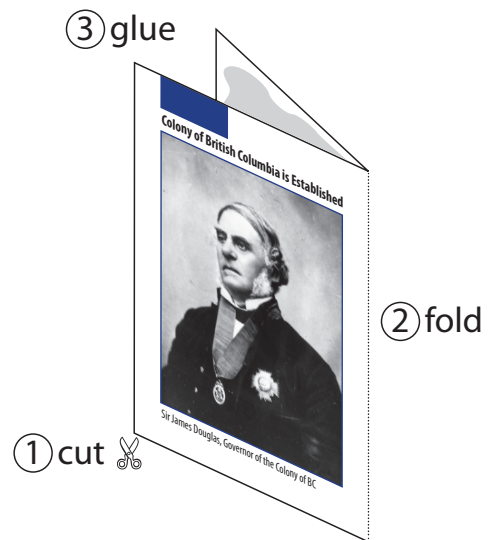


Grade 5  
Grade 10

# Time Shuffle Cards

## To prepare the cards:

- Print the set of cards
- Cut out each card and fold in half along the dotted line to create the card front and back
- Glue the front and back together or slip the card into a sport card holder (2.5 x 3.5 inch)



## Hui Shen Sails from China to Fu Sang



French map showing "Fou-Sang des Chinois" (Fu Sang of the Chinese)

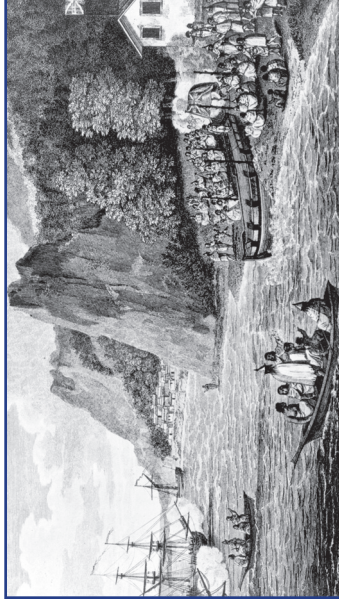
200 – 300

Philippe Buache,  
cartographe, 1753

## Hui Shen Sails from China to Fu Sang

Hui Shen and his forty disciples sail across the ocean to an area they call *Fu Sang* (believed to be the location of present-day BC).

## Chinese Craftsmen Arrive in Nuw-chah-nulth Territory



## Ship launching on Nootka Sound

**1786 and  
1788-1789**

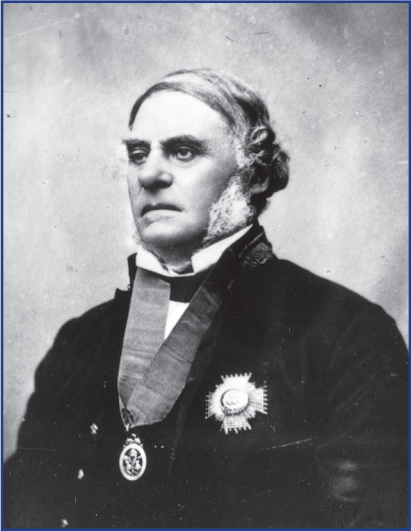


Courtesy of the RBCM  
and Archives, A-02688

## Chinese Craftsmen Arrive in Nuu-chah-nulth Territory

British fur trader, John Meares, brings skilled Chinese craftsmen from Macau to Nuw-cha-nulth territory (to a fur trading base that the British called Nootka Sound in the Pacific Northwest) to help build a ship and fort.

## Colony of British Columbia is Established



Sir James Douglas, Governor of the Colony of BC

1858

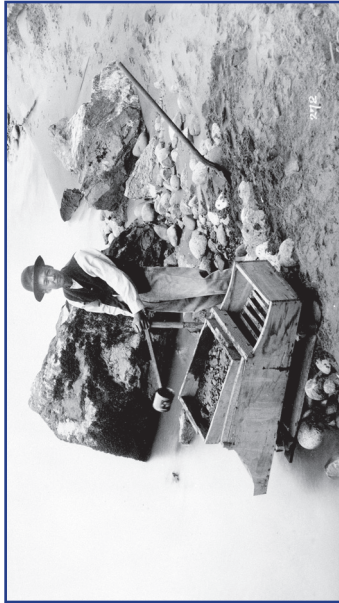


Courtesy of the RBCM and Archives  
A-01229

## The Colony of British Columbia is Established

Great Britain establishes the Colony of British Columbia with the capital located at New Westminster. Sir James Douglas is appointed governor of the new colony.

## Fraser River Gold Rush



## Chinese man washing gold on the Fraser River

1858



Library and Archives  
Canada, pa-125990

## Fraser River Gold Rush

Chinese miners arrive in British Columbia to participate in the Fraser River Gold Rush.

## Kwong Lee Company Establishes a Merchant Store in Victoria

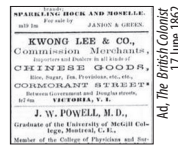


Advertisement from *The British Colonist* newspaper

1858

## Kwong Lee Company Establishes a Merchant Store in Victoria

The Kwong Lee Company establishes a merchant store in Victoria, and later develops seven stores in gold-mining towns throughout BC.



Ad, *The British Colonist*, 17 June 1858

## Cariboo Gold Rush



Chinese placer claim in the Cariboo

1862

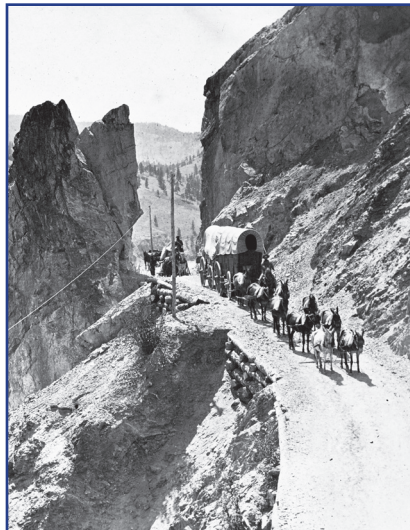
## Cariboo Gold Rush

The Cariboo Gold Rush occurs in streams north of the Quesnel River. Chinese miners have a significant presence, moving from the depleted Fraser River Gold Rush to take part in the Cariboo Gold Rush.



Courtesy of the RBCM and Archives A-06022

## Cariboo Wagon Road Completed

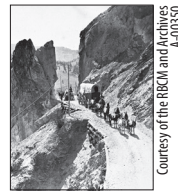


Freight wagons pulled by mules at Spences Bridge

1865

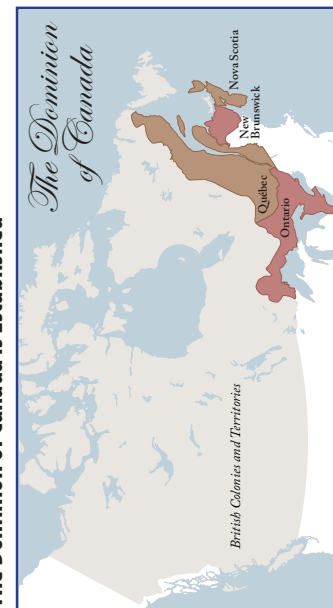
## Cariboo Wagon Road Completed

A variety of workers, including many Chinese, complete the Cariboo Wagon Road connecting Yale to Barkerville.



Courtesy of the RBCM and Archives A-00350

## The Dominion of Canada is Established



The four provinces of the Dominion of Canada

1867

## The Dominion of Canada is Established

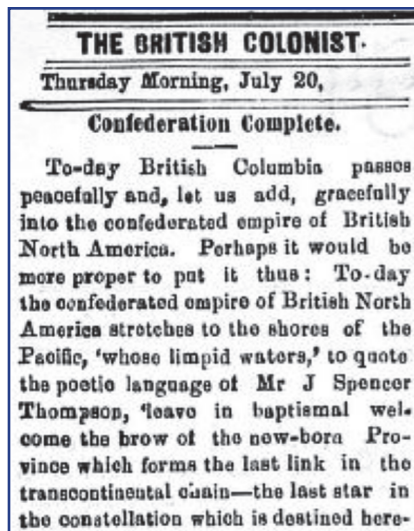
Canadian Confederation is established when three British colonies unite to form the four provinces of the Dominion of Canada.



Open School BC



## BC Joins Canada

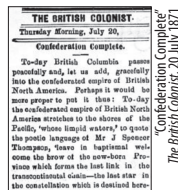


Article from *The British Colonist* newspaper

1871

## BC Joins Canada

The Colony of British Columbia joins the Canadian Confederation and becomes a province in the Dominion of Canada.



## BC Law Removes Chinese and First Nations' Right to Vote



Lillooet citizens

1872

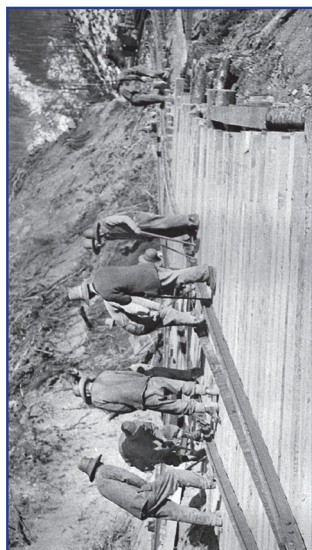
## BC Law Removes Chinese and First Nations' Right to Vote

The BC government passes a law that removes the right to vote in provincial elections for Chinese and First Nations.



Courtesy of the RBCM and Archives, C-01280

## Canadian Pacific Railway Construction



Men laying track for the Canadian Pacific Railway

1881

## Canadian Pacific Railway Construction

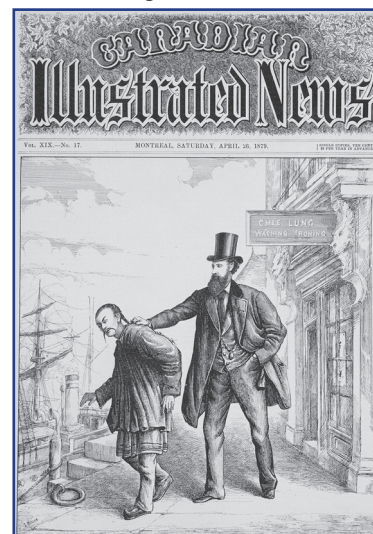
Thousands of Chinese men arrive to construct the BC section of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Some come directly from China, while others arrive after building railways in the United States.

Once the railway is completed in 1885, many Chinese workers choose to stay in Canada. Others remain because they cannot afford the trip back to China.



Courtesy of the RBCM and Archives, F-01997

## Chinese Immigration Act (Head Tax)



Cartoon from *Canadian Illustrated News*

1885

## Chinese Immigration Act (Head Tax)


The Canadian government passes the *Chinese Immigration Act* which imposes a \$50 tax (Head Tax) on every Chinese person who enters Canada except for diplomats, government representatives, tourists, merchants, "men of science", and students.



Library and Archives Canada C-072004



1908



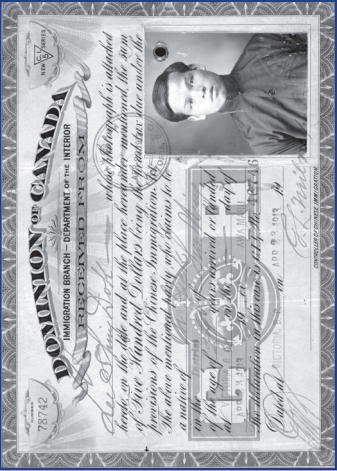
Courtesy of the RBCM and Archives, D-09120

Laws Limit South Asian and Japanese Immigration

**Laws Limit South Asian and Japanese Immigration**

The federal government creates two pieces of legislation in response to the Anti-Asian riot in Vancouver. One limits future South Asian immigration, and the other limits future Japanese immigration.

1900 and 1903




Library and Archives Canada, C-149236

Head Tax Increased

**Head Tax Increased**

In 1900, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's liberal government changes the *Chinese Immigration Act*, increasing the Head Tax to \$100 per person. In 1903, it is increased to \$500 per person.

1914



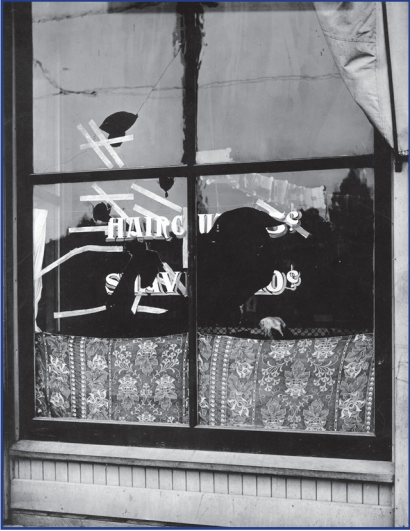
Courtesy of the RBCM and Archives, A-03128

World War I Begins

**World War I Begins**

Despite being discouraged from joining the armed forces by government officials, hundreds of Chinese Canadians volunteer for military service in World War I.

1907




UBC Special Collections  
Chung Collection, CC-PH-00229

Anti-Asian Riot in Vancouver

**Anti-Asian Riot in Vancouver**

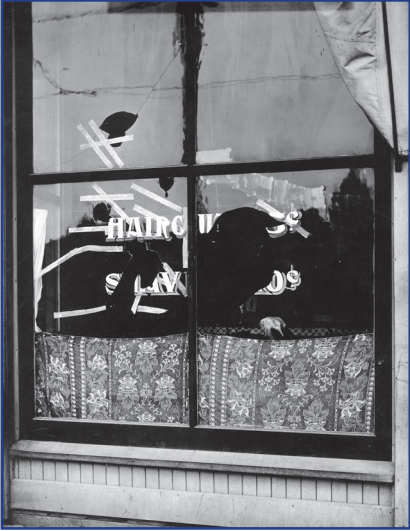
The Asiatic Exclusion League and the Vancouver District Trade Council, a group of labour unions, organize a mass rally against Asian immigration and workers. It turns into a violent Anti-Asian riot involving attacks on people and businesses in Vancouver's Chinatown and Japantown. The federal government later compensates Chinese Canadian and Japanese Canadian merchants for damage caused by the rioters.

World War I Begins



30th Battalion leaving Victoria to participate in WWI

Anti-Asian Riot in Vancouver



Broken windows in a Chinese barber shop

Soccer Team Wins Vancouver City Championship

Award winning Chinese Canadian soccer team

Victoria Chinese Students' Strike

Non-segregated class at Keating School near Victoria

1926

Soccer Team Wins Vancouver City Championship

An all-Chinese Canadian soccer team in Vancouver wins the Troquois Cup, a city-wide league championship. The win sparks parades in Vancouver's Chinatown.

1922

Victoria Chinese Students' Strike

Chinese Canadian students go on strike when several students are to be moved to a separate elementary school for Chinese. The Victoria School Board finally ends the segregation policy in September 1923.

World War II Begins

Invasion of Poland

Law Limits Chinese Immigration (Exclusion Act)

Cartoon from the *Saturday Sunset* newspaper

1939

Wikimedia Commons "Battle of Poland" A16283x13g

World War II Begins

When World War II begins, Chinese Canadians in BC are not allowed to volunteer for the Canadian Armed Forces.

In 1942, they are allowed to join the Royal Canadian Air Force and in 1943, the Royal Canadian Navy. There are debates in the Chinese Canadian community about whether young Chinese Canadians should volunteer to fight for Canada.

Law Limits Chinese Immigration (Exclusion Act)

Cartoon from the *Saturday Sunset* newspaper

1923

Law Limits Chinese Immigration (Exclusion Act)

The Canadian government passes a law, popularly known as the Chinese Exclusion Act, that goes into effect on Canada Day. The Act bans all immigration from China except for merchants, diplomats, and students.



## Chinese Canadians Regain Right to Vote



Won Alexander Cumyow casting his ballot

1947 and  
1949



## Chinese Canadians Regain Right to Vote

In 1947, the 1923 Exclusion Act (*Chinese Immigration Act*) is repealed, and the *Canadian Citizenship Act* is passed allowing Chinese Canadians to again vote federally and become doctors, lawyers, or other professionals for the first time in 75 years.

In 1949, Chinese Canadians regain the right to vote in BC provincial and municipal elections, as well as the right to run for political office.

## Douglas Jung Elected to Parliament



Douglas Jung (standing in car)

1957

## Douglas Jung Elected to Parliament

Douglas Jung is elected as the Member of Parliament for the federal riding of Vancouver Centre becoming the first Chinese Canadian elected to Parliament.



Province Newspaper  
VPL 41609

## Lam Appointed BC Lieutenant Governor



David See-Chai Lam

1988



David See-Chai Lam Condolences  
Office of Protocol, Province of BC

## Lam Appointed BC Lieutenant Governor

Hong Kong born David See-Chai Lam is appointed Lieutenant Governor of BC, the first Chinese Canadian to hold this office. The Lieutenant Governor is appointed by the Governor General and is the representative of the Queen at the provincial level.

## Universal Immigration Policy Introduced



Chinese immigrants arrive at Vancouver International Airport

1967

## Universal Immigration Policy Introduced

The Canadian government introduces the Universal Immigration Policy (the "points system") that gives equal opportunity to all immigrants who want to immigrate to Canada regardless of their country of origin.



Vancouver Public Library  
VPL 41604

## Clarkson Appointed Governor General



Adrienne Clarkson

1999

### Clarkson Appointed Governor General

Hong Kong born Adrienne Clarkson is appointed Governor General, the first Chinese Canadian to hold this office. The Governor General is the representative of the Queen in Canada.



## Prime Minister Apologizes for Anti-Chinese Legislation



Prime Minister Stephen Harper

2006

### Prime Minister Apologizes for Anti-Chinese Legislation

Prime Minister Stephen Harper, on behalf of the Government of Canada, offers a formal apology in the House of Commons for the Head Tax.



## Premier Apologizes for BC's Anti-Chinese Legislation



BC's formal apology

2014

### Premier Apologizes for BC's Anti-Chinese Legislation

BC Premier Christy Clark offers a formal apology, on behalf of all members of the BC legislative assembly, for over 100 pieces of discriminatory legislation in BC's history.



Prov BC, Formal Apology Chinese Canadians 14194 520435\_4609bdc3d\_o



A timeline building game for 2-6 players

#### To Begin

- Shuffle the cards with all the dated sides facing down.
- Deal 4 cards, date-side down in front of each player.
- DO NOT LOOK AT THE DATED SIDE OF THE CARDS!
- Put the rest of the cards to one side as the draw deck.
- Turn over the first card of the draw deck, read the date and description out loud, then place the card in the middle of the table. This is the first card of the timeline.

#### Playing the Game

Beginning with the person to the left of the dealer, players take turns placing a card in the timeline.

##### First Player:

- Choose a card and place it (date-side down)
  - to the left if you think it occurred before the date on the middle card.
  - to the right if you think it occurred after the date on the middle card.
- Turn it over and read the date and description out loud.

(continued)

- If the card is placed in the correct chronological order, leave it where it is (date-side facing up) and add one point to your score. If the card is out of place, move it to the correct position.
- Draw another card.

Play progresses with each player adding a card to the beginning or end of the timeline, or inserting between timeline cards. (You can slide cards over to make room.) Cards in the timeline may be flipped so their image can be examined before the player places a card.

#### Winning the Game

When the last card has been added to the timeline, the player with the most points wins the game.

#### Alternative Game (Quick Version)

Play is the same except there is no keeping score. Instead, if a card is placed correctly in the timeline, the player does not pick up a card from the draw deck. The first player who correctly places all their cards wins the game.

For detailed instructions see Teacher/Materials at:  
[www.openschool.bc.ca/bambooshoots](http://www.openschool.bc.ca/bambooshoots)



### Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association Founded



Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association in Victoria

1884

### Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association Founded

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association is founded in Victoria to provide mutual support and leadership within the Chinese Canadian community. Its mandate also includes achieving equality, restoring voting rights, and fighting against discriminatory immigration laws. In following years, Associations become a feature of many North American cities, including Vancouver.



Courtesy of the RBCM and Archives D-05246

### Chinese Empire Reform Association Established in Canada



Badge of the Chinese Empire Reform Association

1889

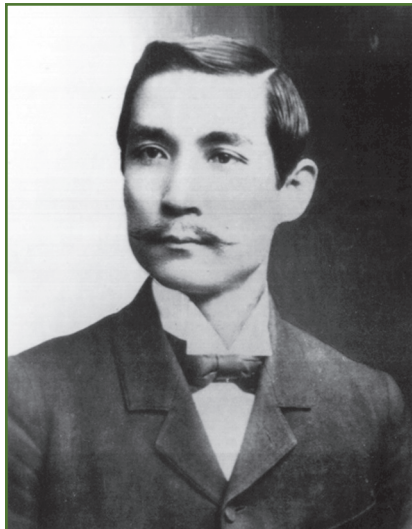
### Chinese Empire Reform Association Established in Canada

Leaders of a failed imperial reform movement in China escape to Canada and establish the first chapter of the Chinese Empire Reform Association. The Association seeks to modernize and strengthen the Chinese empire.



Uvic Digital Collections Dr Zhongping Chen IMG\_0648

### Sun Yat-sen Visits BC



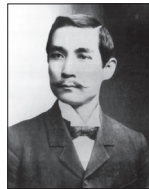
Dr Sun Yat-sen

1910

### Sun Yat-sen Visits BC

Sun Yat-sen, the chief organizer and spokesman for Chinese nationalist groups trying to overthrow the Qing Empire in China, visits BC to raise funds and gather support for his cause amongst Chinese Canadians.

In 1911, many young Chinese Canadian men go to China to fight to help establish the Republic of China after the Qing Empire is overthrown.



Sun Yat-sen, 1900; Public Domain

### Chinese Canadians Form Labour Unions

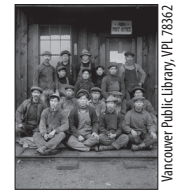


Group of Chinese Canadian workers

1916 – 1920

### Chinese Canadians Form Labour Unions

Chinese Canadian workers form several of their own labour unions, after being banned from joining labour unions during World War I.



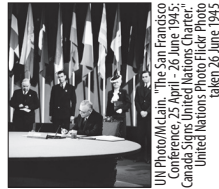
Vancouver Public Library, VPL 78362

## Charter of the United Nations Signed



Canada signs the Charter of the United Nations

1945



UN Photo/McLain, "The San Francisco Conference, 25 April - 26 June 1945; Canada Signs United Nations Charter," United Nations Photo Flickr Photo taken 26 June 1945

## Charter of the United Nations Signed

The Charter of the United Nations is signed and many Canadians realize that racially discriminatory laws in Canada are at odds with the principles included in the Charter.

## Federal Citizenship and Immigration Minister Announces the Chinese Adjustment Statement Program



Minister Fairclough with Prime Minister Diefenbaker

1960



John C. Diefenbaker fonds, JGD/MG01/XVII/JGD 349.1, U of T Archives

## Federal Citizenship and Immigration Minister Announces the Chinese Adjustment Statement Program

Ellen Fairclough, federal Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, announces the Chinese Adjustment Statement Program to allow "paper" sons or daughters (people who needed to use other people's names and identification papers to immigrate to Canada during the Exclusion Act period) to correct the names on their government documents.

## Fair Employment Practices Act Passed



Pharmacist Lim D. Lee

1956



Library and Archives Canada PA-112784

## Fair Employment Practices Act Passed

The *Fair Employment Practices Act* is passed by the Canadian government to prevent racial discrimination.

## Immigrants from Hong Kong Arrive in Canada



1989



Open School BC

## Immigrants from Hong Kong Arrive in Canada

Vancouver and Toronto are transformed by the arrival of large numbers of immigrants from Hong Kong. They arrive after the Tiananmen Square Incident and in advance of Great Britain handing back control of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China in 1997.