National D-Day Memorial

A Day That Will Live in Infamy: America Goes to War

Activity Packet
Thank you for choosing to participate in a livestreaming program with the National D-Day Memorial, the only memorial in the United States dedicated to the valor, fidelity, and sacrifice of the Allied Forces on June 6, 1944.

One of the primary goals of the National D-Day Memorial is to educate students and the public about the role of individual service men and women during World War II, the sacrifices made by families and communities during the war, and the critical significance of D-Day for the 21st century.

This Activity Guide is designed to complement your livestreaming program and curriculum with activities and lessons that are engaging. As you go through these activities and prepare for the program, let us know if there is anything we can do to help!

Sincerely,

National D-Day Memorial
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Content:
- Glossary
- Pre-Program Activities and Lessons
- Post-Program Activities and Lessons

Curriculum Standards Covered:

Common Core:
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.2, 9-10.1-2, 11-12.1-3

Virginia Standards of Learning:
USII.1.a, USII.1.c, USII.1.d, USII.1.f, USII.1.g, USII.1.h, USII.1.i, USII.7.a, USII.7.c, CE.3.c, WHII.1.a, WHII.1.b, WHII.1.c, WHII.1.d, WHII.1.f, WHII.1.g, WHII.1.h, WHII.11.a, WHII.11.b, WHII.11.c, VUS.1.a, VUS.1.c, VUS.1.d, VUS.1.f, VUS.1.g, VUS.1.h, VUS.11.a, VUS11.c

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“A DAY THAT WILL LIVE IN INFAMY:” AMERICA GOES TO WAR

Glossary

Allied Powers
Countries that fought against the Axis Powers in World War II; most notably the United States, United Kingdom, and Russia.

Appeasement
Diplomatic policy of making concessions to an enemy to prevent armed conflict. The term was made famous by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain’s concessions to Nazi Germany in the 1930s.

Axis Powers
The alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.

Churchill, Sir Winston
Prime Minister of Britain during World War II

Doolittle Raid
An air strike on Saturday, April 18, 1942 that targeted Tokyo that was planned and led by Lieutenant Colonel James "Jimmy" Doolittle of the United States Army Air Forces. This strike showed Japanese vulnerability, served as retribution for Pearl Harbor, and boosted American morale.

Great Depression
Worldwide devastating economic downturn during the 1930’s, between World War I and World War II.

Hirohito
Emperor of Japan during World War II

Hitler, Adolf
Nazi Party leader and German dictator from 1933 to 1945. He established the Third Reich, re-militarized Germany, enacted anti-Semitic laws and policies, and started WWII in Europe by invading Poland in September 1939.

Home Front
A term used to describe the United States mainland during WWII.

Isolationism
A foreign policy stance of remaining out of the affairs of other countries

Japanese Internment
The forced relocation and internment of over 100,000 people of Japanese ancestry after Pearl Harbor by the U.S. Government with over half of those interned holding American citizenship.
Kamikaze
Suicide attacks by Japanese pilots targeting Allied warships

Lend-Lease Act of 1940
An agreement made by the United States to provide money, weapons, and supplies to the Allied countries before the U.S. joined the war

Nazi
Abbreviation for Hitler’s National Socialist German Workers Party.

Pearl Harbor, HI
A harbor on the Hawaiian island of Oahu that is the base for the United States Pacific Fleet of the U.S. Navy.

Propaganda
Information, typically distributed through books, posters, music and other artwork, that is designed to influence an audience to further an agenda. During WWII, the U.S. Government utilized propaganda.

Rationing
The controlled distribution of scarce resources, goods, and services. During WWII, the United States rationed food, clothing, and more through a ration stamp system.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano
President of the United States from 1932 to April 1945, just a month before the end of WWII.

Second Sino-Japanese War
Began in 1937 because of a dispute between Japanese and Chinese troops for control of mainland China. This war merged with WWII after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Selective Training and Service Act of 1940
The first peacetime draft by the United States which required all men between the ages of 21 and 35 to register with local draft boards.

Theater of Operations
A geographical area in which military operations take place during a war. In World War II, the two major theaters of operations were Europe and the Pacific.
During World War II and before he was a famous children’s books author, Dr. Seuss produced hundreds of political cartoons, mostly before Pearl Harbor, warning Americans who he believed were not paying attention to the growing threat of Fascism in Europe.

Learn more about Dr. Seuss and his early career by exploring the University of California San Diego’s catalog of his World War II political cartoons:
http://library.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dswenttowar/index.html#intro.

As you explore the catalog, look for:

- Similarities to his children’s books
- Themes and hidden messages about World War II
MATCH AXIS LEADERS TO THEIR FLAGS
MATCH ALLIED LEADERS TO THEIR FLAGS
WHERE IN THE WORLD ARE THE ALLIED AND AXIS POWERS OF WORLD WAR II?

Color the following **Allied** countries **BLUE**: United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, and Soviet Union

Color the following **Axis** countries **RED**: Germany, Italy, and Japan

Circle and label the two major **Theaters of Operation**: Pacific and Europe
Over the course of the war, the U.S. government waged a constant battle for the hearts and minds of the public. Persuading Americans to support the war effort became a wartime industry, just as important as producing bullets and planes. The U.S. government produced posters, pamphlets, newsreels, radio shows, and movies—all designed to create a public that was 100% behind the war effort.

**World War II Propaganda Focused Around Different Themes That Included:**

- Remembering Pearl Harbor
- Identifying enemy combatants
- Purchasing war bonds
- Rationing food and other goods, as well as recycling
- Joining the military
- Women entering the workforce
- Censorship

**Answer the Following Questions as You Look at the Following Examples of Propaganda:**

- For whom is the propaganda intended?
- What is it trying to get the audience to do?
- How successful do you think this was during WWII?
- What symbols, key words, or well-known images are used?
- What is the emotion conveyed?
- How would you change this to make the message more powerful?
- What themes are found in the poster?
VIDEOS

“Der Fueher’s Face”

“Donald Gets Drafted”
“The Ducktators”

“The Thrifty Pig”
SONGS

“Remember Pearl Harbor”

“Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition”
We Can Do It!
Avenge
PEARL
HARBOR

OUR BULLETS WILL DO IT
Loose Lips Might Sink Ships

This poster is published by the House of Seagram as part of its contribution to the national victory effort.
Keep us flying!

BUY WAR BONDS
He volunteered for SUBMARINE SERVICE
WHEN? It's up to you!
Help put the lid on Hitler
BY SAVING YOUR
OLD METAL AND PAPER