

# THE HISTORY OF MINORITY SERVING INSTITUTIONS

## 1600's

**1654** Harvard College creates an 'Indian College' with 20 students. Only two received a bachelor's. The rest left or perished due to poor living conditions.

## 1700's

**1775** Continental Congress allocates funds for Dartmouth College for the purpose of educating Native peoples.

## 1800's

**1824** Office of Indian Affairs established in the War Department.

**1837** Cheyney University, the first Historically Black University, is founded by Richard Humphries.

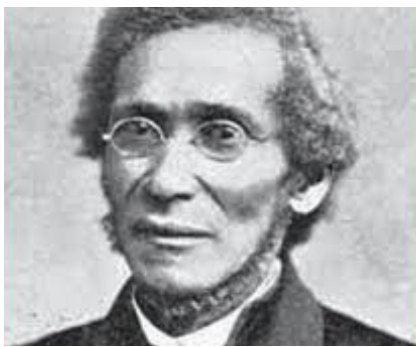
**1848** The start of the Gold Rush, which would account for an increased influx of Chinese migrants to the East coast.



**1849** Office of Indian Affairs, renamed the Bureau of Indian Affairs, transferred to the Department of the Interior.

**1860** Morrill Act passes.

**1863** Daniel Payne becomes the first Black president at a Historically Black College and University (Wilberforce College).



**1865** End of the Civil War.

**1865** Freedmen's Bureau begins to establish HBCUs.



**1866** White northern missionary societies take part in founding some HBCUs, such as Fisk University in Nashville, TN.

**1882** Chinese Exclusion Act passed, prohibiting Chinese from entering the country for ten years under penalty of imprisonment and deportation.

**1885** Morris Brown Colored College became one of the first HBCUs founded through the support of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

**1887** General Allotment Act (also known as the Dawes Act) adopted by Congress. The Act divided tribal land and allotted it for individual people with the guarantee of U.S. citizenship.

**1890** Second Morrill Act passes, establishing 17 public HBCUs throughout the South.

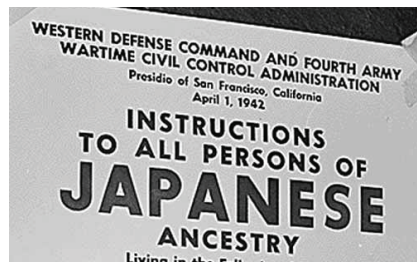
## 1900's

**1902** The General Education Board (GEB) is founded by John D. Rockefeller, Sr. The GEB would go on to donate over \$63 million to Black colleges in the following sixty years.



**1902** Snyder Act passed, allowing the Bureau of Indian Affairs to offer educational opportunities to Native people.

**1924** Immigration Act of 1924 increases the restrictions of the Chinese Exclusion Act and extends the ban to other Asian immigrant groups.



**1942** A year after Pearl Harbor, over 110,000 Japanese Americans and new Japanese immigrants interned in war relocation campuses under Executive Order from President Roosevelt.

**1943** Chinese Exclusion Act repealed.

**1944** The presidents of 29 private HBCUs create the United Negro College Fund (UNCF).

**1954** The Supreme Court issues their decision on *Brown v. Board of Education*, ending segregation in both public and private schools.



**1960** Four students from North Carolina A&T sit-in at Woolworth and refuse to leave when service is denied to them due to segregation laws.

**1961** Only 66 Native Americans graduated from four-year colleges.

**1964** Congress passes the Civil Rights Act, making various forms of discrimination based on race and ethnicity illegal.

**1965** Immigration and Nationality Act passed, shifted focus of immigration policy to skills and family relationships with U.S. citizens.

**1965** With the pass of the Higher Education Act, HBCUs are redefined as "any... college or university that was established prior to 1964 whose principal mission was, and is, the education of black Americans."

**1966** William Peterson publishes an article in *The New York Times* identifying Asian Americans as 'the model minority', disregarding the specific circumstances of the diverse racial and ethnic group in the United States.

**1968** The New York Board of Higher Education founds Hostos Community College with the sole purpose of educating the Latino population in South Bronx, NY. It is the first bilingual institution of higher education in the United States.

**1968** The Indian Civil Rights Act passes, giving more power to tribal communities.

**1968** The Navajo nation creates the first tribally-controlled college in 1968, Navajo Community College (now Diné College).

**1972** The presidents of the first six tribal colleges formed the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC).

**1975** By this year, almost a dozen Tribal Colleges had been established since their advent in 1971.

**1975** Congress passes the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act.



**1975** The Hispanic Scholarship Fund is established with the purpose of granting scholarships to Latino students.

**1978** Through AIHEC lobbying, the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act passes in Congress, stabilizing current Tribal Colleges and providing funding for the creation of more institutions.

**1986** "Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities" special clause added to the Higher Education Act to ensure that funding was allotted for HBCUs.

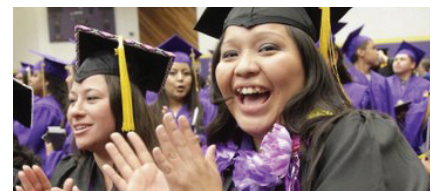
**1986** 18 institutions come together to fund the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU).

**1987** The Thurgood Marshall College Fund founded to support public HBCUs and their students.

**1989** Native Americans, following the leadership of the United Negro College Fund, establish the American Indian College Fund, representing over 250 tribal communities.

**1992** For the first time, Hispanic Serving Institutions secure federal funds, a total of \$12 million.

**1993** Haskell Indian Junior College (one of the first Tribal Colleges) offers its first four-year bachelor's degree.



**1994** Through an executive order of President Clinton, the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence is formed.

**1994** Congress grants Land Grant status to tribal colleges, allowing for more equitable funding, access to agricultural research programs, and infrastructure grants.

## 2000's

**2001** The Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus (CAPAC) hosts a symposium on the misperceptions around AAPIs in higher education.



**2002** Congressman Robert Underwood introduces H.R. 4825, an amendment to Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

**2003** The Asian and Pacific Islander Scholarship Fund is created with the purpose of granting scholarships to Asian and Pacific Islander students.

**2010** Major foundations (Lumina Foundation for Education, USA Funds, Walmart Foundation, Kresge Foundation) make collaborative investments in MSIs.

**2011** Robert Teranishi's CARE Report on the AAPIs provides a disaggregated look into Asian Americans and debunks the model minority myth.

**2014** Penn Center for Minority Serving Institutions opens—the first Center dedicated to the empowerment of MSIs.