

1885 JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE

Japanese immigrants arrive in modern-day Hawai'i and the U.S., mainly to work as farm laborers



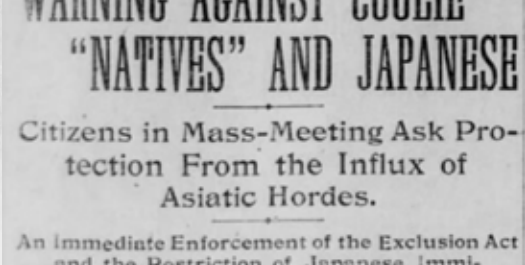
JUNE 27, 1894 BLOCKED FROM CITIZENSHIP

For the first time, the U.S. rules that Japanese immigrants cannot become citizens



MAY 7, 1900 PROTESTS

In San Francisco, labor groups hold a protest against Japanese workers



1911-1919 ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE WOMEN

Nearly 10,000 Japanese women arrive in Hawai'i and the U.S. to get married, earn money, and create families

MAY 19, 1913 ALIEN LAND LAW

The law prevents people who cannot become citizens, including Japanese immigrants, from owning any land



1922 BLOCKED FROM CITIZENSHIP AGAIN

The U.S. Supreme Court rules again that Japanese immigrants cannot become U.S. citizens

MAY 26, 1924 IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924

The law blocks Asians from immigrating to the U.S.



DECEMBER 7, 1941 ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

The U.S. enters World War II when Japan's navy attacks a naval base in Hawai'i

FEBRUARY 19, 1942 EXECUTIVE ORDER 9066

President Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 authorizing the exclusion of civilians from any area without trial or hearing

MARCH 18, 1942 WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

The War Relocation Authority is created by the U.S. government to run the incarceration camps that house Japanese Americans



FEBRUARY 8, 1943 LOYALTY OATH

All Japanese American adults in the incarceration camps are required to answer a questionnaire, pledging loyalty to the U.S.



OCTOBER 7, 1941 THE MUNSON REPORT

This report shows that most Japanese Americans are loyal to the U.S., and are not a security threat to the country

DECEMBER 8, 1941 WAR BEGINS

The U.S. declares war on Japan



MARCH, 1942 LEAVING HOME

The U.S. military forces Japanese Americans living on the west coast and parts of Arizona to leave their homes, all without any trials or hearings. More than 120,000 people are affected



FEBRUARY 1, 1943 JOINING THE ARMY

Japanese American volunteers, most from Hawai'i, make up the U.S. Army's 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Later on, many men living in incarceration camps would also volunteer



DECEMBER 18, 1944 SUPREME COURT RULING

The U.S. Supreme Court rules that it is legal for the U.S. to force Japanese Americans to leave their homes on the West Coast



AUGUST 6-9, 1945 U.S. ATTACKS ON JAPAN

The U.S. drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

AUGUST, 1945 NOWHERE TO GO

Many Japanese Americans remain in the incarceration camps because they have lost their homes and have nowhere to go. Many are afraid of facing discrimination outside the camps

MARCH 20, 1946 CLOSING CAMPS

Tule Lake, the last incarceration camp, closes



JUNE 27, 1952 MCCARRAN WALTER ACT

The law allows a small number of Japanese Americans to immigrate to the U.S., and it permitted some Japanese immigrants to become U.S. citizens



1983 APOLOGY AND REPARATIONS

The Commission calls for the president to apologize for the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II, and for the surviving victims to receive a \$20,000 cash payment

1981-1983 COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS

This group is formed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the incarceration camps and hears the stories of over 750 witnesses

AUGUST 10, 1988 HRA 442

The law, signed by President Ronald Reagan, acknowledges that the incarceration of Japanese Americans was unjust, and offers an apology

