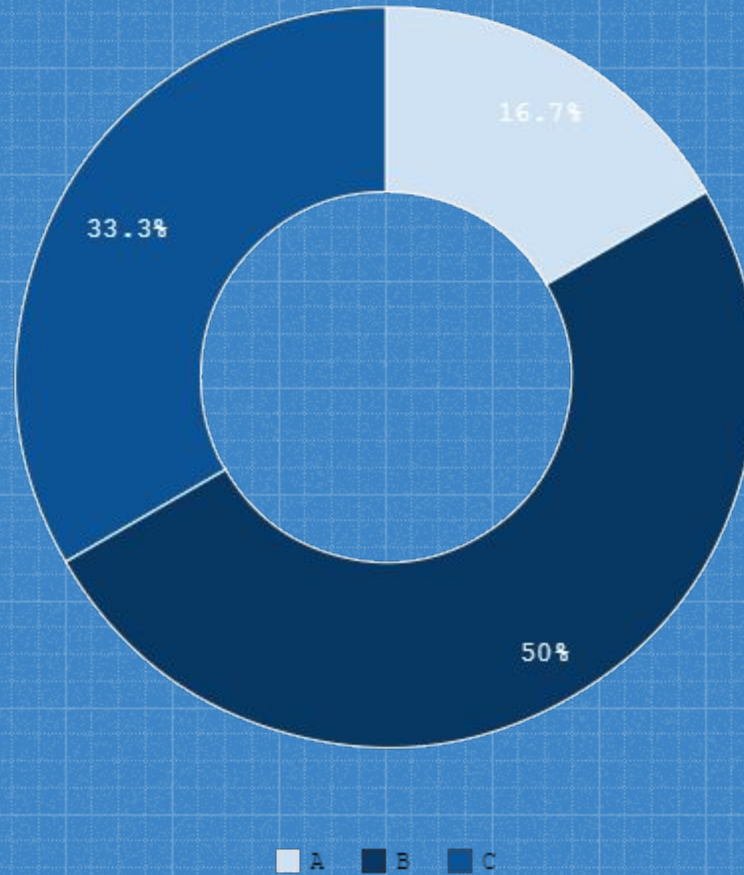
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Red

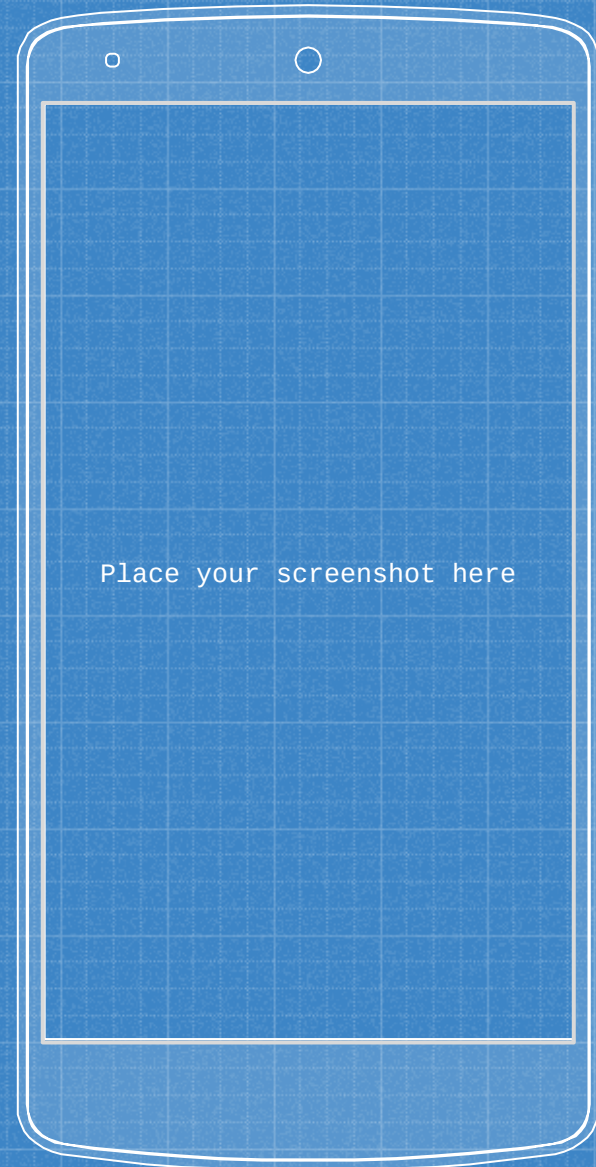
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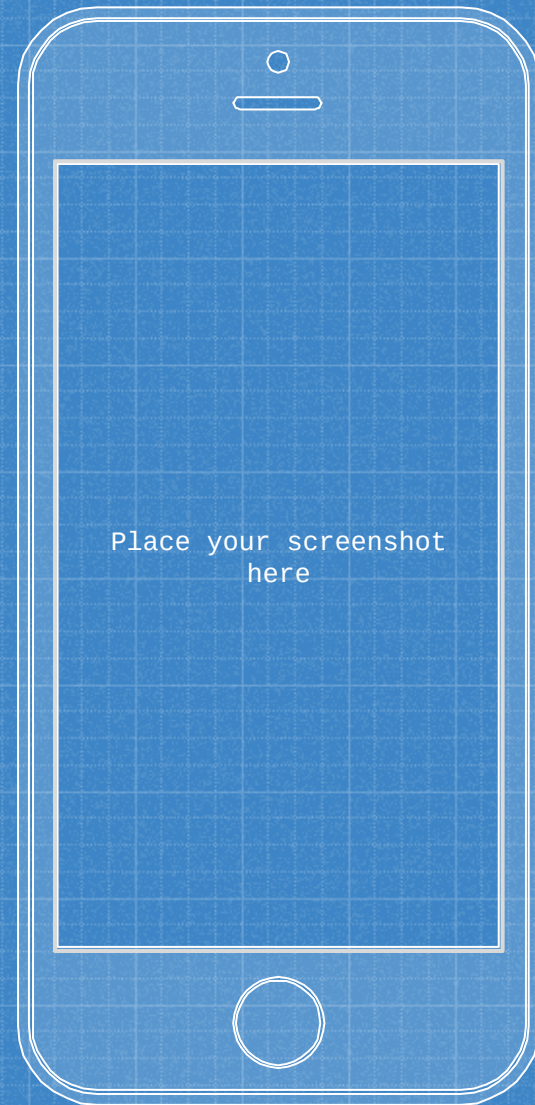
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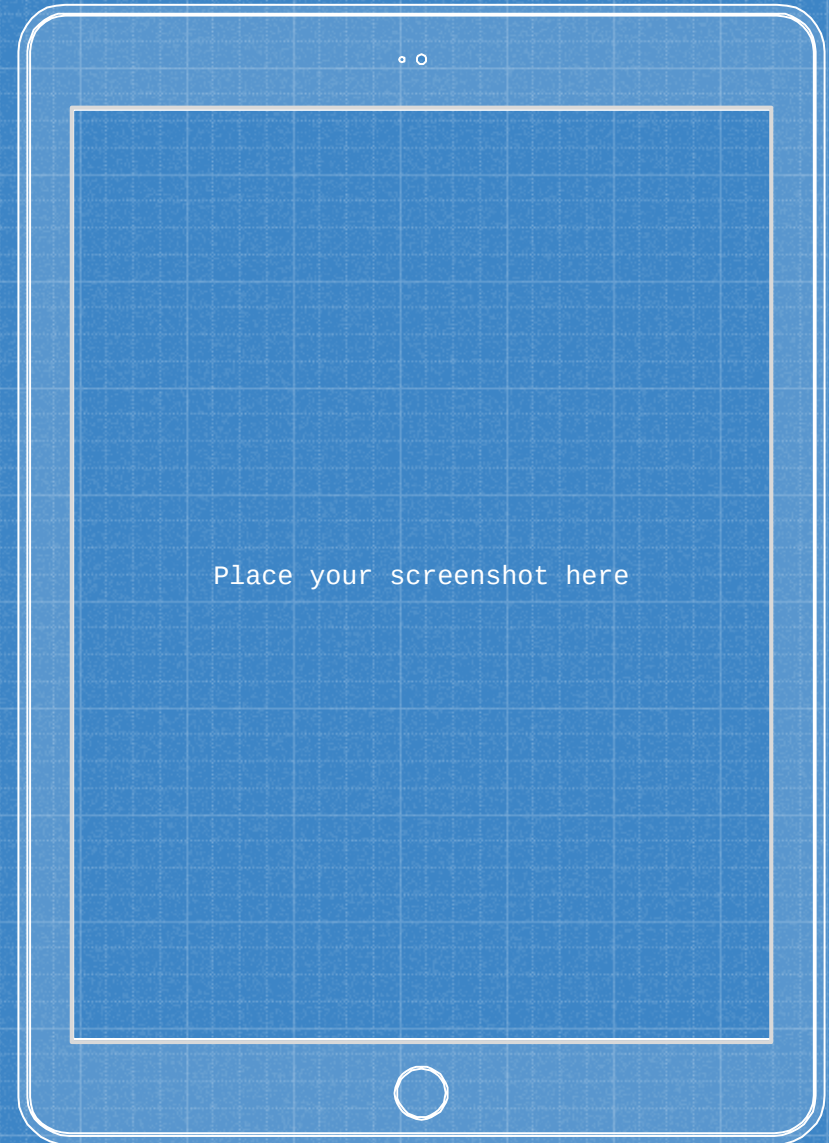
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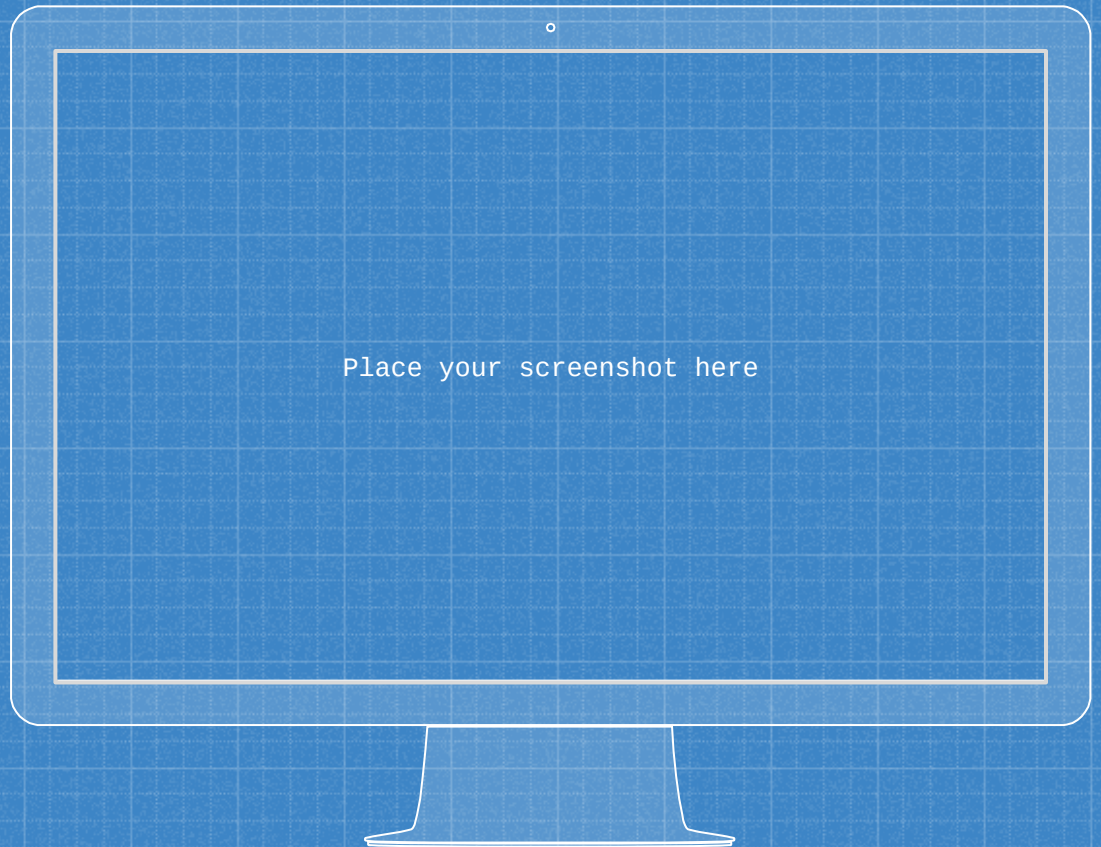
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Thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?

You can find me at:

@username
user@mail.me

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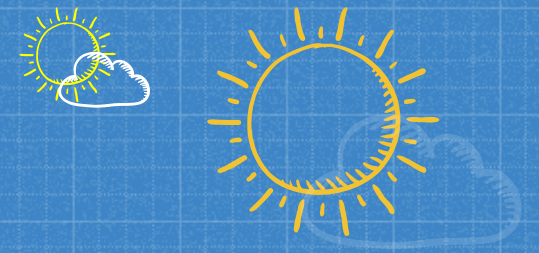


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Now you can use any emoji as an icon!

And of course it resizes without losing quality and you can change the color.

How? Follow Google instructions

<https://twitter.com/googledocs/status/730087240156643328>

