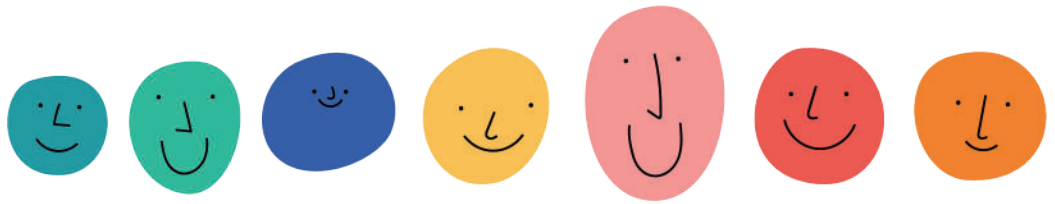




AANHPI

Heritage Month Kit



Educator Resources

May is Asian American & Native Hawaiian/Pacific
Islander (AANHPI) Heritage Month.

Hello, Educators!

Our work at AAVEd is based on our core beliefs that Georgia's PK-12 students are brilliant and able to become local and global change makers. Most importantly, this is possible because our teachers fundamentally care for our children's well-being. That's why we aim to uplift teachers like you, our everyday heroes.

Here are some resources for you. If you would like to get more involved, please look into Georgia Educators Fellowship Cohort, our new program that was piloted this school year. You know our students best, and we are here to support you.

EDUCATOR RESOURCES

Lesson Plans created by our 2024 Georgia Educators Fellowship Cohort

Check out these excellent lesson guides **created by Georgia educators FOR Georgia educators**



Bite-Sized Lesson Guides

Lesson guides within Georgia Standards of Excellence, for each grade level K-12



For Additional Resources...

Check out last year's Educator Resource Guide, including children's book lists, frameworks, and more!



Sign Up! 2025 Georgia Educators Fellowship Cohort

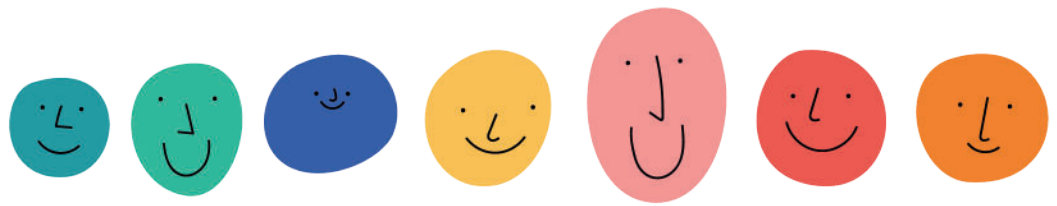
Want to know how you can incorporate these resources within the scope of Georgia Standards of Excellence? Apply as a school, group of teachers, or individual to the 2025 Georgia Educators Fellowship Cohort.

*click here
or scan to
learn more*



This program includes:

- 2-3 in-person sessions and 2 virtual sessions (total of 4-5 sessions)
- Each session is 4 hours and led by local teacher educators
- \$500 stipend per teacher
- Lesson plans created by you to be shared with our teacher network
- Uplifting your work in spaces in education conferences and other speaking engagements
- On-going mentorship



Did You Know?

Here are some facts about Asian American History to help you celebrate Asian American & Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (AANHPI) Heritage Month!

- The first documented Asian American settlement we know of is in **1763, Saint Malo, Louisiana**. It was established by Filipino sailors and escaped enslaved people of the Spanish Manila galleon trade.
- Asian Americans are the **fastest-growing racial group** in Georgia. They are diverse and rich in history. Among them are: Chinese, Filipinx, Hmong, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Pakistani, Vietnamese, and so many more.
- **Augusta, GA** is the home of a thriving **Chinese American community** that **dates back to the 1870s** Augusta Canal migrant workers.
- The **term “Asian American” was coined in 1968** by two activist graduate students who wanted to bring together Japanese, Chinese and Filipinx American students with shared political goals. Before, people of Asian descent were typically described by their specific ethnicity (e.g. Korean American). If people spoke broadly about people of Asian descent, the racist and colonial term “Oriental” was commonly used. In the decades since, the term, Asian American, has been taken up by the U.S. Census and other organizations.

Included is **“Asian American History Highlights”** so that you can dig deeper.

This month, we celebrate the rich history of AANHPI communities and celebrate the communal strength of these diverse Americans.

Asian American History Highlights

Pre-20th Century

1875 The Page Act

Restricted Chinese women from immigrating to the US on the assumption that they were sex workers.

1882 Chinese Exclusion Act

Ten year ban targeting Chinese laborers. First major immigration restriction made based on nationality.

1898 *United States v. Wong Kim Ark*

Established birthright citizenship for all under the 14th Amendment, despite laws restricting Asians from becoming naturalized citizens.

1898 U.S. Annexations of the Philippines and Hawaii

Filipinos classified as U.S. nationals, not immigrants. Rise in labor migration to Hawaii especially on sugar plantations.

Pre-WWII

1907 The Gentlemen's Agreement

Arrangement between US and Japan halting Japanese contract labor migration. Allowed Japanese women to enter as "Picture Brides." This allowed Japanese Americans to form families in the U.S., unlike Chinese Americans.

1917 Immigration Act (Asiatic Barred Zone Act)

Created a new "Asiatic Barred Zone," expanding exclusion to extend to migrants from South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East.

1924 Johnson-Reed Act

Ended Japanese migration and instituted a strict quota system for other immigrants.

World War II

1942 Executive Order 9066

Gave the military authority to remove civilians from any area. Did not specifically name any ethnic group but resulted in the removal and incarceration of 110,000 Japanese Americans living on the west coast.

1943 Immigration Act of 1943

Ended Chinese Exclusion after 60 years, but with a yearly quota of 105. Allowed for Chinese naturalization.

1944 *Korematsu v. United States*

One of several Supreme Court cases challenging the constitutionality of Japanese American incarceration. Originally the court decided against Korematsu, but his case was reopened and his conviction was overturned by district courts in the 1980s.

Early Cold War

1952 McCarran-Walter Act

Ended racial barriers to immigration and naturalization. Kept quotas in place and introduced deportations for suspected subversives.

1955 Hart-Celler Act

Abolished national origins quotas. Increased immigration opportunities for those with specialized technical education and for family reunification.

1958 Asian American Movement

Movement on college campuses organizing for the first time under a shared racial identity as Asians in the U.S.

Post-Cold War

1990 Immigration Act

Created H-1B visa category to allow more entry opportunities for those with specialized technical education on a temporary, non-immigrant basis. Largely applied to those in the IT and STEM fields.

1992 Chinese Student Protection Act

Allowed for Chinese international students to apply for permanent resident status after the infamous Chinese government crackdowns on student protests at Tiananmen Square (1989).

2000s - Present

2002 National Security Entry-Exit Registration System (NSEERS)

Targeted surveillance and registration program for non-majority-Muslim countries instituted in the wake of 9/11.

2017 Reforming American Immigration for Strong Employment Act (RAISE) Act

Aimed to restrict immigration by limiting family-based migration, refugee admissions, and green cards.