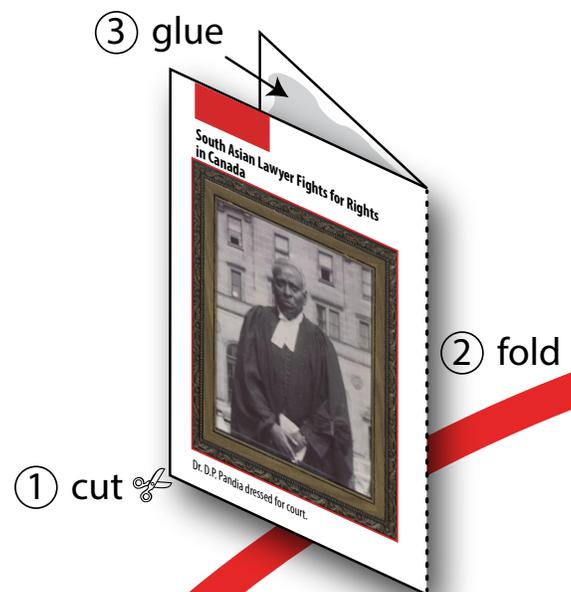


Time Shuffle Cards

To prepare the cards:

- Print the set of cards (single-sided)
- 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 and/or slip the card into a plastic sleeve (2.5 x 3.5 inches)



1903



University of Washington, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

South Asians Settle in BC

South Asian men arrive in Vancouver and Victoria. Most find work in logging and lumber mills as these were the only industries at the time hiring men who looked like them. By the end of 1908, more than 5,000 South Asians settle, work, and begin to build their lives in BC. Most are Sikhs from the northwest Punjab region of India.



Sikh men at Vancouver train station.

South Asians Settle in BC

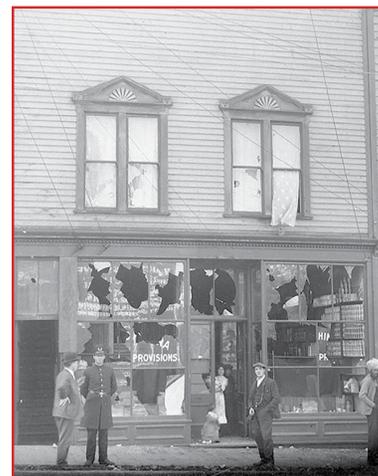


William Lyon Mackenzie King / Library and Archives Canada / C-014118

1907

Anti-Asian Riot in Vancouver

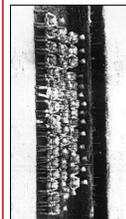
Hundreds of White people riot in Vancouver's Asian district. As part of the Asiatic Exclusion League they are protesting Asian immigration to Canada. The rioters cause extensive damage to Chinese and Japanese businesses and homes in the area.



Rioters break windows of a Japanese grocery store.

Anti-Asian Riot in Vancouver

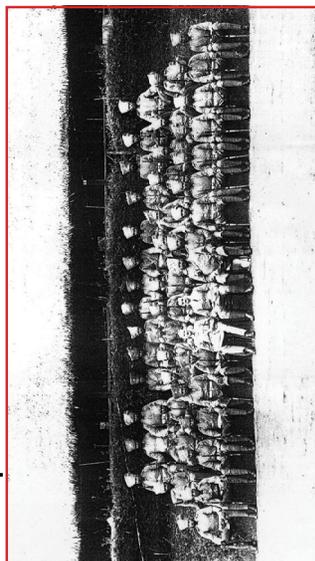
1897



Kohaly Collection: 2021_07_10281, SACDA, UFV

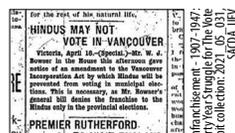
Sikh Troops Visit BC

A British Indian army Sikh regiment from Hong Kong and Malay States visits BC. The troops are returning from Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebration in London, England. Once home, they tell others about the potential to stay, settle, and build their lives in British Columbia.



Sikh regiment in BC.

Sikh Troops Visit BC



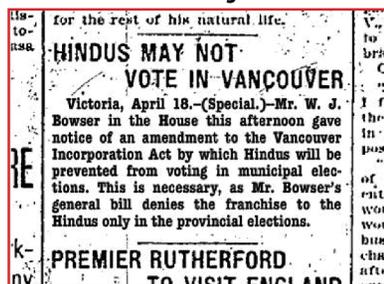
QSS Enfranchisement - 1907 - 1947: The early Year Struggle for the Vote editor collection. 2015, SACDA, UFV

1907

South Asians Denied Right to Vote

South Asians are denied the right to vote in Vancouver because of racialized changes to the Municipality Incorporation Act. As a result, they cannot vote in federal elections either, as they must be on the provincial voters list to qualify. This was a specific legal tactic aimed at limiting the rights of South Asian settlers in BC.

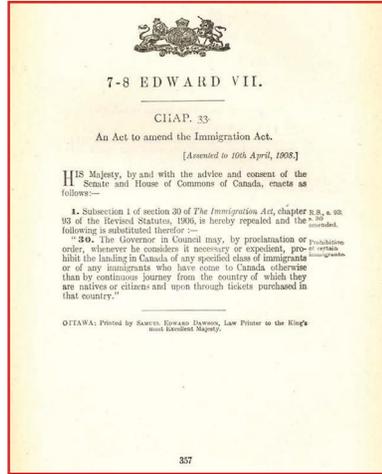
South Asians Denied Right to Vote



Newspaper article from *The Vancouver Daily Province*.

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

Continuous Journey Regulation



Immigration Act Amendment.

1908

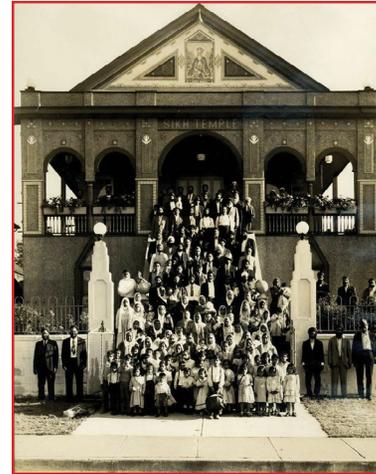
Continuous Journey Regulation

The Immigration Act (1906) is amended to include the “continuous journey regulation” to hinder migration from India. Immigrants must now travel to Canada without their ship stopping along the way, however, direct passage from India is challenging. The Canadian government also stops the Canadian Pacific shipping company from offering direct passage from India to Canada.



Library and Archives Canada, Statutes of Canada, An Act to Amend the Immigration Act, 1908, Ottawa: SC 7-8 Edward VII, Chapter 35

First North American Gurdwara



Sikh Gurdwara on 2nd Ave in Vancouver.

1908

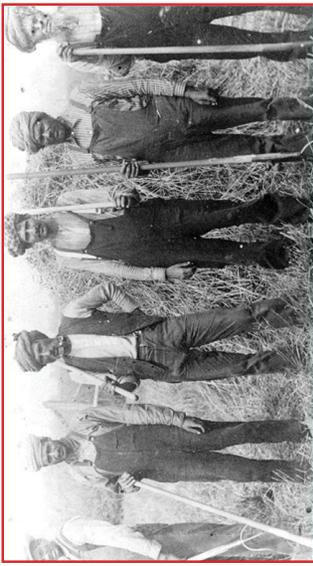
First North American Gurdwara

On January 19, 1908, the first official South Asian organization, called the Khalsa Diwan Society in Vancouver is established. With the support of the Society, the first Sikh gurdwara in North America is established and located at 1866-West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, BC.



Monahy Collection: 2021_07_10274_SIKDN_UFV

South Asians Find Work in Fraser Valley



Six Sikh men haying off Bateman Road.

There are now 160 South Asians working at mills in Abbotsford, Huntington, and Harrison Mills, 40 working at a brick company in Clayburn and 15 working in construction in Abbotsford. Another 35 are working on farms in Mission and Matsqui. In the same year, the Guru Nanak Mining and Trust Company is formed in Vancouver. The company buys and develops agricultural land and is one of the earliest business ventures by South Asians in BC.

1909

South Asians Find Work in Fraser Valley



(DIS)Enfranchisement - 1907-1947: The Forty Year Struggle for the Vote exhibit collection, 2021_05_016, SACDA, UFV

Race-based Immigration Restrictions

Prohibition— 35. The Governor in Council may, by proclamation or order whenever he deems it necessary or expedient,—
 (a) prohibit the landing in Canada or at any specified port of entry in Canada of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen, and upon a through ticket purchased in that country, or prepaid in Canada;
 (b) prohibit the landing in Canada of passengers brought to Canada by any transportation company which refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this Act;
 (c) prohibit for a stated period, or permanently, the landing in Canada, or the landing at any specified port of entry in Canada, of immigrants belonging to any race deemed inimical to the climate or requirements of Canada, or of immigrants of any specified class, occupation or character.

Federal Immigration Act, page 218.

1910

Race-based Immigration Restrictions

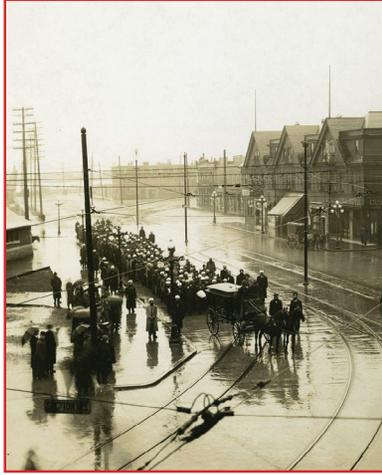
The 1910 Immigration Act adds regulations designed to limit immigration based on race, including the power to “prohibit... immigrants belonging to any race deemed unsuited to the climate.” Between 1910 and 1920, only 112 South Asians immigrate to Canada. In 1921, the government sets three years as the maximum time a South Asian Canadian can be out of the country. Most men who return to their families in India before 1920 are never allowed back into Canada.



Library and Archives Canada, Statutes of Canada, An Act Respecting Immigration, 1910, Ottawa: SC 9-10 Edward VII, Chapter 27

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

Bhai Mewa Singh Executed, Honoured



Funeral procession of Bhai Mewa Singh.

1915



Kohaly Collection:
2021_07_10543, SACDA, UFV

Bhai Mewa Singh Executed, Honoured

Two Sikh men are murdered at the Vancouver gurdwara on September 5, 1914. Bhai Mewa Singh blames immigration inspector and government informant William Hopkinson for the murders. In October, Singh shoots and kills Hopkinson, and then surrenders to authorities. He is tried and sentenced to death by hanging in one of the fastest court proceedings in BC history. After his execution on January 11, hundreds of Sikhs gather to escort Singh's body to Fraser Mills for cremation as a martyr.

Logging Operations Established on Vancouver Island



Mayo Lumber Company office and store in Paldi.

1917



Mayo Singh Family fonds:
2020_06_07_249,
SACDA, UFV

Logging Operations Established on Vancouver Island
Mayo Singh starts a logging company in the Cowichan Valley. The company provides jobs and housing for South Asian, Japanese, Chinese and European immigrants. A vibrant and multicultural community forms in the area through Mayo Singh's leadership. The community is named Paldi after Mayo Singh's home village in India.

South Asian Businesses Grow



Mayo Lumber Company. A "donkey" crew on Hill 60.

1920s

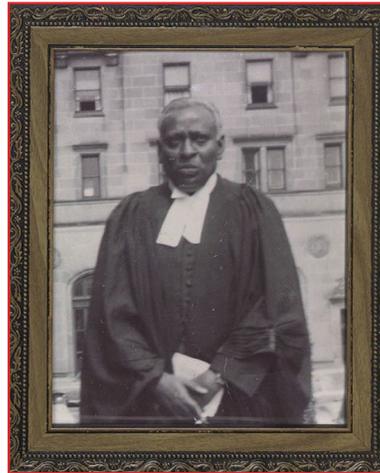


Mayo Singh Family
fonds: 2020_06_07_035,
SACDA, UFV

South Asian Businesses Grow

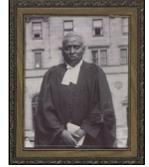
The 1920s bring many positive economic changes for South Asians in Canada. Of the 680 South Asians living in BC, 609 are employed in lumber mills. Many of the mills are now owned and operated by South Asian businessmen.

South Asian Lawyer Fights for Rights in Canada



Dr. D.P. Pandia dressed for court.

1939



Mayo Singh Family fonds:
2020_06_07_035, SACDA, UFV

South Asian Lawyer Fights for Rights in Canada

Dr. D.P. Pandia, an Indian lawyer, is hired by the BC Sikh community to help overturn a deportation decision of over 200 illegal South Asian immigrants. The immigrants are released as long as they agree to register with the government. A decade later, in 1947, Dr. Pandia writes a report asking the Canadian government to recognize South Asians as full citizens and to regain the right to vote.

South Asian Canadians Regain the Right to Vote



Mahinder S. Beadall casts his vote in a federal election.

1947

South Asian Canadians Regain the Right to Vote

In 1946, a group of South Asian businessmen, led by lawyer Dr. D.P. Pandia, attend the annual meeting of BC mayors to argue for their right to vote. The mayors pass a resolution allowing South Asians to vote in municipal elections. A year later, South Asian Canadians regain the right to vote in provincial and federal elections. The forty-year struggle for the right to the vote in Canada comes to a victorious end.



005166enrichment - 1907-1947: The Forty-Year Struggle for the Vote exhibit collection 2021_05_002_SACDA_BFY

First Female South Asian Canadian Graduates BC High School



Nsibe Kaur Puri two years after graduation.

1950

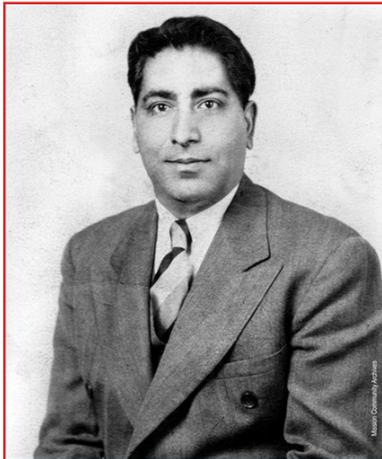
First Female South Asian Canadian Graduates BC High School

Nsibe Kaur Puri is born in Duncan and grows up in New Westminster. She graduates from the Duke of Connaught High School in 1950, becoming the first South Asian woman to finish high school in BC. She marries in 1952 and has two daughters. Puri works in banking for more than 40 years and is an avid life-long volunteer in New Westminster. In 2000, she receives the Governor General's Caring Canadian Award.



South Asian Studies Institute

First South Asian Elected to Political Office in Canada



Mission City Councillor Naranjan Singh Grewal.

1950

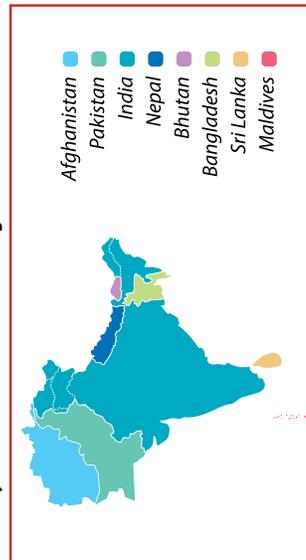
First South Asian Elected to Political Office in Canada

Naranjan Singh Grewal is elected as a city councillor in Mission, BC, becoming the first South Asian to hold political office in Canada. He owns six sawmill companies and is an influential business leader in the community, advocating for fair wages and safe working conditions in the forest industry. He later becomes the first South Asian Canadian mayor in 1954.



Mission Community Archives, Item No. 0025198302-0073

Quota System for South Asian Immigration



Countries that are part of South Asia.

1951

Quota System for South Asian Immigration

The federal government changes its policy by creating a quota system for immigration by South Asians to Canada. The quota allows only 150 immigrants from India, 100 from Pakistan and 50 from Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) per year.



iStock ID:64006046 credit: negoworks

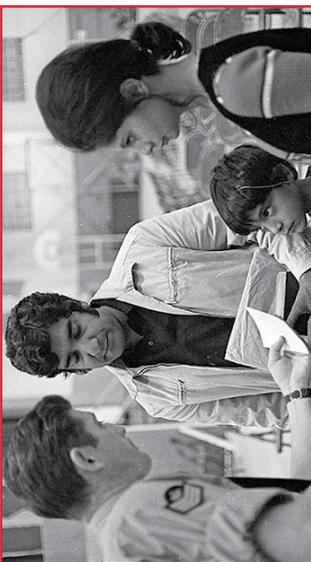
1972



Library and Archives Canada / e011052346 Copyright: Government of Canada

Ugandan Refugees Accepted by Canada

The President of Uganda, Idi Amin, orders Ugandans of South Asian descent to leave the country. He gives them only 90 days to leave Uganda—little time to organize their livelihoods, homes, or belongings. Almost 8,000 displaced South Asians are accepted as political refugees in Canada.



Refugee family from Uganda arrives in Canada.

Ugandan Refugees Accepted by Canada

1985



Alarichall, CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons

First Ismaili Centre in North America

The Ismaili Centre opens in Burnaby. It is a jamatkhana, or sacred place, for Ismaili Muslims to pray and learn. It is the first purpose-built Ismaili centre in North America.



Ismaili Centre on Canada Way in Burnaby.

First Ismaili Centre in North America

1984



PamelaIraij, CC BY-SA 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons

South Asian Woman Wins Olympic Medal

Pamela Rai is the first South Asian Canadian woman to win an Olympic medal, earning a bronze medal in the 4x100m medley swimming relay at the 1984 Games in Los Angeles. Raised in Delta, Pamela is part of an Olympic legacy—her father, Harinderjit Singh Rai, was the first South Asian Canadian to qualify for the Olympics, as part of the 1964 Canadian men's field hockey team.



Pamela Rai with her bronze medal.

South Asian Woman Wins Olympic Medal

1965



Jesse Kaufman, South Asian Studies Institute

First Mosque in British Columbia

Built in Vancouver by the Pakistan Canada Association, the Al Jamia Masjid is the first mosque in BC. The new mosque is met with great joy by the growing local Muslim community.

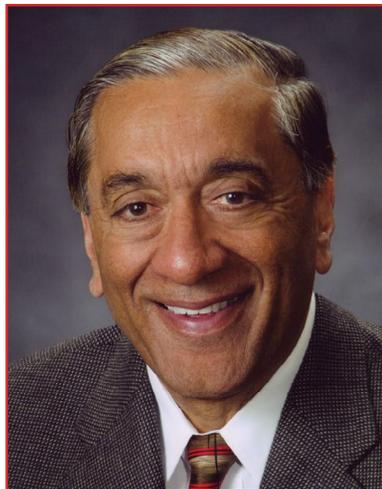


Al Jamia Masjid on West 8th Ave in Vancouver.

First Mosque in British Columbia

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

Wally Oppal: BC Supreme Court Judge



The Honourable Wallace Taroo (Wally) Oppal.

1985



Simon Fraser University - Communications & Marketing, CC BY 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons

Wally Oppal: BC Supreme Court Judge

Wally Oppal is born in Vancouver and grows up on Vancouver Island. After graduating from Lake Cowichan High School, he earns his law degree from UBC and begins practising in 1967. He is appointed as a County Court judge in 1981 and as a judge in the BC Supreme Court four years later. In 2005, Wally Oppal becomes the first South Asian Canadian to be named Attorney General by the Liberal Party of BC.

Moe Sahota Wins Esquimalt Riding



Moe Sahota, NDP MLA (Member of Legislative Assembly).

1986



Ibrup, CC BY 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons

Moe Sahota Wins Esquimalt Riding

Manmohan (Moe) Sahota is born in Duncan. In the 1986 provincial election, Sahota wins the riding of Esquimalt-Port Renfrew for the NDP. He is the first South Asian Canadian elected to a Legislature in Canada. Re-elected in 1991, he is appointed Minister of Labour and Consumer Services as well as Minister Responsible for Constitutional Affairs, becoming the first provincial cabinet minister of South Asian descent.

Shushma Datt Starts Radio Rim Jhim



Shushma Datt, First South Asian female broadcaster.

1987



Shushma Datt

Shushma Datt Starts Radio Rim Jhim

Shushma Datt is the first South Asian woman in broadcasting in Canada. Born in Kenya, she immigrates to Vancouver in 1972. She starts Radio Rim Jhim in 1987 which is the first South Asian Canadian radio station to be broadcast outside of India. Shushma provides the South Asian community with news, entertainment, and educational programs. In 2005, she is the first Canadian woman to be granted a radio license by the CRTC.

Bawa First NHL Player of South Asian Descent



Robin Bawa, Washington Capitals Right Wing.

1989



We are Hockey exhibit, South Asian Studies Institute

Bawa First NHL Player of South Asian Descent

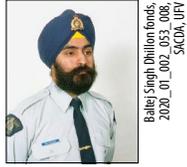
Robin N. Bawa is born in Duncan and plays junior hockey with the Kamloops Blazers. He becomes the first South Asian Canadian in the National Hockey League (NHL) when he is drafted by the Washington Capitals in 1989. He spends four seasons with the NHL and is now a member of the BC Sports Hall of Fame.

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

First Turbaned Sikh RCMP Officer



Constable Baltej Singh Dhillon in RCMP uniform.



1990

First Turbaned Sikh RCMP Officer

Wanting to join the RCMP but unable meet a dress code that forbids beards and turbans, Baltej Singh Dhillon appeals to the RCMP Commissioner. In 1990, despite vocal opposition to the uniform changes, the federal government announces that the dress code will now allow observant Sikhs to maintain beards and wear turbans. The next year, Constable Baltej Singh Dhillon is the first Khalsa (baptized) Sikh to join the RCMP.

Herb Dhaliwal Appointed Minister of Revenue



Herb Dhaliwal with Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.

1997

Herb Dhaliwal Appointed Minister of Revenue

Herb Dhaliwal is born in India and at age six comes to Vancouver with his family. He graduates from UBC with a business degree and runs several successful businesses. In the 1993 federal election, he wins the Vancouver South riding for the Liberal party. He is appointed Minister of Revenue in 1997, the first person of South Asian descent to become a federal cabinet minister.



Government of India, GODL-India via Wikimedia Commons

Ujjal Dosanjh, BC's Premier



Ujjal Dosanjh, 33rd Premier of British Columbia.

2000

Ujjal Dosanjh, BC's Premier

Ujjal Dosanjh is born in India. In 1968 he immigrates to Canada and earns degrees in political science at SFU and law at UBC. Dosanjh wins the Vancouver-Kensington riding for the NDP in the 1991 and 1996 provincial elections. He serves in several cabinet positions, becoming the Attorney General in 1995. In 2000, Dosanjh wins the NDP leadership race and becomes British Columbia's first South Asian Canadian Premier.



Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (GODL-India), GODL-India, via Wikimedia Commons



"Punjabi Market" (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) by lulun & kame, via Flickr

Punjabi Language Recognized



Bilingual sign for Punjabi Market in Vancouver.

1993 to 2009

Punjabi Language Recognized

1993: Vancouver's Punjabi Market at Main and 49th in Vancouver is officially recognized by the city with bilingual signs in English and Punjabi.

1996: Punjabi becomes part of the school curriculum in British Columbia. This highlights the importance of the history and connections of Punjabi-speaking settlers in BC.

2009: The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) begins broadcasting Hockey Night in Canada in Punjabi.

Mobina Jaffer Represents BC as Senator



Senator Mobina Jaffer.

2001



Mobina Jaffer Represents BC as Senator

Mobina S.B. Jaffer is born in Uganda to parents from Pakistan. After earning a law degree in England, she begins practicing law in Vancouver in 1978 and is later appointed Queen's Counsel. Jaffer becomes the BC representative to the Canadian Senate on June 13, 2001. She is the first Muslim senator, the first African-born senator, and the first senator of South Asian descent.

Refugees Forced into Detention Facilities



MV Sun Sea being escorted to Vancouver Island.

2010

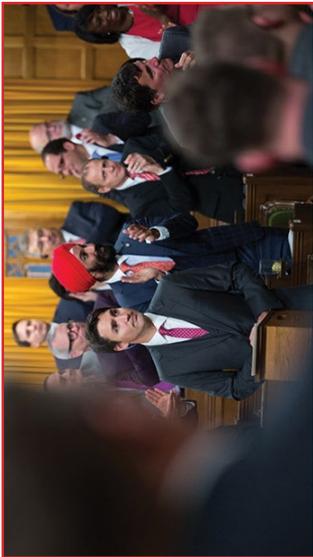


Cplc Angela Abbey, IS2010-1010-08a Canadian Forces Combat Camera

Refugees Forced into Detention Facilities

In August 2010, the cargo ship MV Sun Sea lands on the shores of British Columbia. The ship is carrying 492 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees fleeing civil war in their homeland. The refugees are forced to spend months in detention facilities, raising significant human rights concerns about the treatment of refugees in Canada.

Apology for Komagata Maru Incident



Prime Minister Trudeau addressing House of Commons.

2016



Office of the Prime Minister of Canada, Komagata Maru apology in the House of Commons

Apology for Komagata Maru Incident

Prime Minister Justin Trudeau offers an apology on behalf of the Government of Canada: "The passengers of the Komagata Maru, like millions of immigrants to Canada since, were seeking refuge and better lives for their families. With so much to contribute to their new home, they chose Canada and we failed them utterly. As a nation we should never forget the prejudices suffered by the . . . community at the hands of the Canadian government of the day."



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, visit:
www.saffronthreads.ca

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