

Stark County Teaching American History Grant

Stark County Educational Service Center
2100 38th Street NW
Canton, Ohio 44709



Japanese American Internment Camps

Grade Level: 10th Grade

Created By:

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Louisville City Schools

Duration 2 days

Overview

The objective of this lesson: Working in groups, students will use primary and secondary sources to trace and analyze the experiences of the Japanese American detainees from notification to internment.

Revised Ohio Academic Content Strands

American History

Topic: From Isolation to World War (1930-1945)

Content Statement 22: The US mobilization of its economic and military resources during World War II brought significant changes to American Society.

Content Elaboration: Although Japanese Americans were interned in relocation camps by the US government, many enlisted in the armed services.

Historical Background

When the conflicts of the 1930s that eventually became WWII started, the United States remained neutral. Until the late 1930's, the United States' President Roosevelt followed popular will and kept the nation out of war in the face of growing conflict in Europe and Asia. Americans remained committed to isolationism as evidenced by the Neutrality Acts of 1935.

Tensions in Europe spilled over into outright war, when Germany and the USSR invaded Poland in September 1939. This brought Britain and France into the conflict and pushed FDR and the American people closer to involvement. The U.S. extended aid in 1939 to Britain in the form of the "cash and carry" program and then in 1941 the Lend Lease Act widened assistance to include the Soviet Union, Free France, and China.

The inclusion of China reflected the outbreak of the war in Asia. When the Japanese plotted to extend their imperialistic reach to other areas of Asia, invading China in 1937 and then Indochina in 1941, the United States responded by continuing to send supplies and arms to China while cutting off oil and other aid to the Japanese. The Japanese realized they needed to eliminate America as a threat to their expansionist ideology. Thus on December 7, 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, almost rendering the American Naval fleet in the Pacific useless. Americans were surprised and outraged at their boldness. Never before had a foreign country been so bold as to wage such a large scale attack on American soil. On December 8, 1941, the United States declared war on Japan.

Since it was the Japanese who attacked, the citizens of the United States, especially on the west coast saw the Japanese-Americans in their communities as a threat. "Panic and prejudice created an atmosphere of hysteria and hostility." (*The Americas*, McDougall Little, 2002, page 734-736). As a result of the pressure to keep the United States safe, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order #9066 on February 19, 1942. This said that all people of Japanese ancestry whether citizens, immigrants, men, women, and children from the west coast will be detained and evacuated to "internment camps" where they could no longer be a threat. These "detainees" were quickly removed leaving homes, businesses, and most of their belongings behind. They eventually claimed that their constitutional rights were violated. These camps located mostly in deserts were so quickly built that at first they lacked the basic necessities and infrastructures to accommodate such a large population. The detainees endured overcrowding conditions, extreme weather and the final insult of restricting their movement in the armed guarded, barb-wired camps. This lesson plan is designed to help students examine causal relationships by tracing and analyzing the experiences of the Japanese American detainees from notification to internment. They will build a "historical narrative" of their story creating a Museum Display Board. An extension of this lesson plan is to have students to examine the legal issues surrounding internment by the question of constitutional rights under Amendments 5, 6, 7 and 14 of the United States Constitution.

Enduring Understandings/ Essential Questions

Enduring Understandings

During wartime, governments may deny individual civil liberties in the name of national security.

Essential Question

In what ways do governments deny individual civil liberties in the name of national security during wartime?

Instructional Strategies

Museum Display Board Project:

Students should have basic knowledge of the Japanese American internment during WWII that they will have gotten from previous lessons and their textbook.

Students will participate in a group activity where they will create a Museum Display Board that illustrates the experiences of the Japanese American internees from notification to internment by analyzing a minimum of 5 of the 8 artifacts. This activity will take 2 – 50 minute class periods:

Day 1:

- 1.(5 minutes) Students break into groups of 3 (6 groups) = 18. Teacher chooses groups based on mixed ability.
2. (5 minutes) Teacher gives each student group a History Shoebox that contains: Museum Display Board Project Student Directions, (Appendix A), 8 Artifacts (Appendices B-I), 3 pages of the “Artifact Questionnaire” (Appendix J), 1 “Museum Display Board Project Rubric” (Appendix K), 1 package of 8 markers of various colors, 1 glue stick, 1 roll scotch tape, 1 3x3 packet of colored post-its and 1 12x24 or larger poster board, and optional-1 “Artifact Fact Sheet” (Appendix L).
3. Teacher explains the directions: Student groups are to consider the artifacts as part of the experiences of the Japanese Americans during the internment of World War II. Teacher writes on the board this question to keep in mind as they complete the activity: In what ways do governments deny individual civil liberties in the name of national security during wartime? Students will be asked to arrange their artifacts according to a theme such as: property seizure, relocation hardships, individual rights, etc.
4. (25 minutes) Student groups will review the artifacts and choose 5 of the 8 artifacts to analyze and complete an Artifact Questionnaire (Appendix J) for each artifact.
5. (15 minutes) Student groups will arrange and mount the artifacts on the poster paper in a way that will help them explain their chosen theme and how the artifacts reflect that theme within the historical context of the Japanese Americans’ internment.

Day 2:

1. (7-10 minutes) Student groups will reconvene for approximately 10 minutes to put the final touches on their poster and practice presentation.
- 2.(30 minutes) Each of the 6 student groups will have 5 minutes to present their poster to the class clearly conveying what the artifacts are, their historical context and relationships, and the story of Japanese Americans from evacuation to internment. Depending on the level of ability and/or time constraints, teachers may want to distribute the “Artifact Fact Sheet” (Appendix L) to each group to assist students in completing the activity.
3. (10 minutes) Each student, individually will complete the Exit Ticket and turn it into the teacher for assessment.

Classroom Materials

Materials List for class of 18:

6 shoe boxes containing: 1 scotch tape, 1 glue stick, 1 3x3 post-its of any color, 1 package of 8 colored washable markers, 1 12x24 or larger poster board, and 1 copy of Appendices A-J (Appendix K is optional)

APPENDICES:

1. APPENDIX A: Museum Display Board Project - Student Directions
2. APPENDIX B: Evacuation Notice (6 copies)
3. APPENDIX C: Train to Bus reloading (6 copies)
4. APPENDIX D: Dear Mrs. Bread postcard (6 copies)
5. APPENDIX E: Newspaper Article: *Japanese on West Coast Facing Wholesale Uprooting* (6 copies)
6. APPENDIX F: Newspaper Article: *3000 More Los Angeles Japs to be sent to Manazar* (6 copies)
7. APPENDIX G: Photo: Storefront sign "I AM AN AMERICAN" (6 copies)
8. APPENDIX H: Photo: Detainee identification card (6 copies)
9. APPENDIX I: Map of centers/camps (6 copies)
10. APPENDIX J: Artifact Questionnaire (2 copies of page per group)
11. APPENDIX K: Museum Display Board Project Rubric (6 copies)
12. APPENDIX L:
13. APPENDIX M:Artifact Fact Sheet (6 copies)
14. APPENDIX N:Artifact Questionnaire Answer Key (1 copy)

Resources Cited

"The War Relocation Camps of World War II--Document 1." U.S. National Park Service, <http://www.nps.gov/nr/twHP/wwWlps/lessons/89manzanar/89facts2.htm> (accessed February 4, 2013)

"[Japanese-Americans transferring from train to bus at Lone Pine, California, bound for war relocation authority center at Manzanar]." U.S. War Relocation Authority, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Online Catalog, <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a44327> (accessed February 4, 2013).

Hirasaki, Tetsuzo, "Postcard to Clara Breed from Tetsuzo Hirasaki, Arcada, California, April 11, 1942." Japanese American National Museum. Clara Breed Collection, <http://www.janm.org/collections/item/93.75.31F/>. (accessed March 4, 2013).

"Japanese on west coast face wholesale uprooting." *The San Francisco News*, March 4, 1942. <http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist8/intern13.html>. (accessed February 4, 2013).

"3000 More Los Angeles Japs to be sent to Manzanar Center." *The San Francisco News*, April 18, 1942. <http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist8/evac9.html>. (accessed February 4, 2013).

Lange, Dorothea. "Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1942. A large sign reading "I am an American" placed in the window of a store, at 13th and Franklin streets, on December 8, the day after Pearl Harbor. The store was closed following orders to persons of Japanese descent to evacuate from certain West Coast areas. The owner, a University of California graduate, will be housed with hundreds of evacuees in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration of the war," (Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1942) Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3a24566/> (accessed February 4, 2013).

"Identification Tag for Yoshiko Uchida, 1942-1945," Uchida Family Papers, BANC MSS 86/97 c vol. 2 [scrapbook], The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, Japanese American Relocation Digital Archive, <http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/tf3j49n6jd/?order=7&brand=calisphere>

Burton, Jeffrey, Mary Farrell, Florence Lord, and Richard Lord. *Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites*. Publications in Anthropology 74: Western Archeological and Conservation Center National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior, 2000. http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/anthropology74/images/figure1.1.jpg (accessed March 4, 2013).

APPENDIX A:

“Museum Story Board Project - Student Directions”

GROUP NAMES:

1. Your group will be given a History Shoe Box. In it you will find 8 artifacts (secondary and primary documents) from the beginning of World War II as well as Artifact Analysis Questionnaires, Museum Board Project Rubric, and the Exit Ticket. These artifacts are part of the experiences of the Japanese Americans during the internment of World War II. As you go through and complete the activity, keep in mind this question: In what ways do governments deny individual civil liberties in the name of national security during wartime?

2. Your group will review the artifacts and choose 5 of the 8 artifacts to analyze and complete an Artifact Questionnaire (Appendix I) for each artifact. (25 minutes). As you are analyzing the artifacts, chose a theme that may help you to explain their relationship to one another and how they reflect that theme; property seizure, individual rights, relocation hardships, etc.

3. Your group will arrange and mount the artifacts on the poster paper in a way that will help you explain the theme, how the artifacts reflect that theme.

4. Your group will present to the class your poster, explaining your theme and why you chose those particular artifacts and how they relate to the theme.

5. Each person in your group will complete their own Exit Ticket as an assessment for what you learned from participating in this project.

NOTE: Refer the the “Museum Board Project Rubric” to ensure you and your group are completing the assignment in full.

APPENDIX B 1: "Evacuation Notice"

**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**
Presidio of San Francisco, California
May 3, 1942

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY**
Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the County of Alameda, State of California, within the boundary beginning at the point where the southerly limits of the City of Oakland meet San Francisco Bay; thence easterly and following the southerly limits of said city to U. S. Highway No. 58; thence southerly and easterly on said Highway No. 58 to its intersection with California State Highway No. 21; thence southerly on said Highway No. 21 to its intersection, at or near Warm Springs, with California State Highway No. 17; thence southerly on said Highway No. 17 to the Alameda-Santa Clara County line; thence westerly and following said county line to San Francisco Bay; thence northerly, and following the shoreline of San Francisco Bay to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Northern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

920 - "C" Street,
Hayward, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency. The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.
2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
 - (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
 - (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
 - (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
 - (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
 - (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.
6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

SEE CIVILIAN EXCLUSION ORDER NO. 34.

Image Courtesy of the U.S. National Park Service

APPENDIX B 2: "Evacuation Notice"

Page 1 or 2

Transcript: "To All Persons of Japanese Ancestry".

Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Administration, Presidio of San Francisco, California

May 3, 1942

Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the County of Alameda, State of California, within the boundary beginning at the point where the southerly limits of the City of Oakland meet San Francisco Bay; thence easterly and following the southerly limits of said city to U.S. Highway No. 50; thence southerly and easterly on said Highway No. 50 to its intersection with California State Highway No. 21; thence southerly on said Highway No. 21 to its intersection, at or near Warm Springs, with California State Highway No. 17; thence southerly on said Highway No. 17 to the Alameda-Santa Clara County line; thence westerly and following said county line to San Francisco Bay; thence northerly, and following the shoreline of San Francisco Bay to the point of Beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Northern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

920 "C" Street,
Hayward, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

APPENDIX B 2: "Evacuation Notice" Transcript

Page 2 or 2

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.
2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:

- (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
- (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
- (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
- (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
- (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.

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5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Commanding

APPENDIX C: Train to bus reloading

Full Title: Japanese-Americans transferring from train to bus at Lone Pine, California, bound for war relocation authority center at Manzanar.



Image Courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington D.C.

APPENDIX D:

"Postcard to Clara Breed from Tetsuzo Hirasaki, Arcadia, California, April 11, 1942

Dear Miss Breed,

Arrived at 8:30 AM April 8. 1942 after being delayed at the start. We finally got underway at 1:00A.M.
Last minute changes sent us to

Santa Anita Assembly Center
Information Center
Santa Anita, Calif.

Letter will follow. Feel very tired and slightly disappointed
Ted

Note: An image of the original postcard can be found at the Japanese American National Museum:
<http://www.janm.org/collections/item/93.75.31F/>

APPENDIX E:

Text of *The San Francisco News* article March 4, 1942 titled “Japanese on West Coast Face Wholesale Uprooting”

Along the entire Pacific Coast...some 120,000 enemy aliens and American born Japanese were moving, or preparing to move to areas in which the threat of possible espionage, sabotage, or fifth column activities would be minimized. “We are going to give these people a fair chance to dispose of their properties at proper prices”, Mr. Clark said. “It has come to our attention that many Japanese farmers have been stampeded into selling their properties for little or nothing”. Mike Masaoka, national field secretary of league, said its members “realize that it was the necessity of military expediency which forced the Army to order the eventual evacuation of all Japanese, “and that he “assumed” the classification of Americans of Japanese lineage “in the same category as enemy aliens was impelled by the motives of military necessity and that no racial discrimination was implied.” Among those who must move, after the Army swings into its plan for progressive clearing of the 2000-mile long military area (Japanese and Japanese-Americans will be affected first) are more than 400 University of California students-315 American born Japanese, 11 alien Japanese, 75 Germans and six Italians.

APPENDIX F:

Text of *The San Francisco News* article April 18, 1942 titled “3000 More Los Angeles Japs to Be Sent to Manzanar Center”

Orders directing the evacuation of approximately 3000 Japanese from Los Angeles County to the Manzanar Reception Center were issued today. This evacuation, to take place between April 20 and 28, will bring a total of more than 6000 Japanese placed in Owens Valley according to Army officials. Army instructions to evacuees direct a responsible person for each family and any individual living alone to report to a Civil Control Station in his district to receive instructions and assistance in the settlement of his affairs

Colonel Hass declared that the movement of evacuees will be made by bus and train only and that all arrangements for transportation will be made by the Army. He said that each Japanese will be subject to medical examination at the Civil Control Station.

In San Francisco; meanwhile, the Wartime Civil Control Admin. was empowered to freeze and operate Japanese farmlands in the Pacific Coast war zone-a move designed to speed up transfer of Japanese-held crop lands to resident producers-a state department officer was under fire for failure to cooperate in the program to dismiss Japanese Americans from civil service jobs.

Power to freeze the lands and crops was granted wherever crop losses are threatened. Property thus affected will be temporarily operated by the FSA until disposed of. All prospective evacuees were cautioned to remain at their jobs, but be prepared to leave on short notice.

APPENDIX G: "I AM AN AMERICAN"

Full Title: "Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1942. A large sign reading "I am an American" placed in the window of a store, at 13th and Franklin streets, on December 8, the day after Pearl Harbor. The store was closed following orders to persons of Japanese descent to evacuate from certain West Coast areas. The owner, a University of California graduate, will be housed with hundreds of evacuees in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration of the war."

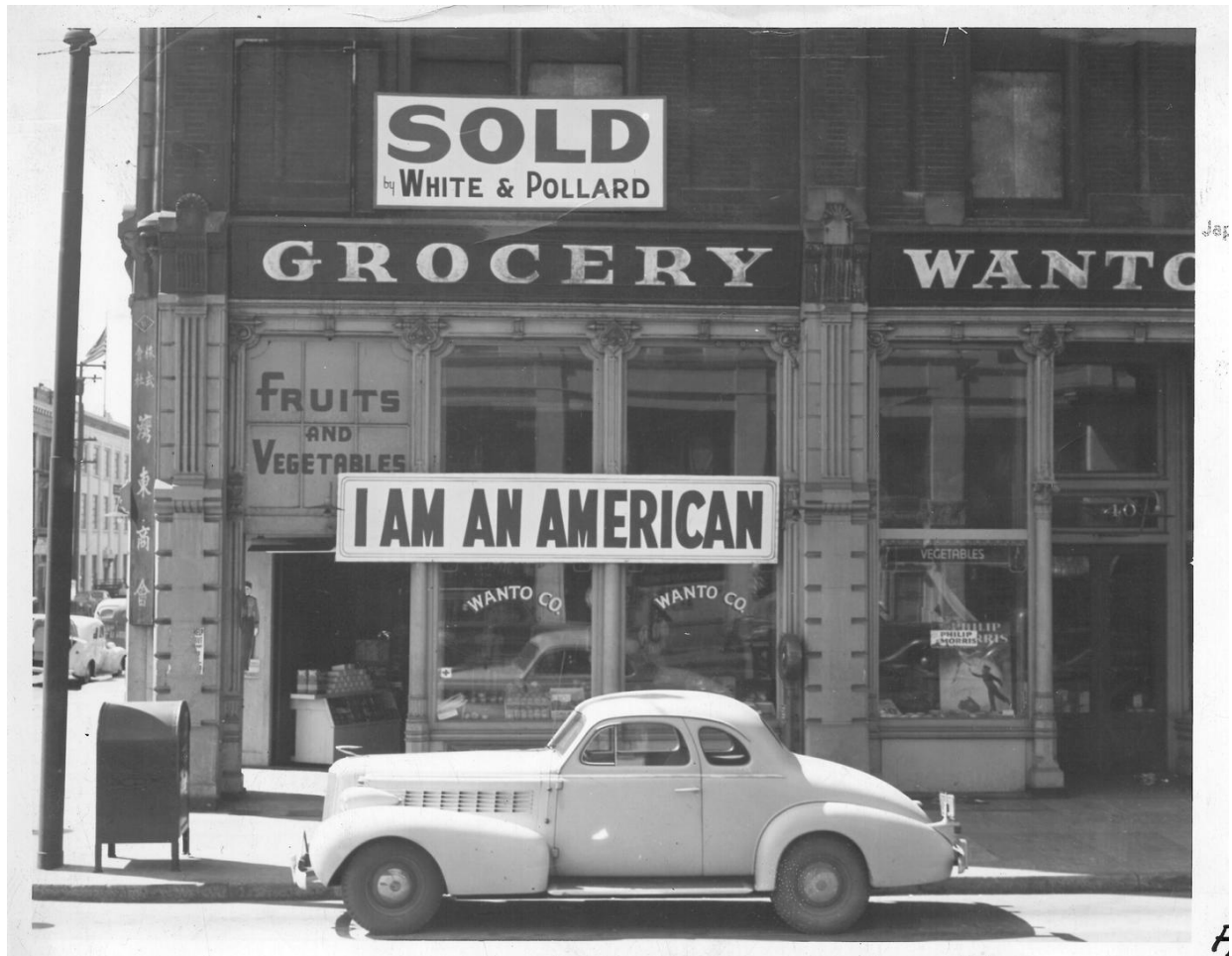


Image Courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington D.C.

APPENDIX H: Detainee Identification Card Assigned to Yoshiko Uchida

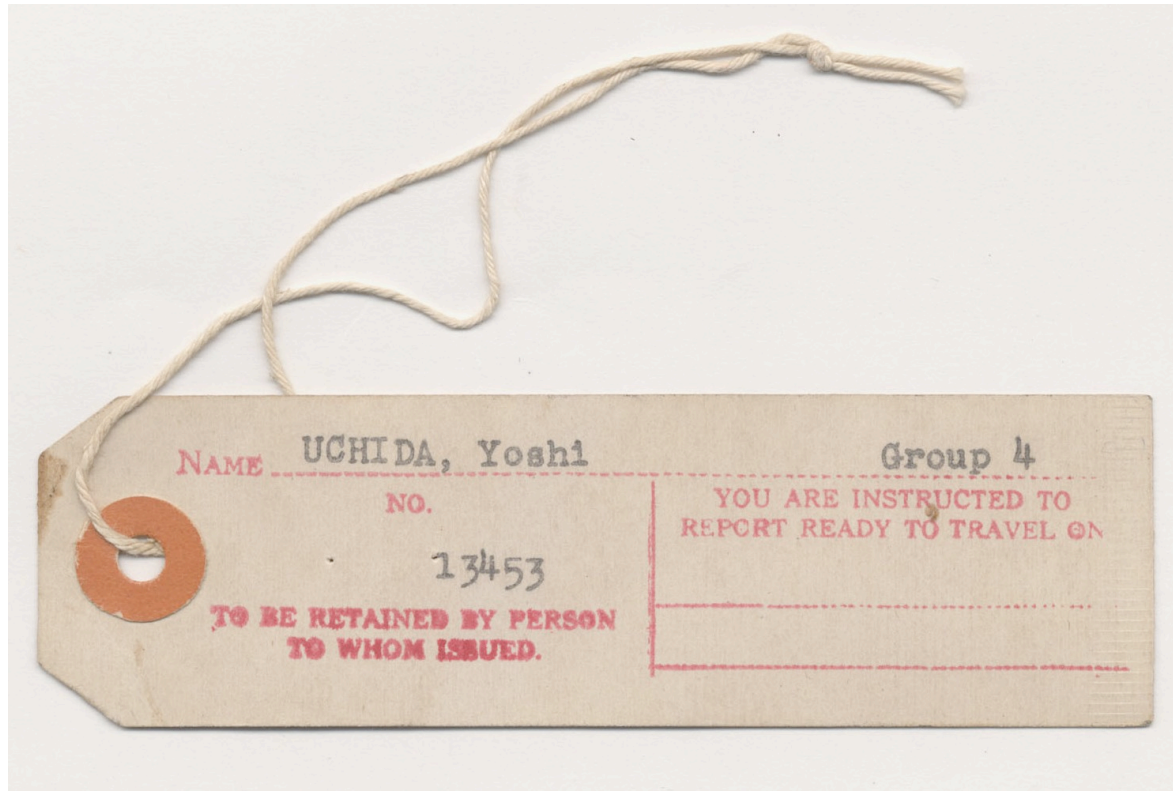


Image Courtesy of The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

APPENDIX I: Map of Internment Centers/Camps



Map Courtesy of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

APPENDIX J: Artifact Questionnaire (2 copies of this page per group)

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX # ____.

- 1.What is the artifact? document, photograph, poster, cartoon, etc.
- 2.Date:
- 3.Location:
- 4.Author:
- 5.Audience:
- 6.Purpose/description:

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX # ____.

- 1.What is the artifact? document, photograph, poster, cartoon, etc.
- 2.Date:
- 3.Location:
- 4.Author:
- 5.Audience:
- 6.Purpose/description:

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX # ____.

- 1.What is the artifact? document, photograph, poster, cartoon, etc.
- 2.Date:
- 3.Location:
- 4.Author:
- 5.Audience:
- 6.Purpose/description:

APPENDIX K: Museum Display Board Project Rubric

MUSEUM DISPLAY BOARD PROJECT RUBRIC MS. GARDNER

Category	5	4	3	2	1	0
Artifact Questionnaire (20%)	All five parts complete .2*5 10 points	Four parts complete .2*4 8 points	Three parts complete .2*3 6 points	Two parts complete .2*2 4 points	One part complete .2*1 2 points	No parts complete 0 points
Presentation (10%)	Correctly relates five artifacts to one another .1*5 5 points	Correctly relates four artifacts to one another .1*4 4 points	Correctly relates 3 artifacts to one another .1*3 3 points	Correctly relates two artifacts to one another .1*2 2 points	Correctly identifies one artifact .1*1 1 points	No artifacts examined 0 points
Historical Content on Individual Reflection (70%)	Makes accurate, specific references to five facts and context by answering 4 of 4 Exit ticket questions .7*5 35 points	Makes accurate, specific references to four facts and context by answering 3 Exit ticket questions .7*4 28 points	Makes accurate, specific references to three facts and context by answering 2 Exit ticket questions .7*3 21 points	Makes accurate, specific references to two facts and context by answering 1 Exit ticket questions .7*2 14 points	Makes accurate, specific references to one fact and context by answering 1 Exit ticket questions .7*1 7 points	Makes no reference to historical facts/context Does not complete no questions on Exit ticket correctly 0 points
	50 points	40 points	30 points	20 points	10 points	0 points
TOTAL						

APPENDIX L: Artifact Fact Sheet

ARTIFACT FACT SHEET

A: Evacuation Notice: Evacuation Notice to tell Japanese Americans that they would be evacuated from their homes, items allowed, and where they were going.

B: Japanese-American evacuees transferring from a train to bus at Lone Pine, California, to take them to the Manzanar Relocation Center

C: Postcard from a Japanese American evacuee and student, Tetsuzo Hirasaki (Ted), to his former teacher, Mrs. Breed.

D: Newspaper article from the San Francisco News: *Japanese on West Coast Facing Wholesale Uprooting*

E: Newspaper article from the San Francisco News: *3000 More Los Angeles Japs to be sent to Manazar*

F: Photo: Storefront sign "I AM AN AMERICAN" . A large sign reading "I am an American" placed in the window of a store, at 13th and Franklin streets, on December 8, the day after Pearl Harbor. The store was closed following orders to persons of Japanese descent to evacuate from certain West Coast areas. The owner, a University of California graduate, will be housed with hundreds of evacuees in War Relocation Authority centers for the duration of the war

G: Identification tag worn by Japanese Americans to identify them by name and number in order to evacuate them to internment camps.

H: Map of Japanese American relocation and internment camps in the USA

APPENDIX M: Museum Board Project Exit Ticket

MUSEUM BOARD PROJECT EXIT TICKET

Answer the following questions completely using historical facts to support your answers. Please write in complete sentences. This is worth 70% of your Museum Board Project (see the Museum Board Project Rubric)

- 1. What artifact did you find most engaging and why?**
- 2. Explain 2 ways that your artifacts relate to your theme.**
- 3. Explain how your artifacts may help to answer the question: In what ways do governments deny individual civil liberties in the name of national security?**

APPENDIX N: Artifact Questionnaire Answer Key

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE ANSWER KEY

APPENDIX B

- 1.What is the artifact? document, photograph, poster, cartoon, etc: **Poster**
- 2.Date: **May 2, 1942**
- 3.Location: **San Francisco, alifornia**
- 4.Author: **Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Administration**
- 5.Audience: **All persons of Japanese Ancestry living in the county of Alameda California-San Francisco area**
- 6.Purpose/description: **Evacuation Notice to tell Japanese Americans that they would be evacuated May 4 and 5, 1942 between 8am and 5pm**
Items allowed-bedding, toilet articles, kitchen ware, clothing, personal effects.
Items not allowed-pets, limited size and number of packages
Tansportation furnished by govt.
Instructions for packaging and storage of larger household items

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX C

- 1.What is the artifact? **photograph**
- 2.Date:**not given assume sometime during 1942**
- 3.Location:**assume on west coast using historical background knowledge**
- 4.Author:**not given**
- 5.Audience:**American people**
- 6.Purpose/description:**Japanese Americans-men, women, children-getting on the bus "Sante Fe Trail Transportation Company". They have their suitcases and luggage with them. The little boy at the end of the line has on his ID tag.**

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX D

- 1.What is the artifact? **postcard**
- 2.Date: **sometime soon after April 8 1942**
- 3.Location: **Santa Anita Assembly Center in Santa Anita California**
- 4.Author: **Ted**
- 5.Audience: **Miss Breed**
- 6.Purpose/description: **postcard sent to inform Miss Breed where Ted was sent to- instead of the original destination, he was sent to Santa Anita California and was tired and disappointed.**

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX E

- 1.What is the artifact? **Newspaper article**
- 2.Date: **March 4, 1942**
- 3.Location: **San Francisco, California**
- 4.Author: ***San Francisco News* newspaper-no specific author**
- 5.Audience: **readers of the *San Francisco News*/residents of San Francisco**
- 6.Purpose/description:**Inform the public that Japanese Americans are being evacuated. Justification for evacuation not based on racial discrimination but on military necessity. Intention to give Japanese property owners, including farmers, a fair price for their property.**

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX F

- 1.What is the artifact? **Newspaper article**
- 2.Date: **April 18, 1942**
- 3.Location: **San Francisco, California**
- 4.Author: ***San Francisco News* newspaper-no specific author**
- 5.Audience: **readers of the *San Francisco News*/residents of San Francisco**
- 6.Purpose/description: **Inform the public that more Japanese Americans are being evacuated to Manzanar Center. It will happen on April 20th thru 28th, 1942. They will be transported by train and bus. Each is subjected to a medical examination. Japanese American property owners will have their farmlands temporarily operated by the FSA and transfers to resident producers. They are dismissed from civil service jobs.**

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX G

- 1.What is the artifact? **photograph**
- 2.Date: **not given assume sometime during 1942**
- 3.Location: **assume on west coast using historical background knowledge and cues in picture**
- 4.Author: **not given**
- 5.Audience: **American people**
- 6.Purpose/description: **Photograph of grocery store "Wanto Co." with huge sign saying "I AM AN AMERICAN". Japanese lettering on corner of store. "SOLD" sign on store.**

6ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX H

- 1.What is the artifact? **Identification tag**
- 2.Date: **not given, assume sometime during 1942**
- 3.Location: **assume on west coast using historical background knowledge**
- 4.Author: **owner is Yoshi Uchida**
- 5.Audience: **people doing the evacuation/evacuees**
- 6.Purpose/description: **ID tag worn by Japanese Americans to identify them by name and number to evacuate them to internment camps. The tag also has a Group 4 and is 10 inches long.**

ARTIFACT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX I

- 1.What is the artifact? **map**
- 2.Date: **not given**
- 3.Location: **western United States**
- 4.Author: **not given**
- 5.Audience: **American people**
- 6.Purpose/description: **Map of the different kinds of Japanese American internment camps in the USA including: 17 Assembly centers, 10 relocation centers, 2 isolation centers, 3 and temporary camps, and 17 justice department/U.S. army facilities. Most assembly centers were in California.**