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

DIARY OF INFAMY: PEARL HARBOR

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January 2009 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.

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.


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

After the Day of Infamy: "Man on the Street" Interviews Following the Attack on Pearl Harbor
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/afcphhtml/afcphhome.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 this section you will find items pertaining to this months 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


Wise Guide
http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide

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

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/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


Webcasts
http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/index.php


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. Wrecked seaplane...

Library of Congress
American Memory

Pearl Harbor bombing. Nevada 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.

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Allied Force or Axis Power

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Allied Force or Axis Power

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/America 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.
Imagery Sources

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
FSA-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
FSA-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
FSA-OWI, 1935-1945
Corner of Montgomery and Market Streets, Monday morning, after Japanese attack on Pearl Har-
bor. San Francisco, California.
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.