

Name _____

Date _____

Yuri Kochiyama - Answer Key

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. Yuri Kochiyama was born Mary Yuriko Nakahara on May 19, 1921, in Los Angeles, California. She was the daughter of Japanese immigrants and had two brothers, Peter and Arthur. As a student at San Pedro High School, she had an outgoing personality and kept a busy schedule. She played sports, studied journalism, and served as the school's first female student council officer. Outside of school, she taught Sunday school and wrote for a local newspaper. Her life changed dramatically on December 7, 1941. That day, the Japanese Empire bombed Pearl Harbor, an American naval base near Honolulu. One day later, the US declared war against Japan.

Based on the passage, which of these best describes Yuri Kochiyama in high school?

A. Shy, quiet, and devoted to her studies



B.

Interested in many different things

The passage states that she “kept a busy schedule. She played sports and served as the school’s first female student council officer.” She also “taught Sunday school and wrote for a local newspaper.”

C. Having a few friends, but mostly unpopular

D. Focused on her basketball career

2. Tensions between the US and Japan had been building for years before the attack on Pearl Harbor. After the attack, there was a widespread public belief that Japanese immigrants living in Hawaii had helped plan it. This belief was encouraged by both private organizations and the US government, who began to release anti-Japanese propaganda full of racist stereotypes. Posters, movies, and songs compared Japanese people to rats, apes, demons, and other creatures. They encouraged Americans to hate all Japanese people, even those who were American citizens. Japanese Americans often faced discrimination from their coworkers and neighbors. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Kochiyama's father was arrested by FBI agents, who claimed he was a potential threat to national security. He had recently had surgery and was in ill health, and he died the day after he was released.

Who encouraged the racist belief that Japanese Americans were behind the attack on Pearl Harbor?

- A. The US government B. Private organizations and businesses
C. Both A and B D. Neither A nor B

The passage states, "After the attack [on Pearl Harbor], there was a widespread public belief that Japanese immigrants living in Hawaii had helped plan it. This belief was encouraged by both private organizations and the US government."

3. On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. This order gave the War Department the authority to declare any part of the country a restricted military area “from which any or all persons may be excluded.” Japanese Americans were never specifically mentioned, but the order was written with them in mind. Japanese American citizens living in California, Oregon, Washington, and southern Arizona were forced to leave their homes and report to one of 10 internment camps around the US. Eventually, nearly 120,000 Japanese Americans were interned. About 60 percent were Nisei, meaning Japanese Americans who were born in the US. Of the rest who were Issei, or born in Japan, many had lived in the United States for decades. The Nakahara family was sent to live in a prison camp in Arkansas for three years. Life at the camp was difficult, but Yuri did her best to use her time meaningfully. She organized other young women at the camp to write letters to the thousands of Nisei soldiers who were serving their country during the war. Her experience at the camp, as well as her glimpse into the Jim Crow South, raised her social consciousness and sparked her desire to become an activist for equal rights.

Which of the following is true about the internment of Japanese Americans?



- A.** The majority of the interned were born in the US.
According to the passage, “almost 60 percent” of internees “were Nisei, meaning Japanese American who was born in the US.”
- B.** Mainly those born in Japan were interned.
- C.** There were hundreds of internment camps around the US.
- D.** Japanese Americans were specifically called out in Executive Order 9066.

4. Yuri Kochiyama was released from the Jerome Relocation Center in 1944 to help run a USO center for soldiers in Mississippi. There, she met her future husband, a soldier named Bill Kochiyama. They married two years later and moved to New York City. The Kochiyamas lived in public housing projects for over a decade. They listened to their neighbors, who were mostly Black and Puerto Rican, talk about civil rights and wanted to join their cause. Eventually, they moved to Harlem, a historically Black neighborhood of NYC, where they joined several activist groups. Their apartment became a meeting place for activists to gather. In 1963, Yuri Kochiyama attended a protest about discriminatory hiring practices and was one of hundreds to be arrested and sent to a Brooklyn courthouse. Malcolm X visited the courthouse to support the protesters, most of whom were Black. At first, she wasn't sure if she, a non-Black activist, should approach him. But she decided to introduce herself, and the two became friends. Kochiyama was more moderate than Malcolm X at first. She believed in integration, not separation. But the more she studied his ideas, the more radical she became. She joined Malcolm X's Organization of Afro-American Unity. She also became Muslim for a time. On February 15, 1965, Kochiyama went to see her friend give a speech at the Audubon Ballroom in Washington Heights. As he spoke, three members of a rival Black Muslim group shot him. Kochiyama held Malcolm X's head in her lap as he lay dying.

Which of these best describes the relationship between Yuri Kochiyama and Malcolm X?

- A. Kochiyama didn't like Malcolm X's work and  fought against it.

B.

Kochiyama studied Malcolm X's ideas and became more radical as a result.

According to the passage, "Kochiyama was more moderate than Malcolm X at first...But the more she studied his ideas, the more radical she became."

- C. Malcolm X studied Kochiyama's work and became more moderate.

- D. Kochiyama and Malcolm X had similar views throughout their lives.

5. Over the next few decades, Kochiyama supported various causes, which she considered interconnected in the name of equal rights for all. She protested against the Vietnam War and campaigned for nuclear disarmament and Puerto Rican independence. She fought for the liberation of Mumia Abu-Jamal, a journalist and political activist who was sentenced to life in prison for a murder he claims he did not commit. In the 1980s, she and her husband pushed for reparations and a formal apology from the US government for Japanese American internees. President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act, which granted \$20,000 to each surviving internee, in 1988. Kochiyama remained politically active until her 90s, encouraging young people to become activists. Kochiyama died on June 1, 2014, but her legacy continues to inspire activists of all ages.

With which of these statements would Yuri Kochiyama most likely agree?

- A. It's important to focus on one cause and devote all your energy to it.
- B. We can trust that the judicial system does not make mistakes.
- C. War can be ugly sometimes, but it's necessary to get things done.
- ☒ D. No one cause or group of people is more important than another.

According to the passage, "Kochiyama supported various causes, which she considered interconnected," including the "Vietnam War," "nuclear disarmament and Puerto Rican independence," "the liberation of Mumia Abu-Jamal," and "reparations and a formal apology from the US government for Japanese American internees."