

Plagiarism report

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There are many ideas and assumptions surrounding how the model minority, or the Chinese in America came to be. The immigration of the Chinese to America and how they became the model minority in an age of discrimination while surpassing African Americans is worth learning. I feel it's important to go over The immigration and legal history.

Starting in the 1850s, the first major wave of Asians came to the continental United States. Owners looked to the Asian population to fill an increasing demand for labor in, and on the Transcontinental Railroad, gold mines, and factories. Around the 1830s, East Asian groups had begun immigrating to the States through Hawaii. Americans had plantations in Hawaii so they looked for the Chinese as cheap labor. 30,000 Japanese had gone to Hawaii as contract laborers for the government. Between 1894 and 1924 approximately 170,000 Japanese immigrants went to Hawaii as private contract laborers, family members of existing immigrants, and merchants. In the 1870s, as the Chinese came in droves to California, where they were about 20 percent of the state's population. The growth in population was so high and the blacks so condensed that some feared for the future and safety of the white people. (Barkan, 2004). Thousands of Koreans migrated to Hawaii in the early 1900s. Filipinos, after 1898, migrated by the "tens of thousands" to Hawaii in the early 1900s. Chinese workers came to the United States to work during the gold rush in the mines, they also looked for factory work, especially in the garment sector and farming jobs. Chinese immigrants were integral in building the railroads in the west, and as such a number of them became independently wealthy. The more the Chinese infringed on the American worker the angrier the Americans became. This finally resulted in legislation called The Chinese Exclusion Act that aimed to limit future immigration of Chinese

workers to the United States, ¹ Resistance from laborers protesting low wages and the rift between the different natives and immigrants groups convinced plantation owners to get even more labor from different Asian countries to keep wages low. (Ninkovitch, 2017) US Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, which originally was intended to be in place for 10 years, but ⁵ was made permanent in 1902. The Chinese Exclusion Act was the first law put in place ⁵ to stop the Chinese from immigrating to the United States. This law was later ⁴ repealed in 1943 by the passage of the Magnuson Act, also known as the Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act of 1943. It allowed Chinese immigration to America for the first time since the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and ⁸ that it permitted Chinese immigration for the first time and permitted some Chinese immigrants already here, to become citizens. However, the Magnuson Act left in place the rule that the Chinese could still not own property or businesses.

² Chinese migration to the United States is a history of two parts: a first wave from the 1850s to 1880s, halted by federal laws restricting Chinese immigration; and a second wave from the late 1970s to the present, following normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations and changes to U.S. and Chinese migration policies. ³ Though the law was repealed in 1943, little Chinese immigration was permitted until the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 overhauled the U.S. immigration system and significantly expanded migration opportunities for non-European immigrants including the Chinese.

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