

1  **February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020****What were Japanese Internment Camps?**

DO NOW: Why, in your opinion, were Japanese Internment Camps ordered by the gov't?

2  **The Bombing of Pearl Harbor**

- Dec. 7, 1941 Pearl Harbor was bombed by the Japanese.
- At that time there were 119,000 people of Japanese ancestry living in the U.S.
- 2/3 were American Citizens.

3 4  **FBI Raids**

- Within hours of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the FBI began raiding houses of 1<sup>st</sup> generation Japanese immigrants.
- Within days restrictions were placed on Japanese and German immigrants.

5  **Executive Order 9066**

- Due to the bombing paranoia and hysteria took over.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 which granted the government the ability to "relocate people" into designated areas.

6  **Executive Order 9066**

- Those of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast were to be relocated.
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7  **Executive Order 9066**

- Internment refers to the forced imprisonment and relocation of a group of people.
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8  **Uneven Relocation**

- While almost all people of Japanese ancestry who lived in California, Oregon, and Washington were relocated those living in Hawaii were not. However, martial law was placed in Hawaii.

9  **For Protection?**

- The U.S. government attempted to "spin" the relocation as a safety precaution for Japanese Americans.

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- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MDBVWs1JfC4>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LeBKBfAPwNc>
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11 12  **Mass Moving**

- People were only allowed to bring what they could carry.

- Families had 48 hours to sell what they could not take.
- Each family was given a number.

13 14  **Life in Internment Camps**

- 110,000 people were moved into camps.
- Families were rounded up and taken to temporary centers made where they slept in horse stalls until it was time to move.

15  **Life in Internment Camps**

- Life in camps was much like prison. No one was allowed to leave the camp, prisoners had to wait in long lines for everything and medical care was non-existent.

16 17  **Life in Internment Camps**

- As camps evolved they became small cities.
- Schools, hospitals, and social clubs were established.
- Workers were paid \$8-\$16 a month for a 44 hour week.

18 19  **Life in Internment Camps**

- To ensure U.S. loyalty all people 17+ were forced to sign statements of loyalty.
- Questions ranged from
  - Are you willing to serve in the military
  - Swearing allegiance to U.S.
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20  **Draft**

- The U.S. draft many of the young Japanese Americans while many others volunteered.
- Riots however often broke out due to the unfair nature of the situation.

21  **The End**

- Between 1942-1944 several court cases went before the Supreme Court. Almost all were ruled in favor of the Japanese Americans.
- In 1944 the U.S. began releasing people for fear of further court cases.

22  **The End**

- By March 20, 1946 all the Internment camps were closed.

23  **Post WWII**

- When people returned home they found not much left of the lives they once knew.
- Many moved to the Midwest or East Coast to start over.
- Racial tensions were high.

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25  **Post WWII**

- As Japanese Americans attempted to make a new life, they found housing and employment discrimination.
- As Japanese Americans began to rebuild a Civil Rights movement emerged.

26  **Reparations**

- In 1983 President Reagan signed a law giving each survivor of the camps \$20,000.
- In 1990 President Bush Sr. established new payments for remaining survivors.