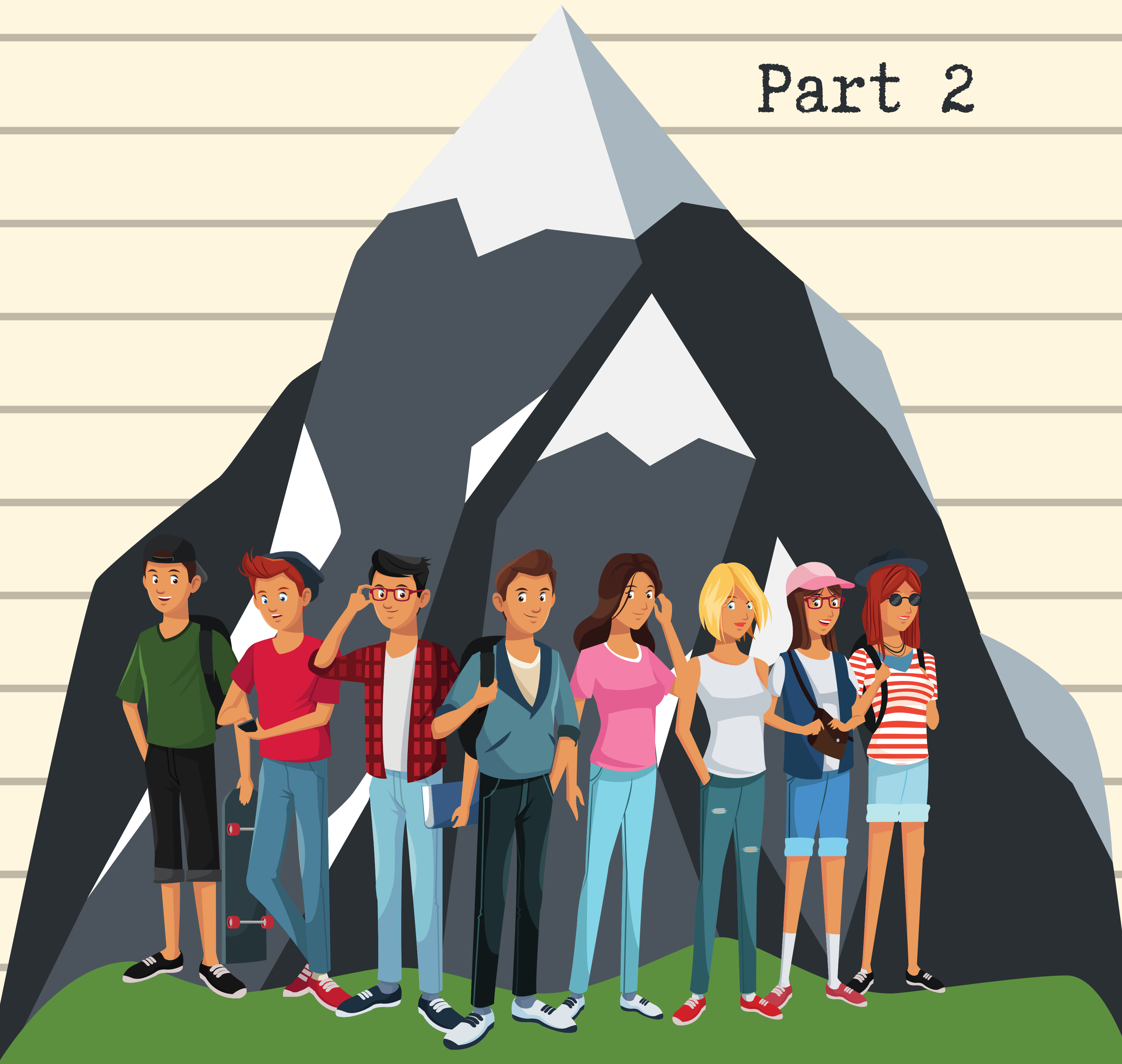


MISSION: HERO

Scholar Guide

Part 2



MISSION: HERO

Part 2

Scholar Guide



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Introduction

Mission: Hero is a 30-week class for scholars ages 12 - 15 striving for a leadership education. The class incorporates the principles outlined in the Thomas Jefferson Education philosophy¹ and implements them into a commonwealth (or cooperative) school setting. Students are encouraged to discover their mission while developing scholar skills. The class is broken into two 15-week units. Part two picks up at World War I and cover events including the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War.

Scholars will focus on the Seven Keys outlined in the Thomas Jefferson Education philosophy as they gain an understanding of past events that shape our current social, political, and world environment. They will participate in and lead class discussions, read and dissect classic literature and historical documents, debate with their fellow scholars, learn to write effectively, prepare and deliver in-class presentations, conduct interviews, memorize historical quotes, make an impact on their community, and much more. In the end they will gain an understanding of their own mission and the great impact one person can make in fighting for equality, freedom, justice, and liberty.

¹ Oliver DeMille, [A Thomas Jefferson Education](http://USA:TJEdOnline) (USA:TJEdOnline)

Table of Contents

Scholar Challenge Requirements.....	4
Weekly Topics/Schedules/Challenges.....	5
Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation Topics.....	12
Community Hero Project.....	13
Quotes for Memorization.....	14
Note-Taking Tips and Hints	15
WWII Leader Note Pages.....	16
WWII Timeline.....	25
Essay Writing Tips.....	34
Hero Stories.....	35
Interviewing 101.....	36
Primary Source Documents	37
APPENDIX.....	75
Note-Taking Page (scholar guide has multiple).....	76
Economy and Government Types Worksheet	83
Persuasive Essay Outline	84
Holocaust Vocabulary Worksheet	85
Primary Source Study Pages	90
Book Dossiers.....	97
Maps.....	104
Hero Journey Investigation Guides.....	108
Mission: Hero Part 1 and 2 Sources.....	111

Scholar Challenge Requirements

Book and Book Dossiers

- All Quiet on the Western Front* by Erich Maria Remarque*
- Children of the Dust Bowl* by Jerry Stanley
- The Boy on the Wooden Box* by Leon Leyson
- The Hiding Place* by Corrie ten Boom
- Unbroken* by Laura Hillenbrand
- Hiroshima* by John Hersey
- Seven Miracles That Saved America* by Chris Stewart and Ted Stewart (Chapters 6 and 7)

*no book dossier required

Primary Source Studies

- “In Flander’s Field” by John McRae*
- Fireside Chat from Franklin D. Roosevelt
- The Six Leaflets of the White Rose Society
- We Shall Fight on the Beaches speech by Winston Churchill
- Infamy Speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Dwight D. Eisenhower’s Letter to the Troops on D-Day
- Statement Announcing the Use of the A-Bomb at Hiroshima by Harry S. Truman
- Imperial Rescript on Surrender by Emperor Hirohito
- Tear Down This Wall speech by Ronald Reagan

*no study page required

-Complete at least one devotional and Hero Journey Investigation

-Write and revise a persuasive essay

-Memorize three selected quotes

-Watch two WWII movies (per mentor approval)

-Complete vocabulary assignment

-Complete timeline assignment

-Complete Hero Stories assignment

-Complete Community Hero Project and report to the class

-Fully participate in the Nuremberg Court Trial simulation

-Fully participate in a team debate

-Complete notetaking exercises on WWII leaders and lecture

Weekly Topics/Schedules/Challenges

Week 1: The War to End All Wars

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Manfred von Richthofen

Book Discussion: *All Quiet on the Western Front* by Erich Maria Remarque (no book dossier to fill out)

Primary Source Study: “In Flanders’s Field” by John McRae (no primary source guide to fill out.)

Scholar Challenges:

1. Read *Children of the Dust Bowl* by Jerry Stanley and complete the book dossier. Due next week.
2. Complete primary source study for FDR’s Fireside Chat
3. Research isolationism. What does it mean? Find some examples of its usage in the past and present day. Take notes and bring them to class. **Due in two weeks**
4. JOURNAL - Brainstorm ideas for your Community Hero Project. How will you put your ideas into action? Develop a plan.
5. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
6. Memorize a quote.

Week 2: Black Tuesday

Devotional: (The Hero Journey Investigation will be covered during the book discussion.)

Primary Source Study: Fireside Chat by Franklin D. Roosevelt

Book Discussion: *Children of the Dust Bowl* by Jerry Stanley

Scholar Challenges:

1. Read *The Boy on the Wooden Box* by Leon Leyson.
2. Complete your research on isolationism. What does it mean? Find some examples of its usage. Take notes and bring them to class. Due next week.
3. JOURNAL - Brainstorm ideas for your Community Hero Project.
4. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
5. Memorize a quote.

Week 3: The Bohemian Corporal

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Helmuth Hubener

Scholar Challenges:

1. Finish reading *The Boy on the Wooden Box* by Leon Leyson and complete the book dossier. Due next week.
2. Work on an outline for your persuasive essay. Due next week.
3. JOURNAL: Continue working on your Community Hero Project.
4. Complete government and economy worksheet (found in the Appendix)
5. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
6. Create a piece of propaganda regarding a current issue.
7. Memorize a quote.

Week 4: Genocide

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Oscar Schindler

Book Discussion: *The Boy on the Wooden Box* by Leon Leyson

Scholar Challenges:

1. Read *The Hiding Place* by Corrie Ten Boom
2. Complete vocabulary assignment.
3. Read assigned pamphlet from the Six Pamphlets of the White Rose Society. Complete your primary source study. Due next week.
4. JOURNAL: Continue working on your Community Hero Project.
5. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
6. Memorize a quote.

Week 5: World Leaders - the Good, the Bad, the Ugly

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Irena Sendler

Primary Source Study: Six Pamphlets of the White Rose Society

Scholar Challenges:

1. Continue reading *The Hiding Place* by Corrie Ten Boom.
2. Start reading *Unbroken* by Laura Hillenbrand.
3. Primary Source Study for We Shall Fight on the Beaches by Winston Churchill
4. Start finding two military service people to interview.
5. JOURNAL: Continue working on your Community Hero Project.
6. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
7. Memorize a quote.

Week 6: Hitler's Conquest and Betrayal

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Von Trapp Family

Primary Source Study: We Shall Fight on the Beaches speech by Winston Churchill

Scholar Challenges:

1. Finish reading *The Hiding Place* by Corrie ten Boom and complete the book dossier for a book discussion next week.
2. Continue reading *Unbroken* by Laura Hillenbrand.
3. Work on writing the three supporting paragraphs of the persuasive essay on isolationism. Use your outline and research. Due in two weeks.
4. Work on hero interviews.
5. Work on Community Hero Project.
6. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
7. Memorize a quote.

Week 7: Empire of the Sun

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Yoshio C. Nakamura

Book Discussion: *The Hiding Place* by Corrie ten Boom

Scholar Challenges:

1. Continue reading *Unbroken* by Laura Hillenbrand.
2. Complete primary source study for the Infamy Speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt.
3. Complete work on the three supporting paragraphs of the persuasive essay. These are due next week.
4. Work on hero interviews.
5. Work on Community Hero Project.
6. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
7. Memorize a quote.

Week 8: Tora! Tora! Tora!

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Dorie Miller

Primary Source Study: Infamy Speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt

Scholar Challenges:

1. Finish reading *Unbroken* by Laura Hillenbrand and complete the book dossier.
2. Start reading *Hiroshima* by John Hersey
3. Work on the introductory and concluding paragraphs of the persuasive essay.
4. Work on hero interviews.
5. Work on Community Hero Project.
6. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
7. Memorize a quote.

Week 9: Red Army of the Eastern Front

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Vasily Zaitsev

Book Discussion: *Unbroken* by Laura Hillenbrand

Scholar Challenges:

1. Continue reading *Hiroshima* by John Hersey.
2. Read over Dwight D. Eisenhower's Letter to the troops on D-Day. No primary source study report is needed.
3. Edit supporting paragraphs based on feedback from the mentor.
4. Continue working on introduction and concluding paragraphs of essay. Due next week.
5. Work on hero interviews.
6. Work on Community Hero Project.
7. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
8. Memorize a quote.

Assign/Remind: Pop Quiz administrator, Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation

Week 10: Operation Overlord

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Jacques Lusseyran

Primary Source Study: Dwight D. Eisenhower's Letter to the Troops on D-Day

Scholar Challenges:

1. Continue reading *Hiroshima* by John Hersey.
2. Read chapter 6 of *Seven Miracles that Saved America* by Chris and Ted Stewart and complete the book dossier. Be prepared to discuss this chapter next week.
3. Prepare your defense/prosecution for the upcoming Nuremberg Court Trial simulation.
4. Work on hero interviews.
5. Work on Community Hero Project.
6. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
7. Continue work on your entire persuasive essay.
8. Memorize a quote.

Week 11: Kamikazes and Zeroes

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Navajo Code Talkers (feel free to choose a specific code talker)

Book Discussion: Chapter 6 of *Seven Miracles that Saved America* by Chris and Ted Stewart

Scholar Challenges:

1. Prepare for next week's Nuremberg Court Trial
2. Continue reading *Hiroshima* by John Hersey.
3. Work on hero interviews.
4. Work on Community Hero Project.
5. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
6. Continue work on your entire persuasive essay.
7. Memorize a quote.

Week 12: War Crimes

Devotional: (No Hero Journey Investigation this week)

Assign/Remind: Pop Quiz administrator, Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation

Scholar Challenges:

1. Finish reading *Hiroshima* by John Hersey and complete the book dossier. Be ready to discuss this book in class next week.
2. Complete persuasive essay using mentor feedback and all previous work.
3. Complete primary source studies for Statement by the President Announcing the Use of the A-Bomb at Hiroshima by Harry S. Truman and Imperial Rescript on Surrender by Emperor Hirohito.
4. Work on hero interviews.
5. Work on Community Hero Project.
6. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
7. Continue work on your entire persuasive essay.
8. Memorize a quote.

Week 13: The Manhattan Project

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Sadako Sasaki

Book Discussion: *Hiroshima* by John Hersey

Primary Source Studies: Statement by the President Announcing the Use of the A-Bomb at Hiroshima by Harry S. Truman and Imperial Rescript on Surrender by Emperor Hirohito

Scholar Challenges:

1. Read chapter 7 of *Seven Miracles That Saved America* by Chris and Ted Stewart and complete book dossier.
2. Complete primary source study for “Tear Down this Wall” speech by Ronald Reagan. Due next week.
3. Complete your hero interviews assignment to turn in next week.
4. Complete your Community Hero Project. Be ready to present it to the class in two weeks.
5. Complete timeline perusal and marking.
6. Continue work on your entire persuasive essay.
7. Memorize a quote.

Week 14: The Wall

Devotional/Hero Journey Investigation: Gail S. Halvorsen

Book Discussion: Chapter 7 of *Seven Miracles That Saved America*

Primary Source Study: “Tear Down this Wall” by Ronald Reagan

Scholar Challenges:

1. Prepare for the debate on isolationism next week.
2. Be ready to prepare your Community Hero Project next week.
3. Make sure all your requirements have been met.

Week 15: Personal Impact

Devotional:

Debate: Isolationism - Team debate

Community Hero Report

Devotional

(These should be assigned before the start of class.)

-Pledge of Allegiance

-Prayer

Hero Journey Investigation

Take one of the following people through the hero journey. This will require research and discernment. Fill out the hero journey guide (see Appendix) and be ready to present it to the class on the assigned week.

Week 3 – Helmuth Hubener

Week 4 – Oscar Schindler

Week 5 – Irena Sendler

Week 6 – Von Trapp Family

Week 7 – Yoshio C. Nakamura

Week 8 – Dorie Miller

Week 9 – Vasily Zaitsev

Week 10 – Jacques Lusseyran

Week 11 – Navajo Code Talkers (feel free to choose a specific code talker)

Week 13 – Sadako Sasaki

Week 14 – Gail S. Halvorsen

Community Hero Project

See a Need and Fill It

This project allows you to use your passions and skills in the community at large. You must develop and design a project that will help the community and people around you. This can include any organization in which you belong. The project must lift a burden, bring a positive influence, and/or bring about a much needed change. Be creative. Use your talents. Change the world!

You must track the hours you spend on your project (see below.) The time you spend must add up to at least ten hours. Upon completion record your thoughts and journey in a journal entry. Be ready to share your project with the class. This semester, use your journal to brainstorm ideas, develop your plan, and capture *your* hero mission.

Project: _____

Hour 1	Hour 2	Hour 3	Hour 4	Hour 5
Hour 6	Hour 7	Hour 8	Hour 9	Hour 10

Quotes for Memorization

“When you get to the end of your rope tie a knot and hang on.” –Winston Churchill

“Forgiveness is an act of the will, and the will can function regardless of the temperature of the heart.”—Corrie Ten Boom

“We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.” –Winston Churchill

“Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen.”—Winston Churchill

“The noblest question in the world is what good may I do in it?” –Benjamin Franklin

“Do something. If it works do more of it. If it doesn’t do something else.”
–Franklin D. Roosevelt

“I don’t measure a man’s success by how high he climbs, but how high he bounces when he hits bottom.” –George C. Patton

“Our lives are fashioned by our choices. First we make our choices. Then our choices make us.”--Anne Frank

“We must always take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented.” –Elie Wiesel

“Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success.”--Henry Ford

“There is no limit to the amount of good you can do if you don't care who gets the credit.”--Ronald Reagan

“It is foolish and wrong to mourn the men who died. Rather we should thank God that such men lived.”—George S. Patton

Note Taking Tips and Hints

KEEP IT SIMPLE

- Come to class prepared. (paper, pens, notebook)
- Do your homework.
- Use a pen.
- LISTEN!
- Don't cause distractions.
- Don't try to write full sentences.
- Use key words or short phrases.
- Write information written on the board.
- Listen for important words or key phrases. (First, second, third...)
- Write neatly.
- Develop your own method for shorthand.
- Be attentive!
- Ask questions and clarify.
- Compare and share notes with your classmates.
- Review your notes and add to them.
- PRACTICE!
- Adopt the best note taking method that works for you.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

“We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future.”

Adolf Hitler

“I begin with the young. We older ones are used up but my magnificent youngsters. Are there finer ones anywhere in the world? Look at all these men and boys! What material! With you and I, we can make a new world.”

Joseph Stalin

“Print is the sharpest and the strongest weapon of our party.”

Winston Churchill

“One ought never to turn one’s back on a threatened danger and try to run away from it. If you do that, you will double the danger. But if you meet it promptly and without flinching, you will reduce the danger by half.”

Benito Mussolini

“It’s good to trust others, but not to is so much better”

Charles de Gaulle

“Patriotism is when love of your own people comes first; nationalism, when hate for people other than your own comes first.”

Chaing Kai Shek

“China is the largest and most ancient of Asiatic countries, but it is not for us boastfully to talk of her right to a position of ‘leadership’ among those countries.”

Emperor Hirohito

“That most unfortunate war, which I deeply deplore.”

Hideki Tojo

“When survival is threatened, struggles erupt between peoples, and
unfortunate wars between nations result.”

World War II Timeline

1918

November 11 - World War I ends with German defeat.

1919

April 28 - League of Nations founded.

June 28 - Signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

1921

July 29 - Adolf Hitler becomes leader of National Socialist (Nazi) Party.

1923

November 8/9 - Hitler's Beer Hall Putsch.

1925

July 18 - Hitler's book *Mein Kampf* published.

1926

September 8 - Germany admitted to League of Nations.

1929

October 29 - Stock Market on Wall Street crashes.

1930

September 14 - Germans elect Nazis making them the 2nd largest political party in Germany.

1931

September 18 - Japan begin takeover of Manchuria, which is later renamed Manchukuo.

1932

November 8 - Franklin Roosevelt elected President of the United States.

1933

January 30 - Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.

February 6 - FDR implements the beginning of the New Deal with the Hundred Days.

February 27 - The German Reichstag burns.

March 12 - First concentration camp opened at Oranienburg outside Berlin.

March 12 - FDR makes his first fireside chat speaking to the United States population over the radio.

March 23 - Enabling Act gives Hitler dictatorial power.

April 1 - Nazi boycott of Jewish owned shops.

April 7 - Japan leaves the League of Nations.

May 10 - Nazis burn books in Germany.

In June - Nazis open Dachau concentration camp.

July 14 - Nazi Party declared Germany's only political party.

October 14 - Germany quits the League of Nations.

1934

June 30 - The Nazi "Night of the Long Knives."

July 25 - Nazis murder Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss.

August 2 - German President Hindenburg dies.

August 19 - Adolf Hitler becomes Führer of Germany.

1935

March 16 - Hitler violates the Treaty of Versailles by introducing military conscription.
September 15 - German Jews stripped of rights by Nuremberg Race Laws.

1936

February 10 - The German Gestapo is placed above the law.
March 7 - German troops occupy the Rhineland.
May 9 - Mussolini's Italian forces take Ethiopia.
July 18 - Civil war erupts in Spain.
August 1 - Olympic games begin in Berlin.
October 1 - Franco declared head of Spanish State.

1937

June 11 - Soviet leader Josef Stalin begins a purge of Red Army generals.
July 7 - The Second Sino-Japanese War ignited from a conflict between Chinese and Japanese troops for control of Chinese mainland. The Second Sino-Japanese War was the biggest Asian war in the twentieth century and contributed to more than 50 percent of casualties in the Pacific War. This war merged into World War II, after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941.
November 5 - Hitler reveals war plans during Hossbach Conference.
December 13 - The Nanking Massacre - the systemic rape, torture, and murder of more than 300,00 Chinese civilians by Japanese soldiers.

1938

March 12/13 - Germany announces 'Anschluss' (union) with Austria.
August 12 - German military mobilizes.
September 30 - British Prime Minister Chamberlain appeases Hitler at Munich.
October 15 - German troops occupy the Sudetenland; Czech government resigns.
November 9/10 - Kristallnacht - The Night of Broken Glass.

1939

January 30 - Hitler threatens Jews during Reichstag speech.
March 15/16 - Nazis take Czechoslovakia.
March 28 - Spanish Civil war ends.
May 22 - Nazis sign 'Pact of Steel' with Italy.
August 23 - Nazis and Soviets sign Pact.
August 25 - Britain and Poland sign a Mutual Assistance Treaty.
August 31 - British fleet mobilizes; Civilian evacuations begin from London.
September 1 - Nazis invade Poland.
September 3 - Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand declare war on Germany.
September 4 - British Royal Air Force attacks the German Navy.
September 5 - United States proclaims its neutrality; German troops cross the Vistula River in Poland.
September 10 - Canada declares war on Germany; Battle of the Atlantic begins.

1939

September 17 - Soviets invade Poland.
September 27 - Warsaw surrenders to Nazis; Reinhard Heydrich becomes the leader of new Reich Main Security Office (RSHA).
September 29 - Nazis and Soviets divide up Poland.
In October - Nazis begin euthanasia on sick and disabled in Germany.
November 8 - Assassination attempt on Hitler fails.
November 30 - Soviets attack Finland.
December 14 - Soviet Union expelled from the League of Nations.

1940

January 8 - Rationing begins in Britain.

March 12 - Finland signs a peace treaty with Soviets.

March 16- Germans bomb Scapa Flow naval base near Scotland.

April 9 - Nazis invade Denmark and Norway.

May 10 - Nazis invade France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; Winston Churchill becomes British Prime Minister.

May 15 - Holland surrenders to the Nazis.

May 26 - Evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk begins.

May 28 - Belgium surrenders to the Nazis.

June 3- Germans bomb Paris; Dunkirk evacuation ends.

June 10- Norway surrenders to the Nazis; Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 14 - Germans enter Paris.

June 16 - Marshal Pétain becomes French Prime Minister.

June 18 - Hitler and Mussolini meet in Munich; Soviets begin occupation of the Baltic States.

June 22 - France signs an armistice with Nazi Germany.

June 23 - Hitler tours Paris.

June 28 - Britain recognizes General Charles de Gaulle as the Free French leader.

July 1- German U-boats attack merchant ships in the Atlantic.

July 5 - French Vichy government breaks off relations with Britain.

July 10 - Battle of Britain begins.

July 23 - Soviets take Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

August 3-19 - Italians occupy British Somaliland in East Africa.

August 13 - German bombing offensive against airfields and factories in England.

August 15 - Air battles and daylight raids over Britain.

August 17- Hitler declares a blockade of the British Isles.

August 23/24 - First German air raids on Central London.

August 25/26 - First British air raid on Berlin.

September 3 - Hitler plans Operation Sea Lion (the invasion of Britain).

September 7- German Blitz against Britain begins.

September 13- Italians invade Egypt.

September 15- Massive German air raids on London, Southampton, Bristol, Cardiff, Liverpool and Manchester.

September 16- United States military conscription bill passed.

September 27- Tripartite (Axis) Pact signed by Germany, Italy and Japan.

October 7- German troops enter Romania.

October 12- Germans postpone Operation Sea Lion until Spring of 1941.

October 28- Italy invades Greece.

November 5 - Roosevelt re-elected as U.S. president.

November 10/11 - Torpedo bomber raid cripples the Italian fleet at Taranto, Italy.

November 14/15 - Germans bomb Coventry, England.

November 20- Hungary joins the Axis Powers.

November 22- Greeks defeat the Italian 9th Army.

November 23- Romania joins the Axis Powers.

December 9/10 - British begin a western desert offensive in North Africa against the Italians.

December 29/30 - Massive German air raid on London.

1941

January 22 - Tobruk in North Africa falls to the British and Australians.
February 11 - British forces advance into Italian Somaliland in East Africa.
February 12- German General Erwin Rommel arrives in Tripoli, North Africa.
February 14 - First units of German 'Afrika Korps' arrive in North Africa.
March 7 - British forces arrive in Greece.
March 11 - President Roosevelt signs the Lend-Lease Act.
March 27 - A coup in Yugoslavia overthrows the pro-Axis government.
April 3 - Pro-Axis regime set up in Iraq.
April 6 - Nazis invade Greece and Yugoslavia.
April 14 - Rommel attacks Tobruk.
April 17 - Yugoslavia surrenders to the Nazis.
April 27 - Greece surrenders to the Nazis.
May 1 - German attack on Tobruk is repulsed.
May 10 - Deputy Führer Rudolph Hess flies to Scotland.
See also: The History Place - Biography of Rudolph Hess
May 10/11 - Heavy German bombing of London; British bomb Hamburg.
May 15 - Operation Brevity begins (the British counter-attack in Egypt).
May 24 - Sinking of the British ship Hood by the Bismarck.
May 27 - Sinking of the Bismarck by the British Navy.
June 4 - Pro-Allied government installed in Iraq.
June 8 - Allies invade Syria and Lebanon.
June 14 - United States freezes German and Italian assets in America.
June 22 - Germany attacks Soviet Union as Operation Barbarossa begins.
In June - Nazi SS-Einsatzgruppen begin mass murder.
June 28 - Germans capture Minsk.
July 3 - Stalin calls for a scorched earth policy.
July 10- Germans cross the River Dnieper in the Ukraine.
July 12- Mutual Assistance agreement between British and Soviets.
July 14- British occupy Syria.
July 26 - Roosevelt freezes Japanese assets in United States and suspends relations.
July 31- Göring instructs Heydrich to prepare for the Final Solution.
August 1- United States announces an oil embargo against aggressor states.
August 14 - Roosevelt and Churchill announce the Atlantic Charter.
August 20- Nazi siege of Leningrad begins.
September 1 - Nazis order Jews to wear yellow stars.
September 3 - First experimental use of gas chambers at Auschwitz.
September 19- Nazis take Kiev.
September 29- Nazis murder 33,771 Jews at Kiev.
October 2- Operation Typhoon begins (German advance on Moscow).
October 16- Germans take Odessa.
October 24- Germans take Kharkov.
October 30- Germans reach Sevastopol.
November 13- British aircraft carrier Ark Royal is sunk off Gibraltar by a U-boat.
November 20- Germans take Rostov.
November 27- Soviet troops retake Rostov.
December 5- German attack on Moscow is abandoned.
December 6- Soviet Army launches a major counter-offensive around Moscow.

December 7- Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor; Hitler issues the Night and Fog decree.

December 8- United States and Britain declare war on Japan.

December 11- Hitler declares war on the United States.

December 16- Rommel begins a retreat to El Agheila in North Africa.

December 19- Hitler takes complete control of the German Army.

1942

January 1- Declaration of the United Nations signed by 26 Allied nations.

January 13- Germans begin a U-boat offensive along east coast of USA.

January 20- SS Leader Heydrich holds the Wannsee Conference to coordinate the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question."

January 21- Rommel's counter-offensive from El Agheila begins.

January 26- First American forces arrive in Great Britain.

In April - Japanese-Americans sent to relocation centers.

April 23- German air raids begin against cathedral cities in Britain.

May 8- German summer offensive begins in the Crimea.

May 26- Rommel begins an offensive against the Gazala Line.

May 27- SS Leader Heydrich attacked in Prague.

May 30- First thousand-bomber British air raid (against Cologne).

In June - Mass murder of Jews by gassing begins at Auschwitz.

June 4 - Heydrich dies of wounds.

June 5 - Germans besiege Sevastopol.

June 10- Nazis liquidate Lidice in reprisal for Heydrich's assassination.

June 21- Rommel captures Tobruk.

June 25- General Dwight D. Eisenhower arrives in London.

June 30- Rommel reaches El Alamein near Cairo, Egypt.

July 1-30 - First Battle of El Alamein.

July 3- Germans take Sevastopol.

July 5- Soviet resistance in the Crimea ends.

July 9- Germans begin a drive toward Stalingrad in the USSR.

July 22- First deportations from the Warsaw Ghetto to concentration camps; Treblinka extermination camp opened.

August 7- British General Bernard Montgomery takes command of Eighth Army in North Africa.

August 12- Stalin and Churchill meet in Moscow.

August 17- First all-American air attack in Europe.

August 23- Massive German air raid on Stalingrad.

September 2- Rommel driven back by Montgomery in the Battle of Alam Halfa.

September 13 - Battle of Stalingrad begins.

October 5 - A German eyewitness observes SS mass murder.

October 18- Hitler orders the execution of all captured British commandos.

November 1- Operation Supercharge (Allies break Axis lines at El Alamein).

November 8 - Operation Torch begins (U.S. invasion of North Africa).

November 11 - Germans and Italians invade unoccupied Vichy France.

November 19 - Soviet counter-offensive at Stalingrad begins.

December 2 - Professor Enrico Fermi sets up an atomic reactor in Chicago.

December 13 - Rommel withdraws from El Agheila.

December 16 - Soviets defeat Italian troops on the River Don in the USSR.

December 17 - British Foreign Secretary Eden tells the British House of Commons of mass executions of Jews by Nazis; U.S. declares those crimes will be avenged.

December 31 - Battle of the Barents Sea between German and British ships.

1943

January 2/3 - Germans begin a withdrawal from the Caucasus.

January 10 - Soviets begin an offensive against the Germans in Stalingrad.

January 14-24 - Casablanca conference between Churchill and Roosevelt. During the conference, Roosevelt announces the war can end only with "unconditional German surrender."

January 23 - Montgomery's Eighth Army takes Tripoli.

January 27 - First bombing raid by Americans on Germany (at Wilhelmshaven).

February 2 - Germans surrender at Stalingrad in the first big defeat of Hitler's armies.

February 8 - Soviet troops take Kursk.

February 14-25 - Battle of Kasserine Pass between the U.S. 1st Armored Division and German Panzers in North Africa.

February 16 - Soviets re-take Kharkov.

February 18 - Nazis arrest White Rose resistance leaders in Munich.

March 2 - Germans begin a withdrawal from Tunisia, Africa.

March 15 - Germans re-capture Kharkov.

March 16-20 - Battle of Atlantic climaxes with 27 merchant ships sunk by German U-boats.

March 20-28 - Montgomery's Eighth Army breaks through the Mareth Line in Tunisia.

April 6/7 - Axis forces in Tunisia begin a withdrawal toward Enfidaville as American and British forces link.

April 19 - Waffen-SS attacks Jewish resistance in the Warsaw ghetto.

May 7 - Allies take Tunisia.

May 13 - German and Italian troops surrender in North Africa.

May 16 - Jewish resistance in the Warsaw Ghetto ends.

May 16/17 - British air raid on the Ruhr.

May 22 - Dönitz suspends U-boat operations in the North Atlantic.

June 10 - 'Pointblank' directive to improve Allied bombing strategy issued.

June 11 - Himmler orders the liquidation of all Jewish ghettos in Poland.

July 5 - Germans begin their last offensive against Kursk.

July 9/10 - Allies land in Sicily.

July 19 - Allies bomb Rome.

July 22 - Americans capture Palermo, Sicily.

July 24 - British bombing raid on Hamburg.

July 25/26 - Mussolini arrested and the Italian Fascist government falls; Marshal Pietro Badoglio takes over and negotiates with Allies.

July 27/28 - Allied air raid causes a firestorm in Hamburg.

August 12-17 - Germans evacuate Sicily.

August 17 - American daylight air raids on Regensburg and Schweinfurt in Germany; Allies reach Messina, Sicily.

August 23 - Soviet troops recapture Kharkov.

September 8 - Italian surrender to Allies is announced.

September 9 - Allied landings at Salerno and Taranto.

September 11 - Germans occupy Rome.

September 12 - Germans rescue Mussolini.

September 23 - Mussolini re-establishes a Fascist government.

October 1 - Allies enter Naples, Italy.

October 4 - SS-Reichsführer Himmler gives speech at Posen.

October 13 - Italy declares war on Germany; Second American air raid on Schweinfurt.

November 6 - Russians recapture Kiev in the Ukraine.

November 18 - Large British air raid on Berlin.

November 28 - Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin meet at Teheran.

December 24-26 - Soviets launch offensives on the Ukrainian front.

1944

January 6 - Soviet troops advance into Poland.

January 17 - First attack toward Cassino, Italy.

January 22 - Allies land at Anzio in Italy.

January 27 - Leningrad relieved after a 900-day siege.

February 15-18 - Allies bomb the monastery at Monte Cassino.

February 16 - Germans counter-attack against the Anzio beachhead.

March 4 - Soviet troops begin an offensive on the Belorussian front; First major daylight bombing raid on Berlin by the Allies.

March 15 - Second Allied attempt to capture Monte Cassino begins.

March 18 - British drop 3000 tons of bombs during an air raid on Hamburg, Germany.

April 8 - Soviet troops begin an offensive to liberate Crimea.

May 9 - Soviet troops recapture Sevastopol.

May 11 - Allies attack the Gustav Line south of Rome.

May 12 - Germans surrender in the Crimea.

May 15 - Germans withdraw to the Adolf Hitler Line.

May 25 - Germans retreat from Anzio.

June 5 - Allies enter Rome.

June 6 - D-Day landings on the northern coast of France.

June 9 - Soviet offensive against the Finnish front begins.

June 10 - Nazis liquidate the town of Oradour-sur-Glane in France.

June 13 - First German V-1 rocket attack on Britain.

June 22 - Operation Bagration begins (the Soviet summer offensive).

June 27 - U.S. troops liberate Cherbourg, France.

July 3 - 'Battle of the Hedgerows' in Normandy; Soviets capture Minsk.

July 9 - British and Canadian troops capture Caen, France.

July 18 - U.S. troops reach St. Lô, France.

July 20 - Assassination attempt by German Army officers against Hitler fails.

July 24 - Soviet troops liberate first concentration camp at Majdanek.

July 25-30 - Operation Cobra (U.S. troops break out west of St. Lô).

July 28 - Soviet troops take Brest-Litovsk. U.S. troops take Coutances.

August 1 - Polish Home Army uprising against Nazis in Warsaw begins; U.S. troops reach Avranches.

August 4 - Anne Frank and family arrested by the Gestapo in Amsterdam, Holland.

August 7 - Germans begin a major counter-attack toward Avranches.

August 15 - Operation Dragoon begins (the Allied invasion of Southern France).

August 19 - Resistance uprising in Paris.

August 19/20 - Soviet offensive in the Balkans begins with an attack on Romania.

August 20 - Allies encircle Germans in the Falaise Pocket.

August 25 - Liberation of Paris.

August 29- Slovak uprising begins.

August 31 - Soviet troops take Bucharest.

September 1-4 - Verdun, Dieppe, Artois, Rouen, Abbeville, Antwerp and Brussels liberated by Allies.

September 4 - Finland and the Soviet Union agree to a cease-fire.

September 13 - U.S. troops reach the Siegfried Line in western Germany.

September 17 - Operation Market Garden begins (Allied airborne assault on Holland).

September 26 - Soviet troops occupy Estonia.

October 2 - Warsaw Uprising ends as the Polish Home Army surrenders to the Germans.

October 10-29 - Soviet troops capture Riga.

October 14 - Allies liberate Athens; Rommel commits suicide.

October 21 - Massive German surrender at Aachen, Germany.

October 30 - Last use of gas chambers at Auschwitz.

November 20 - French troops drive through the 'Belfort Gap' to reach the Rhine.

November 24- French capture Strasbourg.

December 4 - Civil War in Greece; Athens placed under martial law.

December 16-27 - Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes.

December 17 - Waffen-SS murder 81 U.S. POWs at Malmedy.

December 26- Patton relieves Bastogne.

December 27 - Soviet troops besiege Budapest.

1945

January 1-17 - Germans withdraw from the Ardennes.

January 16 - U.S. 1st and 3rd Armies link up after a month long separation during the Battle of the Bulge.

January 17- Soviet troops capture Warsaw, Poland.

January 26- Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz.

February 4-11 - Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin meet at Yalta.

February 13/14 - Dresden is destroyed by a firestorm after Allied bombing raids.

March 6- Last German offensive of the war begins to defend oil fields in Hungary.

March 7- Allies take Cologne and establish a bridge across the Rhine at Remagen.

March 30- Soviet troops capture Danzig.

In April - Allies discover stolen Nazi art and wealth hidden in German salt mines.

April 1 - U.S. troops encircle Germans in the Ruhr; Allied offensive in northern Italy.

April 12- Allies liberate Buchenwald and Belsen concentration camps; President Roosevelt dies. Harry Truman becomes President.

April 16 - Soviet troops begin their final attack on Berlin; Americans enter Nuremberg.

April 18- German forces in the Ruhr surrender.

April 21- Soviets reach Berlin.

April 28- Mussolini is captured and hanged by Italian partisans; Allies take Venice.

April 29- U.S. 7th Army liberates Dachau.

April 30- Adolf Hitler commits suicide.

May 2 - German troops in Italy surrender.

May 7 - Unconditional surrender of all German forces to Allies.

May 8- V-E (Victory in Europe) Day.

May 9- Hermann Göring is captured by members of the U.S. 7th Army.

May 23 - SS-Reichsführer Himmler commits suicide; German High Command and Provisional Government imprisoned.

June 5 - Allies divide up Germany and Berlin and take over the government.

June 26- United Nations Charter is signed in San Francisco.

July 1- American, British, and French troops move into Berlin.

July 16- First U.S. atomic bomb test; Potsdam Conference begins.

July 26- Atlee succeeds Churchill as British Prime Minister.

August 6- First atomic bomb dropped, on Hiroshima, Japan.

August 8 - Soviets declares war on Japan and invade Manchuria.

August 9 - Second atomic bomb dropped, on Nagasaki, Japan.

August 14 - Japanese agree to unconditional surrender.

September 2- Japanese sign the surrender agreement; V-J (Victory over Japan) Day.

October 24- United Nations is born.

November 20 - Nuremberg war crimes trials begin.

1946

October 16 - Hermann Göring commits suicide two hours before his scheduled execution.

Essay Writing Tips

Seven Ways to Hook an Audience and Begin an Introductory Paragraph

- 1) An interesting fact or surprising statistic
- 2) A thought-provoking question
- 3) A short but interesting and applicable quote
- 4) An attention-grabbing statement
- 5) A short, interesting story (can be a personal experience)
- 6) Historical background
- 7) Vivid description

Thesis Statement: the sentence in the introductory paragraph that introduces the argument of your essay. A strong thesis statement should take a stand, express ONE main idea, and be specific.

SUPPORTING PARAGRAPHS

- 1) Write a topic sentence.
 - a. EVERYTHING in your paragraph should SUPPORT THIS PARAGRAPH!
 - b. Tells your audience what this paragraph is about.
- 2) Support the topic sentence with evidence!
 - a. Quotes, statistics, personal examples, facts, etc...
 - b. EXPLAIN HOW IT SUPPORTS YOUR THESIS!
- 3) Write the concluding sentence for the paragraph.
 - a. This will summarize the main idea of the paragraph

Hero Stories

“Stories have to be told or they die, and when they die, we can’t remember who we are or why we’re here.” -- Sue Monk Kidd, author

You are tasked with telling the story of two soldiers from any conflict or war. You must start by interviewing each soldier and then put the information you gathered onto paper or video in the form of a story. This does not have to be long, but it should emphasize the hero aspect of the soldier’s sacrifice. Feel free to attach pictures, etc. Be prepared to submit these stories to the class mentors.

Interviewee

1: _____

Interviewee

2: _____

Interviewing 101

1. Do your homework

- Research the topic.
- Do a thorough investigation into your topic. Don't just rely on Google. Dig deep. This will allow you to come up with valid and interesting questions.
 - Create a list of questions, A LOT of questions!
- Research the person.
 - Who are you going to interview?
- Make sure you research the area of expertise the interviewee may hold. They will be able to detect if you are unprepared.

2. Logical Logistics

- Set up the interview.
- Time – at the interviewee's convenience but be ready to suggest a time. Discuss how much time you need.
- Place – at the interviewee's convenience but be ready to suggest a place. You want to conduct the interview in a place very comfortable to them.
- Be specific – Explain your project. Also, ask permission to use a tape recorder or video camera. Tell them exactly where your story will be posted after you write it.

3. Warm up

- Control the Environment
- Set up the seating arrangement. Sitting beside, not directly in front of, your interviewee can help them feel at ease.
 - Place your camera or tape recorder in an optimum location.
 - Start with small talk.
 - Explain your project and what you will be doing with the information you gather.

4. The Exchange

- Ask good questions! Ask open-ended questions. Ask for more details. Keep them talking.
 - Allow the person to think and to speak.
 - Be flexible.

5. Record keeping

- Notes can make or break your interview.
 - Take excellent notes.
 - Be thorough. Stop and ask for clarification.
 - Check facts, statistics, spellings, quotes, dates

6. Long Goodbye

- Make the last question – “Is there anything you would like to add?”
- Set a contact number or time, etc. for rechecking facts, or quotes.
- Discuss again where the information will be used.

7. Write it up immediately!

- Organize your notes.
- Choose interesting quotes and information.
- Develop a hook.
- Write a coherent story.
- Check accuracy with interviewee if necessary.
- Immortalize a hero.

Primary Source Documents

In Flanders Fields

John McCrae, 1872 – 1918

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky,
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead; short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

First Fireside Chat

By Franklin D. Roosevelt, *32nd President of the United States: 1933 - 1945*

March 12, 1933

I want to talk for a few minutes with the people of the United States about banking—with the comparatively few who understand the mechanics of banking but more particularly with the overwhelming majority who use banks for the making of deposits and the drawing of checks. I want to tell you what has been done in the last few days, why it was done, and what the next steps are going to be. I recognize that the many proclamations from State capitols and from Washington, the legislation, the Treasury regulations, etc., couched for the most part in banking and legal terms, should be explained for the benefit of the average citizen. I owe this in particular because of the fortitude and good temper with which everybody has accepted the inconvenience and hardships of the banking holiday. I know that when you understand what we in Washington have been about I shall continue to have your cooperation as fully as I have had your sympathy and help during the past week.

First of all, let me state the simple fact that when you deposit money in a bank the bank does not put the money into a safe deposit vault. It invests your money in many different forms of credit—bonds, commercial paper, mortgages and many other kinds of loans. In other words, the bank puts your money to work to keep the wheels of industry and of agriculture turning around. A comparatively small part of the money you put into the bank is kept in currency—an amount which in normal times is wholly sufficient to cover the cash needs of the average citizen. In other words, the total amount of all the currency in the country is only a small fraction of the total deposits in all of the banks.

What, then, happened during the last few days of February and the first few days of March? Because of undermined confidence on the part of the public, there was a general rush by a large portion of our population to turn bank deposits into currency or gold—a rush so great that the soundest banks could not get enough currency to meet the demand. The reason for this was that on the spur of the moment it was, of course, impossible to sell perfectly sound assets of a bank and convert them into cash except at panic prices far below their real value.

By the afternoon of March 3d [*See APP note*] scarcely a bank in the country was open to do business. Proclamations temporarily closing them in whole or in part had been issued by the Governors in almost all the States.

It was then that I issued the proclamation providing for the nationwide bank holiday, and this was the first step in the Government's reconstruction of our financial and economic fabric.

The second step was the legislation promptly and patriotically passed by the Congress confirming my proclamation and broadening my powers so that it became possible in view of the requirement of time to extend the holiday and lift the ban of that holiday gradually. This law also gave authority to develop a program of rehabilitation of our banking facilities. I want to tell our citizens in every part of the Nation that the national Congress—Republicans and Democrats alike—showed by this action a devotion to public welfare and a realization of the emergency and the necessity for speed that it is difficult to match in our history.

The third stage has been the series of regulations permitting the banks to continue their functions to take care of the distribution of food and household necessities and the payment of payrolls.

This bank holiday, while resulting in many cases in great inconvenience, is affording us the opportunity to supply the currency necessary to meet the situation. No sound bank is a dollar worse off than it was when it closed its doors last Monday. Neither is any bank which may turn out not to be in a position for immediate opening. The new law allows the twelve Federal Reserve Banks to issue additional currency on good assets and thus the banks which reopen will be able to meet every legitimate call. The new currency is being sent out by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in large volume to every part of the country. It is sound currency because it is backed by actual, good assets.

A question you will ask is this: why are all the banks not to be reopened at the same time? The answer is simple. Your Government does not intend that the history of the past few years shall be repeated. We do not want and will not have another epidemic of bank failures.

As a result, we start tomorrow, Monday, with the opening of banks in the twelve Federal Reserve Bank cities—those banks which on first examination by the Treasury have already been found to be all right. This will be followed on Tuesday by the resumption of all their functions by banks already found to be sound in cities where there are recognized clearing houses. That means about 250 cities of the United States.

On Wednesday and succeeding days banks in smaller places all through the country will resume business, subject, of course, to the Government's physical ability to complete its survey. It is necessary that the reopening of banks be extended over a period in order to permit the banks to make applications for necessary loans, to obtain currency needed to meet their requirements and to enable the Government to make common sense checkups.

Let me make it clear to you that if your bank does not open the first day you are by no means justified in believing that it will not open. A bank that opens on one of the subsequent days is in exactly the same status as the bank that opens tomorrow.

I know that many people are worrying about State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. These banks can and will receive assistance from member banks and from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These State banks are following the same course as the National banks except that they get their licenses to resume business from the State authorities, and these authorities have been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to permit their good banks to open up on the same schedule as the national banks. I am confident that the State Banking Departments will be as careful as the national Government in the policy relating to the opening of banks and will follow the same broad policy.

It is possible that when the banks resume a very few people who have not recovered from their fear may again begin withdrawals. Let me make it clear that the banks will take care of all needs—and it is my belief that hoarding during the past week has become an exceedingly unfashionable pastime. It needs no prophet to tell you that when the people find that they can get their money—that they can get it when they want it for all legitimate purposes—the phantom of fear will soon be laid. People will again be glad to have their money where it will be safely taken care of and where they can use it conveniently at any time. I can assure you that it is safer to keep your money in a reopened bank than under the mattress.

The success of our whole great national program depends, of course, upon the cooperation of the public—on its intelligent support and use of a reliable system.

Remember that the essential accomplishment of the new legislation is that it makes it possible for banks more readily to convert their assets into cash than was the case before. More liberal provision has been made for banks to borrow on these assets at the Reserve Banks and more liberal provision has also been made for issuing currency on the security of these good assets. This currency is not fiat currency. It is issued only on adequate security, and every good bank has an abundance of such security.

One more point before I close. There will be, of course, some banks unable to reopen without being reorganized. The new law allows the Government to assist in making these reorganizations quickly and effectively and even allows the Government to subscribe to at least a part of new capital which may be required.

I hope you can see from this elemental recital of what your Government is doing that there is nothing complex, or radical, in the process.

We had a bad banking situation. Some of our bankers had shown themselves either incompetent or dishonest in their handling of the people's funds. They had used the money entrusted to them in speculations and unwise loans. This was, of course, not true in the vast majority of our banks, but it was true in enough of them to shock the people for a time into a sense of insecurity and to put them into a frame of mind where they did not differentiate, but seemed to assume that the acts of a comparative few had tainted them all. It was the Government's job to

straighten out this situation and do it as quickly as possible. And the job is being performed.

I do not promise you that every bank will be reopened or that individual losses will not be suffered, but there will be no losses that possibly could be avoided; and there would have been more and greater losses had we continued to drift. I can even promise you salvation for some at least of the sorely pressed banks. We shall be engaged not merely in reopening sound banks but in the creation of sound banks through reorganization.

It has been wonderful to me to catch the note of confidence from all over the country. I can never be sufficiently grateful to the people for the loyal support they have given me in their acceptance of the judgment that has dictated our course, even though all our processes may not have seemed clear to them.

After all, there is an element in the readjustment of our financial system more important than currency, more important than gold, and that is the confidence of the people. Confidence and courage are the essentials of success in carrying out our plan. You people must have faith; you must not be stampeded by rumors or guesses. Let us unite in banishing fear. We have provided the machinery to restore our financial system; it is up to you to support and make it work.

It is your problem no less than it is mine. Together we cannot fail.

Six Leaflets of the White Rose Society

The 1st Leaflet:

Nothing is so unworthy of a civilized nation as allowing itself to be governed without opposition by an irresponsible clique that has yielded to base instinct. It is certain that today every honest German is ashamed of his government. Who among us has any conception of the dimensions of shame that will befall us and our children when one day the veil has fallen from our eyes and the most horrible of crimes - crimes that infinitely outdistance every human measure - reach the light of day?

If the German people are already so corrupted and spiritually crushed that they do not raise a hand, frivolously trusting in a questionable faith in lawful order of history; if they surrender man's highest principle, that which raises him above all other God's creatures, his free will; if they abandon the will to take decisive action and turn the wheel of history and thus subject it to their own rational decision; if they are so devoid of all individuality, have already gone so far along the road toward turning into a spiritless and cowardly mass - then, yes, they deserve their downfall. Goethe speaks of the Germans as a tragic people, like the Jews and the Greeks, but today it would appear rather that they are a spineless, will-less herd of hangers-on, who now - the marrow sucked out of their bones, robbed of their center of stability - are waiting to be hounded to their destruction.

So it seems - but it is not so. Rather, by means of gradual, treacherous, systematic abuse, the system has put every man into a spiritual prison. Only now, finding himself lying in fetters, has he become aware of his fate. Only a few recognized the threat of ruin, and the reward for their heroic warning was death. We will have more to say about the fate of these persons. If everyone waits until the other man makes a start, the messengers of avenging Nemesis will come steadily closer; then even the last victim will have been cast senselessly into the maw of the insatiable demon. Therefore every individual, conscious of his responsibility as a member of Christian and Western civilization, must defend himself as best he can at this late hour, he must work against the scourges of mankind, against fascism and any similar system of totalitarianism.

Offer passive resistance - resistance - wherever you may be, forestall the spread of this atheistic war machine before it is too late, before the last cities, like Cologne, have been reduced to rubble, and before the nation's last young man has given his blood on some battlefield for the hubris of a sub-human. Do not forget that every people deserves the regime it is willing to endure!

From Friedrich Schiller's *The Lawgiving of Lycurgus and Solon*:

Viewed in relation to its purposes, the law code of Lycurgus is a masterpiece of political science and knowledge of human nature. He desired a powerful, unassailable state, firmly established on its own principles. Political effectiveness and permanence were the goal toward which he strove, and he attained this goal to the full extent possible under the circumstances.

But if one compares the purpose Lycurgus had in view with the purposes of mankind, then a deep abhorrence takes the place of the approbation which we felt at first glance. Anything may be sacrificed to the good of the state except that end for which the State serves as a means. The state is never an end in itself; it is important only as a condition under which the purpose of mankind can be attained, and this purpose is none other than the development of all man's power, his progress and improvement.

If a state prevents the development of the capacities which reside in man, if it interferes with the progress of the human spirit, then it is reprehensible and injurious, no matter how excellently devised, how perfect in its own way. Its very permanence in that case amounts more to a reproach than to a basis for fame; it becomes a prolonged evil, and the longer it endures, the more harmful it is....

At the price of all moral feeling a political system was set up, and the resources of the state were mobilized to that end. In Sparta there was no conjugal love, no mother love, no filial devotion, no friendship; all men were citizens only, and all virtue was civic virtue.

A law of the state made it the duty of Spartans to be inhumane to their slaves; in these unhappy victims of war humanity itself was insulted and mistreated. In the Spartan code of law the dangerous principle was promulgated that men are to be looked upon as means and not as ends - and the foundation of natural law and of morality were destroyed by that law....

What an admirable sight is afforded, by contrast, by the rough soldier Gaius Marcius in his camp before Rome, when he renounced vengeance and victory because he could not endure to see a mother's tears!...

The state [of Lycurgus] could endure only under the one condition: that the spirit of the people remained quiescent. Hence it could be maintained only if it failed to achieve the highest, the sole purpose of a state.

From Goethe's *The Awakening of Epimenides*, Act II, Scene 4.

SPIRITS:

Though he who has boldly risen from the abyss
Through an iron will and cunning
May conquer half the world,
Yet to the abyss he must return.
Already a terrible fear has seized him;
In vain he will resist!
And all who still stand with him
Must perish in his fall.

HOPE:

Now I find my good men
Are gathered in the night,
To wait in silence, not to sleep.
And the glorious word of liberty
They whisper and murmur,
Till in unaccustomed strangeness,
On the steps of our temple
Once again in delight they cry:
Freedom! Freedom!

Please make as many copies of this leaflet as you can and distribute them.

The Second Leaflet:

It is impossible to engage in intellectual discourse with National Socialist Philosophy, for if there were such an entity, one would have to try by means of analysis and discussion either to prove its validity or to combat it. In actuality, however, we face a totally different situation. At its very inception this movement depended on the deception and betrayal of one's fellow man; even at that time it was inwardly corrupt and could support itself only by constant lies.

After all, Hitler states in an early edition of "his" book (a book written in the worst German I have ever read, in spite of the fact that it has been elevated to the position of the Bible in this nation of poets and thinkers): "It is unbelievable, to what extent one must betray a people in order to rule it." If at the start this cancerous growth in the nation was not particularly noticeable, it was only because there were still enough forces at work that operated for the good, so that it was kept under control.

As it grew larger, however, and finally in an ultimate spurt of growth attained ruling power, the tumor broke open, as it were, and infected the whole body. The greater part of its former opponents went into hiding. The German intellectuals fled to their cellars, there, like plants struggling in the dark, away from light and sun, gradually to choke to death. Now the end is at hand. Now it is our task to find one another again, to spread information from person to person, to keep a steady purpose, and to allow ourselves no rest until the last man is persuaded of the urgent need of his struggle against this system. When thus a wave of unrest goes through the land, when "it is in the air," when many join the cause, then in a great final effort this system can be shaken off. After all, an end in terror is preferable to terror without end.

We are not in a position to draw up a final judgment about the meaning of our history. But if this catastrophe can be used to further the public welfare, it will be only by virtue of the fact that we are cleansed by suffering; that we yearn for the light in the midst of deepest night, summon our strength, and finally help in shaking off the yoke which weighs on our world.

We do not want to discuss here the question of the Jews, nor do we want in this leaflet to compose a defense or apology. No, only by way of example do we want to cite the fact that since the conquest of Poland three hundred thousand Jews have been murdered in this country in the most bestial way. Here we see the most frightful crime against human dignity, a crime that is unparalleled in the whole of history. For Jews, too, are human beings - no matter what position we take with respect to the Jewish question - and a crime of this dimension has been perpetrated against human beings. Someone may say that the Jews deserve their fate. This assertion would be a monstrous impertinence; but let us assume that someone said this - what position has he then taken toward the fact that the entire Polish aristocratic youth is being annihilated? (May God grant that this program has not yet fully achieved its aim as yet!) All male offspring of the houses of the nobility between the ages of fifteen and twenty were transported to concentration camps in Germany and sentenced to forced labor, and all the girls of this age group were sent to Norway, into the bordellos of the SS!

Why tell you these things, since you are fully aware of them - or if not of these, then of other equally grave crimes committed by this frightful sub-humanity? Because here we touch on a problem which involves us deeply and forces us all to take thought. Why do German people behave so apathetically in the face of all these abominable crimes, crimes so unworthy of the human race? Hardly anyone thinks about that. It is accepted as fact and put out of mind. The German people

slumber on in their dull, stupid sleep and encourage these fascist criminals; they give them the opportunity to carry on their depredations; and of course they do so. Is this a sign that the Germans are brutalized in their simplest human feelings, that no chord within them cries out at the sight of such deeds, that they have sunk into a fatal consciencelessness from which they will never, never awake? It seems to be so, and will certainly be so, if the German does not at last start up out of his stupor, if he does not protest wherever and whenever he can against this clique of criminal, if he shows no sympathy for these hundreds of thousands of victims. He must evidence not only sympathy; no, much more: a sense of complicity in guilt.

For through his apathetic behavior he gives these evil men the opportunity to act as they do; he tolerates this "government" which has taken upon itself such an infinitely great burden of guilt; indeed, he himself is to blame for the fact that it came about at all! Each man wants to be exonerated of a guilt of this kind, each one continues on his way with the most placid, the calmest conscience. But he cannot be exonerated; he is guilty, guilty, guilty! It is not too late, however, to do away with this most reprehensible of all miscarriages of government, so as to avoid being burdened with even greater guilt. Now, when in recent years our eyes have been opened, when we know exactly who our adversary is, it is high time to root out this brown horde. Up until the outbreak of the war the larger part of the German people was blinded; the Nazis did not show themselves in their true aspect. But now, now that we have recognized them for what they are, it must be the sole and first duty, the holiest duty of every German to destroy these beasts.

If the people are barely aware that the government exists, they are happy. When the government is felt to be oppressive they are broken.

Good fortune, alas! builds itself upon misery. Good fortune, alas! is the mask of misery. What will come of this? We cannot foresee the end. Order is upset and turns to disorder, good becomes evil. The people are confused. Is it not so, day in, day out, from the beginning?

The wise man is therefore angular, though he does not injure others; he has sharp corners, though he does not harm; he is upright but not gruff. He is clear minded, but he does not try to be brilliant.

Lao-Tzu

Whoever undertakes to rule the kingdom and to shape it according to his whim - I foresee that he will fail to reach his goal. That is all.

The kingdom is a living being. It cannot be constructed, in truth! He who tries to manipulate it will spoil it, he who tries to put it under his power will lose it.

Therefore: Some creatures go out in front, others follow, some have warm breath, others cold, some are strong, some weak, some attain abundance, others succumb.

The wise man will accordingly forswear excess, he will avoid arrogance and not overreach.

Lao-Tzu

Please make as many copies as possible of this leaflet and distribute them.

The Third Leaflet:

Salus publica suprema lex

All ideal forms of government are utopias. A state cannot be constructed on a purely theoretical basis; rather, it must grow and ripen in the way an individual human being matures. But we must not forget that at the starting point of every civilization the state was already there in rudimentary form. The family is as old as man himself, and out of this initial bond man, endowed with reason, created for himself a state founded on justice, whose highest law was the common good. The state should exist as a parallel to the divine order, and the highest of all utopias, the *civitas dei*, is the model which in the end it should approximate. Here we will not pass judgment on the many possible forms of the state - democracy, constitutional monarchy, and so on.

But one matter needs to be brought out clearly and unambiguously. Every individual human being has a claim to a useful and just state, a state which secures freedom of the individual as well as the good of the whole. For, according to God's will, man is intended to pursue his natural goal, his earthly happiness, in self-reliance and self-chosen activity, freely and independently within the community of life and work of the nation.

But our present "state" is the dictatorship of evil. "Oh, we've known that for a long time," I hear you object, "and it isn't necessary to bring that to our attention again." But, I ask you, if you know that, why do you not bestir yourselves, why do you allow these men who are in power to rob you step by step, openly and in secret, of one domain of your rights after another, until one day nothing, nothing at all will be left but a mechanized state system presided over by criminals and drunks? Is your spirit already so crushed by abuse that you forget it is your right - or rather, your moral duty - to eliminate this system? But if a man no longer can summon the strength to demand his right, then it is absolutely certain that he will perish. We would deserve to be dispersed through the earth like dust before the wind if we do not muster our powers at this late hour and finally find the courage which up to now we have lacked. Do not hide your cowardice behind a cloak of expediency, for with every new day that you hesitate, failing to oppose this offspring of Hell, your guilt, as in a parabolic curve, grows higher and higher.

Many, perhaps most, of the readers of these leaflets do not see clearly how they can practice an effective opposition. They do not see any avenues open to them. We want to try to show them that everyone is in a position to contribute to the overthrow of this system. It is not possible through solitary withdrawal, in the manner of embittered hermits, to prepare the ground for the overturn of this "government" or bring about the revolution at the earliest possible moment. No, it can be done only by the cooperation of many convinced, energetic people - people who are agreed as to the means they must use to attain their goal. We have no great number of choices as to these means. The only one available is passive resistance.

The meaning and the goal of passive resistance is to topple National Socialism, and in this struggle we must not recoil from any course, any action, whatever its nature. At all points we must oppose National Socialism, wherever it is open to attack. We must soon bring this monster of a state to an end. A victory of fascist Germany in this war would have immeasurable, frightful consequences. The military victory over Bolshevism dare not become the primary concern of the Germans. The defeat of the Nazis must unconditionally be the first order of business, the greater necessity of this latter requirement will be discussed in one of our forthcoming leaflets.

And now every convinced opponent of National Socialism must ask himself how he can fight

against the present "state" in the most effective way, how he can strike it the most telling blows. Through passive resistance, without a doubt. We cannot provide each man with the blueprint for his acts, we can only suggest them in general terms, and he alone will find the way of achieving this end:

Sabotage in armament plants and war industries, sabotage at all gatherings, rallies, public ceremonies, and organizations of the National Socialist Party. Obstruction of the smooth functioning of the war machine (a machine for war that goes on solely to shore up and perpetuate the National Socialist Party and its dictatorship). Sabotage in all the areas of science and scholarship which further the continuation of the war - whether in universities, technical schools, laboratories, research institutes, or technical bureaus. Sabotage in all cultural institutions which could potentially enhance the "prestige" of the fascists among the people. Sabotage in all branches of the arts which have even the slightest dependence on National Socialism or render it service.

Sabotage in all publications, all newspapers, that are in the pay of the "government" and that defend its ideology and aid in disseminating the brown lie. Do not give a penny to public drives (even when they are conducted under the pretense of charity). For this is only a disguise. In reality the proceeds aid neither the Red Cross nor the needy. The government does not need this money; it is not financially interested in these money drives. After all, the presses run continuously to manufacture any desired amount of paper currency. But the populace must be kept constantly under tension, the pressure of the bit must not be allowed to slacken! Do not contribute to the collections of metal, textiles, and the like. Try to convince all your acquaintances, including those in the lower social classes, of the senselessness of continuing, of the hopelessness of this war; of our spiritual and economic enslavement at the hands of the National Socialists; of the destruction of all moral and religious values; and urge them to passive resistance!

Aristotle, Politics: "... and further, it is part [of the nature of tyranny] to strive to see to it that nothing is kept hidden of that which any subject says or does, but that everywhere he will be spied upon, ... and further, to set man against the privileged and the wealthy. Also it is part of these tyrannical measures, to keep the subjects poor, in order to pay the guards and soldiers, and so that they will be occupied with earning their livelihood and will have neither leisure nor opportunity to engage in conspiratorial acts.... Further, [to levy] such taxes on income as were imposed in Syracuse, for under Dionysius the citizens gladly paid out their whole fortunes in taxes within five years. Also, the tyrant is inclined constantly to ferment wars."

Please duplicate and distribute!

The Fourth Leaflet:

There is an ancient maxim that we repeat to our children: "He who won't listen will have to feel." But a wise child will not burn his fingers the second time on a hot stove. In the past weeks Hitler has choked up successes in Africa and in Russia. In consequence, optimism on the one hand and distress and pessimism on the other have grown within the German people with a rapidity quite inconsistent with traditional German apathy. On all sides one hears among Hitler's opponents - the better segments of the population - exclamations of despair, words of disappointment and discouragement, often ending with the question: "Will Hitler now, after all...?"

Meanwhile, the German offensive against Egypt has ground to a halt. Rommel has to bide his time in a dangerously exposed position. But the push into the East proceeds. This apparent success has

been purchased at the most horrible expense of human life, and so it can no longer be counted an advantage. Therefore we must warn against all optimism.

Neither Hitler nor Goebbels can have counted the dead. In Russia thousands are lost daily. It is the time of the harvest, and the reaper cuts into the ripe grain with wide strokes. Mourning takes up her abode in the country cottages, and there is no one to dry the tears of the mothers. Yet Hitler feeds with lies those people whose most precious belongings he has stolen and whom he has driven to a meaningless death.

Every word that comes from Hitler's mouth is a lie. When he says peace, he means war, and when he blasphemously uses the name of the Almighty, he means the power of evil, the fallen angel, Satan. His mouth is the foul-smelling maw of Hell, and his might is at bottom accursed. True, we must conduct a struggle against the National Socialist terrorist state with rational means; but whoever today still doubts the reality, the existence of demonic powers, has failed by a wide margin to understand the metaphysical background of this war. Behind the concrete, the visible events, behind all objective, logical considerations, we find the irrational element: The struggle against the demon, against the servants of the Antichrist.

Everywhere and at all times demons have been lurking in the dark, waiting for the moment when man is weak; when of his own volition he leaves his place in the order of Creation as founded for him by God in freedom; when he yields to the force of evil, separates himself from the powers of a higher order; and after voluntarily taking the first step, he is driven on to the next and the next at a furiously accelerating rate. Everywhere and at all times of greatest trial men have appeared, prophets and saints who cherished their freedom, who preached the One God and who His help brought the people to a reversal of their downward course. Man is free, to be sure, but without the true God he is defenseless against the principle of evil. He is a like rudderless ship, at the mercy of the storm, an infant without his mother, a cloud dissolving into thin air.

I ask you, you as a Christian wrestling for the preservation of your greatest treasure, whether you hesitate, whether you incline toward intrigue, calculation, or procrastination in the hope that someone else will raise his arm in your defence? Has God not given you the strength, the will to fight? We must attack evil where it is strongest, and it is strongest in the power of Hitler.

So I returned, and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun: and behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power; but they had no comforter. Wherefore I praised the dead which are already dead than the living which are yet alive. Ecclesiastes 4

True anarchy is the generative element of religion. Out of the annihilation of every positive element she lifts her gloriously radiant countenance as the founder of a new world... If Europe were about to awaken again, if a state of states, a teaching of political science were at hand! Should hierarchy then... be the principle of the union of states? Blood will stream over Europe until the nations become aware of the frightful madness which drives them in circles. And then, struck by celestial music and made gentle, the approach their former altars all together, hear about the works of peace, and hold a great celebration of peace with fervent tears before the smoking altars. Only religion can reawaken Europe, establish the rights of the peoples, and install Christianity in new splendour visibly on earth in its office as guarantor of peace.

Novalis

We wish expressly to point out that the White Rose is not in the pay of any foreign power. Though we know that National Socialist power must be broken by military means, we are trying to achieve a renewal from within of the severely wounded German spirit. This rebirth must be preceded, however, by the clear recognition of all the guilt with which the German people have burdened

themselves, and by an uncompromising battle against Hitler and his all too many minions, party members, Quislings, and the like. With total brutality the chasm that separates the better portion of the nation from everything that is opened wide. For Hitler and his followers there is no punishment on this Earth commensurate with their crimes.

But out of love for coming generations we must make an example after the conclusion of the war, so that no one will ever again have the slightest urge to try a similar action. And do not forget the petty scoundrels in this regime; note their names, so that none will go free! They should not find it possible, having had their part in these abominable crimes, at the last minute to rally to another flag and then act as if nothing had happened! To set you at rest, we add that the addresses of the readers of the White Rose are not recorded in writing. They were picked at random from directories.

We will not be silent. We are your bad conscience. The White Rose will not leave you in peace!

The Fifth Leaflet:

A Call to All Germans!

The war is approaching its destined end. As in the year 1918, the German government is trying to focus attention exclusively on the growing threat of submarine warfare, while in the East the armies are constantly in retreat and invasion is imminent in the West. Mobilization in the United States has not yet reached its climax, but already it exceeds anything that the world has ever seen. It has become a mathematical certainty that Hitler is leading the German people into the abyss. Hitler cannot win the war; he can only prolong it. The guilt of Hitler and his minions goes beyond all measure. Retribution comes closer and closer.

But what are the German people doing? They will not see and will not listen. Blindly they follow their seducers into ruin. Victory at any price! is inscribed on their banner. "I will fight to the last man," says Hitler-but in the meantime the war has already been lost.

Germans! Do you and your children want to suffer the same fate that befell the Jews? Do you want to be judged by the same standards as your traducers? Are we to be forever a nation which is hated and rejected by all mankind? No. Dissociate yourselves from National Socialist gangsters. Prove by your deeds that you think otherwise. A new war of liberation is about to begin. The better part of the nation will fight on our side. Cast off the cloak of indifference you have wrapped around you. Make the decision before it is too late. Do not believe the National Socialist propaganda which has driven the fear of Bolshevism into your bones.

Do not believe that Germany's welfare is linked to the victory of national Socialism for good or ill. A criminal regime cannot achieve a German victory. Separate yourselves in time from everything connected with National Socialism. In the aftermath a terrible but just judgment will be meted out to those who stayed in hiding, who were cowardly and hesitant.

What can we learn from the outcome of this war-this war that never was a national war?

The imperialist ideology of force, from whatever side it comes, must be shattered for all time. A one sided Prussian militarism must never again be allowed to assume power. Only in large-scale cooperation among the nations of Europe can the ground be prepared for reconstruction. Centralized hegemony, such as the Prussian state has tried to exercise in Germany and in Europe, must be cut down at its inception. The Germany of the future must be a federal state. At this

junction only a sound federal system can imbue a weakened Europe with a new life. The workers must be liberated from their condition of down trodden slavery under National Socialism. The illusory structure of autonomous national industry must disappear. Every nation and each man have a right to the goods of the whole world!

Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the protection of individual citizens from the arbitrary will of criminal regimes of violence-these will be the bases of the New Europe.

Support the resistance. Distribute the leaflets!

The Sixth Leaflet:

Fellow Fighters in the Resistance!

Shaken and broken, our people behold the loss of the men of Stalingrad. Three hundred and thirty thousand German men have been senselessly and irresponsibly driven to death and destruction by the inspired strategy of our World War I Private First Class. Fuhrer, we thank you!

The German people are in ferment. Will we continue to entrust the fate of our armies to a dilettante? Do we want to sacrifice the rest of German youth to the base ambitions of a Party clique? No, never! The day of reckoning has come - the reckoning of German youth with the most abominable tyrant our people have ever been forced to endure. In the name of German youth we demand restitution by Adolf Hitler's state of our personal freedom, the most precious treasure we have, out of which he has swindled us in the most miserable way.

We grew up in a state in which all free expression of opinion is unscrupulously suppressed. The Hitler Youth, the SA, the SS have tried to drug us, to revolutionize us, to regiment us in the most promising young years of our lives. "Philosophical training" is the name given to the despicable method by which our budding intellectual development is muffled in a fog of empty phrases. A system of selection of leaders at once unimaginably devilish and narrow-minded trains up its future party bigwigs in the "Castles of the Knightly Order" to become Godless, impudent, and conscienceless exploiters and executioners - blind, stupid hangers-on of the Fuhrer. We "Intellectual Workers" are the ones who should put obstacles in the path of this caste of overlords.

Soldiers at the front are regimented like schoolboys by student leaders and trainees for the post of Gauleiter, and the lewd jokes of the Gauleiters insult the honor of the women students. German women students at the university in Munich have given a dignified reply to the besmirching of their honor, and German students have defended the women in the universities and have stood firm.... That is a beginning of the struggle for our free self-determination - without which intellectual and spiritual values cannot be created. We thank the brave comrades, both men and women, who have set us brilliant examples.

For us there is but one slogan: fight against the party! Get out of the party organization, which are used to keep our mouths sealed and hold us in political bondage! Get out of the lecture rooms of the SS corporals and sergeants and the party bootlickers! We want genuine learning and real freedom of opinion. No threat can terrorize us, not even the shutting down of the institutions of higher learning. This is the struggle of each and every one of us for our future, our freedom, and our honor under a regime conscious of its moral responsibility.

Freedom and honor! For ten long years Hitler and his coadjutor have manhandled, squeezed, twisted, and debased these two splendid German words to the point of nausea, as only dilettantes can, casting the highest values of a nation before swine. They have sufficiently demonstrated in the ten years of destruction of all material and intellectual freedom, of all moral substance among the German people, what they understand by freedom and honor. The frightful bloodbath has opened the eyes of even the stupidest German - it is a slaughter which they arranged in the name of "freedom and honor of the German nation" throughout Europe, and which they daily start anew.

The name of Germany is dishonored for all time if German youth does not finally rise, take revenge, and atone, smash its tormentors, and set up a new Europe of the spirit. Students! The German people look to us. As in 1813 the people expected us to shake off the Napoleonic yoke, so in 1943 they look to us to break the National Socialist terror through the power of the spirit. Beresina and Stalingrad are burning in the East. The dead of Stalingrad implore us to take action. "Up, up, my people, let smoke and flame be our sign!"

Our people stand ready to rebel against the National Socialist enslavement of Europe in a fervent new breakthrough of freedom and honor.

We Shall Fight on the Beaches, 1940

By Winston Churchill

Delivered at the House of Commons on 4 June 1940

From the moment that the French defences at Sedan and on the Meuse were broken at the end of the second week of May, only a rapid retreat to Amiens and the south could have saved the British and French Armies who had entered Belgium at the appeal of the Belgian King; but this strategic fact was not immediately realised. The French High Command hoped they would be able to close the gap, and the Armies of the north were under their orders. Moreover, a retirement of this kind would have involved almost certainly the destruction of the fine Belgian Army of over 20 divisions and the abandonment of the whole of Belgium. Therefore, when the force and scope of the German penetration were realised and when a new French Generalissimo, General Weygand, assumed command in place of General Gamelin, an effort was made by the French and British Armies in Belgium to keep on holding the right hand of the Belgians and to give their own right hand to a newly created French Army which was to have advanced across the Somme in great strength to grasp it.

However, the German eruption swept like a sharp scythe around the right and rear of the Armies of the north. Eight or nine armoured divisions, each of about four hundred armoured vehicles of different kinds, but carefully assorted to be complementary and divisible into small self-contained units, cut off all communications between us and the main French Armies. It severed our own communications for food and ammunition, which ran first to Amiens and afterwards through Abbeville, and it shore its way up the coast to Boulogne and Calais, and almost to Dunkirk. Behind this armoured and mechanised onslaught came a number of German divisions in lorries, and behind them again there plodded comparatively slowly the dull brute mass of the ordinary German Army and German people, always so ready to be led to the trampling down in other lands of liberties and comforts which they have never known in their own.

I have said this armoured scythe-stroke almost reached Dunkirk-almost but not quite. Boulogne and Calais were the scenes of desperate fighting. The Guards defended Boulogne for a while and were then withdrawn by orders from this country. The Rifle Brigade, the 60th Rifles, and the Queen Victoria's Rifles, with a battalion of British tanks and 1,000 Frenchmen, in all about four thousand strong, defended Calais to the last. The British Brigadier was given an hour to surrender. He spurned the offer, and four days of intense street fighting passed before silence reigned over Calais, which marked the end of a memorable resistance. Only 30 unwounded survivors were brought off by the Navy, and we do not know the fate of their comrades. Their sacrifice, however, was not in vain. At least two armoured divisions, which otherwise would have been turned against the British

Expeditionary Force, had to be sent to overcome them. They have added another page to the glories of the light divisions, and the time gained enabled the Graveline water lines to be flooded and to be held by the French troops.

Thus it was that the port of Dunkirk was kept open. When it was found impossible for the Armies of the north to reopen their communications to Amiens with the main French Armies, only one choice remained. It seemed, indeed, forlorn. The Belgian, British and French Armies were almost surrounded. Their sole line of retreat was to a single port and to its neighboring beaches. They were pressed on every side by heavy attacks and far outnumbered in the air.

When, a week ago today, I asked the House to fix this afternoon as the occasion for a statement, I feared it would be my hard lot to announce the greatest military disaster in our long history. I thought - and some good judges agreed with me - that perhaps 20,000 or 30,000 men might be re-embarked. But it certainly seemed that the whole of the French First Army and the whole of the British Expeditionary Force north of the Amiens-Abbeville gap would be broken up in the open field or else would have to capitulate for lack of food and ammunition. These were the hard and heavy tidings for which I called upon the House and the nation to prepare themselves a week ago. The whole root and core and brain of the British Army, on which and around which we were to build, and are to build, the great British Armies in the later years of the war, seemed about to perish upon the field or to be led into an ignominious and starving captivity.

That was the prospect a week ago. But another blow which might well have proved final was yet to fall upon us. The King of the Belgians had called upon us to come to his aid. Had not this Ruler and his Government severed themselves from the Allies, who rescued their country from extinction in the late war, and had they not sought refuge in what was proved to be a fatal neutrality, the French and British Armies might well at the outset have saved not only Belgium but perhaps even Poland. Yet at the last moment, when Belgium was already invaded, King Leopold called upon us to come to his aid, and even at the last moment we came. He and his brave, efficient Army, nearly half a million strong, guarded our left flank and thus kept open our only line of retreat to the sea. Suddenly, without prior consultation, with the least possible notice, without the advice of his Ministers and upon his own personal act, he sent a plenipotentiary to the German Command, surrendered his Army, and exposed our whole flank and means of retreat.

I asked the House a week ago to suspend its judgement because the facts were not clear, but I do not feel that any reason now exists why we should not form our own opinions upon this pitiful episode. The surrender of the Belgian Army compelled the British at the shortest notice to cover a flank to the sea more than 30 miles in length. Otherwise all would have been cut off, and all would have shared the fate to which King Leopold had condemned the finest Army his country had ever formed. So in doing this and in exposing this flank, as anyone who followed

the operations on the map will see, contact was lost between the British and two out of the three corps forming the First French Army, who were still farther from the coast than we were, and it seemed impossible that any large number of Allied troops could reach the coast.

The enemy attacked on all sides with great strength and fierceness, and their main power, the power of their far more numerous Air Force, was thrown into the battle or else concentrated upon Dunkirk and the beaches. Pressing in upon the narrow exit, both from the east and from the west, the enemy began to fire with cannon upon the beaches by which alone the shipping could approach or depart. They sowed magnetic mines in the channels and seas; they sent repeated waves of hostile aircraft, sometimes more than a hundred strong in one formation, to cast their bombs upon the single pier that remained, and upon the sand dunes upon which the troops had their eyes for shelter. Their U-boats, one of which was sunk, and their motor launches took their toll of the vast traffic which now began. For four or five days an intense struggle reigned. All their armoured divisions - or what was left of them - together with great masses of infantry and artillery, hurled themselves in vain upon the ever-narrowing, ever-contracting appendix within which the British and French Armies fought.

Meanwhile, the Royal Navy, with the willing help of countless merchant seamen, strained every nerve to embark the British and Allied troops; 220 light warships and 650 other vessels were engaged. They had to operate upon the difficult coast, often in adverse weather, under an almost ceaseless hail of bombs and an increasing concentration of artillery fire. Nor were the seas, as I have said, themselves free from mines and torpedoes. It was in conditions such as these that our men carried on, with little or no rest, for days and nights on end, making trip after trip across the dangerous waters, bringing with them always men whom they had rescued. The numbers they have brought back are the measure of their devotion and their courage. The hospital ships, which brought off many thousands of British and French wounded, being so plainly marked were a special target for Nazi bombs; but the men and women on board them never faltered in their duty.

Meanwhile, the Royal Air Force, which had already been intervening in the battle, so far as its range would allow, from home bases, now used part of its main metropolitan fighter strength, and struck at the German bombers and at the fighters which in large numbers protected them. This struggle was protracted and fierce. Suddenly the scene has cleared, the crash and thunder has for the moment - but only for the moment - died away. A miracle of deliverance, achieved by valour, by perseverance, by perfect discipline, by faultless service, by resource, by skill, by unconquerable fidelity, is manifest to us all. The enemy was hurled back by the retreating British and French troops. He was so roughly handled that he did not hurry their departure seriously. The Royal Air Force engaged the main strength of the German Air Force, and inflicted upon them losses of at least four to one; and the Navy, using nearly 1,000 ships of all kinds, carried over 335,000 men, French

and British, out of the jaws of death and shame, to their native land and to the tasks which lie immediately ahead. We must be very careful not to assign to this deliverance the attributes of a victory. Wars are not won by evacuations. But there was a victory inside this deliverance, which should be noted. It was gained by the Air Force. Many of our soldiers coming back have not seen the Air Force at work; they saw only the bombers which escaped its protective attack. They underrate its achievements. I have heard much talk of this; that is why I go out of my way to say this. I will tell you about it.

This was a great trial of strength between the British and German Air Forces. Can you conceive a greater objective for the Germans in the air than to make evacuation from these beaches impossible, and to sink all these ships which were displayed, almost to the extent of thousands? Could there have been an objective of greater military importance and significance for the whole purpose of the war than this? They tried hard, and they were beaten back; they were frustrated in their task. We got the Army away; and they have paid fourfold for any losses which they have inflicted. Very large formations of German aeroplanes - and we know that they are a very brave race - have turned on several occasions from the attack of one-quarter of their number of the Royal Air Force, and have dispersed in different directions. Twelve aeroplanes have been hunted by two. One aeroplane was driven into the water and cast away by the mere charge of a British aeroplane, which had no more ammunition. All of our types - the Hurricane, the Spitfire and the new Defiant - and all our pilots have been vindicated as superior to what they have at present to face.

When we consider how much greater would be our advantage in defending the air above this Island against an overseas attack, I must say that I find in these facts a sure basis upon which practical and reassuring thoughts may rest. I will pay my tribute to these young airmen. The great French Army was very largely, for the time being, cast back and disturbed by the onrush of a few thousands of armoured vehicles. May it not also be that the cause of civilisation itself will be defended by the skill and devotion of a few thousand airmen? There never has been, I suppose, in all the world, in all the history of war, such an opportunity for youth. The Knights of the Round Table, the Crusaders, all fall back into the past - not only distant but prosaic; these young men, going forth every morn to guard their native land and all that we stand for, holding in their hands these instruments of colossal and shattering power, of whom it may be said that

Every morn brought forth a noble chance
And every chance brought forth a noble knight,
deserve our gratitude, as do all the brave men who, in so many ways and on so many occasions, are ready, and continue ready to give life and all for their native land.

I return to the Army. In the long series of very fierce battles, now on this front,

now on that, fighting on three fronts at once, battles fought by two or three divisions against an equal or somewhat larger number of the enemy, and fought fiercely on some of the old grounds that so many of us knew so well - in these battles our losses in men have exceeded 30,000 killed, wounded and missing. I take occasion to express the sympathy of the House to all who have suffered bereavement or who are still anxious. The President of the Board of Trade [Sir Andrew Duncan] is not here today. His son has been killed, and many in the House have felt the pangs of affliction in the sharpest form. But I will say this about the missing: We have had a large number of wounded come home safely to this country, but I would say about the missing that there may be very many reported missing who will come back home, some day, in one way or another. In the confusion of this fight it is inevitable that many have been left in positions where honour required no further resistance from them.

Against this loss of over 30,000 men, we can set a far heavier loss certainly inflicted upon the enemy. But our losses in material are enormous. We have perhaps lost one-third of the men we lost in the opening days of the battle of 21st March, 1918, but we have lost nearly as many guns -- nearly one thousand - and all our transport, all the armoured vehicles that were with the Army in the north. This loss will impose a further delay on the expansion of our military strength. That expansion had not been proceeding as far as we had hoped. The best of all we had to give had gone to the British Expeditionary Force, and although they had not the numbers of tanks and some articles of equipment which were desirable, they were a very well and finely equipped Army. They had the first-fruits of all that our industry had to give, and that is gone. And now here is this further delay. How long it will be, how long it will last, depends upon the exertions which we make in this Island. An effort the like of which has never been seen in our records is now being made. Work is proceeding everywhere, night and day, Sundays and week days. Capital and Labour have cast aside their interests, rights, and customs and put them into the common stock. Already the flow of munitions has leaped forward. There is no reason why we should not in a few months overtake the sudden and serious loss that has come upon us, without retarding the development of our general program.

Nevertheless, our thankfulness at the escape of our Army and so many men, whose loved ones have passed through an agonising week, must not blind us to the fact that what has happened in France and Belgium is a colossal military disaster. The French Army has been weakened, the Belgian Army has been lost, a large part of those fortified lines upon which so much faith had been reposed is gone, many valuable mining districts and factories have passed into the enemy's possession, the whole of the Channel ports are in his hands, with all the tragic consequences that follow from that, and we must expect another blow to be struck almost immediately at us or at France. We are told that Herr Hitler has a plan for invading the British Isles. This has often been thought of before. When Napoleon lay at Boulogne for a year with his flat-bottomed boats and his Grand Army, he

was told by someone. "There are bitter weeds in England." There are certainly a great many more of them since the British Expeditionary Force returned.

The whole question of home defence against invasion is, of course, powerfully affected by the fact that we have for the time being in this Island incomparably more powerful military forces than we have ever had at any moment in this war or the last. But this will not continue. We shall not be content with a defensive war. We have our duty to our Ally. We have to reconstitute and build up the British Expeditionary Force once again, under its gallant Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gort. All this is in train; but in the interval we must put our defences in this Island into such a high state of organisation that the fewest possible numbers will be required to give effective security and that the largest possible potential of offensive effort may be realised. On this we are now engaged. It will be very convenient, if it be the desire of the House, to enter upon this subject in a secret Session. Not that the government would necessarily be able to reveal in very great detail military secrets, but we like to have our discussions free, without the restraint imposed by the fact that they will be read the next day by the enemy; and the Government would benefit by views freely expressed in all parts of the House by Members with their knowledge of so many different parts of the country. I understand that some request is to be made upon this subject, which will be readily acceded to by His Majesty's Government.

We have found it necessary to take measures of increasing stringency, not only against enemy aliens and suspicious characters of other nationalities, but also against British subjects who may become a danger or a nuisance should the war be transported to the United Kingdom. I know there are a great many people affected by the orders which we have made who are the passionate enemies of Nazi Germany. I am very sorry for them, but we cannot, at the present time and under the present stress, draw all the distinctions which we should like to do. If parachute landings were attempted and fierce fighting attendant upon them followed, these unfortunate people would be far better out of the way, for their own sakes as well as for ours. There is, however, another class, for which I feel not the slightest sympathy. Parliament has given us the powers to put down Fifth Column activities with a strong hand, and we shall use those powers subject to the supervision and correction of the House, without the slightest hesitation until we are satisfied, and more than satisfied, that this malignancy in our midst has been effectively stamped out.

Turning once again, and this time more generally, to the question of invasion, I would observe that there has never been a period in all these long centuries of which we boast when an absolute guarantee against invasion, still less against serious raids, could have been given to our people. In the days of Napoleon the same wind which would have carried his transports across the Channel might have driven away the blockading fleet. There was always the chance, and it is that chance which has excited and befooled the imaginations of many Continental

tyrants. Many are the tales that are told. We are assured that novel methods will be adopted, and when we see the originality of malice, the ingenuity of aggression, which our enemy displays, we may certainly prepare ourselves for every kind of novel stratagem and every kind of brutal and treacherous maneuver. I think that no idea is so outlandish that it should not be considered and viewed with a searching, but at the same time, I hope, with a steady eye. We must never forget the solid assurances of sea power and those which belong to air power if it can be locally exercised.

I have, myself, full confidence that if all do their duty, if nothing is neglected, and if the best arrangements are made, as they are being made, we shall prove ourselves once again able to defend our Island home, to ride out the storm of war, and to outlive the menace of tyranny, if necessary for years, if necessary alone.

At any rate, that is what we are going to try to do. That is the resolve of His Majesty's Government - every man of them. That is the will of Parliament and the nation.

The British Empire and the French Republic, linked together in their cause and in their need, will defend to the death their native soil, aiding each other like good comrades to the utmost of their strength.

Even though large tracts of Europe and many old and famous States have fallen or may fall into the grip of the Gestapo and all the odious apparatus of Nazi rule, we shall not flag or fail.

We shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our Island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this Island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, would carry on the struggle, until, in God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old.

December 7, 1941 A Date Which Will Live in Infamy

By Franklin D. Roosevelt, December 8, 1941

Mr. Vice President, and Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

YESTERDAY, December 7, 1941 a date which will live in infamy the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that Nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in 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 the American Island of Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. And while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ships have been reported 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 Hong Kong: Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island. And this morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our Nation.

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

But always will our whole Nation remember the character of the onslaught against us.

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

I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces with the unbounding determination of our people we will gain the inevitable triumph so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire

D-Day Speech to the Troops

By General Dwight D. Eisenhower

Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force:

You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months.

The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you.

In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped, and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.

But this is the year 1944. Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned. The free men of the world are marching together to victory.

I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty, and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory.

Good Luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

Statement Announcing the Use of the A-Bomb at Hiroshima

by Harry S. Truman

Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese Army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of T.N.T. It had more than two thousand times the blast power of the British "Grand Slam" which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare.

The Japanese began the war from the air at Pearl Harbor. They have been repaid many fold. And the end is not yet. With this bomb we have now added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction to supplement the growing power of our armed forces. In their present form these bombs are now in production and even more powerful forms are in development.

It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East.

Before 1939, it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy. But no one knew any practical method of doing it. By 1942, however, we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed. We may be grateful to Providence that the Germans got the V-1's and V-2's late and in limited quantities and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bomb at all.

The battle of the laboratories held fateful risks for us as well as the battles of the air, land and sea, and we have now won the battle of the laboratories as we have won the other battles.

Beginning in 1940, before Pearl Harbor, scientific knowledge useful in war was pooled between the United States and Great Britain, and many priceless helps to our victories have come from that arrangement. Under that general policy the research on the atomic bomb was begun. With American and British scientists working together we entered the race of discovery against the Germans.

The United States had available the large number of scientists of distinction in the many needed areas of knowledge. It had the tremendous industrial and financial resources necessary for the project and they could be devoted to it without undue impairment of other vital war work. In the United States the laboratory work and the production plants, on which a substantial start had already been made, would be out of reach of enemy bombing, while at that time Britain was exposed to constant air attack and was still threatened with the possibility of invasion. For these reasons Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed that it was wise to carry on the project here. We now have two great plants and many lesser works devoted to the production of atomic power. Employment during peak construction numbered 125,000 and over 65,000 individuals are even now engaged in operating the plants. Many have worked there for two and a half years. Few know what they have been producing. They see great quantities of material going in and they see nothing coming out of these plants, for the physical size of the

explosive charge is exceedingly small. We have spent two billion dollars on the greatest scientific gamble in history-and won.

But the greatest marvel is not the size of the enterprise, its secrecy, nor its cost, but the achievement of scientific brains in putting together infinitely complex pieces of knowledge held by many men in different fields of science into a workable plan. And hardly less marvelous has been the capacity of industry to design, and of labor to operate, the machines and methods to do things never done before so that the brain child of many minds came forth in physical shape and performed as it was supposed to do. Both science and industry worked under the direction of the United States Army, which achieved a unique success in managing so diverse a problem in the advancement of knowledge in an amazingly short time. It is doubtful if such another combination could be got together in the world. What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history. It was done under high pressure and without failure.

We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories, and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war.

It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Potsdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth. Behind this air attack will follow sea and land forces in such numbers and power as they have not yet seen and with the fighting skill of which they are already well aware.

The Secretary of War, who has kept in personal touch with all phases of the project, will immediately make public a statement giving further details.

His statement will give facts concerning the sites at Oak Ridge near Knoxville, Tennessee, and at Richland near Pasco, Washington, and an installation near Santa Fe, New Mexico. Although the workers at the sites have been making materials to be used in producing the greatest destructive force in history they have not themselves been in danger beyond that of many other occupations, for the utmost care has been taken of their safety.

The fact that we can release atomic energy ushers in a new era in man's understanding of nature's forces. Atomic energy may in the future supplement the power that now comes from coal, oil, and falling water, but at present it cannot be produced on a basis to compete with them commercially. Before that comes there must be a long period of intensive research.

It has never been the habit of the scientists of this country or the policy of this Government to withhold from the world scientific knowledge. Normally, therefore, everything about the work with atomic energy would be made public.

But under present circumstances it is not intended to divulge the technical processes of production or all the military applications, pending further examination of possible methods of protecting us and the rest of the world from the danger of sudden destruction.

I shall recommend that the Congress of the United States consider promptly the

establishment of an appropriate commission to control the production and use of atomic power within the United States. I shall give further consideration and make further recommendations to the Congress as to how atomic power can become a powerful and forceful influence towards the maintenance of world peace.

Imperial Rescript on Surrender

By Emperor Hirohito, August 14, 1945

To our good and loyal subjects: After pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual conditions obtaining in our empire today, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure.

We have ordered our Government to communicate to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union that our empire accepts the provisions of their joint declaration.

To strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations as well as the security and well-being of our subjects is the solemn obligation which has been handed down by our imperial ancestors and which we lay close to the heart.

Indeed, we declared war on America and Britain out of our sincere desire to insure Japan's self-preservation and the stabilization of East Asia, it being far from our thought either to infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandizement.

But now the war has lasted for nearly four years. Despite the best that has been done by everyone--the gallant fighting of our military and naval forces, the diligence and assiduity of our servants of the State and the devoted service of our 100,000,000 people--the war situation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage, while the general trends of the world have all turned against her interest.

Moreover, the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is, indeed, incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives. Should we continue to fight, it would not only result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization.

Such being the case, how are we to save the millions of our subjects, nor to atone ourselves before the hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors? This is the reason why we have ordered the acceptance of the provisions of the joint declaration of the powers.

We cannot but express the deepest sense of regret to our allied nations of East Asia, who have consistently cooperated with the Empire toward the emancipation of East Asia.

The thought of those officers and men as well as others who have fallen in the fields of battle, those who died at their posts of duty, or those who met death [otherwise] and all their bereaved families, pains our heart night and day.

The welfare of the wounded and the war sufferers and of those who lost their homes and livelihood is the object of our profound solicitude. The hardships and sufferings to which our nation is to be subjected hereafter will be certainly great.

We are keenly aware of the inmost feelings of all of you, our subjects. However, it is according to the dictates of time and fate that we have resolved to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come by enduring the [unavoidable] and suffering what is unsufferable. Having been able to save *** and maintain the structure of the Imperial State, we are always with you, our good and loyal subjects, relying upon your sincerity and integrity.

Beware most strictly of any outbursts of emotion that may engender needless complications, of any fraternal contention and strife that may create confusion, lead you astray and cause you to lose the confidence of the world.

Let the entire nation continue as one family from generation to generation, ever firm in its faith of the imperishableness of its divine land, and mindful of its heavy burden of responsibilities, and the long road before it. Unite your total strength to be devoted to the construction for the future. Cultivate the ways of rectitude, nobility of spirit, and work with resolution so that you may enhance the innate glory of the Imperial State and keep pace with the progress of the world.

Tear Down This Wall

By Ronald Reagan, June 12, 1987

Thank you. Thank you, very much.

Chancellor Kohl, Governing Mayor Diepgen, ladies and gentlemen: Twenty four years ago, President John F. Kennedy visited Berlin, and speaking to the people of this city and the world at the city hall. Well since then two other presidents have come, each in his turn to Berlin. And today, I, myself, make my second visit to your city.

We come to Berlin, we American Presidents, because it's our duty to speak in this place of freedom. But I must confess, we're drawn here by other things as well; by the feeling of history in this city -- more than 500 years older than our own nation; by the beauty of the Grunewald and the Tiergarten; most of all, by your courage and determination. Perhaps the composer, Paul Linke, understood something about American Presidents. You see, like so many Presidents before me, I come here today because wherever I go, whatever I do: *Ich hab noch einen Koffer in Berlin*. [I still have a suitcase in Berlin.]

Our gathering today is being broadcast throughout Western Europe and North America. I understand that it is being seen and heard as well in the East. To those listening throughout Eastern Europe, I extend my warmest greetings and the good will of the American people. To those listening in East Berlin, a special word: Although I cannot be with you, I address my remarks to you just as surely as to those standing here before me. For I join you, as I join your fellow countrymen in the West, in this firm, this unalterable belief: *Es gibt nur ein Berlin*. [There is only one Berlin.]

Behind me stands a wall that encircles the free sectors of this city, part of a vast system of barriers that divides the entire continent of Europe. From the Baltic South, those barriers cut across Germany in a gash of barbed wire, concrete, dog runs, and guard towers. Farther south, there may be no visible, no obvious wall. But there remain armed guards and checkpoints all the same -- still a restriction on the right to travel, still an instrument to impose upon ordinary men and women the will of a totalitarian state.

Yet, it is here in Berlin where the wall emerges most clearly; here, cutting across your city, where the news photo and the television screen have imprinted this brutal division of a continent upon the mind of the world.

Standing before the Brandenburg Gate, every man is a German separated from his fellow men.

Every man is a Berliner, forced to look upon a scar.

President Von Weizsäcker has said, "The German question is open as long as the Brandenburg Gate is closed." Well today -- today I say: As long as this gate is closed, as long as this scar of a wall is permitted to stand, it is not the German question alone that remains open, but the question of freedom for all mankind.

Yet, I do not come here to lament. For I find in Berlin a message of hope, even in the shadow of this wall, a message of triumph.

In this season of spring in 1945, the people of Berlin emerged from their air-raid shelters to find devastation. Thousands of miles away, the people of the United States reached out to help. And in 1947 Secretary of State -- as you've been told -- George Marshall announced the creation of what would become known as the Marshall Plan. Speaking precisely 40 years ago this month, he said: "Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos."

In the Reichstag a few moments ago, I saw a display commemorating this 40th anniversary of the Marshall Plan. I was struck by a sign -- the sign on a burnt-out, gutted structure that was being rebuilt. I understand that Berliners of my own generation can remember seeing signs like it dotted throughout the western sectors of the city. The sign read simply: "The Marshall Plan is helping here to strengthen the free world." A strong, free world in the West -- that dream became real. Japan rose from ruin to become an economic giant. Italy, France, Belgium -- virtually every nation in Western Europe saw political and economic rebirth; the European Community was founded.

In West Germany and here in Berlin, there took place an economic miracle, the *Wirtschaftswunder* [Miracle on the Rhine]. Adenauer, Erhard, Reuter, and other leaders understood the practical importance of liberty -- that just as truth can flourish only when the journalist is given freedom of speech, so prosperity can come about only when the farmer and businessman enjoy economic freedom. The German leaders -- the German leaders reduced tariffs, expanded free trade,

lowered taxes. From 1950 to 1960 alone, the standard of living in West Germany and Berlin doubled.

Where four decades ago there was rubble, today in West Berlin there is the greatest industrial output of any city in Germany: busy office blocks, fine homes and apartments, proud avenues, and the spreading lawns of parkland. Where a city's culture seemed to have been destroyed, today there are two great universities, orchestras and an opera, countless theaters, and museums. Where there was want, today there's abundance -- food, clothing, automobiles -- the wonderful goods of the Kudamm.¹ From devastation, from utter ruin, you Berliners have, in freedom, rebuilt a city that once again ranks as one of the greatest on earth. Now the Soviets may have had other plans. But my friends, there were a few things the Soviets didn't count on: *Berliner Herz*, *Berliner Humor*, *ja*, und *Berliner Schnauze*. [Berliner heart, Berliner humor, yes, and a Berliner Schnauze.²]

In the 1950s -- In the 1950s Khrushchev predicted: "We will bury you."

But in the West today, we see a free world that has achieved a level of prosperity and well-being unprecedented in all human history. In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness, declining standards of health, even want of the most basic kind -- too little food. Even today, the Soviet Union still cannot feed itself. After these four decades, then, there stands before the entire world one great and inescapable conclusion: Freedom leads to prosperity. Freedom replaces the ancient hatreds among nations with comity and peace. Freedom is the victor.

And now -- now the Soviets themselves may, in a limited way, be coming to understand the importance of freedom. We hear much from Moscow about a new policy of reform and openness. Some political prisoners have been released. Certain foreign news broadcasts are no longer being jammed. Some economic enterprises have been permitted to operate with greater freedom from state control.

Are these the beginnings of profound changes in the Soviet state? Or are they token gestures intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it? We welcome change and openness; for we believe that freedom and security go together, that the advance of human liberty -- the advance of human liberty can only strengthen the cause of world peace.

There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace.

General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate.

Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate.

Mr. Gorbachev -- Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!

I understand the fear of war and the pain of division that afflict this continent, and I pledge to you my country's efforts to help overcome these burdens. To be sure, we in the West must resist Soviet expansion. So, we must maintain defenses of unassailable strength. Yet we seek peace; so we must strive to reduce arms on both sides.

Beginning 10 years ago, the Soviets challenged the Western alliance with a grave new threat, hundreds of new and more deadly SS-20 nuclear missiles capable of striking every capital in Europe. The Western alliance responded by committing itself to a counter-deployment (unless the Soviets agreed to negotiate a better solution) -- namely, the elimination of such weapons on both sides. For many months, the Soviets refused to bargain in earnestness. As the alliance, in turn, prepared to go forward with its counter-deployment, there were difficult days, days of protests like those during my 1982 visit to this city; and the Soviets later walked away from the table.

But through it all, the alliance held firm. And I invite those who protested then -- I invite those who protest today -- to mark this fact: Because we remained strong, the Soviets came back to the table. Because we remained strong, today we have within reach the possibility, not merely of limiting the growth of arms, but of eliminating, for the first time, an entire class of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth.

As I speak, NATO ministers are meeting in Iceland to review the progress of our proposals for eliminating these weapons. At the talks in Geneva, we have also proposed deep cuts in strategic offensive weapons. And the Western allies have likewise made far-reaching proposals to reduce the danger of conventional war and to place a total ban on chemical weapons.

While we pursue these arms reductions, I pledge to you that we will maintain the capacity to deter Soviet aggression at any level at which it might occur. And in cooperation with many of our allies, the United States is pursuing the Strategic Defense Initiative -- research to base deterrence not on the threat of offensive retaliation, but on defenses that truly defend; on systems, in short, that will not target populations, but shield them. By these means we seek to increase the safety

of Europe and all the world. But we must remember a crucial fact: East and West do not mistrust each other because we are armed; we are armed because we mistrust each other. And our differences are not about weapons but about liberty. When President Kennedy spoke at the City Hall those 24 years ago, freedom was encircled; Berlin was under siege. And today, despite all the pressures upon this city, Berlin stands secure in its liberty. And freedom itself is transforming the globe.

In the Philippines, in South and Central America, democracy has been given a rebirth. Throughout the Pacific, free markets are working miracle after miracle of economic growth. In the industrialized nations, a technological revolution is taking place, a revolution marked by rapid, dramatic advances in computers and telecommunications.

In Europe, only one nation and those it controls refuse to join the community of freedom. Yet in this age of redoubled economic growth, of information and innovation, the Soviet Union faces a choice: It must make fundamental changes, or it will become obsolete.

Today, thus, represents a moment of hope. We in the West stand ready to cooperate with the East to promote true openness, to break down barriers that separate people, to create a safer, freer world. And surely there is no better place than Berlin, the meeting place of East and West, to make a start.

Free people of Berlin: Today, as in the past, the United States stands for the strict observance and full implementation of all parts of the Four Power Agreement of 1971. Let us use this occasion, the 750th anniversary of this city, to usher in a new era, to seek a still fuller, richer life for the Berlin of the future. Together, let us maintain and develop the ties between the Federal Republic and the Western sectors of Berlin, which is permitted by the 1971 agreement.

And I invite Mr. Gorbachev: Let us work to bring the Eastern and Western parts of the city closer together, so that all the inhabitants of all Berlin can enjoy the benefits that come with life in one of the great cities of the world.

To open Berlin still further to all Europe, East and West, let us expand the vital air access to this city, finding ways of making commercial air service to Berlin more convenient, more comfortable, and more economical. We look to the day when West Berlin can become one of the chief aviation hubs in all central Europe.

With -- With our French -- With our French and British partners, the United States is prepared to help bring international meetings to Berlin. It would be only fitting

for Berlin to serve as the site of United Nations meetings, or world conferences on human rights and arms control, or other issues that call for international cooperation.

There is no better way to establish hope for the future than to enlighten young minds, and we would be honored to sponsor summer youth exchanges, cultural events, and other programs for young Berliners from the East. Our French and British friends, I'm certain, will do the same. And it's my hope that an authority can be found in East Berlin to sponsor visits from young people of the Western sectors.

One final proposal, one close to my heart: Sport represents a source of enjoyment and ennoblement, and you may have noted that the Republic of Korea -- South Korea -- has offered to permit certain events of the 1988 Olympics to take place in the North. International sports competitions of all kinds could take place in both parts of this city. And what better way to demonstrate to the world the openness of this city than to offer in some future year to hold the Olympic games here in Berlin, East and West.

In these four decades, as I have said, you Berliners have built a great city. You've done so in spite of threats -- the Soviet attempts to impose the East-mark, the blockade. Today the city thrives in spite of the challenges implicit in the very presence of this wall. What keeps you here? Certainly there's a great deal to be said for your fortitude, for your defiant courage.

But I believe there's something deeper, something that involves Berlin's whole look and feel and way of life -- not mere sentiment. No one could live long in Berlin without being completely disabused of illusions. Something, instead, that has seen the difficulties of life in Berlin but chose to accept them, that continues to build this good and proud city in contrast to a surrounding totalitarian presence, that refuses to release human energies or aspirations, something that speaks with a powerful voice of affirmation, that says "yes" to this city, yes to the future, yes to freedom. In a word, I would submit that what keeps you in Berlin -- is "love."

Love both profound and abiding.

Perhaps this gets to the root of the matter, to the most fundamental distinction of all between East and West. The totalitarian world produces backwardness because it does such violence to the spirit, thwarting the human impulse to create, to enjoy, to worship. The totalitarian world finds even symbols of love and of worship an affront.

Years ago, before the East Germans began rebuilding their churches, they erected a secular structure: the television tower at Alexander Platz. Virtually ever since, the authorities have been working to correct what they view as the tower's one major flaw: treating the glass sphere at the top with paints and chemicals of every kind. Yet even today when the sun strikes that sphere, that sphere that towers over all Berlin, the light makes the sign of the cross. There in Berlin, like the city itself, symbols of love, symbols of worship, cannot be suppressed.

As I looked out a moment ago from the Reichstag, that embodiment of German unity, I noticed words crudely spray-painted upon the wall, perhaps by a young Berliner (quote):

"This wall will fall. Beliefs become reality."

Yes, across Europe, this wall will fall, for it cannot withstand faith; it cannot withstand truth. The wall cannot withstand freedom.

And I would like, before I close, to say one word. I have read, and I have been questioned since I've been here about certain demonstrations against my coming. And I would like to say just one thing, and to those who demonstrate so. I wonder if they have ever asked themselves that if they should have the kind of government they apparently seek, no one would ever be able to do what they're doing again.

Thank you and God bless you all. Thank you.

Appendix:

Note-taking pages, Study Guides,
Dossiers, Hero Journey Guides,
worksheets, and maps

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Type	Government or Economy	Definition
Capitalism	Economy	Individuals retain all control and power and responsibility in this type of economy, with very little government involvement.
		Government takes wealth from citizens by force in order to redistribute it to others for purposes such as education, health care, retirement funds, food banks, child care and so on. Government also regulates industries and standards heavily to meet the goals of the the political elite.
		Government owns the means of production and controls all the wealth.
		Government controls the means of production, sets prices and quotas, while ownership ostensibly remains to the people, though the people have no power to buy, sell, or trade freely.
		Economies that contain elements of one or more of the above major systems. For example, the United States is partially capitalist, partially socialist, and partially fascist in some sectors, leaning most heavily toward capitalism, but moving toward more controlled economies.
		Rule by the majority of the people in direct votes, with no safeguards to protect the minority (this type of government was popular in ancient Greece and always led to anarchy followed by tyranny).
		A monarch with severely limited powers and elected officials under a constitution that protects the rights of the people from government.
		Elected officials and a Constitution that protects the people from the government.
		A powerful monarch who rules with the help of an aristocracy and has total power over the people and may arbitrarily enact laws or punish subjects.
		In practice all dictatorships though they may have one person at their head are ruled by a small elite group, an oligarchy. They hold power by force and laws are made at the whim of the rulers.
		A dictatorship which claims its authority comes from God and that they act under the direction of God.

Monarch/Empire, Communistic, Socialistic,
 Constitutional Republic, Constitutional Monarchy,
 Mixed Economy, Democracy, Oligarchy/Dictatorship,
 Theocracy, Fascist

OUTLINE YOUR PERSUASIVE ESSAY

I. Introduction Paragraph

a. HOOK _____

b. THESIS _____

II. Supporting Paragraph

a. Topic

Sentence _____

b. EVIDENCE

III. Supporting Paragraph

a. Topic

Sentence _____

b. EVIDENCE

IV. Supporting Paragraph

a. Topic

Sentence _____

b. EVIDENCE

V. CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH

Holocaust Vocabulary

Anti-semitism
 Birkenau
 Concentration Camp
 Crematorium
 Dachau
 Death Camp
 Death March
 Displaced Person
 D.P. camp
 Eugenics
 Evian Conference
 Extermination camp
 Final Solution
 Führer
 Gas Chamber
 Genocide

Gestapo
 Ghetto
 Holocaust
 Judenjagd
 Kristallnacht
 Labour camp
 Master Race
 Mein Kampf
 Nazi
 Nüremberg Laws
 Pogrom
 Propaganda
 Ravensbrück
 Refugee
 Selection

Sobibor
 SS
 St. Louis
 S S Struma
 Swastika
 Third Reich
 Treaty of Versailles
 Treblinka
 Typhus
 Volkswagen
 War Crimes
 Warsaw Ghetto
 Yellow Star
 Zyklon-B

a

The first concentration camp, established near Munich in southern Germany in March 1933.

w

A Nazi symbol, the *Hakenkreuz*, (hook-cross), based on an ancient good luck symbol from India, which looked like a cross with equal-sized right-angled arms.

M

Transfer of concentration camp inmates, in which they were forced to march to new locations, in order to prevent their liberation by the invading Allied armies. At least one third of the prisoners died or were killed along the way

E

A pseudo-scientific program focusing on human breeding, which the Nazis used to promote racial purity and the concept of “Aryan” *Übermenschen* (supermen) as opposed to the inferior *Untermenschen* of all other races, classes, or nationalities.

t

Prejudice towards, or discrimination against, Jews. Antisemitism was not new to Nazi Germany or Europe; feelings of hatred and distrust of Jews had existed there for centuries.

e

The ideal to create a *Herrenvolk* - a unified superior race of strictly “Aryan” descent - by eliminating *Untermenschen* - subhumans, such as Jews, Gypsies, enemies of the state, and handicapped or unproductive people.

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An extermination camp in eastern Poland not far from Lublin, where approximately 250,000 Jews were killed from its opening in May 1942, until it was closed after the prisoners revolted on 14 October 1943. Most of the escapees were subsequently captured and killed.

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German for "leader." Title which Hitler chose for himself.

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A term coined by historian Raphael Lemkin during World War II to describe the systematic and planned destruction of an entire religious, racial, national or ethnic group.

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Auschwitz II, originally a camp for Russian prisoners-of-war. In spring 1942, the mass murder of Jews, Gypsies and others began there.

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A survivor remaining when the war ended on 8 May 1945, and who had no home to which they could immediately return.

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In its original meaning, the area of a town or city where Jews were required to live, although there was nothing to prevent non-Jews also residing there. Under the Nazis, it became a very clearly defined district, often walled- or fenced-in, and surrounded by armed guards, in which only Jews were allowed to reside, inevitably in the worst possible conditions.

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Literally, "a completely burned sacrifice." It is one of the terms used to describe the destruction of six million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators in Europe and North Africa between the years 1933-1945.

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Camp where Jews and other prisoners were subjected to forced labour for either military or government purposes.

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Special camps set up to house, treat and revive displaced persons.

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A cyanide gas made of prussic (hydrocyanic) acid, produced by a German company as a disinfectant, and which was used in the gas chambers of Auschwitz I and II (Birkenau) and other places.

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German for "My Struggle," Hitler's autobiography which he wrote while in prison after the November 1923 failed "Beer Hall Putsch." In it, Hitler explains his beliefs and plans for the future of the German nation. He describes the domination by an "Aryan" race through the elimination of all inferior and undesirable peoples, of which he focuses in particular on the "source of all evil" - the Jews.

[illegible]

Two anti-Semitic statutes enacted at the Nazi party national convention at Nürnberg in 1935, that basically deprived Jews of German citizenship, removed Jews from all spheres of German political, social and economic life, and established definitions of Jewishness, creating severe discrimination against people who had even a single Jewish grandparent.

[illegible]

The name for the plan to eliminate 11,000,000 Jews in Europe to solve the "Jewish Question." Beginning in October 1941, Jews were rounded up in occupied German territories and deceptively sent to be "resettled" in the east; ultimately, most of the deportees were shot or gassed.

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Camps established at the beginning of the Nazi regime for the imprisonment and forced labour of "enemies" of the *Reich*, political and "anti-social," as well as Jews. Disease, maltreatment, starvation, and execution led to many deaths.

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Spontaneous or pre-arranged and organized attacks by non-Jewish citizens or military against Jews. Although occurring throughout the diaspora, they weren't as systematic as those occurring during the Nazi era, such as *Reichskristallnacht*.

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Secret State Police of the Third Reich who used brutal physical and psychological torture to create immense fear in the population and to seek out enemies of the State.

[illegible]

The predominantly Jewish area of the capital of Poland that was enclosed within walls in November 1940, eventually confining nearly 500,000 Jews. Starvation, disease, lack of sanitary conditions, and shootings led to the deaths of 45,000 individuals in 1941 alone.

[illegible]

The peace treaty that ended World War I, placing all the blame on Germany. Burdened with heavy reparations, loss of land and serious financial difficulties in general, the Nazi party found an easy scapegoat for their problems in the Jews.

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Continuous forceful advertising to press a particular point of view through various means of communication.

[illegible]

A concentration camp for female prisoners in Germany.

[illegible]

A location to which Jews and others were deported, in order to be executed by efficient mass assembly-line killing methods.

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One who, as a result of a war or another disaster, is forced to leave their place of residence and becomes homeless.

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An infectious disease carried by lice or fleas that resulted in many deaths in the labour and concentration camps and ghettos.

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Literally, "Jew Hunt". A search for Jews who had hidden or fled, which usually took place after a pogrom or massacre.

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A term describing the process of separating out those Jewish victims deemed suitable for hard labour from the remainder, who would then be sent to their deaths. This usually took place either at a ghetto roundup or at the entrance to the death camp.

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The ovens and furnaces where dead bodies of prisoners were consumed.

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Abbreviation for *Schutzstaffel* – "Protective Squadron", also called "Blackshirts" from the colour of their uniform. Under the leadership of Himmler, evolved from what was originally intended to be Hitler's personal bodyguard units into the infamous terror-striking force that was essentially instrumental in destroying European Jewry.

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A refugee steamship that departed from Hamburg for Cuba in spring 1939. Only 28 of the 937 passengers were allowed to disembark in Cuba, 22 of whom were Jewish. Although eventually the remainder of the passengers were taken in by Great Britain, Holland, France and Belgium, their initial rejection by every country, including the U.S., gave support to Hitler's theory that the nations of the world were unconcerned with the plight of Jewish refugees.

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Member of the "NSDAP" - fascist Nationalist Socialist German Workers' Party, which was founded after World War I and eventually taken over by Hitler in 1921.

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German for "Night of Broken Glass." A mass pogrom of Nazi violence against Jews, their stores and synagogues on 9-10 November 1938. Aside from the looting and destruction of property, about 35,000 Jewish men were sent to labour or concentration camps. Most were subsequently released. 35 people were killed.

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A boat that left Rumania in late 1941 heading towards Palestine; it was refused entry by the British. Eventually tugged into the Black Sea, it was torpedoed by a Soviet submarine the following February leaving only one survivor from the 769 Jewish refugees on board.

	v														
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A conference arranged by President F.D. Roosevelt in July 1938, which met in France to discuss the refugee problem. Since most western countries were disinterested in accepting the refugees, the conference was unsuccessful.

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The "Third Empire" of Germany, declared by Hitler, came after the First Reich, the "Holy Roman Empire" (800 - 1806 C.E.).

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An extermination camp in northeast Poland, situated between Warsaw and Bialystok, which commenced operations in July 1942. It was destroyed by the Nazis in autumn 1943 in order to conceal their crimes in the face of the advancing Red Army, but not until at least 700,000 - 800,000 Jews had been killed.

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Hitler's attempt to make a car available which German families could afford.

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A location designated solely for the extermination of people.

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Violations of basic standards for treatment of Prisoners Of War and civilians during war time, which were codified in the Geneva Convention.

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A Jewish ID badge worn on the arm or chest that Germans demanded Jews of occupied countries to wear at the risk of being shot. Ultimately, these Jews were discriminated against, maltreated, or worse.

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A sealed room in which numerous victims could be killed all at once by inhaling poison gas. Although Zyklon B gas was used at Auschwitz, the majority of victims were killed at other death camps by the use of carbon monoxide produced by gasoline driven engines. In the so-called "euthanasia" centres and some other places, bottled carbon monoxide was utilised.

Primary Source Study: Fireside Chat

Author:

About the Author:

Audience:

Document Background:

New Vocabulary:

Memorable Quotes or Lines:

A-ha (I didn't know that!):

Summary:

Primary Source Study: _____ Leaflet

Author:

About the Author:

Audience:

Document Background:

New Vocabulary:

Memorable Quotes or Lines:

A-ha (I didn't know that!):

Summary:

Primary Source Study: We Shall Fight on the Beaches

Author:

About the Author:

Audience:

Document Background:

New Vocabulary:

Memorable Quotes or Lines:

A-ha (I didn't know that!):

Summary:

Primary Source Study: Infamy Speech

Author:

About the Author:

Audience:

Document Background:

New Vocabulary:

Memorable Quotes or Lines:

A-ha (I didn't know that!):

Summary:

**Primary Source Study: Statement Announcing the Use of the A-Bomb
at Hiroshima**

Author:

About the Author:

Audience:

Document Background:

New Vocabulary:

Memorable Quotes or Lines:

A-ha (I didn't know that!):

Summary:

Primary Source Study: Imperial Rescript on Surrender

Author:

About the Author:

Audience:

Document Background:

New Vocabulary:

Memorable Quotes or Lines:

A-ha (I didn't know that!):

Summary:

Primary Source Study: Tear Down This Wall

Author:

About the Author:

Audience:

Document Background:

New Vocabulary:

Memorable Quotes or Lines:

A-ha (I didn't know that!):

Summary:

Book Dossier: *Children of the Dust Bowl*

Author: Jerry Stanley

Date/Location First Published:

Mini biography of author:

Three characters from the book and three adjectives to describe them:

1)

2)

3)

Brief summary of the book:

Prevalent theme(s) or lesson(s) from the book:

Interesting events or information from the book:

Discussion question:

Answer to the previous discussion question:

Book Dossier: *The Boy on the Wooden Box*

Author: Leon Leyson

Date/Location First Published:

Mini biography of author:

Three characters from the book and three adjectives to describe them:

1)

2)

3)

Brief summary of the book:

Prevalent theme(s) or lesson(s) from the book:

Interesting events or information from the book:

Discussion question:

Answer to the previous discussion question:

Book Dossier: *The Hiding Place*

Author: Corrie ten Boom

Date/Location First Published:

Mini biography of author:

Three characters from the book and three adjectives to describe them:

1)

2)

3)

Brief summary of the book:

Prevalent theme(s) or lesson(s) from the book:

Interesting events or information from the book:

Discussion question:

Answer to the previous discussion question:

Book Dossier: *Unbroken*

Author: Laura Hillenbrand

Date/Location First Published:

Mini biography of author:

Three characters from the book and three adjectives to describe them:

1)

2)

3)

Brief summary of the book:

Prevalent theme(s) or lesson(s) from the book:

Interesting events or information from the book:

Discussion question:

Answer to the previous discussion question:

Book Dossier: *Hiroshima*

Author: John Hersey

Date/Location First Published:

Mini biography of author:

Three characters from the book and three adjectives to describe them:

1)

2)

3)

Brief summary of the book:

Prevalent theme(s) or lesson(s) from the book:

Interesting events or information from the book:

Discussion question:

Answer to the previous discussion question:

Book Dossier: *Seven Miracles That Saved America: Chapter 6*

Author: Chris and Ted Stewart

Date/Location First Published:

Mini biography of author:

Three characters from the book and three adjectives to describe them:

1)

2)

3)

Brief summary of the book:

Prevalent theme(s) or lesson(s) from the book:

Interesting events or information from the book:

Discussion question:

Answer to the previous discussion question:

Book Dossier: *Seven Miracles That Saved America: Chapter 7*

Author: Christ and Ted Stewart

Date/Location First Published:

Mini biography of author:

Three characters from the book and three adjectives to describe them:

1)

2)

3)

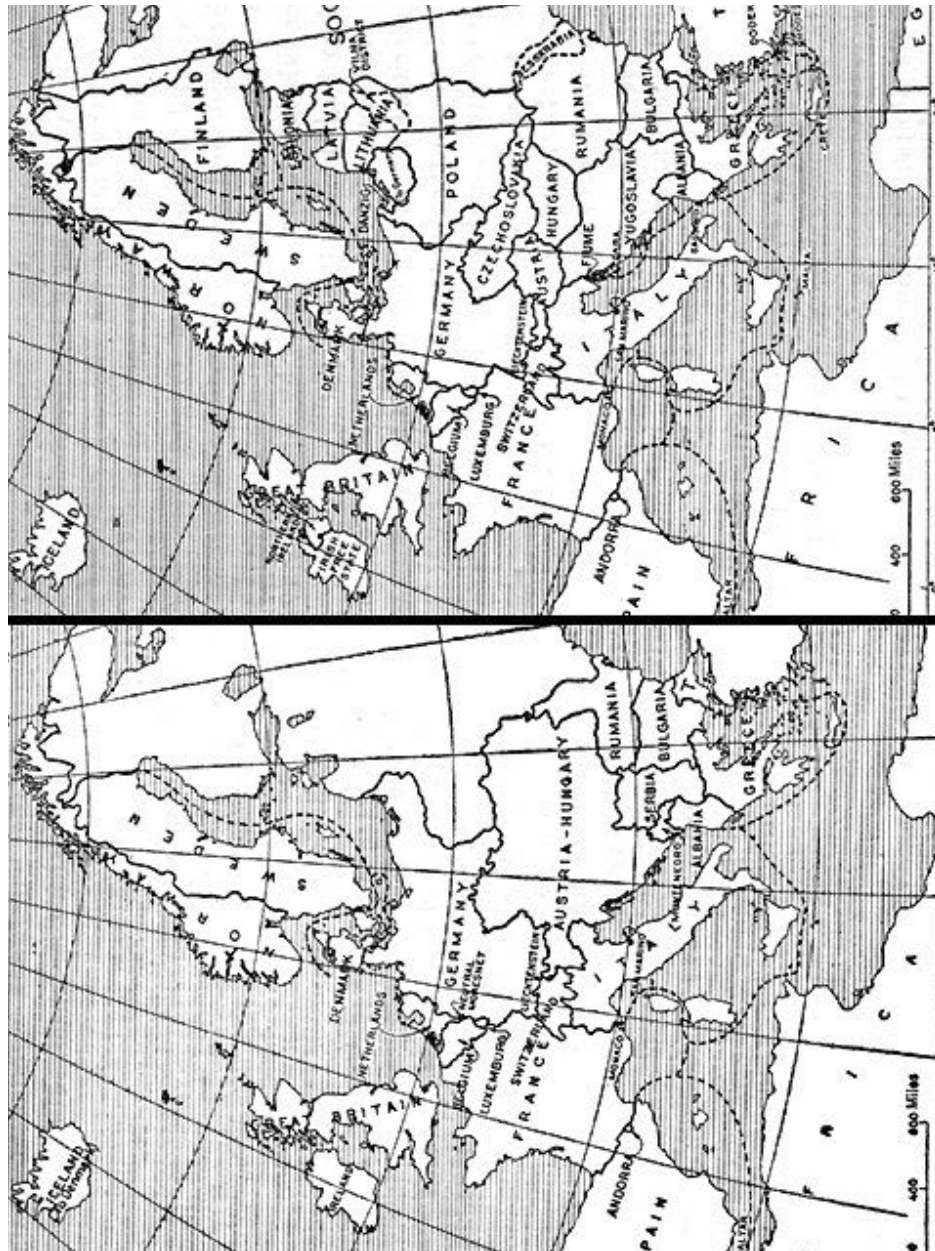
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Interesting events or information from the book:

Discussion question:

Answer to the previous discussion question:

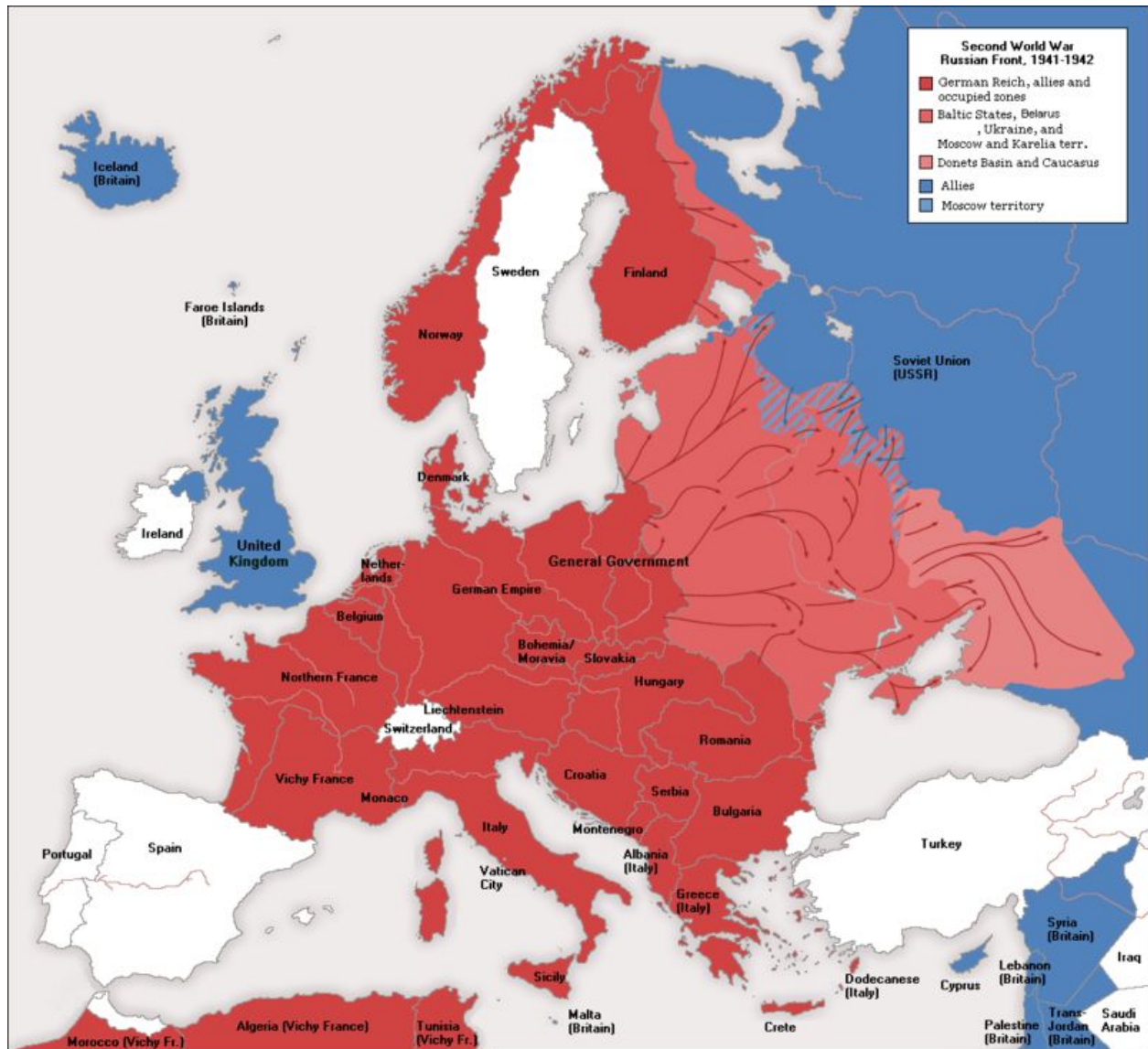


Europe before WWI and after WWI

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World War II German occupation 1941-1942

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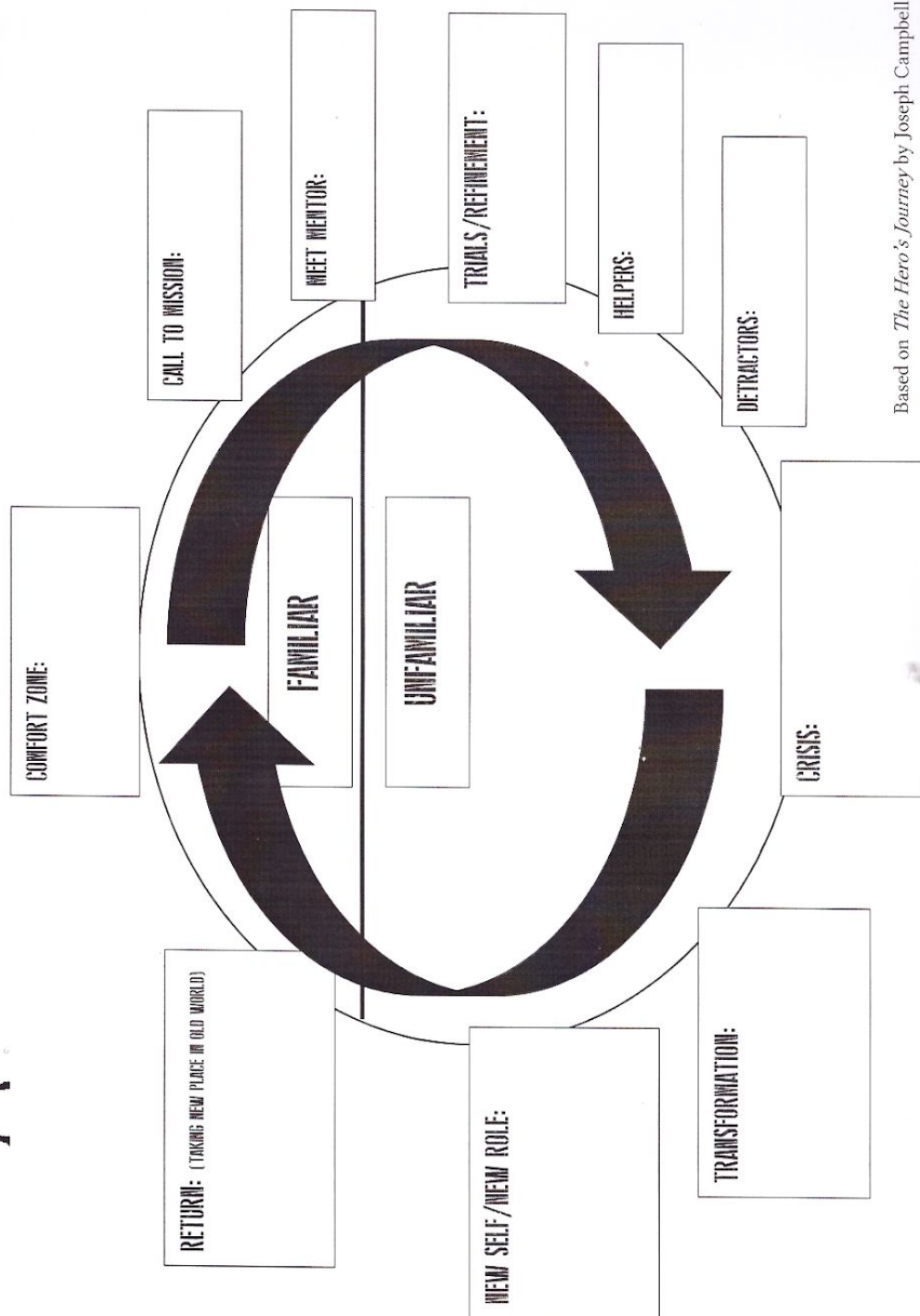


Japanese Invasions and Occupations

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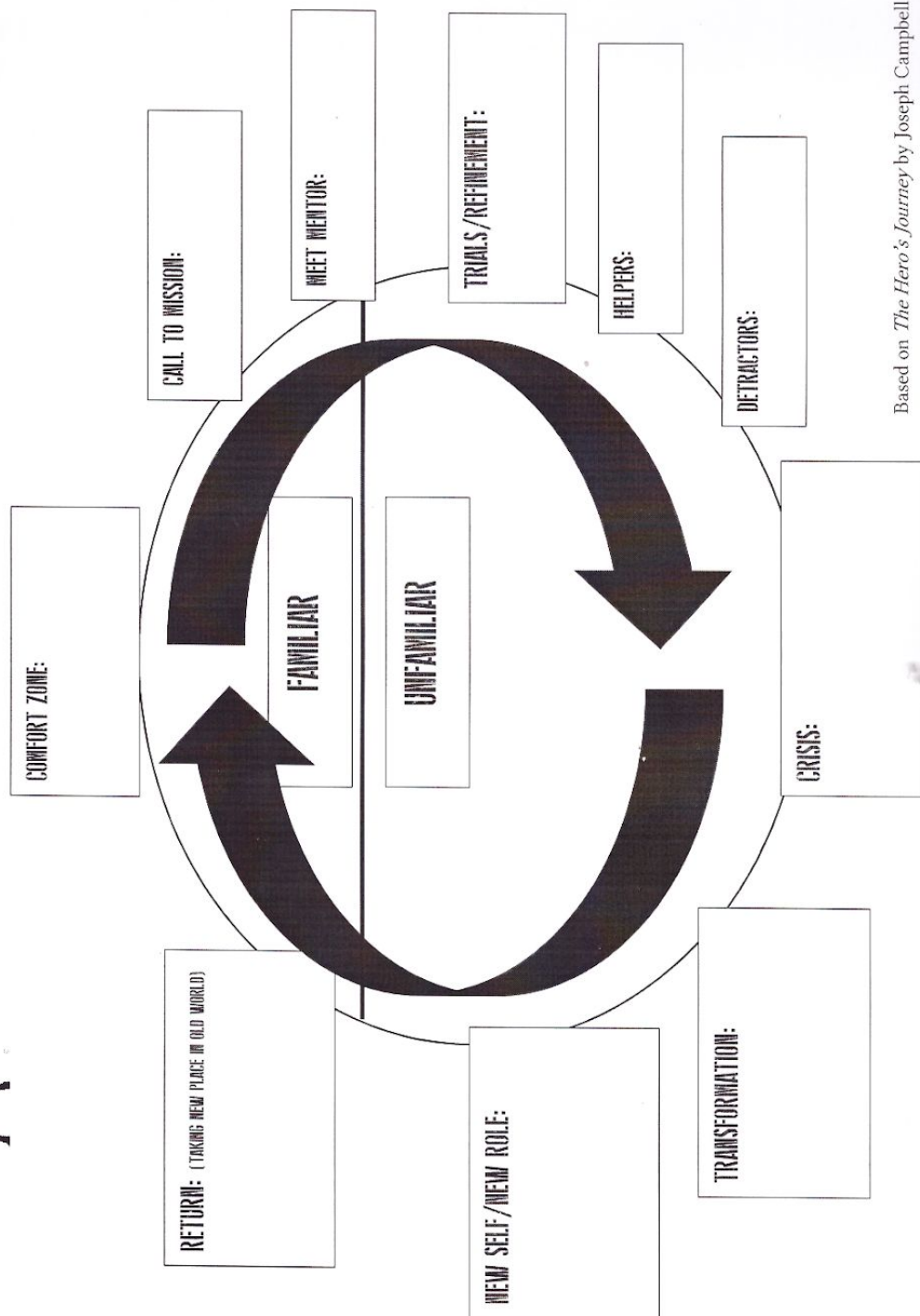
HERO JOURNEY



Based on *The Hero's Journey* by Joseph Campbell



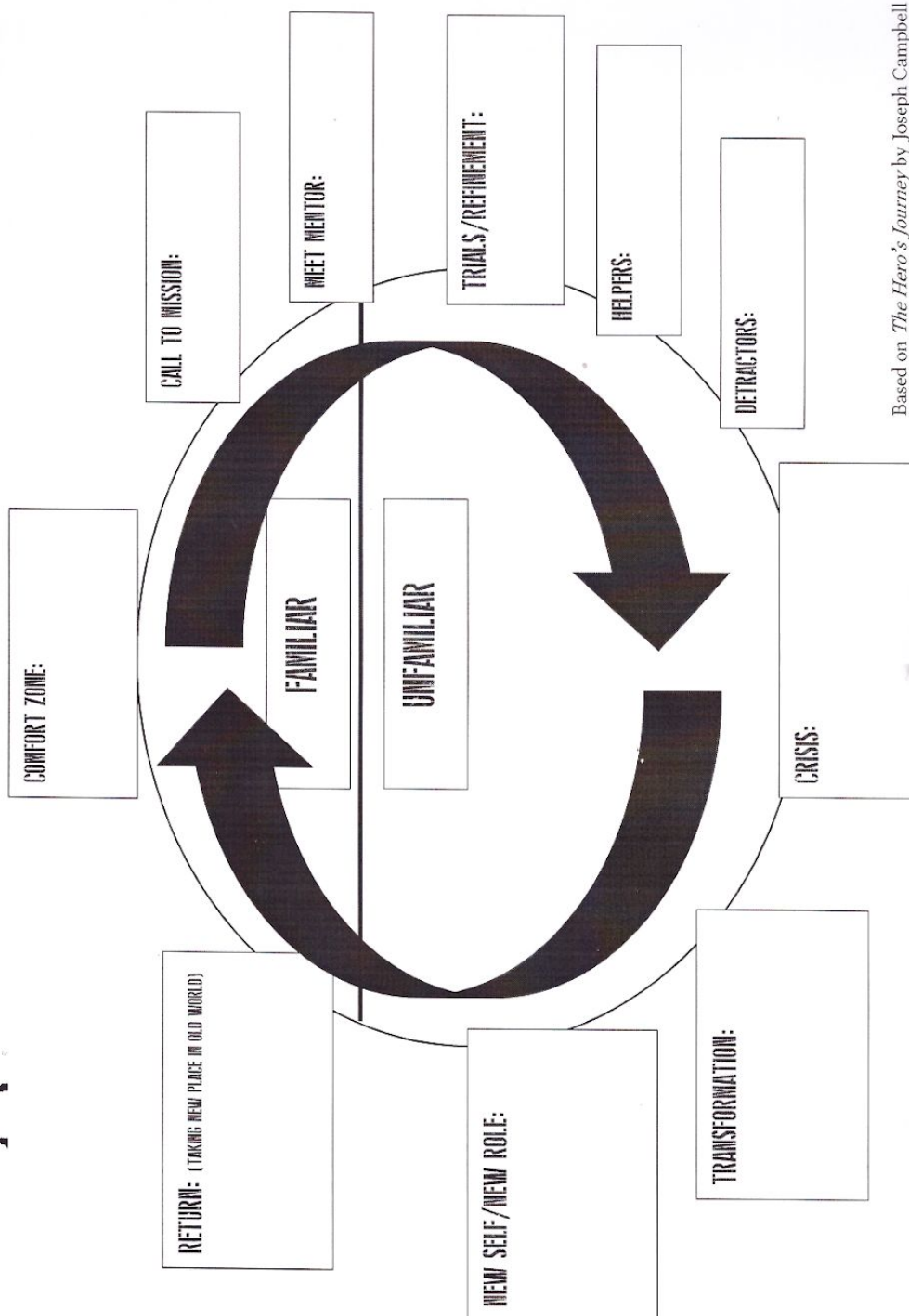
HERO JOURNEY



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