Japanese American Incarceration



Name _____ Date _____

1 Recall, then make a connection.

Start from memory. Write a meaning or quick example for each term.

Exclusion order	Incarceration	Redress

Connect an exclusion order with incarceration while keeping their meanings distinct. What could redress acknowledge or address, and why would it not erase the original consequences?

Context for the task

Japanese American advocates and others pursued acknowledgment and redress for decades. The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 apologized for the injustice and provided redress for eligible survivors. It did not restore lost years or make every consequence disappear. This is a document inquiry, with no reenactment, victim roleplay, or competition over suffering. Your task is to trace how a policy affected rights and settlement patterns, then explain what later acknowledgment could and could not address.

2 Build the sequence.

The policy and redress file

Use the supplied anchors; the broad 1942 entry concerns implementation after the executive order.

Arrange the entries.

A. February 19, 1942: Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066.

B. Later in 1942: Exclusion orders force Japanese Americans from West Coast communities into confinement.

C. 1988: The Civil Liberties Act acknowledges injustice and authorizes redress.

D. December 7, 1941: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor.

Sequence: _____ -> _____ -> _____ -> _____

Explain one connection between two neighboring steps.

Evidence, application & transfer.



3 Read the evidence closely.

Test the voluntary-migration label

A draft describes the movement as an ordinary voluntary relocation.

Select all evidence that challenges that description.

A. Military exclusion orders required people to leave designated areas.

B. Guarded confinement restricted people's freedom to leave.

C. A government document used the term "relocation."

D. A map shows that the destination was farther inland.

Selections: _____ Explain your reasoning:

4 Apply the idea.

What can acknowledgment repair?

A final exhibit label says: "The 1988 law erased every consequence of incarceration."

Which revision is more accurate?

A. The law acknowledged injustice and provided redress for eligible survivors, while losses of time, opportunity, and community could not simply be undone.

B. An apology means the original policy had never restricted anyone's rights.

C. Because harm cannot be fully undone, acknowledgment has no possible significance.

My choice: _____ Explain why it fits:

5 Carry the idea forward.

Write an exhibit explanation connecting wartime policy, racial targeting, a geographic change, and a rights violation. Include a distinction between the order's wording and implementation, then evaluate one significance and one limit of redress.