

# FANNIE BARRIER WILLIAMS

(1850s - 1950s)

Fannie Barrier Williams has achieved considerable recognition when she became an outspoken support of the club's first African American member, succeeded in the social and educational system by reforming to improve the plight of black women in the southern states. Throughout her timeline, there was so much things happening in the U.S from 1850s to 1950s, from U.S wars, to many immigrations moving and settling in the country of America.

## 1850



### U.S Immigration Statistics

(December 1950)

First collected data on the population's immigrants. About 23.2 million immigrants in total from Ireland, Germany, Britain, Canada, France, Switzerland, Mexico, Norway, Holland, and Italy.



### Birth of Fannie Barrier Williams

(Born in February 12, 1855)

Fannie Barrier Williams was born on February 12, 1855 in Brockport, NY. She was the youngest of three, having a brother and sister. Her father was a barber, coal merchant, and leader in the local Baptist church.

## 1880

### Crow War

(1887)

The Crow War was the only armed conflict between the United States and the Crow tribe of Montana, and the last Indian War fought in the state.

### Marriage to S. Laing Williams and Moved to Chicago

(1887)

In 1887, Fannie married S. Laing Williams in 1887, after meeting in the nation's capital. Shortly after marriage, the couple would move to Chicago. It is at this point where her career takes off and she works increasingly as an activist.

### U.S.A restricts Immigration from China

(1882)

A labor organization, accused Chinese immigrants of competing unfairly for jobs and unhealthy living conditions. Such virulent attacks contributed to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which restricted immigration from China to the US.

## 1890

### Foundation of the Training School for Nurses

(1891)

Williams helped found the Foundation of the Training School for Nurses in 1891. The school helped train and provide jobs for African American women in Chicago.



### Williams speaks at the World's Columbian Exposition

(1893)

Williams attended the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. It was at this exposition where she gave a speech, rising to national attention.



### Spanish-American War

(April 21, 1898 - December 10, 1898)

A labor organization, accused Chinese immigrants of competing unfairly for jobs and unhealthy living conditions. Such virulent attacks contributed to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which restricted immigration from China to the US.

## 1920

### Fannie's Quotation

(1926)

As she was retiring, she famously quoted "I dare not cease to hope and aspire and believe in human love and justice ..."



### Return to Brockport, NY

(1926)

Williams returned to Brockport to live with her sister in 1926. This move signified her retirement from her political and social activism.

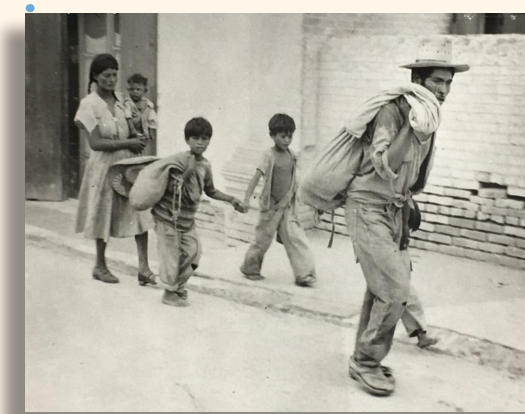


### Death of S. Laing Williams

(Died on December 21, 1921)

Williams' husband died tragically in 1921, one year after a serious automobile accident. After his death, Williams became less active politically.

## 1930



### Mexican Immigrants Deported during The Great Depression

(1935)

Federal authorities, local law enforcement, and state welfare agencies forcibly expelled more than 500,000 people—one third of the Mexican population in the US. Over 60 percent of them were American citizens.



### World War II

(September 1, 1939 - September 2, 1945)

World War II or the Second World War was a global conflict that lasted from 1939 to 1945. The vast majority of the world's countries, including all the great powers, fought as part of two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis.

# 1860



## American Civil War

(April 12, 1861 - April 9, 1865)

The American Civil War was a civil war in the United States between the Union and the Confederacy, which had been formed by states that had seceded from the Union.



## Chinese Laborers building the Railroad

(1863 - 1869)

Congress passed the Act to Encourage Immigration in 1864, letting foreign labor in the US. About 10,000 Chinese men immigrated to the United States in the 1860s of laying tracks for the transcontinental railroad.

## Snake War

(1864 - 1868)

The Snake War was an irregular war fought by the United States of America against the "Snake Indians," the settlers' term for Northern Paiute, Bannock and Western Shoshone bands who lived along the Snake River.

# 1870



## Nez Perce War

(June 1877 - October 1877)

An armed conflict in 1877 in the Western United States that pitted several bands of the Nez Perce tribe of Native Americans and their allies, a small band of the Palouse tribe led by Red Echo and Bald Head, against the United States Army.

## Teacher in Southern United State

(1870 - 1887)

Williams taught and traveled throughout the Southern United States, oftentimes experiencing Jim Crow. She then moved to Washington D.C., where she met her future husband.

## Graduates from State Normal School at Brockport

(1870)

Williams graduated from the State Normal School at Brockport, becoming the first African American graduate of the school. Her education at the school certified her as a school teacher

# 1900



## U.S Immigration Statistics

(1900)

The 1900 census shows a total population of 76.2 million; 10.3 million, or 13.6 percent, were foreign-born, mostly from Germany, Ireland, Canada, Britain, Sweden, Italy, Russia, Poland, Norway, and Austria.

## Huddled Masses Yearning to Breathe Free

(1905)

The federal government opened the Ellis Island Immigration Station in New York Harbor to process the growing numbers of immigrants. Thousands were arriving from eastern and southern Europe, many of them escaping religious, ethnic, and economic oppression.

## Frederick Douglass Woman's Club Founded

(1906)

The Frederick Douglass Woman's Club was founded in 1906. This influential club, which met in the Frederick Douglass Center, was a prominent social club that Williams was a part of, and part of a movement arising from feminism.

# 1910



## World War I

(June 28, 1914 - November 11, 1918)

The First World War was a global conflict from 1914 to 1918. It was fought between two coalitions: the Allied Powers and the Central Powers. Fighting took place throughout Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Pacific, and parts of Asia

## Mexican Border War

(November 20, 1910 - June 16, 1919)

The Border War was Mexicans starting a war with the United States and Texas on the Nueces Strip, a disputed of who owns what territory, which cause Mexico believing Texas truly didn't own that American territory.

## Open Doors to Asian Immigrants

(1910)

Opened in 1910, Angel Island in San Francisco was the second largest immigrant processing station in the United States, after Ellis Island. Angel Island largely served immigrants from China, Japan, and Korea.

# 1940



## Japanese Americans detained during World War II

(1942)

After the US declared war on Japan in 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt authorized the forced confinement of approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans who lost their homes and livelihoods.



## The Luce-Celler Act

(1946)

The Luce-Celler act was signed by President Truman. It was an Act that grants naturalization rights to Indians and Filipinos. The act also provided for a yearly quota of 100 immigrants from each country.



## Death of Fannie Barrier Williams

(Died on March 4, 1944)

Williams died on March 4, 1944, at age 89. She was buried in the Barrier family plot.