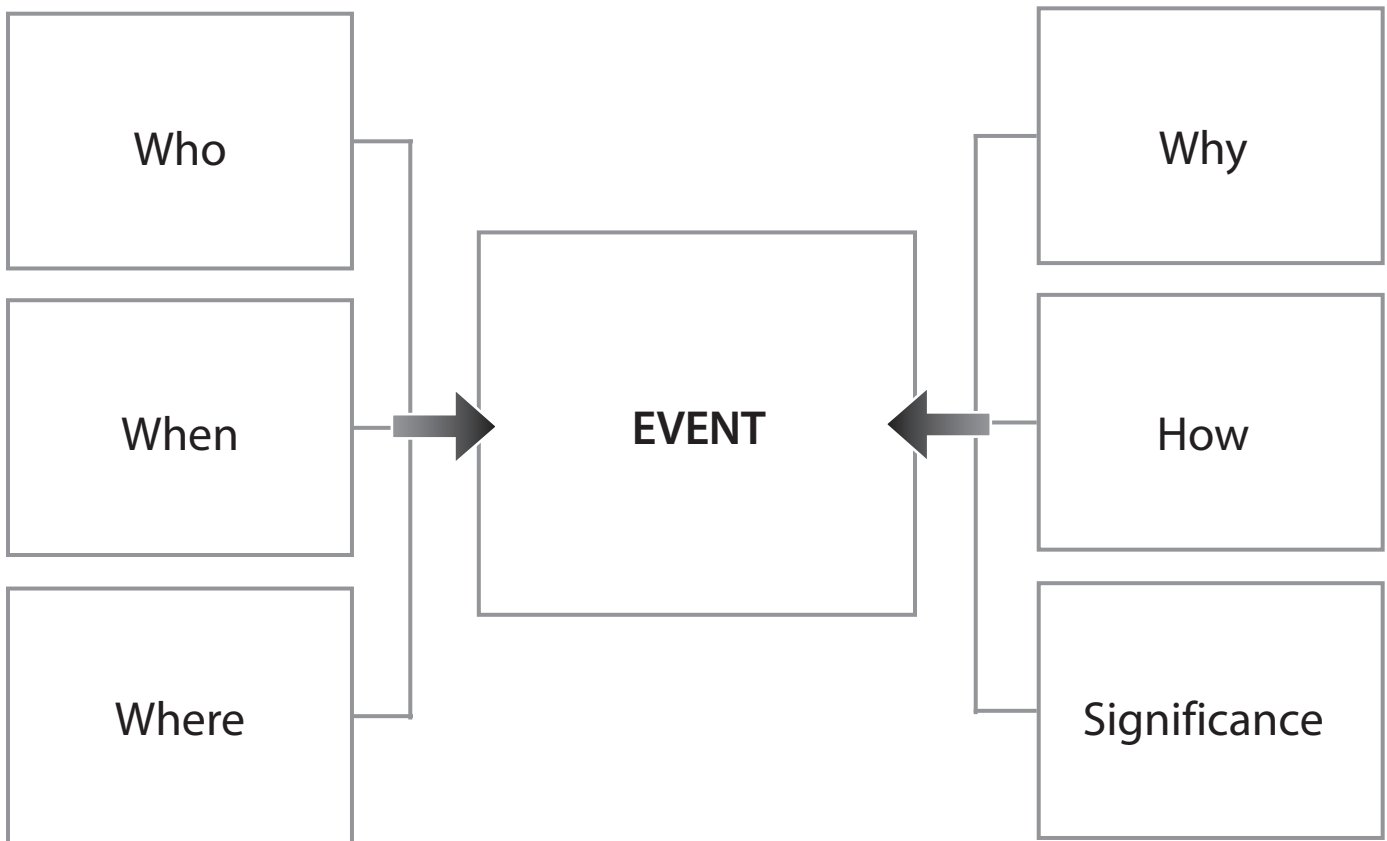


9 Describing a Historical Event

Instructions:

Describing a historical event requires the inclusion of key factual information as well as an explanation of the event's significance. The significance of an event is often determined by its effect or the critical idea that it represents. While reading an assigned text, complete the graphic organizer below.



Japanese American Internment

Who: Japanese-Americans living on the west coast; both issei and Nisei
Issei - 1st Generation Japanese to America
Nisei - Born in the U.S. American citizens

When: 1942-1945

Where: Japanese-Americans were put in Internment camps located in the desert.

Symbols:
 - "You must salute in 7 days" (sign)
 - "Boy Scouts" (logo)
 - "L. J. Liberty Contradictions" (logo)
 - Dog: "Everything after Sept. 8, 1942" (caption)

Quotes:
 "A day that will live in infamy." Roosevelt's speech about Pearl Harbor

What: People of Japanese descent were put into Internment camps

Why: The government thought that they were dangerous and spies for the Japanese government. claimed that National Security was at stake.

Significance:
 - 120,000 people forced into camps
 - It showed how the U.S. government was insecure about its own citizens, because if they looked like the enemy, then they are the enemy.
 - It also showed the racism displayed in the West Coast, even though Japanese were even though Japanese were

WHO:

Betty Friedan
 Eleanor Roosevelt
 Gloria Steinman
 Phyllis Schlafly
 Shirley Chisholm

WHEN:
 The 1950's

Significance:
 the womens movement increased equal opportunities for women in all areas such as sports, teaching, construction, CEO, govt, etc... it was a step towards equality with men + to be able to fulfill their own dreams for them instead of the man.

WHY:
 women were looked as weak + not important compared to the male figure. women were limited rights + treated unfair.

Organizations and amendments:
 NOW - national organization for women tried to influence elected officials to ensure social + economic equality for women.
 Education: education amendment act - outlawed sexual discrimination in higher education.
 NWPC - national womens political caucus. it encouraged women to run for office.
 Equal Pay Act: Kennedy signed a new bill where it was illegal to pay female workers less than men workers.

opposition:
 Thought womens movement only served wealthy white women. The ERA would nullify or cancel any distinction b/w men + women. such as co ed bathrooms. some middle class women felt the NOW program didn't help them.

Other notes:
 - The feminine Mystique head NOW
 - the voice for her husband, to include women bring when women into the cabinet (govt.)
 - wrote feminist articles help found the NWPC
 - African American elected in congress
 - vocal opponent of equal rights admendment
 - switch