

# Japanese Internment

<u>Main Ideas</u>	<u>Details/Notes</u>
<u>Key Terms</u>	Internment -  Alien – not a U.S. citizen  Nativism –  Xenophobia – fear of people not like you  Isei –  Nisei -A child of Japanese immigrants that was a U.S. citizen born, educated and lived in the U.S.
<u>Why JA's sent to internment camps</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.</li><li>2. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, all Japanese in America were seen as a threat to security.</li><li>3. JA's were sent to internment camps to prevent possible sabotage</li></ol>
<u>History of Prejudice against JA's</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Began with the immigration of JA's in the 1890s</li><li>2.</li><li>3. White Americans saw the Japanese as <u>economic competition</u> during the Depression</li><li>4. Japanese were "suspicious" so they were disloyal</li></ol>
<u>FDR signs Executive Order 9066</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The war powers of the President allowed FDR to sign Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942</li><li>2.</li><li>3. 120K JA's sent to 70 internment camps set up &amp; governed by the military in WA, CA, AZ, ID, WY</li></ol>
<u>Evacuation of JA's on the Mainland</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Japanese property were sold or confiscated</li><li>2. Only could take one bag per person</li><li>3. Put on trucks and trains and transported to camps</li></ol>

**Life in Internment Camps**

1. Construction had to be completed when AJ's arrived
- 2.
- 3.
4. Families live in one room dorms – no privacy
5. Schools were crowded 1 room building
6. No place to play
7. Forced to work certain jobs to keep camp going
8. Monitored by military guards
9. Could associate w/ each other
10. Plant their own 'victory gardens' to add to their small food rations

**JA's Prove Their Loyalty**

1. JA's already in the military when PH happened were discharged or transferred to KP duty.
- 2.
3. Most AJ's in Hawai'i were not put in internment camps – negative effect on HI's economy
4. JA's discharged from HI National Guard wanted to prove their loyalty
5. Formed the Varsity Victory Volunteers and worked on military construction jobs

1.

**100<sup>th</sup> Battalion and 442<sup>nd</sup>**

2. Mainland Nisei refused to volunteer - felt rights were taken away & put into internment camps
3. 100th Battalion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team most highly decorated in history of U.S. Armed Forces – 21 Medal of Honors

4.

1. 1943 – First internment camp closed

2.

**End of Internment**

3. 1948 – gave JA's right to file claims of loss due to internment
4. 1976 – Pres. Ford formally repeals Executive Order 9066
5. 1989 – Pres. Bush (1) signs reparations bill to pay back JA's interned

6.

**JA Internment**  
**Violated JA's Rights**

**Article I, Sec. 14:**

*"All persons born or naturalized in the United States ... are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside.*

**14th Amendment:**

*No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge [their] privileges and immunities ... [nor] deprive life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to an person ... the equal protection of the laws."*

1. Taking away property without justification violated due process (Amend. 5 & 14)
2. Taking away individuals right to equal protection under the law violated the Constitution (Amend. 14)

**Summary:** *Provide a simplified version of the main ideas covered in lecture*

*How did the bombing of Pearl Harbor effect American's of Japanese Ancestry?*