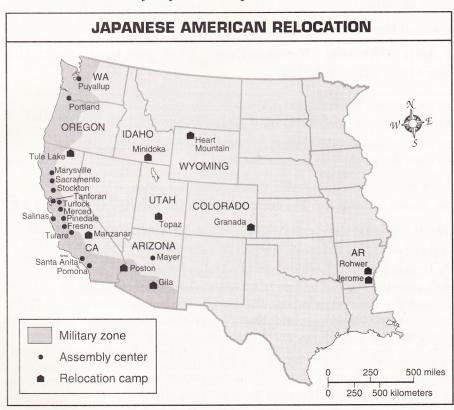
27



Where Were Japanese Americans Sent?

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, many Americans feared that the Japanese would attack the mainland United States. If such an attack did take place, people expected it to be on the West Coast, which is nearest to Japan. Along the Pacific coast, extra guards were posted at military bases, airports, and wharves. Part of the West Coast was declared a military zone, and the army was given the power to ban people from the zone if they were seen as a threat to security.

Many people questioned the loyalty of Japanese Americans—even though there was no evidence of disloyalty. Most Japanese Americans lived in the military zone. The army



ordered them to leave their homes and businesses and go to temporary "assembly centers." From there. women, and children were sent to permanent "relocation camps." Where were these camps, and why were they set up at those locations? To find out, study the map and answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

A. Gathering Clues

- Clue 1 Based on the number of assembly centers located in different states, which state do you think had the largest population of Japanese Americans?
- Clue 2 (a) How many relocation camps are shown on the map? (b) How many of them were outside of California?
- Clue 3 How many camps were more than 100 miles from the Pacific Ocean?
- **B.** Solving the Mystery Based on what you've learned from these clues and from reading the chapter, (a) what generalization can you make about where the relocation camps were set up? (b) Why were they put there?

CHAPTER

Connecting History and Literature



The Diary of Anne Frank

Frances Goodrich (1890–1984) and Albert Hackett (1900–)

World War II unleashed destruction around the globe. Across Europe and Asia, the fighting reduced cities to rubble and killed tens of millions. The story of one girl, 13-year-old Anne Frank, personalized one face of the war—Hitler's program to kill the Jews of Europe. The passage below comes from a play that is based on the diaries Anne Frank kept while she and her family hid in an attic in Nazi-occupied Holland.

As you read, think about the questions below. When you finish reading, answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Describe three ways in which the war affected Anne Frank's life.
- 2. CRITICAL THINKING AND WRITING Forecasting What problems might the Franks and the Van Daans face while in hiding?

MR. FRANK AND ANNE. My father started a business, importing spice and herbs. Things went well for us until nineteen forty. Then the war came, and the Dutch capitulation, followed by the arrival of the Germans. Then things got very bad for the Jews.

[MR. FRANK'S VOICE dies out. ANNE'S VOICE continues alone. The lights dim slowly to darkness. The curtain falls on the scene.

ANNE'S VOICE. You could not do this and you could not do that. They forced Father out of his business. We had to wear yellow stars. I had to turn in my bike. I couldn't go to a Dutch school any more. I couldn't go to the movies, or ride in an automobile, or even on a streetcar, and a million other things. But somehow we children still managed to have fun. Yesterday Father told me we were going into hiding. Where, he couldn't say. At five o'clock this morning Mother woke me and told me to hurry and get dressed. I was to put on as many clothes as I could. It would look too suspicious if we walked along carrying suitcases. It wasn't until we were on our way that I learned where we were going. Our hiding place was to be upstairs in the building where Father used to have his business. Three other people were coming in with us . . . the Van Daans and their son Peter . . . Father knew the Van Daans but we had never met them....

Source: Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, *The Diary of Anne Frank*. New York: Random House, Inc., 1956.

