

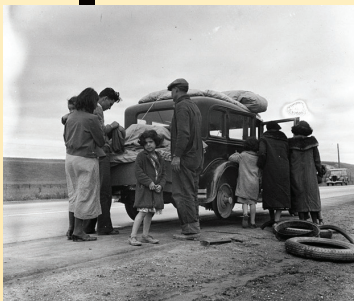
THE MAJORITY FACES HISTORICAL DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

1850 – California becomes a state. The state constitution views California residents with Mexican heritage as foreigners.



1863 – The California legislature legitimizes **school segregation**, withholding funds to schools that admit non-White students.

1930s – Scapegoated for the Great Depression, hundreds of thousands of Mexican nationals and Mexican Americans were deported in what became known as “**Mexican Repatriation.**”



1942 – The **Bracero Program** begins, allowing Mexican citizens to work temporarily in the United States. The program, created to address American agricultural labor gaps, hosts millions of Mexican workers until its termination in 1964.

1945 – After a public school refuses to admit a Mexican-American student, **Mendez v. Westminster** strikes down school segregation in California and influences the monumental **Brown v. Board of Education** case in 1954.



1974 – In **Lau v. Nichols**, Chinese-speaking students successfully argue that they are entitled to special supports in school to gain English-language proficiency. This US Supreme Court ruling applies to all non-English speaking students across the country, including those who are Latino.

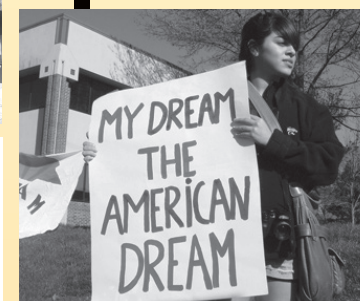
Since California's beginnings, federal, state, and local policies and legislation have limited educational opportunities for California's Latino students. The legacy remains to this day.

1982 – In **Plyler v. Doe**, the U.S. Supreme Court guarantees undocumented students access to free, public K-12 education.



2001 – **AB 540** allows qualifying nonresident students, including undocumented students, to pay in-state tuition at California public colleges and universities.

2011 – Gov. Jerry Brown signs the **California DREAM Act**. This legislation gives undocumented residents access to financial aid for California public colleges and universities.



2016 – California voters pass **Proposition 58**, which overturns most provisions of Proposition 227 and reinstates bilingual education. The following year, in 2017, the state adopts an English Learner Roadmap clarifying the state's new plan to encourage bilingual instruction.

2016 – Almost immediately after the presidential election, school districts, higher education institutions, and state leaders publicly commit through **resolutions, public statements, and introduced legislation** to protect Latino, Muslim, LGBT, undocumented, and other vulnerable students and families.

1850 1863 1920 1930 1931 1942 1945 1968 1974 1978 1982 1990 2001 2011 2012 2016 2017

1920s – Labor shortages and federal restrictions on European and Asian immigration result in Latino immigration tripling. By 1930, Latino residents are the **state's largest non-White ethnic group.**



1931 – **Alvarez v. Lemon Grove School District** strikes down a San Diego County district's decision to separate Mexican from White students—America's first successful school integration court decision.

1968 – Thousands of Latino students in **East Los Angeles** walk out of school to protest unequal, inadequate treatment, creating a legacy of Latino student activism.



1978 – **Regents of the University of California v. Bakke** strikes down racial quotas but upholds the consideration of race as one of many factors in public university admissions.

1990s – California voters pass a **series of propositions with anti-Latino overtones.**

Proposition 187 (1994), later struck down as unconstitutional, bars undocumented residents from public services such as education.

Proposition 209 (1995) prohibits the use of race in applications for public employment, education, or contracting. In combination with a previous year's decision at the University of California to prohibit the use of race in admissions, admission rates for Latino and other underrepresented students plunge at University of California, Berkeley and University of California, Los Angeles.

Proposition 227 (1998), overturned in 2016, prohibits public bilingual education without parent waivers.



2012 – The **Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals** executive order exempts certain undocumented youth from deportation. As of June 2016, more than half a million youth were eligible in California.



2017 – The state of California passes a package of bills to protect undocumented immigrants, including protections for undocumented students and students from mixed-status families in the public K-12 and higher education systems.

2017 – The U.S. presidential administration rescinds the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, putting over 240,000 DACA youth in California at risk. School, district, university, and state leaders across California strongly criticize the federal decision and recommit to protecting these youth.