

World War II & Native Americans

Directions: Find the main idea of each passage.

Relocation History:

On May 28, 1830, President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act. Every tribe east of the Mississippi River had to move onto a reservation, even though they didn't want to.

The government thought the Native Americans could live in peace in the west. But some white Americans thought reservations were wrong and protested loudly, however it didn't help.

Tribes of Native Americans were moved onto new lands and told to live there. If they had land and farms in other areas, they could not keep them.



Powwow at Lone Bear's dance ground, 1945

1. What is the main idea of this passage:

- a. Native Americans moved to the west to find new land
- b. Some white Americans protested when Native Americans were moved to reservations
- c. Native Americans were moved to reservations even though they didn't want to.
- d. President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal act.

Support for the War:



During the war Native Americans showed their support for the war by growing gardens, joining the military and starting new jobs. Many Native Americans grew Victory Gardens to show their support for the war. In 1942, Native Americans planted a total of 36,200 gardens.

In Arizona, the Cibique Apache held a war dance for seven young men who were about to join U.S. **combat forces**. Each of the men was blessed with **bat** power which **enabled** them to **dodge** bullets with the same ease that bats avoid objects in the dark.



By the end of the war, over 24,000 reservation Natives had served in the war. There were many Native women who served in the **armed forces** as nurses. In addition, the women left at home took over the jobs that the men previously had. These jobs were farmers, mechanics, and lumberjacks.

2. What is the main idea of this passage?

- Native Americans were bats and could dodge bullets.
- Native Americans supported the war by growing gardens and joining the military.
- 24,000 Natives served in the war.
- Native Americans planted 36,200 gardens.



Jerry Poolaw, on leave from duty in the Navy, 1944

Gus Palmer and Horace Poolaw, in front of a B-17 Flying Fortress. 1944

Relocation Centers:

In 1942, the federal government established relocation centers for Japanese Americans on two Indian reservations in Arizona. These lands belonged to two tribes, the Mohave tribe and Chemehuevi tribe. The tribes were not **consulted** before the government created the Japanese relocation centers.

The government promised that the land would be returned to the tribes improved. The tribes **opposed** the relocation centers, but understood that if they refused the government's **demands** they would lose the land.

3. What is the main idea of this passage?

- The government established relocation centers on Native American land.
- The government promised the land would be returned.
- The lands belonged to two tribes.



Poston after given back to Native Americans, 1945

Directions:

Turn to page 29

Complete the venn diagram about Japanese Americans and Native Americans.

Use this article and use Weedflower.

Look in chapter 25.

What does Frank say life for Indians (Native Americans)?

Add it to your venn diagram.