



THE WORLD



AMERICANS ALL® TIMELINE POSTER 511

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116. Dutch brother and sister holding religious pamphlets.
117. Children playing in the roof garden at Ellis Island. The roofs of the two wings of the Main Building were only two stories high until 1911. In 1904 one of the two “roof gardens” was converted into a playground for detained children. It had wagons, a tricycle, a rocking horse and a swing.
121. Greek *evzone* (soldier) wearing the traditional uniform of the palace guards.
226. Chief Plenty Coups (c. 1847–1932), was the last traditional chief of the Crow Nation because after his death, it was agreed that no other Crow could match his many achievements. He earned a lasting reputation as a warrior while still a young man. By the time he was 26, he had counted at least one each of the many coups the Crows demanded of a war chief— striking the first enemy in battle, capturing a gun, taking a tethered horse from an enemy camp and leading a successful war party. In 1876 he led General George Crook’s Native American scouts, perhaps keeping these forces from the fate suffered by Custer that same year. He was one of the first of his tribe to become a rancher and merchant. He continued his active support of the United States, urging young men to join the United States Armed Forces in World War I. Elected “Chief of Chiefs” by his peers, he represented all American Indians at the dedication of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, November 11, 1921.
235. O-be, a Kiowa girl, wearing a fringed buckskin dress decorated with elk teeth. Fort Sill, Oklahoma, c. 1894.
260. Between 1890 and 1900, the Chinese population of the San Francisco area dropped significantly. Some returned to China, some relocated to other western states and some went east to establish new Chinatowns. The overall population of Chinese Americans continued to shrink, in part due to the Chinese Exclusion Acts, anti-Chinese riots and the preponderance of men over women. Although little is known about Sam Lee, when photographed about 1900, he was listed as the 86-year-old mayor of Chinatown, San Francisco, California.
262. Large-scale Chinese immigration to California began after news of the discovery of gold reached China. Because most opportunities were for able-bodied laborers, the bulk of the early immigrants were men, and it was very difficult for early Chinese immigrants to develop a normal family life. Some were fortunate, however, and a few photographs do show early immigrant families.
289. The aftermath of World War II, which had stopped all travel to the United States, brought a new group of Filipinos to the United States. Those post-war arrivals included United States citizens, military personnel and their dependents, students and exchange workers. It also included the war brides of *Pinoys* (a term Filipinos use in referring to themselves) soldiers, who, having served in the United States Armed Forces, had become citizens.
317. Inter-marriage, though not the rule, was not uncommon in the early Southwest. Louis Wilhart of Germany married Candelaria Peralta. Her mother was a Native American from San Juan Capistrano, and her father was a Mexican *mestizo*. With this diverse heritage, a mixture of European, Native American and Mexican, the new family is a distinctly American one.
323. European American violations of the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty forced Mexicans off their lands. By 1870 it was European American law that should have recognized both Mexican and Native American claims. Yet *Anglos* often used the law, and outright deception, to claim lands for themselves. This resulted in thousands of Mexican American farmers and shepherds losing their land and being forced to become wage laborers, toiling on others’ lands.
324. Between 1848 and 1910, relatively small numbers of Mexicans migrated from their country to the United States. Most went to Texas. Then conditions on both sides of the border prompted a massive movement. Although President Porfirio Diaz had been able to stabilize the Mexican economy, his policies created repression, class conflict and a vast peonage. The revolution that began in 1910 cost tens of thousands of lives and created a vast emigration but, among men like these, it defined a stronger Mexican national identity.

329. One way that Mexican Americans held to their traditions was through song and music. This group, the Perez Brass Band of Santa Fe, New Mexico, was photographed in 1896. Although their history is not recorded, they probably played for social functions and entertained their compatriots in concerts and informal gatherings.
331. When she was a young, distinguished high school student, Emma Tenayuca was struck by the differences between what she read about life and the realities she witnessed around her every day. After graduation she dedicated her life to improving the treatment of poor people. An energetic leader, she is best known for her fiery speeches and union organizing work in San Antonio, Texas. Her desire to free Hispanics from the exploitation they suffered in local labor markets led her to join the Workers Alliance in 1936 and the Communist Party a year later. She was very active in the pecan shellers’ strike of 1938, one of the longest and most bitter strikes of the Great Depression. Photo c. 1938. (Information for this caption provided by the National Women’s History Project.)
364. One of the results of American military involvement overseas has been the immigration of war brides, women of non-American nationality who have married American servicemen. Although marriage gave the brides citizenship status, they were referred to as foreigners. This group of French war brides arrived in Boston April 4, 1919 on the *S.S. Mt. Vernon*.
390. Harriet Tubman was one of the most famous women conductors on the Underground Railroad. Called “the Moses of her people,” she was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, in 1823. She escaped from slavery and returned to her former plantation to liberate her immediate family. A dedicated abolitionist, she led 19 separate groups (more than 300 enslaved African Americans) to freedom, often moving the timid forward with the persuasion of her loaded revolver. She served as a spy, nurse and laundress for the Union forces during the Civil War. After the war, she founded two schools, worked for women’s suffrage and opened a home for the aged.
392. Frederick Douglass (c. 1817–1895), the son of an enslaved African American mother, Harriet Bailey, and an unknown European American father, selected his surname from the hero of the book *The Lady of the Lake* after his successful escape from slavery in Baltimore in 1838. A powerful speaker, he moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and became active as an agent for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. After publishing his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, in 1845, he was forced to flee to England, because information in the book would have led to his recapture. After English friends purchased his freedom, he returned to New York and in 1847 established a newspaper, *The North Star*, which championed the abolitionist cause for 17 years. He was active in the Underground Railroad, urged civil rights for African Americans during Reconstruction and served his country as marshal of the District of Columbia and minister to Haiti. His home in Washington, D.C., is open to the public.
394. The end of the Civil War created opportunities for African Americans to gain formal training. Young African American children were sent to schools once these became available, because the nation realized that education was one of the keys to gaining a more solid future. Missionaries ran many of these early schools, though the men and women who worked so hard for abolition contributed much to the early schooling of African Americans. Even though academic courses were taught, many of the schools placed a great deal of emphasis on practical training.
405. This African American family enjoyed a relatively prosperous life in Virginia, c. 1900. The father, a Hampton Institute graduate, capitalized on his industrial education to provide a good environment for his wife and children.
444. The owner of a *bodega* (grocery) instructs his staff on products in the store. Commercial establishments mushroomed in the Puerto Rican neighborhoods of New York in the late 1940s and 1950s.
450. A Puerto Rican soldier poses during a break in training at Fort Benning, Georgia, soon after the United States entered into World War II. As American citizens many Puerto Ricans, both from the island and the mainland, have served with distinction in the American military.
453. Puerto Ricans in New York participate in the Fiesta San Juan, an annual religious festival sponsored by the Catholic Church, June 15, 1958.

