

# Argumentative essay on Japanese internment camps

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## Introduction

The Japanese Native Americans were mistreated because the Americans turned their anger on the American Americans because of the crimes committed by the Japanese. The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, which caused Americans fear and disdain. American fears of an offensive on the West Coast of the U.S. caused the deportation of Japanese Americans to concentration camps. The imprisonment of the Japanese American people was disgraceful and, in retrospect, unnecessary. But, given the context of the subtle attack on a suspicious society, the removal of this group was part of a complete strategy to win the war against brutal Japan. However, removing innocent Japanese Americans from their homes and apartments without compensation is sad, especially when many in this same society are fighting in Europe against the Axis Powers. Japanese Americans were sent to concentration camps after the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, where the Americans instilled their fears of a Japanese invasion on the west coast of the United States by those Nissies living in the U.S.; as a result, they were sent to concentration camps during the Pacific War.

It all began on February 19, 1942, after World War II, and Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. The order was to gather Japanese Americans and move them to one of the ten concentration camps. General DeWitt was the man who advised Franklin D. Roosevelt to pick the Japanese Americans and put them in one of the ten concentration camps. These imprisoned camps were officially called transportation hubs. These detention camps were set up because these farmers were competing with Japanese workers and politicians affiliated with anti-Japanese regions. This caused quite a stir and intensified the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. More than two-thirds of the Japanese arrested in the spring of 1942 were citizens of the United States. In Canada, similar exit orders were established. About 23,000 Nikkei, in other words, Canadians of Japanese descent, were sent to camps in British Columbia. All those from Japan were kept together in the United States, but male captives were sent to work in street camps or beet labor in Canada. About 2,500 Japanese Americans and Japanese immigrants are detained in any Oahu camps or concentration camps.

Notice boards in specific communities on the west coast of the United States were entitled "Civilian Exclusion Order." These letters warn all Japanese citizens that they are leaving their homes. No one knew where they would end up because the notice did not say where they were going. Those called to the control station were required to register the names of all family members. After that, they were told to arrive at a specific time and place with the whole family. They could come with only the luggage to go to a site unknown to the Native Americans. All family names are replaced with a number. They lose their identity and these numbers instead of their names. Families have less than two weeks to rent a place or sell everything. This is a time of despair and humiliation for all Japanese

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Americans and Japanese immigrants who will be helped. Many Japanese American farmers owned the land but now had to give it away. A hectare on a Nissy farm cost about \$ 279.96 in 1942, but they had little time to sell, so a hectare cost \$ 37.94 in 1942 in three provinces.

Conditions in concentration camps in the United States were congested and provided poor living conditions. In 1943, reports published by the War Relocation Authority, the governing body, the Japanese Americans were housed in cement-covered houses with no plumbing or cooking facilities. These buildings were not well equipped for a busy life because military contractors quickly built the camps in 1942 based on military site plans. It was hard to find coal, and people slept under as many blankets as possible. The food was distributed for 48 cents per person and served to colleagues who worked in a restaurant with 250-300 people. Leadership positions between the camps were granted only to the Nisan, the Native Americans. The older generations were called Issei, born in Japan. The third generation of Japanese Americans was named Sansei. They are forced to watch as the government raises their children and ignores them. The prisoners could get out of the concentration camps by enlisting in the United States Army. This proposal did not go very well, and only 1,200 newcomers chose to do so. Those who remained were not given any alternative and were forced to stay in concentration camps. People worked in the camp offices working 44 hours a week, and they were paid \$ 8 to \$ 16 a month.

The WRA provides education to all residents of school age of transport facilities. The courses were already planned, and teachers were hired to assist government education departments. Career training was provided at the transportation center to communicate with adults. This training was for those evacuees who could successfully participate in agriculture or industry outside the institutions. Consumer businesses are established at the transport center so that emerging buyers can purchase goods and services not provided by the WRA. Religion was practiced in transit centers. About half of the captives were Christians.

Some Native Americans may question their American integrity after the government evicted them from their homes and detained them in concentration camps. Nevertheless, Japanese American Americans are still loyal to the United States. About 5,589 XNUMX wished to renounce their U.S. citizenship, while 1,327 were repatriated to Japan. Issei refused to relinquish their nationality simply because being asked to submit their citizenship to Japanese citizens would only make them more nationalistic. Japanese immigrants immigrated before Europeans, and like the Chinese, they were not allowed to become U.S. citizens. Japanese immigrants were Asians who were considered "unworthy aliens."

Most of the workers were evacuated from their West Coast homes quickly and were not told where they were going. Many people have failed to pack the right Wyoming winter clothes, which usually have below zero Fahrenheit. Many families were forced to pick up "clothes on their backs." Armed security guards were stationed in the wreckage, away from human centers. Employees were allowed to stay with their families and be treated fairly unless they broke the rules. Security guards shot inside who were allegedly trying to move out of the fences. Not many camp administrators allow free movement outside the camp limits. About a quarter of the inmates left the camps to live and work elsewhere in the United States. Others return to their hometowns in an undisclosed location but under the direction of an American family or trustworthy institution.

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The evacuees needed to leave the relocation center to find work or live. The first requirement is to assess the person's behavior going to the transit center and other information from the WRA. Suppose there is evidence that the deportee could endanger the nation. He was denied leave. The second requirement was that officers or citizens have a valid reason for leaving. Only those who had a place to go for any form of support were granted leave. The final requirement was that referrals notify the WRA of any change of occupation or address.

The Japanese Americans were finally free to return to their homes on December 17, 1944. Their homes were notorious for their vigilante violence and mob violence. Most of the concentration camps were not closed until October 1946. The U.S. government passed the Civil Freedom Act. The Commission for Emergency Migration and Military Incorporation issued a report stating that there were no military requirements and recommended that the public apologize. At that time, about half of the 120,000 former prisoners had died. They did not get a chance to live and died for something, not their fault. After the liberation of the Japanese Americans, those who hurt them did not apologize for their actions. Japanese Americans feel angry because those who break them treat them as worthless.

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