**Digital Learning – Campbell W3 Assignment. 2 Executive Order 0966 Article Excerpts and Questions**

**Directions:** Be sure to have completed the vocabulary activity before this reading.

Answer the questions following the reading in complete sentences before sending through your Office 365 account with a complete heading.

**World War** II (1939–1945) One team of nations against another team of nations.

**Axis Powers** Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria

**Allied Powers** United States, Britain, France, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia.

With an **executive order**, the president instructs the government how to work within the limits already set by Congress and the Constitution. In effect, this allows the president to push through policy changes without going through Congress. Congress and the federal courts can strike down an executive order by passing legislation that invalidates it.

Immediately after the bombing of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941 (by the Japanese military) during World War 2, President Roosevelt issued Presidential **Proclamations 2525, 2526, and 2527** to authorize the United States to detain and arrest thousands of allegedly dangerous enemy **aliens (non-citizens),** mostly individuals of German, Italian, or Japanese ancestry, living throughout the United States.

The language of Roosevelt’s Executive order 9066 allowed for the arrests and detentions to take it a step further and then arrest American **citizens** of German, Italian, and Japanese descent.

“…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.”

Franklin Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2525 Alien “Enemies”--Japanese

Franklin Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2526 Alien “Enemies”--German

Franklin Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2527 Alien “Enemies”--Italians

<https://www.foitimes.com/internment/Proc2527.html>

**FBI and other law enforcement agencies arrested thousands of suspected enemy aliens, mostly individuals of German, Italian, or Japanese ancestry, living throughout the United States.**

The Department of Justice oversaw the processing of the cases and the internment program. Although many were released or paroled after hearings before a local alien enemy hearing board, **for many the adversarial hearings resulted in internment that, in a few cases, lasted beyond the end of World War II.** Of those interned, there was evidence that some had pro-Axis sympathies. **Many others were interned based on weak evidence or unsubstantiated accusations of which they were never told or had little power to refute. Often families, including naturalized or American-born spouses (husbands and wives) and children.**

<https://www.archives.gov/research/immigration/enemy-aliens-overview>

In the 48 hours following the bombing of Pearl Harbor President Franklin Roosevelt issued Proclamation 2525, 2526, and 2527, which authorized restrictive rules for aliens of Japanese, German, and Italian descent, respectively. **These proclamations coupled with Executive Order 9066**, which authorized the War Department to exclude certain persons from designated military areas, **resulted in hardships and the deprivation of certain fundamental rights for the targeted populations.**

<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1999/11/19/extensions-of-remarks-section/article/E2525-3>

Japanese internment camps were established during World War II by President Franklin Roosevelt through his Executive Order 9066. From 1942 to 1945, it was the policy of the U.S. government that people of Japanese descent would be interred in isolated camps. Enacted in reaction to Pearl Harbor and the ensuing war, the Japanese internment camps are now considered one of the most atrocious violations of American civil rights in the 20th century.

On February 19, 1942, shortly after the bombing of [Pearl Harbor](https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/pearl-harbor) by Japanese forces, President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/franklin-d-roosevelt) signed [Executive Order](https://www.history.com/topics/executive-order) 9066 with the intention of preventing espionage on American shores.

Military zones were created in [California](https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/california), [Washington](https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/washington) and [Oregon](https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/oregon)—states with a large population of Japanese Americans—and Roosevelt’s executive order commanded the relocation of Americans of Japanese **ancestry**.

Executive Order 9066 affected the lives about 117,000 people—**the majority of whom were American citizens.** Canada soon followed suit, relocating 21,000 of its Japanese residents from its west coast. [Mexico](https://www.history.com/topics/mexico) enacted its own version, and eventually 2,264 more people of Japanese descent were removed from Peru, Brazil, Chile and Argentina to the United States.

<https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/japanese-american-relocation>

**Questions based on the reading above:**

1. What was the main difference between Proclamations 2525, 2526, 2527 and Executive Order 9066?

2. Why did the American government target people of Japanese, German, and Italian ancestry?

3. Why do you think the majority of the people that the American government placed in internment camps were American citizens of Japanese ancestry?

4. In your opinion, was the government’s treatment of the people affected by these wartime actions fair? (Justify with evidence from the reading)