

UNITED STATES HISTORY ASSESSMENT

Name: _____

Student ID #: _____ Period: _____



Getting to the Core U.S. History

Summative Assessment

Questions:

1. How did the U.S. Federal government and public opinion converge to influence federal policy and Supreme Court rulings, primarily on the West Coast during WWII?
2. Based on the evidence provided by this unit and your knowledge of the current social, political and economic climate in the United States, would Korematsu pass today?

Korematsu v. United States (1944)

Directions: The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A-H and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period (what you have learned about in this unit).

Question: How did the U.S. Federal government and public opinion converge to influence federal policy and Supreme Court rulings, primarily on the West Coast during WWII?

Advanced	Proficient	Basic	Below Basic
Contains a well-developed thesis that clearly addresses the question.	Thesis addresses question, but not as focused or comprehensive as advanced.	Presents a limited, confused, and/or poorly developed thesis.	Contains no thesis or a thesis that does not address the question.
Presents an effective analysis of all parts of the question, although treatment may be uneven.	Analysis deals with part of the question in some depth, other parts in a more general way.	Deals with one aspect of the question in a general way or all parts in a superficial way with simplistic explanations.	Inadequate or inaccurate understanding of the question.
Uses a substantial number of documents effectively.	Uses some of the documents effectively.	Quotes or briefly cites documents.	Contains little or no understanding of the documents or ignores them completely.
Makes substantial use of relevant outside information to support thesis.	Supports thesis with some outside information.	Contains little outside information or information that is inaccurate or irrelevant.	Inappropriate or no use of outside information.
Clearly organized and well written.	Shows evidence of acceptable organization and writing	Demonstrates weak organization and/or writing skills that interfere with comprehension	Disorganized and poorly written.
May have insignificant errors	May contain errors that do not seriously detract from the quality of the essay.	May contain major errors.	Numerous errors, both major and minor.

Document A

“It should be noted, to begin with, that all legal restrictions which curtail the civil rights of a single racial group are immediately suspect. That is not to say that all such restrictions are unconstitutional. It is to say that courts must subject them to the most rigid scrutiny...Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direst emergency and peril, is inconsistent with our basic governmental institution. But when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened by hostile forces, the power to protest must be commiserated [equal] with the threatened danger...”

--The majority opinion of the Supreme Court in Korematsu v. United States (1944), written by Justice Hugo Black

Document B



Document C



Courtesy of National Japanese American Historical Society ca. 1920

Document D

“Korematsu was not excluded from the military area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese Empire, because the properly constituted authorities feared an invasion of our West Coast and felt constrained to take proper security measures, because they decided that the military urgency of the situation demanded that all citizens of Japanese ancestry be segregated from the West Coast temporarily, and finally, because Congress, reposing its confidence in this time of war and our military leaders... Determined that they should have the power to do just this.”

- The majority opinion of the Supreme Court in Korematsu v. United States (1944), written by Justice Hugo Black

Document E



Waiting for the signal from home..., published by PM Magazine on February 13, 1942, Dr. Seuss Collection, MSS 230.

Document F



Photograph of Members of the Mochida Family Awaiting Evacuation, 05/08/1942

Document G

Executive Order #9066

The President
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 materials, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1928, 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 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, 1941.

**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**

Presidio of San Francisco, California

May 7, 1942

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY**

Living in the Following Area:

All of the City of Sacramento, State of California.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 52, this Headquarters, dated May 7, 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 16, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Thursday, May 7, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Northern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Civic Memorial Auditorium,
Fifteenth and I Streets,
Sacramento, 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 Friday, May 8, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Saturday, May 9, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Sunday, May 10, 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 supervisory 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., Friday, May 8, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Saturday, May 9, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Sunday, May 10, 1942, to receive further instructions.



