



THE NATIONAL WWII MUSEUM

presents

“A Day of Infamy”
The Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor
December 7, 1941

An Interactive Videoconference

“A Day of Infamy”
The Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941

Videoconference Instructions

Please read these instructions carefully before proceeding.

Before your Virtual Field Trip

1. To better prepare your students for their National WWII Museum virtual field trip, share with them the enclosed Pearl Harbor Fact Sheet (**pages 4-5**). You can also share the Glossary and Word Search with them (**pages 6-8**).
2. Print out and copy **pages 9-14** for your students to use during the videoconference (page 9 does not have to be printed in color, but it looks better that way), and distribute them to the students. You can either give every student a set of copies or give a set to students in small groups 3 or 4.
3. You must make a **Test Call** to The National WWII Museum at least 3 days before your Virtual Field Trip. E-mail virtualclassroom@nationalww2museum.org to arrange your test call.

On the day of your Virtual Field Trip

1. After you have distributed the student hand-outs, dial The National WWII Museum’s **IP address: 72.158.213.42**
2. If there is a loss of connection during the video-conference, hang up and try to re-dial. The telephone number in the Museum’s distance learning studio is 504-527-6012, x 351.
3. The Museum educator will greet your students and conduct the session. Students will be asked to participate by raising their hands. You may be asked to select students to answer certain questions or perform certain activities. You will be called upon to distribute hand-outs at the appropriate time. You are required to remain in the room during the entire video-conference.

After your Virtual Field Trip

1. Discussion questions are provided to reinforce the lesson learned during the videoconference.
2. After your Virtual Field Trip, the videoconference presenter will e-mail you an evaluation form for you to fill out and email back to the Museum.

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Learning Outcomes

The National WWII Museum has created this Virtual Field Trip videoconference to introduce students to the history and lessons of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. By participating in this videoconference, students will:

• **Learn the following vocabulary:**

- Aircraft Carrier
- Battleship Row
- Colony
- Day of Infamy
- Embargo
- Ford Island
- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
- Hirohito
- Propaganda
- Roosevelt, President Franklin D.
- *U.S.S. Arizona*
- Yamamoto, Admiral Isoroku

• **Gain familiarity with the following geographic locations:**

- Japan
- Dutch East Indies
- Hawaiian Islands/Oahu
- Manchuria
- Pacific Ocean
- Pearl Harbor
- Philippines
- Southeast Asia

• **Explore WWII artifacts, gaining insight into history through object-based inquiry**

• **Analyze primary documents related to Pearl Harbor and:**

• **Gain an appreciation through historical example for the value of teamwork**

• **Gain knowledge of several career opportunities related to the study of history, including:**

- Museum curator;
- Artifact Collections manager
- Museum researcher
- Historical researcher
- Documentarian

“A Day of Infamy” The Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor



On December 7, 1941, the Japanese military launched a surprise attack on the United States Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Since early 1941 the U.S. had been supplying Great Britain in its fight against the Nazis. It had also been pressuring Japan to halt its military expansion in Asia and the Pacific. With the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. could no longer avoid war. On December 8, U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt asked Congress for and received a declaration of war against Japan. On December 11, Germany and Italy, allied with Japan, declared war on the U.S. The United States had entered World War II.

Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto conceived the Pearl Harbor attack and Captain Minoru Genda planned it. Two things inspired Yamamoto's Pearl Harbor idea: a prophetic book and a historic attack. The book was *The Great Pacific War*, written in 1925 by Hector Bywater, a British naval authority. It was a realistic account of a clash between the United States and Japan that begins with the Japanese destruction of the U.S. fleet and proceeds to a Japanese attack on Guam and the Philippines. When Britain's Royal Air Force successfully attacked the Italian fleet at harbor in Taranto, Italy on November 11, 1940, Yamamoto was convinced that Bywater's fiction could become reality.

On December 6, 1941, the U.S. intercepted a Japanese message that inquired about ship movements and berthing positions at Pearl Harbor. The cryptologist gave the message to her superior who said he would get back to her on Monday, December 8. On Sunday, December 7, a radar operator on Oahu saw a large group of airplanes on his screen heading toward the island. He called his superior who told him it was probably a group of U.S. B-17 bombers that had been scheduled to arrive that day and not to worry about it.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor began at 7:55 that morning. The entire attack took only one hour and 15 minutes. Captain Mitsuo Fuchida sent the code message, "Tora, Tora, Tora," to the Japanese fleet after flying over Oahu to indicate the Americans had been caught by surprise. The Japanese planned to give the U.S. a declaration of war before the attack began so they would not violate the first article of the Hague Convention of 1907. But the message was delayed and not relayed to U.S. officials in Washington until the attack was already in progress, turning Pearl Harbor into a sneak attack!

The Japanese strike force consisted of 353 aircraft launched from four heavy carriers. These included 40 torpedo planes, 103 level bombers, 131 dive-bombers, and 79 fighters. The attack also consisted of two heavy cruisers, 35 submarines, two light cruisers, nine oilers, two battleships, and 11 destroyers.

The attack killed 2,403 U.S. personnel, including 68 civilians, and destroyed or damaged 19 U.S. Navy ships, including 8 battleships. The three aircraft carriers of the U.S. Pacific Fleet were out to sea on maneuvers. The Japanese were unable to locate them and a planned 3rd wave of attack planes was never launched. The U.S. still had their carrier fleet intact.

The battleship USS *Arizona* remains sunken in Pearl Harbor with its crew onboard. Half of the dead at Pearl Harbor were on the *Arizona*. A United States flag flies above the sunken battleship, which serves as a memorial to all Americans who died in the attack. (A piece of the *Arizona* is displayed at the start of the Pacific Galleries)



Dorie Miller, a steward on the USS *West Virginia*, distinguished himself by courageous conduct and devotion to duty during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He first assisted his mortally wounded captain and then manned a machine gun, which he was not accustomed to operating, successfully destroying two Japanese aircraft. He was the first African American awarded the Navy Cross, the service's highest award, for his actions during the attack.

The Japanese lost 29 aircraft and 5 midget submarines in the attack. One Japanese soldier was taken prisoner and 129 Japanese sailors and airmen were killed. Out of all the Japanese ships that participated in the attack on Pearl Harbor only one, the *Ushio*, survived until the end of the war. It was surrendered to the U.S. at Yokosuka Naval Base. When Admiral Yamamoto learned that his forces had not destroyed the U.S. aircraft carriers or completely destroyed the U.S. fleet, he feared that the United States, with its enormous industrial potential, would soon recover and fight back.

The United States did recover—and quicker than Yamamoto could have imagined. After only six months, the U.S. carrier fleet dealt a decisive blow to Yamamoto's navy in June 1942 at the Battle of Midway, sinking four Japanese aircraft carriers. After this victory came the three-year U.S. island-hopping campaign and the eventual defeat of the Japanese Empire in August 1945.

U.S. Casualties at Pearl Harbor			
Service	Killed	Wounded	Total
Navy	2,008	710	2,718
Army	218	364	582
Marines	109	69	178
Civilians	68	35	103
Total	2,403	1,178	3,581

U.S. Aircraft Damaged at Pearl Harbor		
Service	Damaged	Destroyed
Navy	31	92
Army Air Corps	128	77

U.S. Ships Damaged at Pearl Harbor			
Type of Ship	Damaged	Destroyed	Years Repaired
Battleships	8	2	1942-1944
Cruisers	3	0	1942
Destroyers	4	0	1942-1944
Auxiliaries	5	1	1942

Glossary

Aircraft Carrier: A large naval vessel designed as a mobile air base, having a long flat deck on which aircraft can take off and land at sea. Japanese planes flying off of aircraft carriers attacked Pearl Harbor. During WWII, the use of aircraft carriers became a new and important way of fighting naval battles.

Battleship Row: The grouping of nine battleships in port at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese launched their attack on Pearl Harbor. These ships were a primary target of the Japanese assault.

“Day of Infamy”: In his speech to Congress following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt referred to December 7, 1941, as a “day which will live in infamy.” Infamy means evil fame or reputation.

Embargo: An embargo is the prohibition of commerce and trade with a certain country, in order to isolate it or to influence its policies. The U.S. placed an embargo on oil and steel sales to Japan in 1940 in an effort to halt Japan’s military expansion through East Asia.

Ford Island: Located in the middle of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Ford Island is connected to the main island by the Ford Island Bridge. Battleship Row (see above) was located alongside Ford Island.

French Indo-China: Area now comprising Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; the Japanese military invaded this French colony in 1940.

Fuchida, Mitsuo: (December 3, 1902 - May 30, 1976), was a captain in the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service and a Imperial Japanese Navy flying ace pilot during World War II. He led the first air wave attacks on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere: ideology and propaganda developed by the Japanese military government which advocated Japanese dominance over Asia and the Pacific and the use of force in territorial expansion to achieve that goal.

Kimmel and Short: Admiral Husband Kimmel was commander in chief of the US Pacific Fleet and General Walter Short was in charge of the defense of Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked. Both men were relieved of their command following an investigation of the attack. Many historians feel they were unfairly blamed for the military’s unpreparedness.

Manchukuo: Following the invasion of Manchuria in 1931—one of Japan’s first expansionist actions in Asia—the Japanese established a puppet state called Manchukuo which they controlled.

Miller, Dorie: (October 12, 1919 – November 24, 1943) a steward on the USS *West Virginia*, who distinguished himself by courageous conduct during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He first assisted his mortally wounded captain and then manned a machine gun, which he was not accustomed to operating, successfully destroying 1 or 2 Japanese aircraft. He was the first African American awarded the Navy Cross.

Nagumo, Chuichi: (March 25, 1887 – July 6, 1945), Commander in Chief of the Imperial Japanese Navy’s First Air Fleet that attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Nanking: Province in northeastern China where the Japanese invaded in 1937, brutalizing the civilian population.

Oahu: Island in the Hawaiian chain and location of Pearl Harbor.

Pearl Harbor: Located on the island of Oahu, the Japanese conducted a surprise military strike against the United States Pacific Fleet on the morning of Sunday December 7, 1941, resulting in a U.S. declaration of war against Japan the following day.

Propaganda: The widespread, systematic promotion of particular ideas, doctrines, or practices. All governments used propaganda to educate, inspire, and encourage their citizens to support the war effort. The U.S. government produced posters, pamphlets, newsreels, radio shows, even comic books to rally the country's spirit and resolve.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano: (January 30, 1882 – April 12, 1945), often referred to by his initials FDR, he was the thirty-second president of the United States, and delivered the “Day of Infamy” speech following the attack on Pearl Harbor. FDR proved to be a popular and resourceful leader during WWII, but died before he could see the conclusion of that conflict.

“Tora, Tora, Tora!”: The code words radioed back to the attack fleet by Japanese pilots indicating that complete surprise had been achieved in their attack of December 7, 1941.

U.S.S. Arizona: United States battleship sunk when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Nearly half of the deaths in the attack occurred on this ship.

Yamamoto, Isoroku: (April 4, 1884 – April 18, 1943) Japanese admiral who oversaw the planning for the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was later shot down and killed by U.S. airmen.

Zero: The Mitsubishi A6M Zero was a lightweight fighter aircraft operated by the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service from 1940 to 1945.

A Day of Infamy

A I R C R A F T C A R R I E R
K O R I Y B U E J S Q T A F Z
O I U E W A M H M L O S R R B
R M M P L B M L A R W D I O A
E V O M A L V A A O N I Z B T
Z V S R E G I T M A T T O R T
F C G J N L O M L O L B N A L
Y O Z Y G R A S E K T N A H E
O M U G A N I N L I H O Q L S
D H E T D D I U D P R M T R H
H I O U R O C G D S P O Z A I
B R V O I L T M I X H C D E P
A J F X O J J Y S I Q O D P R
L Y M A F N I F O Y A D R N O
A G K V L R O O S E V E L T W

Aircraft Carrier	Embargo	Pearl Harbor
Arizona	Ford Island	Roosevelt
Battleship Row	Kimmel and Short	Tora Tora Tora
Day of Infamy	Nagumo	Yamamoto
Dorie Miller	Oahu	Zero



Submarine made crash dive and spot marked by float lights. Completed search through 200 miles and returned to Pearl.

0815 PENNA Reports NEVADA underway and about on PENNA stbd qtr. Distance about 600 yards when dive bombing attack observed approaching PENNA on port bow. 10 or 15 planes coming in succession just before reaching PENNA 2/3 planes appeared to swerve to left. Number of them dropping bombs at the NEV. 1 dive bomber dropped bomb on SHAW in floating dry dock and set it on fire. NEV observed to slowly swing around head to port broadside to channel, on fire forward.

0815 VIREO Observed 2nd Group of enemy planes fly toward Hickam Field. VIREO opened fire expending 22 rounds 3" A. A. ammunition.

0815 RIGEL Undergoing major repairs and conversion at Navy Yard. No motive power available. All power etc. from yard. Air attack began. As this vessel had no armament no offensive action could be taken. Accordingly rescue work was commenced on WEST VIRGINIA personnel. About 100 men (in track of burning oil) had been blown into the water. These were rescued first. The torpedo bombing and machine gun. [34] assaults on the WEST VIRGINIA continued while the rescue operations progressed. One rescue boat was struck by bomb and sunk. Crew thrown into water. Moored B-13 Navy Yard undergoing major repairs. Services from Navy Yard.

0815 SICARD Set condition of readiness "AFFIRM". 2 fire parties were formed fore and aft.

0815 MUGFORD Shot down one enemy plane bearing astern making approach on battleship at altitude 20 feet off water. Plane crashed on Ford Island aflame, torpedo not launched.

0815 PHOENIX A. A. Battery opened fire.

0815 CASSIN Observed another group of 6 high altitude bombers passed overhead and let loose bombs.

0815 PRUITT Observed 12 bombing planes in close "V" formation bombed (horizontal attack) from 10,000 feet from Southwest.

0815 JARVIS All guns and machine guns of JARVIS in action. MUGFORD noted to be delivering high volume of fire.

0815 SUMNER Checked fire.

0817 CINCPAC Directed Compatwing TWO locate enemy force.

0817 HELM Sighted conning tower of submarine to right of channel, Northward of buoy #1. Gave orders to open fire, pointer fire, but submarine submerged before guns could get on.

0818 CONYNGHAM Opened fire with remaining 5" guns at horizontal bombers passing overhead in direction of Schofield Barracks.

0820 TRACY Sent men to CUMMINGS to assist batteries and approximate 15 men to PENNA to fight fires.

0820 HELM Opened fire on submarine off Tripod Reef, no hits observed. Submarine appeared to be touching bottom on ledge of reef, and in line of breakers. Steering motor short circuited bridge lost steering control.

0820 SICARD Was manned. 2 .30 cal. M. G. s. Bombers began to attack ships at 1010 dock and battleships in vicinity of Ford Island. SICARD hits were observed on planes but no apparent damage was done.

0820 VESTAL Observed torpedo pass astern and hit ARIZONA. Simultaneously ARIZONA received bomb hit followed by her forward magazine exploding. Latter started fires aft and amidship of VESTAL. Shortly after that, ARIZ observed to be settling and fuel oil between VESTAL and ARIZ ignited.

0820 PYRO Opened fire on planes.

0820 MUGFORD Opened fire with 5"/38 battery.

0820 SUMNER Ship ready for getting underway. Members of broadside gun crew and available engineers were armed with rifles and BAR's and stationed in upper works to act as snipers.

0820 CALIFORNIA Torpedo struck port side, frame 47, making an irregular hole 27 x 32 ft., the top of which is 6 ft. below bottom of armor belt.

0820 SOLACE Reports boat loads of casualties began to arrive. By this time all hospital supplies and facilities had been prepared for maximum service.

0820 NEVADA Attack slackened.

0820 REID Opened fire with after 5"/38 caliber on high altitude and dive bombers.

0820 WHITNEY Observed Japanese plane fall in flames north channel vicinity X-5.

0820 CUMMINGS Lull in air attack; ceased firing. Lack of DC power prevented use of director. Sound powered telephones and local control used.

0820 HULBERT Claims share in bringing down a bomber.

0821 HELM Observed torpedo pass close under stern on a northerly course.

0825 TRACY Ready to open fire with 3 .30 caliber.

0825 MUGFORD Signal received that parachutists or wrecked pilots were landing in Hickam Field.

0825 CALIFORNIA Opened fire on horizontal bombers at 10,000 ft. with 5" guns.

0825 BREESE Received signal to get underway but being inside nest could not do so.

0825 Outgoing To COMTASKGR 12 & COMTASKGR 8: Report position.

0825 SUMNER Opened fire on ten dive bombers attacking Navy Yard Dry Dock. These planes approached from cloud bank in Southeast. Hear terrific explosion in Navy Yard-vicinity of Dry Dock followed by dense cloud of smoke. Dive bomber passed 300 yards from SUMNER and DD's HULBERT and THORNTON, tail of plane ignited. Plane turned southward and disappeared over Halawa district. Observed six horizontal bombers approaching from southeast at 8,000 feet. Planes circled and approached Ford Island from Southwest and dropped bombs over DD's. Planes then circled to Southeast. One plane left its formation, turned towards Navy Yard losing altitude rapidly, passed SUMNER at 400 feet altitude range 600 yards, was fired on by SUMNER. When over center Southeast Loch, plane began smoking and was lost in thick smoke over Navy Yard. It was a two-seater monoplane, gunner in rear seat protected by shield, orange disc on side just abaft rear cockpit.

0825 CURTISS Attacked by bombers.

0826 Planes crossing low ahead of nest to Northeast were taken under fire by CONYNGHAM and nest. One burst into flames and exploded in clump of trees in Aiea Hights.

0826 BREESE Received report submarine was in harbor.

0827 SICARD Cease firing, expended 300 rounds .30 cal. M. G. ammunition.

0830 PENNSY Lighted fires under #4 boiler.

0830 CONYNGHAM Reports another plane diving toward Ford Island from Northeast shot down by combined fire of the rest.

0830 PENNA Reports about 5 high bombing attacks obs. to have passed over PENNA. One from port bow one from ahead one from ahead to stbd 2 from astern. Altitude about 2000 feet.

0830 VIREO Brought down one enemy plane which landed in vicinity of Hickam Field. 400 rounds of .30 cal. M. G. ammunition expended. One personnel casualty to PRICE, Radioman, on telephone watch astern

of vessel. PRICE returned to duty 10 December. No damage to vessel. Made ready to get underway.

0830 VESTAL prepared to get underway.

0830 MUGFORD Five enemy planes in V formation passed directly over head, making horizontal bombing attack.

0830 SUMNER Checked fire.

0830 RIGEL 15 Heavy bombers in 3-V formations 8 to 10 thousand feet from S. E. bombed BB's.

0830 WHITNEY Issued ammunition and ordnance stores to destroyers along side. Secured steam to destroyers.

0820 HELM Fired at enemy plane with forward machine guns. May have hit plane.

0830 NEVADA Heavy bombing attack received.

0830 HULL Two Vee's high level bombers (10,000 feet) directly overhead seen intermittently through the clouds. Opened fire with all guns. Formations broke up and dropped their bombs in cane field.

0830 CALIFORNIA Opened fire on Dive bombers with T5" and forward machine guns; shot down one enemy dive bomber which crashed in flames.

0830 BREESE Sighted conning towers of two submarines in North channel but could not open fire because of interior berth. Observed MONAGHAN proceed down channel at full speed to ram leading submarine which had just fired torpedo at U. S. S CURTISS but missed, U. S. S. MONAGHAN dropped 2 depth charges and submarine, about 250 ton type arose upside down and sank.

0830 ZANE Sighted strange submarine 200 yards astern of MEDUSA moored in K-23. Guns would not bear as ZANE was inboard ship.

0830 CASSIN Received signal from PENNSYLVANIA, Senior destroyer officer report on board.

0830 HENLEY underway from buoy X-11, Large bomb struck water 150 yards from port bow. Received signal "submarine in harbor". MACDONOUGH directly ahead made depth charge attack and cleared at high speed. HENLEY was third ship in sortie. After rounding Hospital Point, subjected to straffing attack by light bomber, coming up from astern and showing five distinct sources of machine gun fire from plane as plane passed ship. It was seen to crash offshore in a few minutes. Another light bomber approached from starboard at 2,000 feet and was taken under fire with another destroyer. Close burst forces plane to dive and it crashed into sea.

0830 DOWNES Open fire with 5-inch. on blocks. DOWNES struck on after deck house by bombs.

0830 RIGEL Captain returned on board. Bomb struck astern and midway between piers 13 & 14. 150 small holes were blown into port quarter RIGEL. Above waterline.

0835 CURTIS Ready to get underway. Sighted submarine periscope on starboard quarter, distance 700 yards. Opened fire on submarine.

0830 REID First group of enemy planes taken under fire of REID with forward 5" and .50 caliber machine guns,

0830 Outgoing To NPL RDO SAN DIEGO & NPM RDO WAILUPE: 1 must have instantaneous relay for my dispatches.

0830 COM-14 To NAS Pearl: Hostile Japanese air attack X Hickam Field bombed X stay clear this area as long as gas permits X keep in contact this station.

0832 CALIFORNIA Reported one enemy plane shot down over Ford Island.

0832 SICARD Observed 4 flights horizontal bombers attacking battleships, followed by 8 torpedo bombers. OKLAHOMA struck by several torpedoes, took heavy list to Stbd and capsized. ARIZONA struck by torpedoes and heavy bomb.

December 7, 1941.

PROPOSED MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

Yesterday, December 7, 1941, a date which will live in ~~in~~ ^{infamy}
 the United States of America was ~~suddenly~~ ^{suddenly} and deliberately attacked
 by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan, ~~with out warning~~.

The United States was at the moment at peace with that nation and was
~~conducting~~ ^{still in} the conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking
 toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after
 Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in ~~Hawaii~~ ^{Oahu}

the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered
 to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a ~~former~~ ^{recent} message, ~~from the~~

~~While~~ ^{While} ~~this reply contained a statement that diplomatic negotiations~~ ^{stated} ~~must be considered at an end, it contained no threat~~ ^{it seemed useless} ~~or~~ ^{or} ~~hint of~~ ^{or} ~~an~~ ^{or} ~~armed~~ ^{or} ~~attack.~~

It will be recorded that the distance ~~between~~ ^{of} ~~Hawaii~~ ^{Hawaii} from Japan make ^{it} obvious that the ~~attack~~ ^{was} deliberately
 planned many days ^{or 7000 weeks} ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Govern-
 ment has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false
 statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

infamy
Japan
at the solicitation of Japan
to continue the war

The attack ^{the Hawaiian Islands} yesterday on ~~Mantle and on the island of Oahu~~ ^{has}

caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ~~ships~~ ships have been torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Luzon. The Philippines Islands
Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending

throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications ~~of these attacks~~ ^{to} ~~on~~ the safety of our nation.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy I have ~~ordered~~ directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

Long will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

(A) No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people will in their righteous might win through to absolute victory.

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The Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941

Post-Videoconference Activities

If you choose, do one or more of the following activities to re-enforce the lessons learned during the videoconference:

1. Assign students to research and write a report about one of the following Pearl Harbor topics:
 - a. Dorie Miller
 - b. Admiral Kimmel and General Short
 - c. “Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition”
 - d. Medal of Honor recipients at Pearl Harbor
 - e. Pearl Harbor before WWII
 - f. Pearl Harbor today
 - g. The USS Arizona Memorial
 - h. Torpedoes
2. Assign students to write letters of thanks to the soldiers, sailors, and Marines who defended Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Have them read their letters to the class. Hold a brief discussion about remembering and honoring U.S. veterans.
3. The USS Arizona Memorial receives many Japanese visitors each year. Hold a discussion with your class about how relations between countries can change over time. Ask them to describe our relationship with Japan today. Ask how they feel about Japan today. Ask them what they think are the various ways that people from the WWII generation view Japan. Can they understand those various feelings? Remind students to be open with their opinions and respectful of others’ opinions.

For Further Information:

The National World War II Museum has an excellent website with an abundance of information and activities available to teachers and students. Please let your students know about our website and provide them with the web address:

www.nationalww2museum.org

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