

# Teacher Prep

## **Before class: Set up an account for QR Code Generator**

- QR Code Generator is a free website for making QR codes. It's very straightforward and user friendly.
- Before class, you will set up an account for all students to use. Go to <https://app.qr-code-generator.com> to set up a free account. When students come to class, they will all log into your account. Make sure that the email address and password you choose can be given out to students.

## **Before class: Set up a shared Google drive folder**

- Students will need to upload their QR codes to a shared Google drive folder. You should email students the link to the folder before class so they can easily access it when they create their QR codes.

# Examples of Databases

Here are two examples of what people see when they use the database on the Library of Congress website.

Library of Congress > Digital Collections > Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress

Subscribe Share/Save

**COLLECTION**  
**Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress**

About this Collection Collection Items Articles and Essays

Results: 1-25 of 20,206 | Refined by: Part of: Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Lib... Available Online

**Refine your results**

- Available Online 20,206
- All Items 20,206

**Original Format**

- Manuscript/Mixed Material 20,195
- Web Page 11

**Online Format**

- Image 20,197
- Online Text 11,249
- PDF 10,133
- Web Page 11

**Date**

- 1900 to 1999 7
- 1800 to 1899 20,145

**Location**

**Collection Items**

View List Go Sort By Select Go

**MANUSCRIPT/MIXED MATERIAL**  
**Abraham Lincoln papers: Series 1. General Correspondence, 1833-1916: Isaac T. Smith to Abraham Lincoln, Friday, August 22, 1862 (Sends extract of letter from King of Siam)**

Contributor: Lincoln, Abraham  
 Date: 1862-08-22  
 Resource:  
 View 4 Images

**MANUSCRIPT/MIXED MATERIAL**  
**Abraham Lincoln papers: Series 1. General Correspondence, 1833-1916: Utica New York Citizens to Abraham Lincoln, Friday, August 22, 1862 (Petition concerning appointment)**

**Title**  
 Abraham Lincoln papers: Series 1. General Correspondence, 1833-1916: Isaac T. Smith to Abraham Lincoln, Friday, August 22, 1862 (Sends extract of letter from King of Siam)

**Contributor Names**  
 Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865

**Created / Published**  
 August 22, 1862

**Subject Headings**

- United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865
- United States--Politics and government--1861-1865
- Presidents--United States
- Manuscripts

**Genre**  
 Manuscripts

**Notes**  
 - Sends extract of letter from King of Siam

**Call Number/Physical Location**  
 series: Series 1. General Correspondence, 1833-1916

**Source Collection**  
 Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress

**Repository**  
 Manuscript Division

**Digital Id**  
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc/mss/mss00001.mss30189a.1791000>

**Part of**  
 Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress: Series 1. General Correspondence, 1833 to 1916 (19,114)  
 Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress (20,206)  
 Manuscript Division (149,200)

**Format**  
 Manuscript/Mixed Material

**Contributors**  
 Lincoln, Abraham

**Dates**  
 1862

**Language**  
 English

**Subjects**  
 Civil War  
 History  
 Manuscripts  
 Politics and Government  
 Presidents  
 United States

Here are two examples of what people see when they use the database on the National Archives website.

Display selected items Clear selections

Change format Brief Records Subject Display Author Display

Next Results

Retrieved 50 records. Displaying items 1 - 30.

Call Number	Location	Item	Select	Full Record
D629.U6 A65 2008	Copy: 1 Location: Archives II	Answering the call : the U.S. Army Nurse Corps, 1917-1919 : a commemorative tribute to military nursing in World War I. Washington, D.C. : Office of the Surgeon General, Borden Institute, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, 2008.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Full
	Copy: 1 Location: Gov Doc	Answering the call : the U.S. Army Nurse Corps, 1917-1919 : a commemorative tribute to military nursing in World War I. Washington, DC : Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, Borden Institute, Walter Reed Army Medical Center : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 2008.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Full
D640.A2 A76 2006	Copy: 1 Location: Archives II	Army nurses of World War One service beyond expectations. Carlisle, PA : Army Heritage Center Foundation, 2006.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Full
D545.A63 B35 2007	Copy: 1 Location: Archives II	Baker, Horace L. Argonne days in World War I. Columbia : University of Missouri Press, c2007.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Full
E181 .B36 2011	Copy: 1 Location: Archives II	Banks, Stephen A. Doing my duty : Corporal Elmer Dewey--one National Guard doughboy's experiences during the Pancho Villa punitive campaign and World War I. Springfield, Va. : S.A. Banks, c2011.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Full
D619.J .B64 2012	Copy: 1 Location: Archives II	Boghardt, Thomas. The Zimmermann telegram : intelligence, diplomacy, and America's entry into World War I. Annapolis, Maryland : Naval Institute Press, [2012].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Full
D670 .B83 2010	Copy: 1 Location: Archives II	Budreau, Lisa M. Bodies of war : World War I and the politics of commemoration in America, 1919-1933. New York : New York University Press, c2010.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Full

EXIT Catalog

ort

**Full Record**

**Title** Answering the call : the U.S. Army Nurse Corps, 1917-1919 : a commemorative tribute to military nursing in World War I / edited by Lisa M. Budreau and Richard M. Prior.

**Published** Washington, D.C. : Office of the Surgeon General, Borden Institute, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, 2008.

**Description** 238 p. : ill. : 22 x 28 cm.

**Call Number** D629.U6 A65 2008

**ISBN** 978-016-081-7243243

**General Note** Based in part on material in the National Archives.

**Bib. Note** Includes bibliographical references (p. 238).

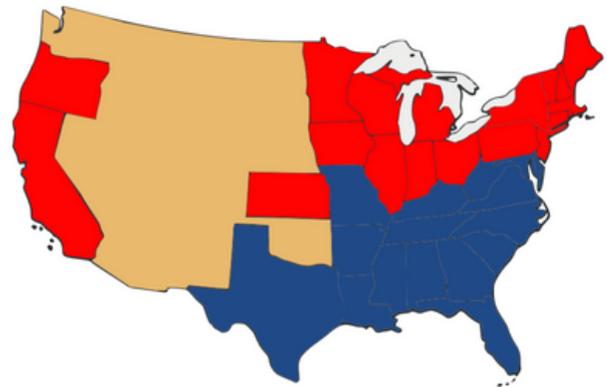
**Subjects** Click any linked term to display more records indexed by it. Click [here](#) to display more records indexed by one or more terms in this list:  
[Military nursing -- United States -- History -- 20th century.](#)  
[United States. Army Nurse Corps -- History.](#)  
[World War, 1914-1918 -- Medical care -- United States.](#)

**Other Authors** [Budreau, Lisa M. \(Lisa Mary\). 1957-](#)  
[Prior, Richard M.](#)

**LC Card Number** 200-806015

# Civil War Sources

This map shows where slavery was in the United States before the Civil War. The blue part of the map represents states in the south. These states allowed people to own slaves. The red part of the map represents states in the north. These states did not allow slavery. The tan part of the map represents land where states did not exist yet. Northern and southern states argued about whether slavery should be allowed in that area.

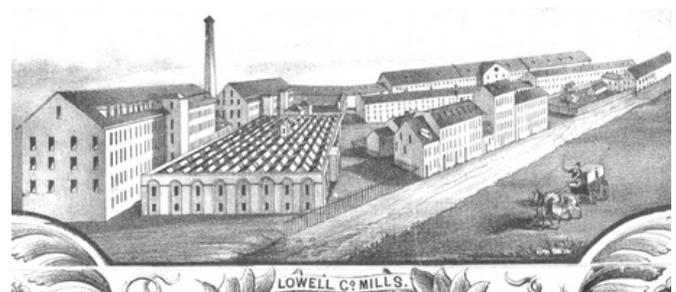


In this image, slaves are working in a field. One reason that southern states wanted slaves was because there were a lot of farms. Slaves worked very long hours on farms without getting a break. They did not get paid and had to live in poor conditions. Farm owners wanted to keep slavery legal. By having slaves, farm owners could grow more crops and make more money because the slave labor was cheap. Most people in the north thought that slavery was inhumane or cruel. People in the north and south disagreed over whether slavery should be legal.



<https://historynewsnetwork.org/article/160266>

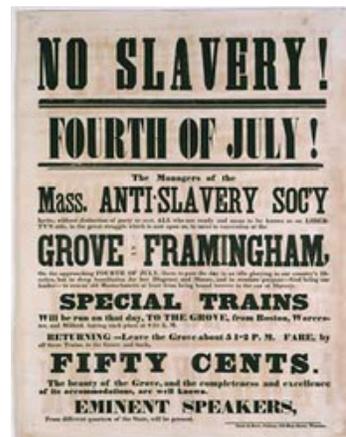
This is a drawing of a factory in Lowell, Massachusetts from before the Civil War. There were a lot of factories in the North. Factory workers were paid for their work. They were also treated better than how slaves were treated in the South. For example, workers in the North could choose where they wanted to work. However, slaves in the South could not choose where to work. There were a lot of differences between viewpoints about workers in the North and South. This was one cause of the Civil War.



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=lowell+massachusetts+mills&title=Special%3ASearch&go=Go&ns0=1&ns6=1&ns12=1&ns14=1&ns100=1&ns106=1#/media/File:1850\\_Lowell\\_Co\\_Mills\\_Lowell\\_Massachusetts\\_detail\\_of\\_map\\_by\\_Sidney\\_and\\_Neff\\_BPL\\_11051.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=lowell+massachusetts+mills&title=Special%3ASearch&go=Go&ns0=1&ns6=1&ns12=1&ns14=1&ns100=1&ns106=1#/media/File:1850_Lowell_Co_Mills_Lowell_Massachusetts_detail_of_map_by_Sidney_and_Neff_BPL_11051.png)

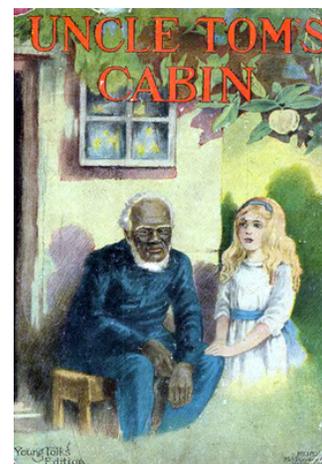
# Civil War Sources

This is a poster announcing a large anti-slavery meeting. The meeting was held on the Fourth of July in Massachusetts. Slavery was illegal in Massachusetts. Many people in northern states, such as Massachusetts, wanted slavery to end everywhere. They thought that slavery was wrong. This made the southern states angry. Differences over slavery caused the northern and southern states to argue with each other. This argument was one reason the Civil War started.



<https://www.masshist.org/database/431>

This is a picture of the cover of a book called Uncle Tom's Cabin. It was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe. She was an abolitionist. Abolitionists were people who thought slavery was wrong. Abolitionists fought to end slavery. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin to show Americans how bad slavery was. When Americans read this book, many people decided that slavery was wrong and had to end.



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Uncle\\_Tom%27s\\_Cabin#/media/File:UTC000.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Uncle_Tom%27s_Cabin#/media/File:UTC000.jpg)

This is a poster of Abraham Lincoln. The poster was encouraging people to vote for Abraham Lincoln to become the next president. Abraham Lincoln won the presidential election of 1860. He wanted to end slavery. The southern states were angry that Lincoln won the election. They decided to break away from the United States and form their own country. It was called the Confederate States of America. This was another reason that the Civil War started.



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?sort=relevance&search=abraham+lincoln+campaign+poster+1860&title=Special:3ASearch&profile=advanced&fulltext=1&advancedSearch-current=%7B%7D&ns0=1&ns6=1&ns12=1&ns14=1&ns100=1&ns106=1#/media/File:Abraham\\_Lincoln\\_Republican\\_candidate\\_for\\_president\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States\\_LCCN2003689297.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?sort=relevance&search=abraham+lincoln+campaign+poster+1860&title=Special:3ASearch&profile=advanced&fulltext=1&advancedSearch-current=%7B%7D&ns0=1&ns6=1&ns12=1&ns14=1&ns100=1&ns106=1#/media/File:Abraham_Lincoln_Republican_candidate_for_president_of_the_United_States_LCCN2003689297.jpg)

# Steps to Make a Database Entry

## Step 1: Read requirements

You will create a database entry that will go in your class's database. It is your job to design what the entry will look. Your entry needs to have these five things:

### Name

You should choose a name for your entry that relates to what your entry is about. The name is the first thing that people will see when they go to your database entry.

### Claim

A claim is an argument that is backed up by evidence. Your database entry should have a claim about why the Civil War started. Read the source sheet to help you make a claim.

### Sources

You need to use at least two sources to back up your claim. The sources are evidence that people should believe your claim, or argument.

### Explanation about Sources

You need to have an explanation about how your sources back up your claim.

### Hashtags

You need to have 3 hashtags. An example hashtag is #startofcivilwar. The hashtags should be related to what your entry is about. People could use the hashtags to search for your entry.

## Step 2: Decide what you will include in your entry

What is the name for your entry?

What is your claim?

# Steps to Make a Database Entry

What sources will you use from the source sheet? Describe them below.

How do the sources back up your claim?

What three hashtags will you use?

# Steps to Make a Database Entry

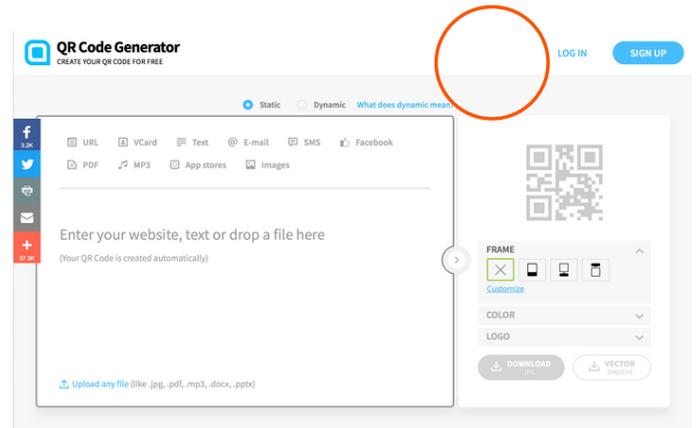
## Step 3: Fill out Database

Design your database entry below. You should make sure your database entry is colorful. You should also make sure your database includes all of the requirements and is student-friendly.

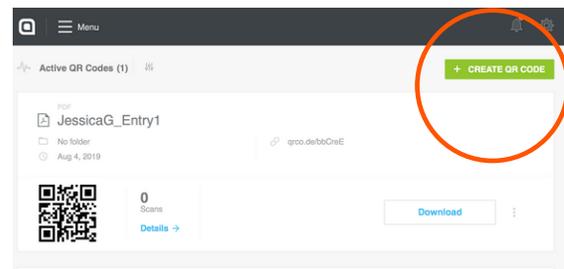
# Steps to Make a Database Entry

## Step 4: Make QR codes

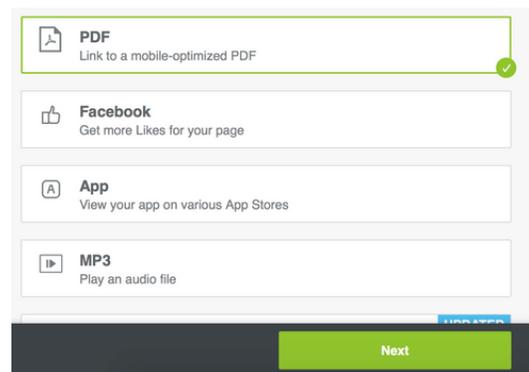
- Go to this web address: <https://app.qr-code-generator.com>
- Click in the top right corner to log in. Ask your teacher for the email address and password for the account.



- Once you are logged in, click on the button that says "Create QR Code."

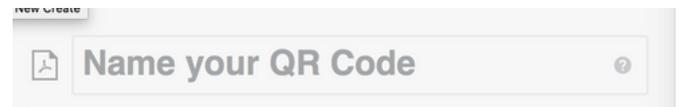


- Scroll down and click on the button that says "PDF." Click "Next."



- Add the following name for your QR code: `FirstName_LastInitial`

For example, if your name is Jessica Gordon, you will type in:  
Jessica\_G

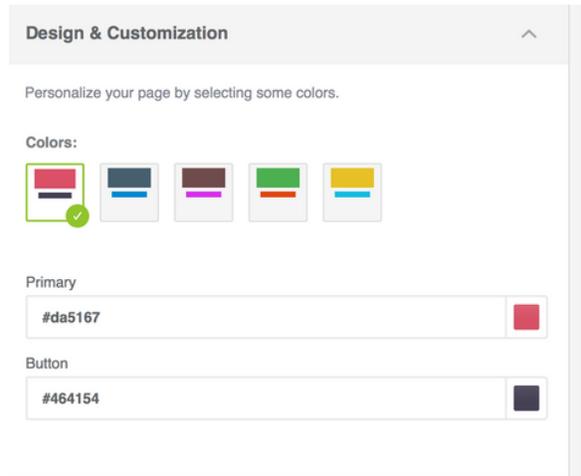


# Steps to Make a Database Entry

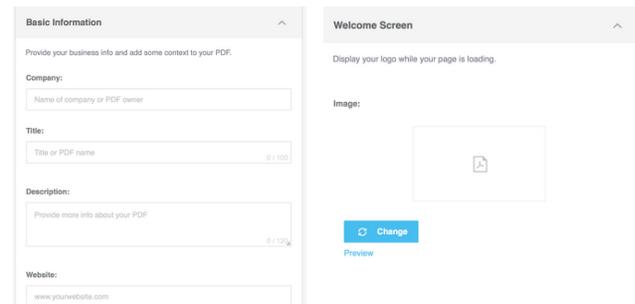
- Next, upload the PDF of your database entry by clicking Upload PDF.



- Choose what color you want your QR code to be in.



- DO NOT fill out the next sections that say "Basic Information" and "Welcome Screen." Skip these sections.

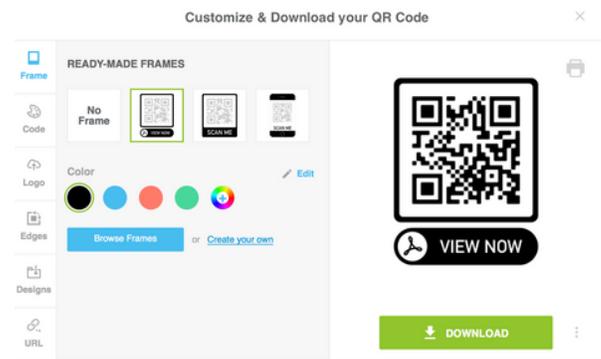


- Click "Next" at the bottom of the page and wait for your QR code to be created!



# Steps to Make a Student-Friendly Archive

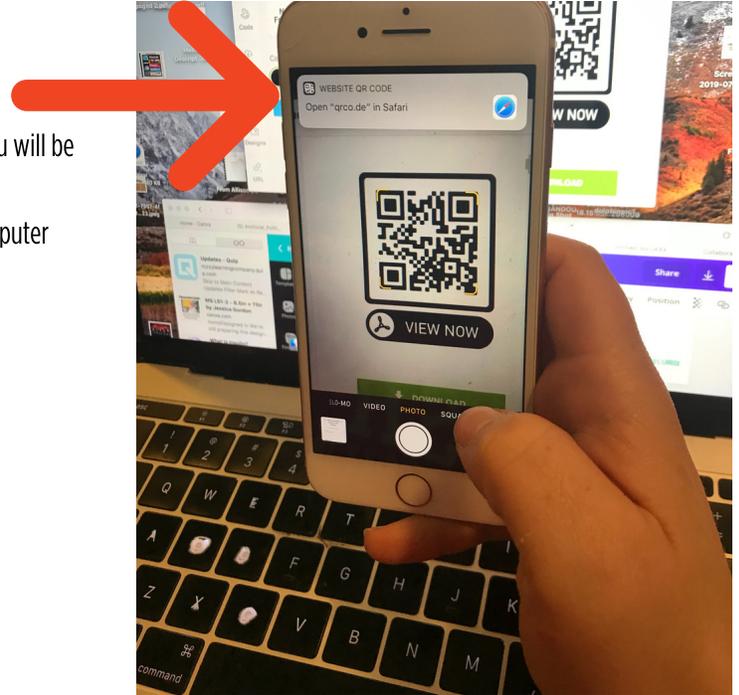
- Choose what frame you want your QR code to be in. Then, download your QR code!



- Your QR code will pop up on your desktop. It will be a ".png." Save your code as a "PDF." Your code is then ready! Tell your teacher you are ready to upload your QR code to the class Google Drive folder. Upload the file as a PDF. This is where all of the students' QR codes for your class will go. Have your teacher send you the link to the folder so you can upload the QR code.

# Example QR Code

- Go to the camera button on your phone.
- Hold the camera for a few seconds over the QR code.
- A set of words will pop up that say "open in Safari." Click on these words and you will be taken to the information that is in the QR code!
- Here is an image of what it looks like when you hold your camera up to the computer screen and hover over a QR code.



- Check out this QR code for an example from a middle school student who made an entry about a female leader during the American Revolution!

