

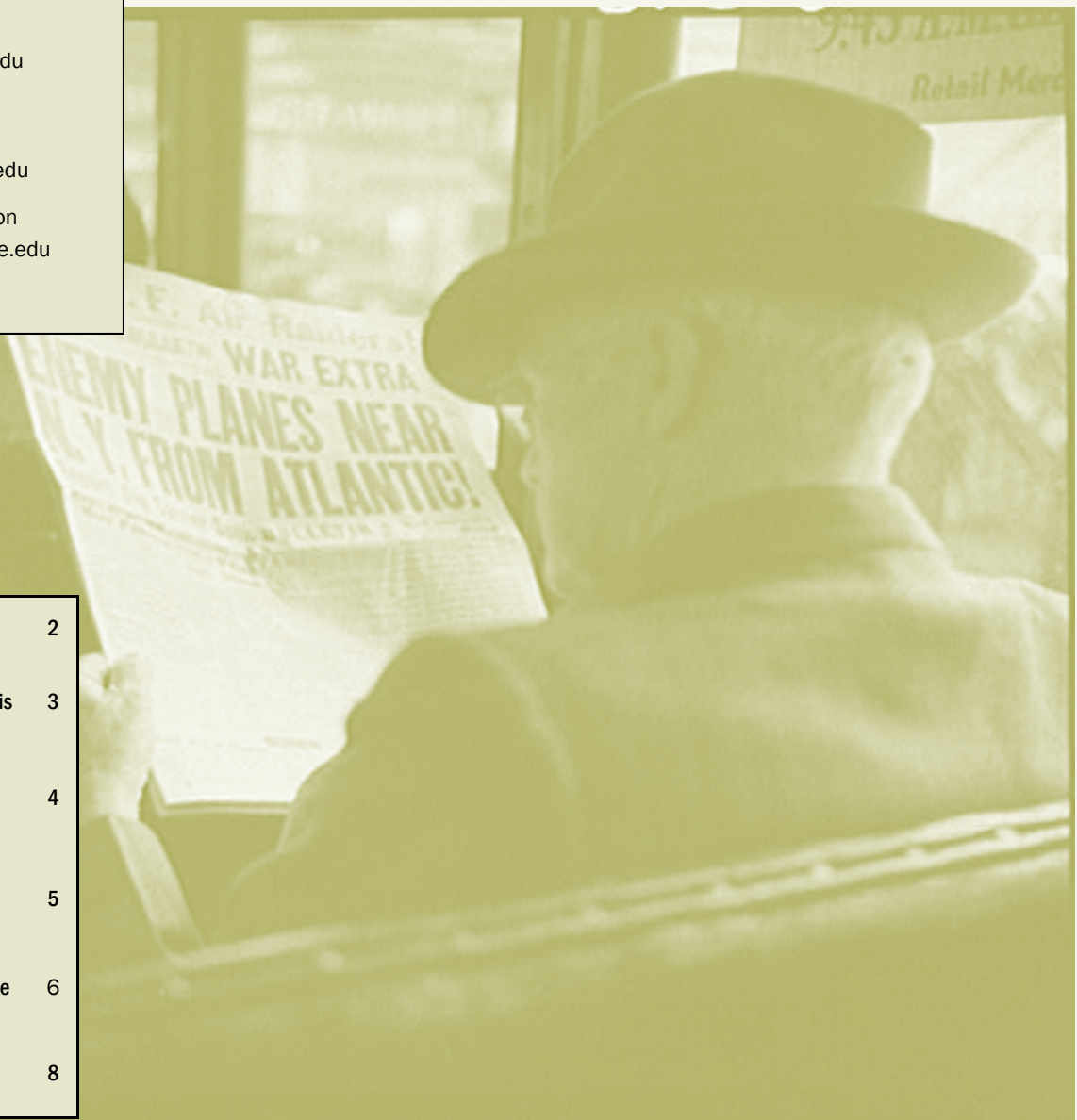
Central Illinois Teaching with Primary Sources Newsletter

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
EDWARDSVILLE

CONTACTS

- Melissa Carr
mcarr@eiu.edu
Editor
- Cindy Rich
cwrich@eiu.edu
- Amy Wilkinson
amwilki@siue.edu

DAY OF INFAMY : PEARL HARBOR



Topic Introduction	2
Connecting to Illinois	3
Learn More with American Memory	4
In the Classroom	5
Test Your Knowledge	6
Images Sources	8

DAY OF INFAMY: PEARL HARBOR

Welcome to the 27th issue of the **Central Illinois Teaching with Primary Sources Newsletter** a collaborative project of Teaching with Primary Sources Programs at Eastern Illinois University and Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. This school year we want to bring you topics that connect to the Illinois Learning Standards as well as provide you with amazing items from the Library of Congress.

Pearl Harbor is not specifically mentioned in the ISBE Learning Standards. However, items from World War II are mentioned specifically within ISBE materials for the following Illinois Learning Standards (found within goal, standard, benchmark, or performance descriptors) and can be related to events from Pearl Harbor. 14.F- Understand the development of United States political ideas and traditions. 16.B-Understand the development of significant events.

Sixty-eight years ago America watched as World War II raged through country after country. Americans were weary of war and chose to isolate the country rather than participate in another war. Japan was in a long and unsuccessful campaign to conquer China. The United States quickly placed an embargo on oil and other raw materials to Japan in an effort to protect America's political and economic interests in East Asia. Japan, was a country poor in natural resources that interpreted the embargo, especially on oil, as a threat to their survival.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the U.S. Fleet to Pearl Harbor as a deterrent to Japanese aggression. America fully anticipated an attack by the Japanese on the Indies, Malaya and possibly the Philippines but was unprepared for a direct attack.

At 7:55 a.m. on December 7, 1941, six Japanese carriers launched a first wave of planes composed of torpedo bombers, dive bombers, horizontal bombers and fighters, their target was Pearl Harbor and their mission was to disable the U.S. Fleet. Thirty minutes after the first attack Japan launched a second wave consisting of 170 planes. The attack ended less than two hours after it began.

America paid a fearful price with 21 ships sunk or damaged, 188 aircraft destroyed and 159 damaged; the majority were hit before they could take off. The number of American casualties totaled 2,403 which included 68 civilians. A total of 1,178 military and civilians were injured. Japan lost 29 planes, less than 10 percent of their attacking force. December 8, 1941, Congress declared war on Japan securing America's participation in World War II.

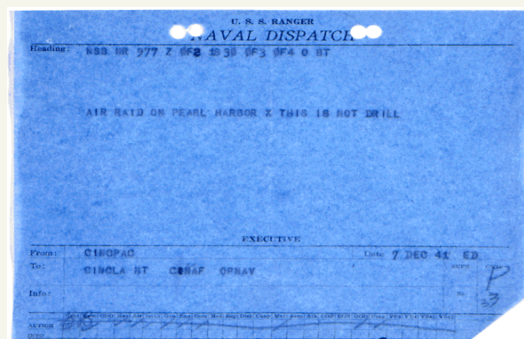
Naval History and Heritage, Accessed 12.07.09 <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/pearlhbr/pearlhbr.htm> and <http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq66-1.htm>



*Wreckage of USS
Arizona, Pearl Harbor,
Hawaii, December 7, 1941
Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs*



*Pearl Harbor Approximate
position of United States
ships, Dec. 7, 1941
Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs*



*Naval dispatch from the Commander in Chief
Pacific (CINCPAC) announcing the Japanese
attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941
Library of Congress
American memory*

CONNECTING TO ILLINOIS

For most soldiers at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, it seemed unimaginable that the explosions they heard were from enemy planes. At first, the sounds of planes and ammunition were brushed off as practice maneuvers by American military. Those few moments were shattered when it was realized that this was not a drill and that the harbor was actually under attack. After the smoke cleared and the bombing stopped, 21 ships in the U.S. Fleet were sunk or damaged. The USS Arizona and the USS Oklahoma were a total loss. The USS Arizona still today lies where she sank at the bottom of Pearl Harbor. Casualties aboard the USS Arizona totaled 1,177; over 40 of these brave servicemen called Illinois home.

The Library of Congress Veteran History Project shares memories servicemen and women have of their military experience. More than 1,000 veterans have documented their time at Pearl Harbor. Robert E. Brewster is one of the veterans who shares his story. Mr. Brewster was born in Mattoon, Illinois and served in the Marines during World War II. His interview is available at the Veterans History Project website.

Pearl Harbor.org, Accessed 12.7.09 [http://www.pearlharbor.org/history/casualties/pearl-harbor-casualties/?do_filter=1&details=1&location=USS%20Arizona%20\(BB-39%20Battleship\)](http://www.pearlharbor.org/history/casualties/pearl-harbor-casualties/?do_filter=1&details=1&location=USS%20Arizona%20(BB-39%20Battleship))

Robert Brewster Collection (AFC/2001/001/62030), Veterans History Project, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress



Pearl Harbor bombing.. Hanger fire. Japanese bombs wrecked and fired this hanger at the U.S. naval air station, Pearl Harbor, in addition to causing extensive damage to planes on the apron and runways, several of which may be seen in the foreground.

*Library of Congress
American Memory*

*Corner of Montgomery and Market Streets, Monday morning, after Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. San Francisco, California
Library of Congress
American Memory*



Stricken from the air. Testifying to the extent of the Japanese sneak attacks are these three stricken U.S. battleships. Left to right: U.S.S. West Virginia, severely damaged, U.S.S. Tennessee, damaged; and U.S.S.

*Arizona, sunk
Library of Congress
American Memory*

LEARN MORE WITH AMERICAN MEMORY COLLECTIONS

America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/fsowhome.html>

The images in the Farm Security Administration-Office of War Information Collection are among the most famous documentary photographs ever produced. This collection is divided into two groups, one containing about 160,000 black and white photographs, the other with 1,600 color images. Photographs depicting the destruction during and after the bombing of Pearl Harbor are found in this collection. Images of ships, including the wreckage of the USS Arizona, are abundant showing the great damage the Japanese inflicted on the U.S. Fleet. Photographs from the day after the bombing, show people in San Francisco rushing to buy newspapers looking for information about the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 12.08.09

Built in America http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer/index.html

In 1964, the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor was designated as a historical landmark. Pictures of nearly every section of the naval base is found in this collection. A search for Pearl Harbor will bring over 300 results. Images from housing to the ships repair shop show the base before and after the bombing. Most images contain photographs, data pages and some contain photo caption pages.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 12.08.09



*U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Combat Vehicle Shop,
Corner of Lexington Boulevard & Liscome Street, Pearl
Harbor, Honolulu County,
Library of Congress
American Memory*



*Army sentries standing
guard at transport dock one
day after the Japanese
attack on Pearl Harbor.
San Francisco, California
Library of Congress
American Memory*

After the Day of Infamy: "Man on the Street" Interviews Following the Attack on Pearl Harbor <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/afcphtml/afcphtml.html>

This collection presents approximately twelve hours of opinions recorded in the days and months following the bombing on Pearl Harbor from more than two hundred individuals in cities and towns across the United States. These recordings captured the every day American's opinion about the bombing on Pearl Harbor and America going to war. Also included is the section, "Dear Mr. President" which is recordings from January and February 1942.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 12.08.09

Ansel Adams's Photographs of Japanese-American Internment at Manzanar <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/anseladams/>

The Japanese-Americans began to feel the repercussions from the bombing of Pearl Harbor and America declaring war against Japan. They were fired from government jobs, had their cameras and short-wave radios confiscated and were even accused of helping the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor. On February 19, two and a half months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 authorizing the evacuation of Japanese-Americans into internment camps. Within months approximately 117,000 people of Japanese ancestry were placed in internment camps.

Library of Congress, American Memory, Accessed 12.09.09

IN THE CLASSROOM: LESSON PLANS ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

In this section you will find items pertaining to this month's topic that can be used in your classroom. This is just a small sample of items available through the Library, conduct your own search on Pearl Harbor to find more.

Today in History

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/index.html>

December 7, 1941: Air Raid on Pearl Harbor <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec07.html>

Exhibitions

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/>

Pearl Harbor Bombed! <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm020.html>

Reaction to War <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trr149.html>

A Naval Hero <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm064.html>

Manzanar <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trm087.html>

Churchill and the Great Republic: The Sword of Freedom <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/churchill/wc-sword.html>

Wise Guide

<http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide>

December 2003: The Days After the Day of Infamy <http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/dec03/infamy.html>



Pearl Harbor bombing. Wrecked seaplane...
Library of Congress
American Memory

Teacher's Page

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/>

Lesson Plans:

Nothing to Fear <http://memory.loc.gov/learn/lessons/99/fear/intro.html>

Presentations:

American Memory Timeline: Great Depression and World War II <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/depwwii/wwar/japanam.html>

Collection Connections:

After the Day of Infamy: "Man on the Street" Interviews Following the Attack on Pearl Harbor <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/pearl-harbor/>

America from the Great Depression to World War II: Black and White Photographs from the FSA and OWI ca. 1935-1945 <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/depression-bw/history7.html>

Suffering Under a Great Injustice: Ansel Adams's Photographs of Japanese-American Internment at Manzanar <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/manzanar/history2.html>

Webcasts

<http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/index.php>

Pearl Harbor Oral Histories http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=3351

Bankrupting the Enemy: The U.S. Financial Siege of Japan Before Pearl Harbor http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4236

After Pearl Harbor: Music, War, and the Library of Congress http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4400

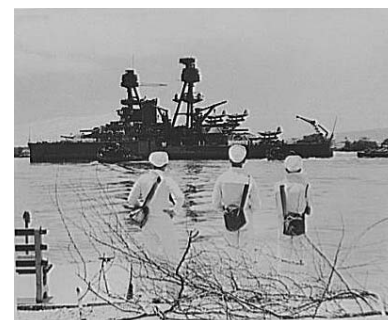
America's Library

<http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi>

Jump Back in Time:

December 7, 1941: The Japanese Attack Pearl Harbor

http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/wwii/jb_wwii_pearlhar_1.html



Pearl Harbor bombing. Arizona underway. Severely damaged and beached during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor...
Library of Congress
American Memory

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Flags of World War II: Identify the countries flag then circle if the country was an Allied Force or Axis Power.



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power



Country: _____
Allied Force or Axis Power

Flag images courtesy: World Flag Database: Historical Flags of World War II, Accessed 12.14.09 <http://www.flags.ndirect.co.uk/WWII.htm>

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Flags of World War II: Answer Sheet



Country: Canada
Allied Force



Country: New Zealand
Allied Force



Country: United States
Allied Force



Country: Romania
Axis Power



Country: United Kingdom
Allied Force



Country: Germany
Axis Power



Country: Soviet Union
Allied Force



Country: Italy
Axis Power



Country: Japan
Axis Power



Country: Australia
Allied Force



Country: Free French
Allied Force



Country: Bulgaria
Axis Power



Country: Rep. of China
Allied Force



Country: India
Allied Force



Country: Manchukuo
Axis Power



Country: Egypt
Allied Force



Country: Croatia
Axis Power



Country: South Africa
Allied Force

I M A G E S O U R C E S



Library of Congress
 American Memory/Words and Deeds in American History: Selected Documents Celebrating the Manuscript Division's First 100 Years
 Naval Dispatch from the Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC) announcing the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941.



Library of Congress
 American Memory/America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945
 Stricken from the air. Testifying to the extent of the Japanese sneak attacks are these three stricken U.S. battleships. Left to right, U.S.S. West Virginia, severely damaged; U.S.S. Tennessee, damaged; and U.S.S. Arizona, sunk.



Library of Congress
 Prints and Photographs
 Wreckage of USS Arizona, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, December 7, 1941



Library of Congress
 American Memory/America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945
 Pearl Harbor bombing. USS Virginia a flame. Disregarding the dangerous possibilities of explosions, U.S. sailors man their boats at the side of the burning battleship, USS Virginia, to better fight the flames started Japanese torpedoes and bombs. Note the national colors flying against the smoke-blackened sky.



Library of Congress
 American Memory/American from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945
 Pearl Harbor bombing. Hangar fire. Japanese wrecked and fired this hangar at the U.S. naval station, Pearl Harbor, in addition to causing extensive damage to planes on the apron and runways, several of which may be seen in the foreground.



Library of Congress
 Prints and Photographs
 Pearl Harbor-Approximate position of United States ships, Dec. 7, 1941



Library of Congress
 American Memory/America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945
 Reading war news aboard streetcar. San Francisco, California .

I M A G E S O U R C E S



Library of Congress
 American Memory/America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945
 Army sentries standing guard at transport dock one day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. San Francisco, California



Library of Congress
 American Memory/America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FAS-OWI, 1935-1945
 Pearl Harbor bombing. Wrecked seaplane. One of the 80 U.S. Navy planes wrecked by Japanese bombs and bullets during the air attacks on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. The plane was an OS2U, an observation scout built by Vought-Sikorsky.



Library of Congress
 American Memory/America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FAS-OWI, 1935-1945
 Pearl Harbor bombing. Nevada underway. Severely damaged and beached during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the USS Nevada gets ready to leave her Hawaiian anchorage for permanent repairs made at Pearl Harbor enabled the battleship to make the voyage under her own power.



Library of Congress
 American Memory/Built in America
 U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Combat Vehicle Shop, Corner of Lexington & Liscome Street, Pearl Harbor, Honolulu County, HI



Library of Congress
 American Memory/America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FAS-OWI, 1935-1945
 Corner of Montgomery and Market Streets, Monday morning, after Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. San Francisco, California .

WE'RE ON THE WEB
WWW.EIU.EDU/~EIUTPS

**E A S T E R N I L L I N O I S
U N I V E R S I T Y**

600 Lincoln Avenue
College of Education and Professional Studies
1415 Buzzard Hall
Charleston, IL 61920
Phone: 217-581-8378

If you or your school is interested in learning more about the Library of Congress resources please contact us. Our program offers individualized professional development using the rich resources offered by the Library of Congress.

WE'RE ON THE WEB
[WWW.SIUE.EDU/
EDUCATION/TPS](http://WWW.SIUE.EDU/EDUCATION/TPS)

**S O U T H E R N I L L I N O I S
U N I V E R S I T Y
E D W A R D S V I L L E**

School of Education
Campus Box 1049, Office AH 1139
Edwardsville, IL 62026
Phone: 618-650-3777