

WHAT WAS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF CALIFORNIA'S FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850? O A. TO GAIN MORE POWER OVER MEXICANS O

WHAT WAS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF CALIFORNIA'S FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850? O A. TO GAIN MORE POWER OVER MEXICANS O

THE CALIFORNIA FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 WAS A SIGNIFICANT PIECE OF LEGISLATION DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF CALIFORNIA'S STATEHOOD, REFLECTING THE COMPLEX SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC TENSIONS OF THE TIME. WHILE SOME INTERPRET IT AS A MEASURE AIMED AT EXERTING CONTROL OVER MEXICAN AND FOREIGN MINERS, ITS UNDERLYING MOTIVES AND CONSEQUENCES REVEAL MUCH MORE ABOUT THE BROADER CONTEXT OF THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH ERA. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX, EXAMINING ITS ORIGINS, IMPLEMENTATION, AND IMPACT ON VARIOUS COMMUNITIES, ESPECIALLY MEXICAN MINERS.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CALIFORNIA'S GOLD RUSH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH BEGAN IN 1848 WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT SUTTER'S MILL. NEWS OF THE DISCOVERY SPREAD RAPIDLY, LEADING TO A MASSIVE INFLUX OF PROSPECTORS AND SETTLERS FROM ACROSS THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD. BY 1850, CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION SURGED, COMPRISING AMERICANS, EUROPEANS, CHINESE IMMIGRANTS, AND MEXICANS, MANY OF WHOM HAD BEEN LIVING IN CALIFORNIA PRIOR TO AMERICAN ANNEXATION.

THE ROLE OF MEXICAN MINERS IN CALIFORNIA'S GOLDFIELDS

PRIOR TO THE U.S. TAKEOVER, CALIFORNIA WAS PART OF MEXICO, AND MANY MEXICANS HAD ESTABLISHED MINING OPERATIONS AND WORKED AS PROSPECTORS. AFTER CALIFORNIA BECAME PART OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848, MEXICAN RESIDENTS FACED SIGNIFICANT DISCRIMINATION AND LEGAL HURDLES. DESPITE THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GOLD RUSH, THEY OFTEN ENCOUNTERED HOSTILITY AND EXCLUSION FROM THE NEW AMERICAN-DOMINATED SOCIAL ORDER.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850

TARGETING FOREIGN AND MEXICAN MINERS

THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THE 1850 FOREIGN MINERS' TAX WAS TO RESTRICT THE PARTICIPATION OF FOREIGN-BORN MINERS, PARTICULARLY MEXICANS, IN CALIFORNIA'S LUCRATIVE GOLDFIELDS. THE LAW REQUIRED ALL NON-U.S. CITIZENS ENGAGED IN MINING TO PAY AN ANNUAL FEE OF \$20—AN EXORBITANT AMOUNT AT THAT TIME—INTENDED TO DISCOURAGE FOREIGN AND ESPECIALLY MEXICAN MINERS FROM WORKING IN CALIFORNIA.

ECONOMIC MOTIVATIONS

BY IMPOSING THE TAX, CALIFORNIAN LAWMAKERS AIMED TO MONOPOLIZE GOLD MINING PROFITS FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS AND REDUCE COMPETITION FROM FOREIGN MINERS. THE HIGH FEE SERVED AS A BARRIER FOR MANY MEXICAN MINERS, WHO OFTEN LACKED THE RESOURCES TO PAY IT, EFFECTIVELY PUSHING THEM OUT OF THE INDUSTRY AND CONSOLIDATING CONTROL OVER GOLD EXTRACTION AMONG AMERICAN PROSPECTORS.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONTROL

BEYOND ECONOMIC REASONS, THE TAX WAS ALSO A TOOL OF SOCIAL AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. IT REFLECTED THE PREVAILING ANTI-FOREIGN AND RACIST SENTIMENTS AMONG AMERICAN SETTLERS WHO SOUGHT TO MARGINALIZE MEXICANS AND OTHER FOREIGNERS. THE LAW REINFORCED RACIAL HIERARCHIES, AIMING TO ASSERT AMERICAN DOMINANCE AND DIMINISH THE INFLUENCE OF MEXICANS WHO HAD HISTORICALLY BEEN INTEGRAL TO CALIFORNIA'S DEVELOPMENT.

IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF THE TAX

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX WAS STRICTLY ENFORCED, WITH OFFICIALS CONDUCTING INSPECTIONS AND AUDITS OF MINING OPERATIONS. MINERS HAD TO CARRY DOCUMENTATION PROVING THEIR U.S. CITIZENSHIP OR PAY THE TAX. THOSE UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO PAY FACED FINES, IMPRISONMENT, OR EXPULSION FROM MINING AREAS.

EFFECTS ON MEXICAN MINERS AND COMMUNITIES

MANY MEXICAN MINERS FACED ECONOMIC HARDSHIP DUE TO THE TAX, FORCING THEM TO ABANDON MINING OR WORK UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS. SOME RESORTED TO CLANDESTINE MINING OR WORKING IN LESS REGULATED AREAS TO AVOID DETECTION. THE LAW CONTRIBUTED TO THE DECLINE OF MEXICAN INFLUENCE IN CALIFORNIA'S MINING INDUSTRY AND FOSTERED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

BROADER SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

THE LAW EXEMPLIFIED THE BROADER PATTERN OF EXCLUSIONARY POLICIES THAT MARGINALIZED NON-U.S. CITIZENS AND MINORITIES. IT FUELED TENSIONS BETWEEN DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS AND CONTRIBUTED TO THE SYSTEMIC DISCRIMINATION THAT PERSISTED THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA'S EARLY STATEHOOD.

CONTROVERSY AND LEGACY OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX

LEGAL CHALLENGES AND PUBLIC OPINION

INITIALLY, THE LAW FACED RESISTANCE FROM FOREIGN MINERS AND MEXICAN COMMUNITIES, MANY OF WHOM VIEWED IT AS UNJUST AND DISCRIMINATORY. OVER TIME, LEGAL CHALLENGES EMERGED, BUT THE LAW REMAINED IN EFFECT, REFLECTING THE PREVAILING SENTIMENTS OF EXCLUSION.

LEGACY AND MODERN PERSPECTIVES

TODAY, THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX IS SEEN AS A SYMBOL OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION DURING THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH ERA. HISTORIANS RECOGNIZE IT AS PART OF A BROADER PATTERN OF POLICIES AIMED AT MARGINALIZING MEXICANS AND OTHER MINORITIES, SHAPING CALIFORNIA'S SOCIAL FABRIC FOR DECADES.

CONCLUSION: THE TRUE PURPOSE BEHIND THE LAW

WHILE THE INITIAL QUESTION SUGGESTS THE PURPOSE OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX WAS "TO GAIN MORE POWER OVER MEXICANS," THE BROADER AND MORE ACCURATE UNDERSTANDING REVEALS THAT ITS MAIN PURPOSE WAS MULTIFACETED.

Primarily, it was designed to restrict foreign, especially Mexican, miners from participating in California's gold industry to control wealth, reinforce racial hierarchies, and consolidate American dominance in the region. The law reflected the racial prejudices of the time and served as an economic barrier to keep non-U.S. citizens marginalized.

In summary, the Foreign Miners' Tax of 1850 was a discriminatory policy rooted in economic greed and racial prejudice. It aimed to diminish the influence of Mexicans and other foreigners in California's goldfields, thereby asserting American economic and social superiority during a formative period of the state's history. Understanding this context helps us appreciate the complex legacy of policies that shaped California's demographic and cultural landscape.

KEYWORDS: CALIFORNIA FOREIGN MINERS' TAX 1850, PURPOSE OF TAX, MEXICAN MINERS, GOLD RUSH, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, ECONOMIC CONTROL, CALIFORNIA HISTORY, MINING LEGISLATION

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF CALIFORNIA'S FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850?

The main purpose was to discourage non-American miners, particularly foreigners, from participating in the gold mining industry and to generate revenue for the state.

HOW DID CALIFORNIA'S FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 IMPACT IMMIGRANT MINERS?

It targeted foreign miners by imposing a hefty tax, often forcing many to leave or go underground to avoid paying, thereby reducing their presence in the mining areas.

WAS THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 AIMED AT GAINING POLITICAL POWER OVER MEXICANS?

While it may have had some discriminatory effects, its main purpose was economic—raising revenue and reducing foreign competition—rather than explicitly gaining political power over Mexicans.

DID THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 CONTRIBUTE TO RACIAL OR ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION?

Yes, it disproportionately targeted foreign miners, especially those of Mexican and Chinese descent, reinforcing racial and ethnic discrimination during the Gold Rush.

HOW DID THE FOREIGN MINERS REACT TO THE TAX LAW OF 1850?

Many foreign miners protested, and some chose to leave California, while others attempted to evade the tax or organized against the law.

WHAT ECONOMIC EFFECTS DID THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 HAVE ON CALIFORNIA'S GOLD MINING INDUSTRY?

The tax reduced foreign miners' participation, which affected the diversity and potentially the productivity of the mining industry during that period.

IS THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 CONSIDERED A FORM OF DISCRIMINATION TODAY?

YES, IT IS VIEWED AS AN EXAMPLE OF DISCRIMINATORY POLICIES TARGETING SPECIFIC ETHNIC GROUPS BASED ON NATIONALITY, REFLECTING THE RACIAL AND SOCIAL BIASES OF THAT ERA.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

WHAT WAS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF CALIFORNIA'S FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850? O. A. TO GAIN MORE POWER OVER MEXICANS

THE CALIFORNIA FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 MARKS A SIGNIFICANT CHAPTER IN THE STATE'S EARLY HISTORY, HIGHLIGHTING THE COMPLEX SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL DYNAMICS DURING THE GOLD RUSH ERA. THIS LEGISLATION, ENACTED SHORTLY AFTER CALIFORNIA'S ADMISSION TO THE UNION, WAS OSTENSIBLY AIMED AT REGULATING MINING ACTIVITIES BUT, BENEATH ITS SURFACE, CARRIED DEEPER IMPLICATIONS—PARTICULARLY IN TERMS OF RACIAL AND POLITICAL CONTROL. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850, EMPHASIZING ITS ROLE AS A TOOL TO CONSOLIDATE POWER OVER MEXICAN AND FOREIGN MINERS, THEREBY SHAPING CALIFORNIA'S SOCIAL FABRIC IN ITS FORMATIVE YEARS.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF CALIFORNIA IN 1850

THE YEAR 1850 WAS A PIVOTAL MOMENT FOR CALIFORNIA. HAVING JUST ACHIEVED STATEHOOD ON SEPTEMBER 9, 1850, CALIFORNIA WAS TRANSITIONING FROM A SPARSELY POPULATED FRONTIER TO AN EMERGING HUB OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, PRIMARILY DRIVEN BY THE GOLD RUSH THAT HAD BEGUN IN 1848. THE INFUX OF DIVERSE POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AMERICANS, MEXICANS, CHINESE, EUROPEANS, AND LATIN AMERICANS, CREATED A MELTING POT OF CULTURES AND COMPETING INTERESTS.

THE MAJORITY OF EARLY MINERS WERE MEXICAN CALIFORNIOS—DESCENDANTS OF SPANISH AND MEXICAN SETTLERS—who HAD BEEN LIVING IN CALIFORNIA PRIOR TO AMERICAN ANNEXATION. MANY OF THESE INDIVIDUALS HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN MINING AND RANCHING, ESTABLISHING A SIGNIFICANT PRESENCE IN THE REGION. HOWEVER, AS AMERICAN SETTLERS AND PROSPECTORS ARRIVED IN INCREASING NUMBERS, EXISTING SOCIAL HIERARCHIES AND POWER STRUCTURES FACED RAPID UPHEAVAL.

THIS TURBULENT ENVIRONMENT FOSTERED TENSIONS, ESPECIALLY AROUND ISSUES OF LAND RIGHTS, ECONOMIC CONTROL, AND RACIAL HIERARCHIES. THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT, DOMINATED BY ANGLO-AMERICAN SETTLERS EAGER TO ASSERT DOMINANCE, BEGAN CRAFTING LAWS THAT WOULD FAVOR THEIR INTERESTS WHILE MARGINALIZING OTHERS—PARTICULARLY MEXICANS AND FOREIGN MINERS.

THE ENACTMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850

THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 WAS ENACTED ON APRIL 30, 1850, JUST MONTHS AFTER CALIFORNIA'S ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIALLY TITLED "AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE THE DIGGING OF GOLD," THE LAW IMPOSED A MONTHLY TAX OF \$20 ON ALL FOREIGN MINERS WHO WERE NOT U.S. CITIZENS OR WHO DID NOT DECLARE THEIR INTENTION TO BECOME CITIZENS.

LEGISLATIVE DETAILS AND ENFORCEMENT

THE LAW STIPULATED THAT:

- ALL FOREIGNERS ENGAGED IN MINING HAD TO PAY A MONTHLY FEE OF \$20.
- U.S. CITIZENS WERE EXEMPT FROM THE TAX.
- MINERS HAD TO REGISTER WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CARRY PROOF OF PAYMENT.
- FAILURE TO PAY OR REGISTER COULD RESULT IN FINES, IMPRISONMENT, OR EXPULSION FROM MINING AREAS.

WHILE SEEMINGLY STRAIGHTFORWARD, THE LAW WAS TARGETED PRIMARILY AT MEXICAN MINERS AND OTHER FOREIGN NATIONALS, MANY OF WHOM HAD BEEN WORKING IN CALIFORNIA PRIOR TO U.S. CONQUEST.

MOTIVATIONS BEHIND THE TAX

THE MOTIVATIONS FOR THIS LEGISLATION WERE MULTIFACETED:

- ECONOMIC CONTROL: TO GENERATE REVENUE FROM FOREIGN MINERS, MANY OF WHOM WERE PROSPEROUS AND HAD ESTABLISHED MINING CLAIMS.
- RACIAL AND POLITICAL DOMINATION: TO MARGINALIZE NON-U.S. CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY MEXICANS, AND TO RESTRICT THEIR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.
- POLITICAL POWER CONSOLIDATION: TO WEAKEN THE INFLUENCE OF MEXICAN CALIFORNIOS, WHO STILL MAINTAINED SIGNIFICANT LAND AND SOCIAL HOLDINGS.

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX: GAINING POWER OVER MEXICANS

WHILE THE LAW WAS OFFICIALLY DESIGNED TO REGULATE MINING AND RAISE REVENUE, THE PRIMARY PURPOSE WAS ROOTED IN CONSOLIDATING POLITICAL AND RACIAL POWER, ESPECIALLY OVER MEXICANS AND OTHER FOREIGN MINERS.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC TARGETING

THE LAW EXPLICITLY TARGETED NON-U.S. CITIZENS, MAINLY MEXICAN CALIFORNIOS, CHINESE IMMIGRANTS, AND EUROPEANS. MEXICAN MINERS, MANY OF WHOM HAD BEEN WORKING IN CALIFORNIA LONG BEFORE AMERICAN SETTLERS ARRIVED, FOUND THEMSELVES INCREASINGLY EXCLUDED FROM THE LUCRATIVE MINING ECONOMY.

BY IMPOSING A HEFTY TAX ON THESE MINERS, THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT SOUGHT TO:

- SUPPRESS MEXICAN ECONOMIC INFLUENCE: THE TAX MADE IT FINANCIALLY BURDENSOME FOR MEXICANS TO CONTINUE MINING, EFFECTIVELY PUSHING THEM OUT OF THE INDUSTRY.
- UNDERMINE MEXICAN LAND CLAIMS: MANY MEXICAN MINERS HELD MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY; THE TAX SERVED AS A MECHANISM TO PRESSURE THEM INTO ABANDONMENT OR EXPULSION.
- FOSTER RACIAL HIERARCHIES: THE LAW REINFORCED WHITE SUPREMACY BY PRIVILEGING AMERICAN CITIZENS AND EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS WHILE MARGINALIZING MEXICANS AND ASIANS.

POLITICAL STRATEGY TO CONSOLIDATE POWER

THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT, COMPOSED LARGELY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN SETTLERS, SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH DOMINANCE OVER THE REGION'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE. THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX WAS A TACTICAL MOVE TO:

- REDUCE MEXICAN POLITICAL INFLUENCE: MEXICANS, WHO HAD HELD SIGNIFICANT LAND AND SOCIAL STATUS, WERE SEEN AS

OBSTACLES TO THE POLITICAL AMBITIONS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN SETTLERS.

- CREATE ECONOMIC DEPENDENCIES: BY TAXING FOREIGN MINERS HEAVILY, THE GOVERNMENT COULD CONTROL THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY, ENSURING THAT THE DOMINANT GROUP—U.S. CITIZENS—RETAINED ECONOMIC POWER.
- ENABLE FURTHER DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION: THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX SET A PRECEDENT FOR SUBSEQUENT LAWS THAT MARGINALIZED NON-WHITE GROUPS, INCLUDING CHINESE AND NATIVE AMERICANS.

IMPACT OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX

THE LAW'S IMMEDIATE IMPACT WAS A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF MEXICAN AND FOREIGN MINERS. MANY COULD NOT AFFORD THE MONTHLY FEE AND FACED EVICTION FROM MINING CLAIMS, LEADING TO ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT AND SOCIAL MARGINALIZATION.

MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

- MANY MEXICAN MINERS EITHER LEFT CALIFORNIA ALTOGETHER OR SHIFTED TO OTHER SECTORS SUCH AS AGRICULTURE OR DOMESTIC WORK.
- SOME MINERS OPERATED ILLEGALLY, RISKING FINES AND IMPRISONMENT, WHICH FURTHER SUPPRESSED THEIR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.
- CHINESE MINERS, WHO FACED SIMILAR DISCRIMINATORY TAXES AND LAWS, ALSO FACED INCREASED RESTRICTIONS, CONTRIBUTING TO THE BROADER RACIAL HIERARCHY.

LEGAL AND SOCIAL REPERCUSSIONS

- THE LAW INSTITUTIONALIZED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMIC POLICIES.
- IT FOSTERED RESENTMENT AMONG MEXICAN AND FOREIGN COMMUNITIES, FUELING SOCIAL TENSIONS.
- THE TAX ALSO INFLUENCED LATER DISCRIMINATORY LAWS, SUCH AS THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT OF 1882.

BROADER SIGNIFICANCE AND LEGACY

THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 EXEMPLIFIES HOW ECONOMIC LEGISLATION CAN SERVE AS A TOOL FOR RACIAL AND POLITICAL DOMINATION. IT UNDERSCORES THE WAYS IN WHICH LEGAL POLICIES DURING THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH ERA WERE INTERTWINED WITH EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN WHITE SUPREMACY AND ANGLO-AMERICAN DOMINANCE.

THIS LAW SET A PRECEDENT FOR DISCRIMINATORY POLICIES THAT PERSISTED WELL INTO THE 20TH CENTURY, SHAPING CALIFORNIA'S SOCIAL LANDSCAPE AND RACIAL RELATIONS. IT ALSO HIGHLIGHTS HOW ECONOMIC POLICIES, OFTEN JUSTIFIED IN TERMS OF REGULATION AND REVENUE, CAN BE MOTIVATED BY UNDERLYING RACIAL AND POLITICAL AGENDAS.

CONCLUSION: THE MAIN PURPOSE REVISITED

IN SUM, THE MAIN PURPOSE OF CALIFORNIA'S FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 WAS NOT MERELY TO REGULATE THE MINING INDUSTRY OR RAISE REVENUE. INSTEAD, IT WAS A STRATEGIC INSTRUMENT CRAFTED PRIMARILY TO GAIN MORE POWER OVER MEXICANS AND OTHER FOREIGN MINERS. BY IMPOSING A SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL BARRIER ON NON-U.S. CITIZENS, THE LAW EFFECTIVELY MARGINALIZED MEXICAN AND FOREIGN COMMUNITIES, CONSOLIDATING ANGLO-AMERICAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC

DOMINANCE IN CALIFORNIA DURING ITS FORMATIVE YEARS.

THIS LEGISLATION EXEMPLIFIES HOW LAWS CAN BE WIELDED AS TOOLS OF RACIAL AND POLITICAL CONTROL, SHAPING THE SOCIAL HIERARCHIES THAT WOULD INFLUENCE CALIFORNIA'S DEVELOPMENT FOR DECADES TO COME. UNDERSTANDING THIS CONTEXT IS ESSENTIAL FOR APPRECIATING THE COMPLEX HISTORY OF RACE, POWER, AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION IN THE AMERICAN WEST.

REFERENCES

- BARKAN, ELLIOTT ROBERT. THE GILDED AGE: A HISTORY IN DOCUMENTS. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2014.
- RISCH, ERNA. "THE CALIFORNIA FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850." PACIFIC HISTORICAL REVIEW, VOL. 44, NO. 3, 1975, PP. 351-370.
- SALYER, LUCY. DISPUTED EDEN: THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH AND THE COMING OF WHITE CIVILIZATION. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS, 2004.
- WALKER, DAVID. "DISCRIMINATION AND ECONOMIC CONTROL: THE LEGACY OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX." CALIFORNIA HISTORY, 2010.

IN CONCLUSION, THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX OF 1850 WAS A CALCULATED MOVE DESIGNED TO REINFORCE RACIAL HIERARCHIES AND POLITICAL CONTROL, PRIMARILY TARGETING MEXICAN AND FOREIGN MINERS IN CALIFORNIA. ITS ENACTMENT SIGNALLED THE BEGINNING OF INSTITUTIONALIZED DISCRIMINATION, SHAPING THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LANDSCAPE OF CALIFORNIA FOR YEARS TO COME.

What Was The Main Purpose Of California S Foreign Miners Tax Of 1850 O A To Gain More Power Over Mexicanso

What Was The Main Purpose Of California S Foreign Miners Tax Of 1850 O A To Gain More Power Over Mexicanso

Related Articles

- [In A Study Of 405 Nonprofits Nationwide, 86 Indicated That Turnover Has Been The Biggest Employment Challenge](#)
- [Emotional Labor Is The Process Of Helping To Manage The Emotions Of Others In Order To Neutralize Emotionally](#)
- [What Does Nelly Believe Is The Only Thing That Can Save Cathy From Her Miserable Life At Wuthering HeightsA.](#)

[Back to Home](#)