

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:
 - Document: "You must leave in 2 weeks!!"
 - Dog: "Everything they left behind"
 - Triangle: "Boy Scouts" (with "U.S. Army Contradictions" written below)
 - Cloud: "Democracy Under Pressure"

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.

Significances:
 - 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...

- 120,000 people forced into camps

WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

WHO:
 Betty Friedan - author of The feminine Mystique head NOW
 Eleanor Roosevelt - the voice for her husband, to include women bring when women into the cabinet (govt.)
 Gloria Steinman - wrote feminist articles help found the NWPC
 Phyllis Schlafly
 Shirley Chisholm - 1st African American elected in Congress
 vocal opponent of equal rights amendment

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

WHEN:
 The 1950's

Significance:
 the women's 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.

Organizations and amendments:
 NOW - national organization for women tried to influence, elected official to ensure social + economic equality for women.
 Education: education amendment act - outlawed sexual discrimination in higher education
 NWPC - national women's 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 women 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.

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