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)
Chinese Craftsmen Arrive in Nuu-chah-nulth Territory
British fur trader, John Meares, brings skilled Chinese craftsmen from Macao to Nuu-chah-nulth territory (to a fur trading base that the British called Nootka Sound in the Pacific Northwest)

1786 and 1788 –1789

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).

200 – 300

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.

1858

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

1858

Grade 5 and 10 Cards
For each of the four cards: cut out, fold in half, and glue together (or slip into a card holder) so there is a back and front to each card.
Kwong Lee Company Establishes a Merchant Store in Victoria

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.

Cariboo Gold Rush

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.

Cariboo Wagon Road Completed

1865

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

The Dominion of Canada is Established

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

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.

1871

BC Joins Canada

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

1871

Canadian Pacific Railway Construction

Thousands of Chinese workers 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. Many Chinese workers choose to stay in Canada, others remain because they cannot afford the trip back to China.

1881

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.

1885

Grade 5 and 10 Cards

For each of the four cards: cut out, fold in half, and glue together (or slip into a card holder) so there is a back and front to each card.
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.

1900 and 1903

Head Tax Certificate

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 riot.

1907

World War I Begins

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

World War I Begins

Laws Limit South Asian and Japanese Immigration


1908

1914

For each of the four cards: cut out, fold in half, and glue together (or slip into a card holder) so there is a back and front to each card.
For each of the four cards: cut out, fold in half, and glue together (or slip into a card holder) so there is a back and front to each card.

**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.

**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.

**1926**

**Soccer Team Wins Vancouver City Championship**

Award winning Chinese Canadian soccer team sparks parades in Vancouver's Chinatown.

**1939**

**World War II Begins**

Invasion of Poland

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.
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.

Universal Immigration Policy Introduced

The Canadian government introduces the Universal Immigration Policy, the “points system,” that gives equal opportunity to all immigrants who wish to immigrate to Canada regardless of their country of origin.

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.

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.
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.

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.

Time Shuffle

A timeline building game for 2-6 players

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.
- 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

Grade 5 and 10 Cards
For each of the four cards: cut out, fold in half, and glue together (or slip into a card holder) so there is a back and front to each card.
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.

1889

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.

1884

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.

1910

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.

1916 – 1920

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association Founded

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1884

For each of the four cards: cut out, fold in half, and glue together (or slip into a card holder) so there is a back and front to each card.
**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.

1945

**Fair Employment Practices Act Passed**

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

1956

**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.

1989

**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.

1960

**Grade 10 Cards**

For each of the four cards: cut out, fold in half, and glue together (or slip into a card holder) so there is a back and front to each card.