

Lesson: Pearl Harbor and the Internment of Japanese Americans during World War II

Lesson Author: Mary Angelo

Grade Level(s): 7-9

Overview

This lesson may be used on December 7th, Pearl Harbor Day. In this lesson, students learn about the Japanese attack on the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor in 1941, as well as the response to the attacks by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. With a partner, students will do a gallery walk with primary source documents and analyze each document answering the questions: *What do you see? How does this make you feel?*

Essential Question(s)

How does the government balance national security and civil liberties?

Student Objectives

Students will be able to...

- Understand the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and how the United States responded with Executive Order 9066
- Discuss how the government balances national security and civil liberties
- Examine what alternatives the government could have taken to respond to the attack and still ensure national security

Materials

Teachers will provide the following materials:

- Clip from the film, *And Then They Came for Us* (2017):
 - "Pearl Harbor & Executive Order 9066" (2:42-5:04)
 - After registering for a free account, educators can screen the film on Facing History's website:
<https://www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/video/and-the-n-they-came-us>
- Gallery Walk Graphic Organizer (see below)
- Gallery Walk Documents:

A	"[Photograph of Burning and Damaged Ships at Pearl Harbor.]" Photograph. From National Archives, General Photographic File of the Department of Navy, 1943 - 1958. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/12009087 .
B	Roosevelt, Franklin D. "'Day of Infamy' Speech: Joint Address to Congress Leading to a Declaration of War Against Japan." From National Archives, Records of the United States Senate; Record Group 46, 1941. https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/day-of-infamy-speech

Lesson Title: Pearl Harbor and the Internment of Japanese Americans during WWII

Lesson Author: Mary Angelo

Grade Level(s): 7-9

C	<p>"Document for February 19th: Executive Order 9066: Resulting in the Relocation of Japanese." From National Archives, General Records of the United States Government; Record Group.</p> <p>https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/todays-doc/?dod-date=21</p>
D-1	<p>Lange, Dorothea, photographer. "[San Francisco, California. Exclusion Order posted at First and Front Streets directing removal of persons of Japanese ancestry from the first San Francisco section to be effected by the evacuation.]" Photograph. From National Archives, Central Photographic File of the War Relocation Authority, 1942 - 1945.</p> <p>https://catalog.archives.gov/id/536017.</p>
D-2	<p>National Archives Catalogue. "Photograph of Members of the Mochida Family Awaiting Evacuation."</p> <p>https://catalog.archives.gov/id/537505</p>
D-3	<p>National Archives. "War! Japanese American Internment."</p> <p>https://www.archives.gov/news/topics/japanese-american-internment.</p>
E-1	<p>U.S. National Park Service. "Relocation Centers and Peak Populations."</p> <p>http://npsmaps.com/wp-content/uploads/internment-camp-map.gif.</p>
E-2	<p>Toyo Miyatake. "Three boys at Manzanar Internment Camp, 1943."</p> <p>http://media.discovernikkei.org/articles/3997/three%20boys_s_m.jpg</p>
E-3	<p>Densho Encyclopedia. "View of Amache (Granada) concentration camp 1944."</p> <p>http://encyclopedia.densho.org/sources/en-denshopd-p159-0002-1/.</p>
F	<p>Densho Encyclopedia. "Memo from J. Edgar Hoover to the Attorney General refuting statements made in DeWitt's Final Report claiming there was espionage activity conducted by Japanese on the West Coast immediately following Pearl Harbor. The FBI investigated all allegations, and found no evidence to support such claims, Feb. 7, 1944."</p> <p>https://encyclopedia.densho.org/sources/en-denshopd-i67-00019-1/.</p>

Lesson Title: Pearl Harbor and the Internment of Japanese Americans during WWII

Lesson Author: Mary Angelo

Grade Level(s): 7-9

	<table><tr><td>G</td><td>National Archives. "The U.S. Bill of Rights." https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript.</td></tr></table>	G	National Archives. "The U.S. Bill of Rights." https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript .
G	National Archives. "The U.S. Bill of Rights." https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript .		
Assessment	Students will present their answers to the class and then have a group discussion.		
C3 Alignment	D2.His.1.6-8. Analyze connections among events and developments in broader historical contexts. D2.Civ.13.6-8. Analyze the purposes, implementation, and consequences of public policies in multiple settings.		
Prior to Class	Prior to the lesson the teacher should provide background knowledge of the events that led to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor U.S. Naval Base. Direct students to ask their parents, grandparents, or guardians what they know about the attack on Pearl Harbor and Japanese American internment during World War II. Discuss civil liberties using the United States Constitution-Bill of Rights Amendments 1,4,5, and 6.		
Do Now	Read aloud the Learning Goal and have the students answer the Essential Question: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Learning Goal</u>: Students will understand the balance between national security and ensuring the civil liberties of Americans.• <u>Essential Question</u>: How does the government balance national security and civil liberties?		
Before	The teacher will activate prior knowledge by asking students what they already know about Pearl Harbor Day. Students will share their answers and the responses they learned from their family members. Ask students to discuss their answer to the Essential Question: <i>How does the government balance national security and civil liberties? How about in times of war?</i>		
During	1. <u>Introduce the lesson by providing historical background information.</u> <table><tr><td>On December 7, 1941, the Empire of Japan attacked the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killing over 2,400 Americans. The next day, December 8, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed Congress</td></tr></table>	On December 7, 1941, the Empire of Japan attacked the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killing over 2,400 Americans. The next day, December 8, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed Congress	
On December 7, 1941, the Empire of Japan attacked the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killing over 2,400 Americans. The next day, December 8, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed Congress			

Lesson Title: Pearl Harbor and the Internment of Japanese Americans during WWII

Lesson Author: Mary Angelo

Grade Level(s): 7-9

with his speech "A Day Which Will Live in Infamy" and asked for a Declaration of War against Japan. Congress agreed and the United States was then cast into World War II.

President Roosevelt was pressured by the military and civilians that feared Japanese Americans might be working with Japan's military to plan acts of sabotage in the United States.

In his concern for national security, FDR signs Executive Order No. 9066 on February 19, 1942, empowering the U.S. Army to designate areas from which "any or all persons may be excluded," citing military necessity. This "Exclusion Zone" included the western states of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona. All people of Japanese ancestry who lived in the "Exclusion Zone" were forced to leave their homes and were sent to Internment camps. Two-thirds of the 120,000 Japanese Americans were American citizens.

How does the government balance national security with civil liberties? How are civil liberties preserved during times of war?

2. Show Video Clip 1: "Pearl Harbor & Executive Order 9066" (2:42-5:04) from the film *And Then They Came for Us* (2017).

3. Gallery Walk Activity: Students will participate in a Gallery Walk (with a partner) and analyze the documents about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the United States' response with President Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066. They will move to each station, discuss the documents with their partner, and answer the questions on the handout: *What do you see? How does this make you feel?*

4. When students have completed the Gallery Walk and answered the questions for each document, they will reflect on what they observed and discuss with their partner the Essential Question and how it relates to this time in history. Students will share their answers with the class.

Gallery Walk Stations:

Documents:

- A. Attack on Pearl Harbor picture
- B. President Franklin D. Roosevelt "Date Which Will Live in Infamy" Speech to Congress
- C. Executive Order 9066
- D-1. Exclusion Order poster
- D-2. Mochida Family picture
- D-3. War: Japanese Internment, Photo: Clem Albers
- E-1. Relocation Centers – Peak Populations Map
- E-2. Three Boys Behind Barbed Wire, Manzanar, Photo: Toyo Miyatake

Lesson Title: Pearl Harbor and the Internment of Japanese Americans during WWII

Lesson Author: Mary Angelo

Grade Level(s): 7-9

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">E-3. Amache (Granada) Internment CampF. J. Edgar Hoover FBI MemoG. The U.S. Bill of Rights Amendments 1,4,5,6
After	At the end of class, all students will share their analysis of the documents and answer the Essential Question as it relates to this time in history.
Extensions (optional)	Imagine you were a government official in 1941 and explain what actions you would have taken to ensure national security and the civil liberties of all Americans during this time of war. Share your action plan with the class.
Appendix	See handouts and signs below.

Pearl Harbor and the Internment of Japanese Americans during World War II

Essential Question: How does the government balance national security and civil liberties?

Directions: Take a walk through the gallery with a partner and answer the questions for each document: *What do you see? How does this make you feel?* Share your observations with the class and answer the Essential Question as it relates to this time in history.

GALLERY WALK STATIONS

<u>Document Stations and Questions:</u>	What do you see? How does this make you feel?
A: Attack on Pearl Harbor picture	
B: President Franklin D. Roosevelt "Date Which Will Live in Infamy" speech to Congress	
C: FDR Executive Order 9066	
D-1: Exclusion Order Poster	
D-2: Mochida Family	
D-3: War: Japanese Internment Clem Albers Photo	

Pearl Harbor and the Internment of Japanese Americans during World War II

E-1: Relocation Centers –Peak Population Map

E-2: Three Boys Behind Barbed Wire, Manzanar

E-3: Amache (Granada) Internment Camp

F: J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Memo

G: U.S. Bill of Rights Amendments 1,4,5,6

~ Answer Essential Question:

Station A

The Japanese attack U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, December 7, 1941

On December 7, 1941 at 7:55 a.m. the Empire of Japan launched 353 aircraft for a surprise attack on the United States Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. After one hour and 15 minutes the attack killed 2,403 U.S. personnel including 68 civilians, and destroyed or damaged 19 U.S. Navy ships, and 8 battleships.

The photo below shows three battleships, USS West Virginia, USS Tennessee, and USS Arizona left burning after the attack. The USS Arizona remains sunken in Pearl Harbor with its crew onboard. A U.S. flag flies above the ship as a memorial to the Americans who died in the attack.

Source: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/12009087>



Station B

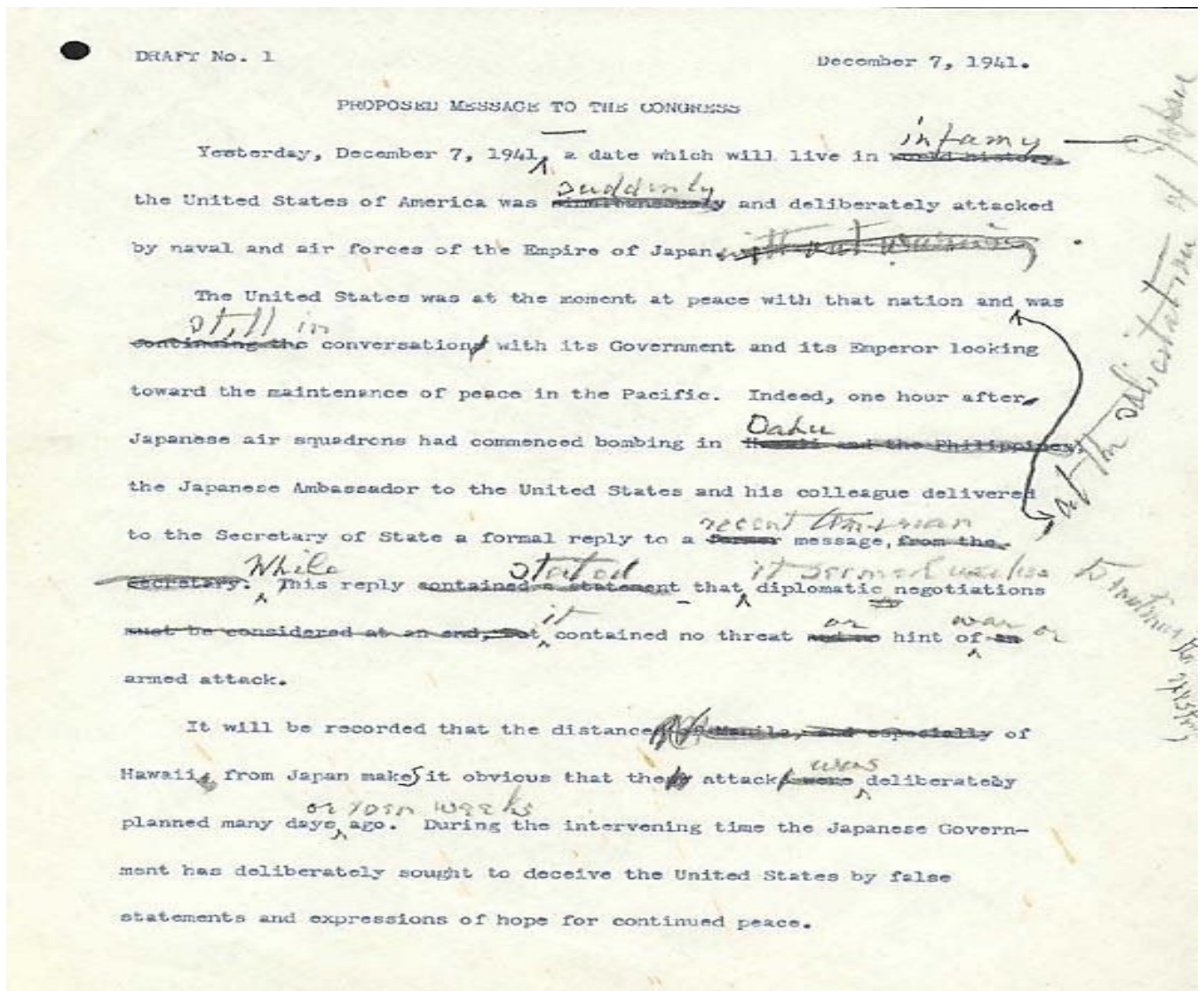
President FDR "A Date Which Will Live in Infamy" Speech

On December 8, one day after the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt addresses Congress with his speech which refers to the attack as "A Date Which Will Live in Infamy." The president asks Congress for a declaration of war against Japan.

Congress passes the War Declaration casting the U.S. into World War II. The document below is the president's Draft No. 1 of his speech to Congress.

Source: <https://www.archives.gov/files/publications/prologue/images/day-of-infamy-draft1-page1.jpg>

Video: <https://www.doi.gov/video/remembering-pearl-harbor>



Station C

Executive Order 9066

On February 19, 1942, just 74 days after Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issues Executive Order 9066 authorizing the evacuation of all persons deemed a threat to national security from the West Coast. Over 110,000 Japanese Americans were forced to leave their homes in California, Washington, and Oregon and live in an internment camp in desolate parts of the U.S. during World War II. More than 70% were American citizens.

Source: <https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/todays-doc/?dod-date=219>

Executive Order No. 9066

The President

Executive Order

Authorizing the Secretary of War to Prescribe Military Areas

Whereas the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U.S.C., Title 50, Sec. 104);

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supersede the responsibility and authority of the

Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriate Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each Military area hereinabove authorized to be designated, including the use of Federal troops and other Federal Agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other Federal Agencies, to assist the Secretary of War or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities, and services.

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order No. 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with respect to the investigation of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House,

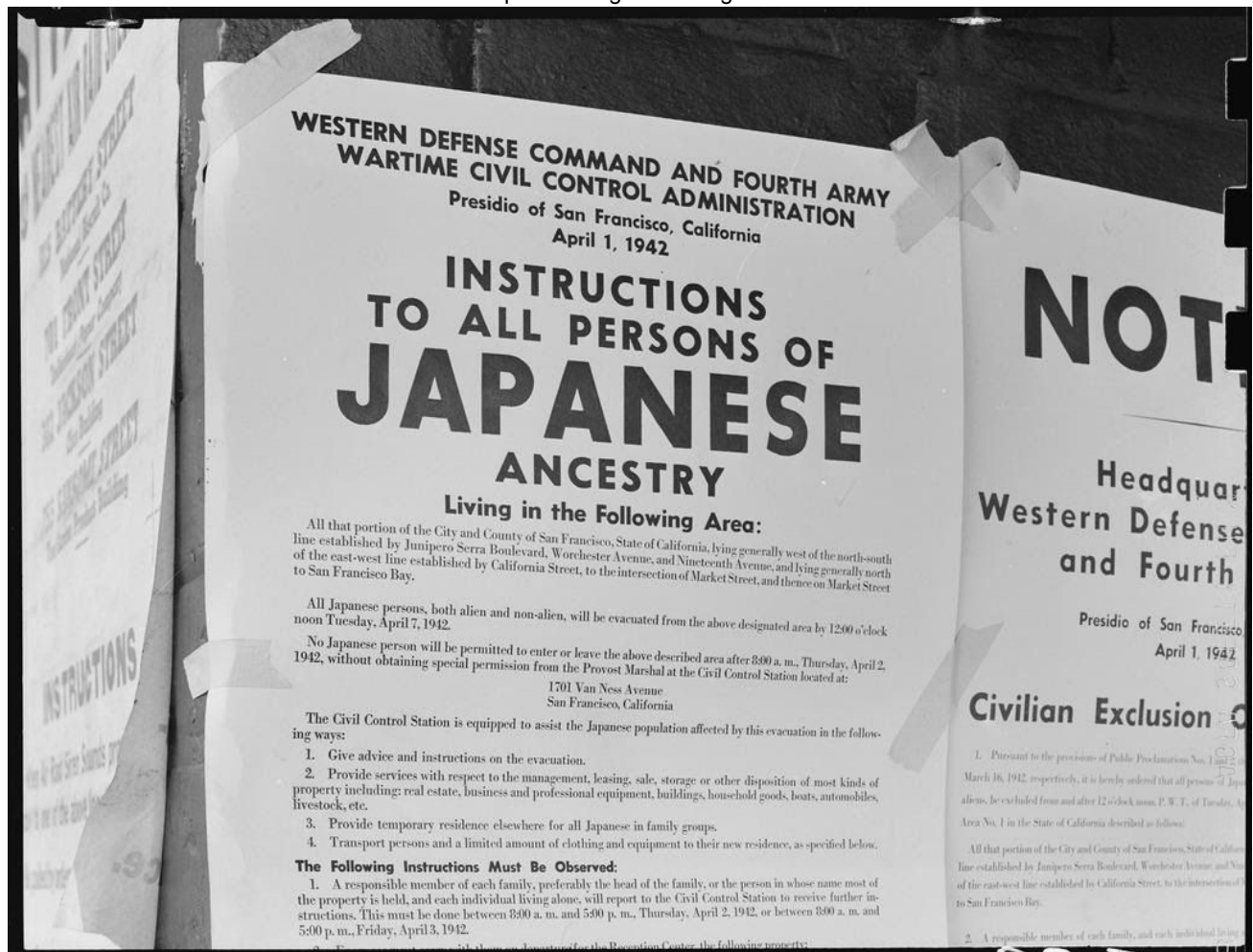
February 19, 1942.

Station D-1

Exclusion Order Poster

This Exclusion Order was posted in San Francisco at First and Front Streets directing the removal of persons of Japanese ancestry. They were given only a few weeks to pack and sell their homes, businesses, and possessions for small sums or give them away. They were instructed to pack only what they could carry themselves. They did not know where they were going and for how long they would be gone. The sign below states "All Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien will be evacuated from the above designated area by 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, April 7, 1942." "No Japanese person will be permitted to enter or leave the above described area after 8:00 a.m. Thursday, April 2, 1942, without obtaining special permission..." A responsible family member "will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions."

Source: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/536017>



Station D-2

The Mochida family

On May 9, 1942, in Centerville, California the Mochida family waits for an evacuation bus to take them to a “relocation center.” They painted their family name on their bags and wore identification tags to keep the family together.

Photographer: Dorothea Lange Centerville, California, May 9, 1942

Source: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/537505>



Station D-3

War: Japanese American Internment *Clem Albers photo*

Japanese Americans arrive at the Santa Anita, California Assembly Center on April 5, 1942 before being moved inland to an internment camp.

Photographer: Clem Albers - Arcadia, California April 5, 1942

Source: <https://www.archives.gov/news/topics/japanese-american-internment>

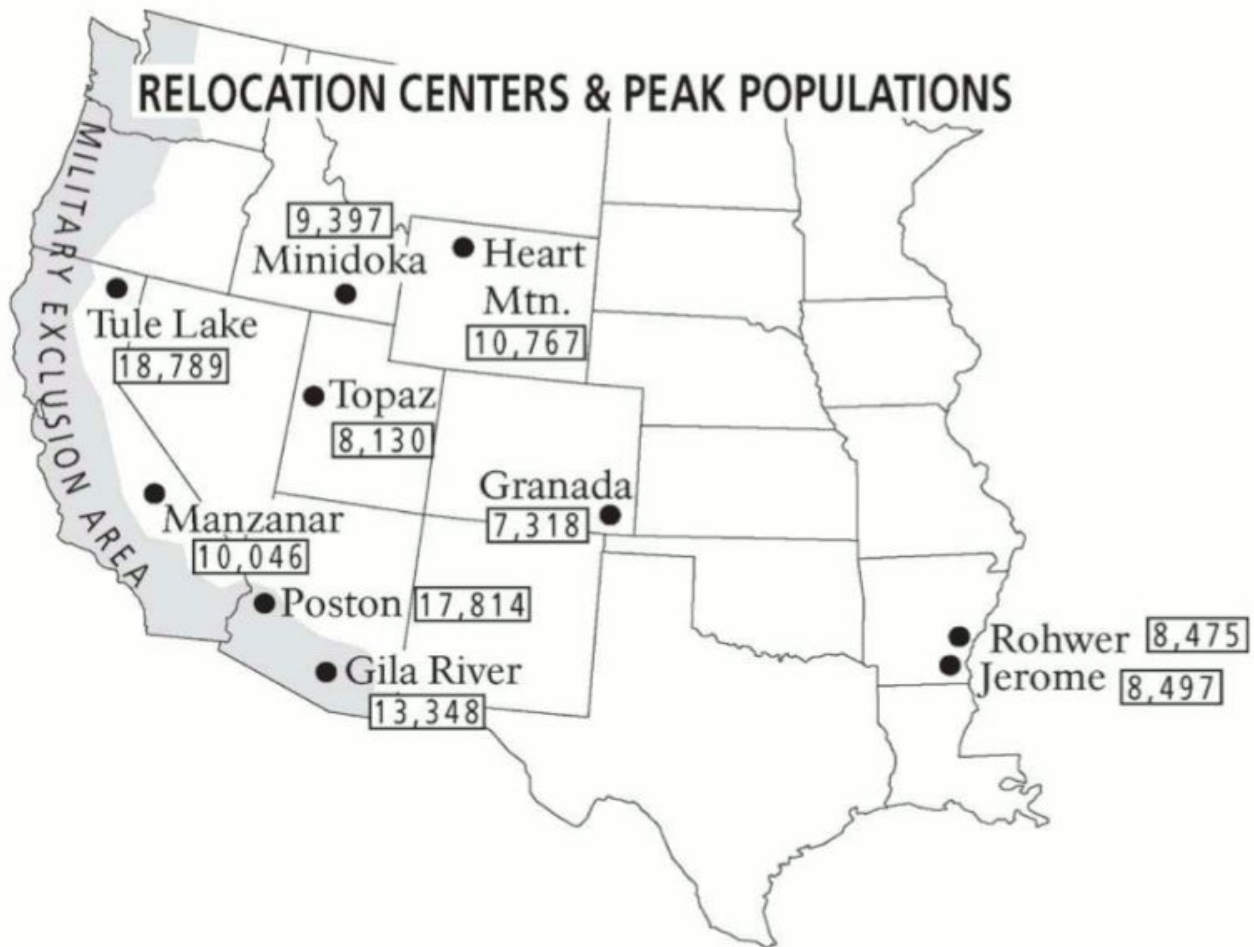


Station E-1

Relocation Centers - Peak Populations

The map shows the “Military Exclusion Area” along the west coast including parts of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona. Japanese Americans from these areas were first sent to temporary “Assembly Centers” at racetracks and athletic fields and then to more permanent “War Relocation Centers.” The military set up 10 Relocations Centers further inland from the coast in remote locations of California, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, and Arkansas. The map below shows the location and peak population of each Relocation Center which held the 120,000 Japanese Americans during the war.

Source: U.S. National Park Service (<http://npmaps.com/wp-content/uploads/internment-camp-map.gif>)



Station E-2

Three Boys Behind Barbed Wire Manzanar Internment Camp

The first internment camp in operation was Manzanar, located in southern California which opened in March, 1942. Approximately 10,046 Japanese Americans lived at Manzanar from March, 1942 to November, 1945. This photo was taken by **Toyo Miyatake**, who was a prisoner at Manzanar almost from its opening in 1942 to its closure in 1945. The photo, taken in 1944, shows three young boys behind the barbed wire fence surrounding Manzanar with a guard tower overlooking them.

Photographer: TOYO MIYATAKE

Source: http://media.discovernikkei.org/articles/3997/three%20boys_sm.jpg



Station E-3

Amache (Granada) Internment Camp

The Amache (Granada) Internment camp was located in Colorado and opened August 27, 1942. It had the smallest overall population of the War Relocation Authority camps with a peak population of 7,318. The people at the camps tried to establish some sense of community with schools, churches, farms, and newspapers. Japanese Americans spent as long as three years living at Amache before it was finally closed October 15, 1945.

Source: <https://encyclopedia.densho.org/sources/en-denshopd-p159-00002-1/>



Station F

J. Edgar Hoover FBI Memo

General John L. DeWitt was the commanding General of the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army, in charge of the removal and detention of Japanese Americans from the West Coast after the attack on Pearl Harbor. DeWitt prepared a **"Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942"** detailing the account of the army's actions in removing Japanese Americans from the West Coast. **The report claimed espionage activity was conducted by the Japanese on the West Coast immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor.**

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation **refuted the statements made in General John L. DeWitt's Report by sending a Memorandum** to the U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle. Hoover stated "there is no information in the possession of this Bureau as the result of investigations ... with any espionage activity ashore or that there has been any illicit shore-to-ship signaling, either by radio or lights." Hoover found no evidence to support the claims of Japanese espionage on the West Coast as alleged by General DeWitt.

Source: <https://encyclopedia.densho.org/sources/en-denshopd-i67-00019-1/>

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Burke

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Attorney General

FROM : J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: Reported Bombing and Shelling of the West Coast

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: FEB - 7 1944

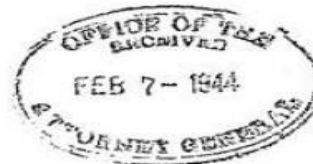
There is attached a memorandum relative to Lieutenant General DeWitt's final report on the Japanese evacuation of the West Coast.

Certain statements were made in the report indicating that immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor there was a possible connection between the sinking of United States ships by Japanese submarines and alleged Japanese espionage activity on the West Coast. It was also indicated that there had been shore-to-ship signaling, either by radio or lights. at this time.

As indicated in the attached memorandum, there is no information in the possession of this Bureau as the result of investigations conducted relative to submarine activities and espionage activity on the West Coast which would indicate that the attacks made on ships or shores in the area immediately after Pearl Harbor have been associated with any espionage activity ashore or that there has been any illicit shore-to-ship signaling, either by radio or lights.

Attachment

Smith



Station G

The U.S. Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights is the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution and was ratified on December 15, 1791. These amendments were added to guarantee and protect our essential rights and civil liberties. Were the civil liberties of the Japanese Americans protected or violated during their internment? What rights or civil liberties were not given to the Japanese Americans during this time in history?

Source: <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript>

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.