

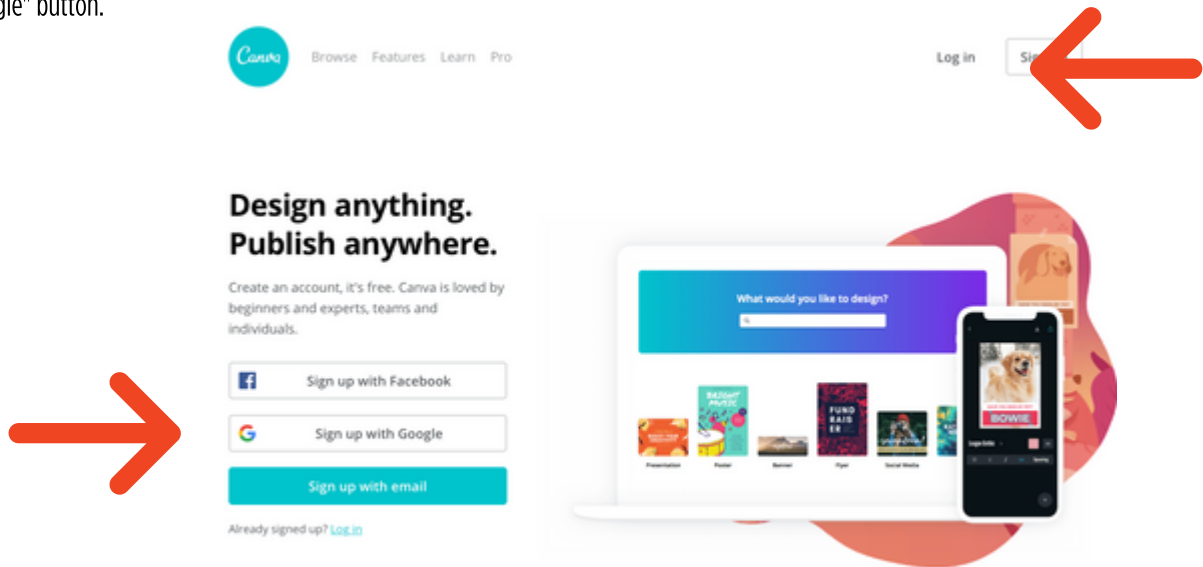
Teacher Prep

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 an account on Canva

- Canva is a free design system. It's very straightforward and user friendly.
- Before class, you will set up an account for all students to use. Go to www.canva.com to set up a free account. All students will use your account. Make sure that the email address and password you choose can be given out to students.
- Teacher note: Because students will be working from the same account, they need to each label their project with their first name and last initial.
- Important notes about Canva:
 - If students have difficulty logging in using the main "log in" button in the top right corner, have them log in using the "Sign Up with Google" button.



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 Archives

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)

Example of what the Library of Congress database looks like when you go on their website.

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/mss000001.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

Example of an entry in a Library of Congress Archive

Steps to Make a Student-Friendly Archive

Step 1: Read Requirements

You will create an entry that will go in your archive. Your entry needs to have the following:

- Name of the entry
- Name of the archivist who created the entry (you should put your first name and last initial).
- A brief description of an artifact or document connected to the end of World War I and why it is an important resource in understanding the end of the war.
- A picture of at least one source that will support your claim.
- An explanation about the source and why it supports your claim.
- Three hashtags (example: #agreementtoendthewar)
- Other images or pictures to make your entry informational and interesting for students to read.

Step 2: Brainstorm Ideas and Sketch What Your Entry Will Look Like

Follow the steps below to brainstorm ideas for your entry.

- Go to <http://bit.ly/wwiending>
- Read about each source
- Brainstorm a claim about the importance of different artifacts around the end of World War I. Write your idea below.
- Then, choose one or more sources that support your claim. Write the sources you are using below. Each source has a number with it in the Google link.
- Decide what your entry will look like. Then sketch it in the box below.

Claim:

Source(s) used:

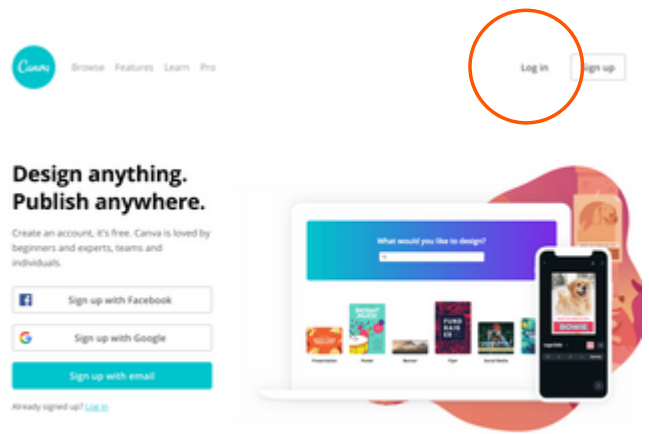
Sketch your entry below:

Steps to Make a Student-Friendly Archive

Step 3: Create Your Entries

Follow the steps below to design your entry on the computer.

- Go to this web address: www.canva.com
- Click in the top right corner to log in. Ask your teacher for the email address and password for the account.



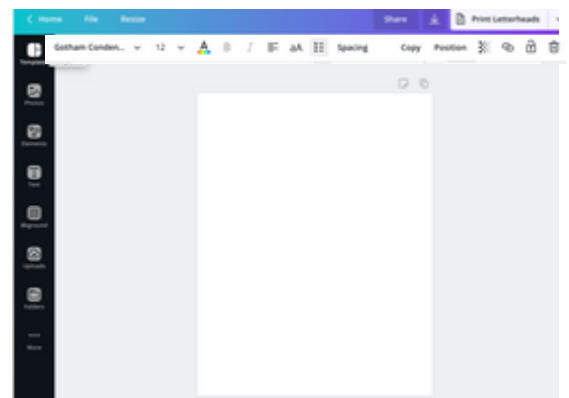
- Once you are logged in, click on the "folders" button on the left column. Create a new folder with your first name and last initial. For example, if your name is Jessica Gordon, your folder should be called "JessicaG"

Design folders (0/2)

+ Create new



- **You are now ready to design your database. Refer to Step #1 of this handout for the requirements for your entry.**
- At the top of the screen, you will see buttons to change the font, size, and colors.
- On the left-hand side of the screen, you will see buttons to add text and elements (which are shapes).
- Begin adding text and symbols to your screen.
- You will also see a button called "uploads." You can upload pictures of your sources. Make sure that your sources are in "JPG" or "PNG" for the file type. You cannot upload a "PDF" to Canva.
- Once you have completed your entry, click the downward arrow button in the right hand corner and download a PDF.

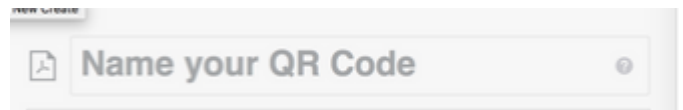
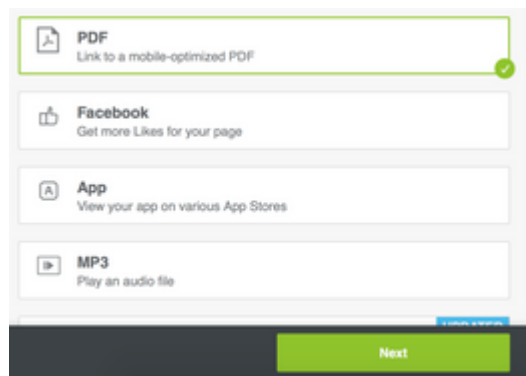
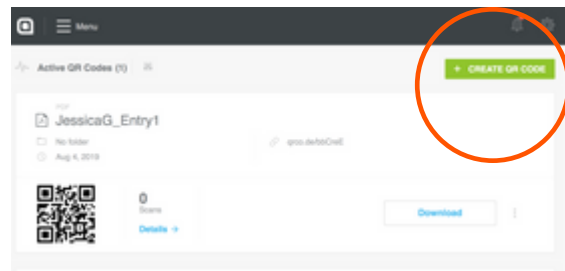
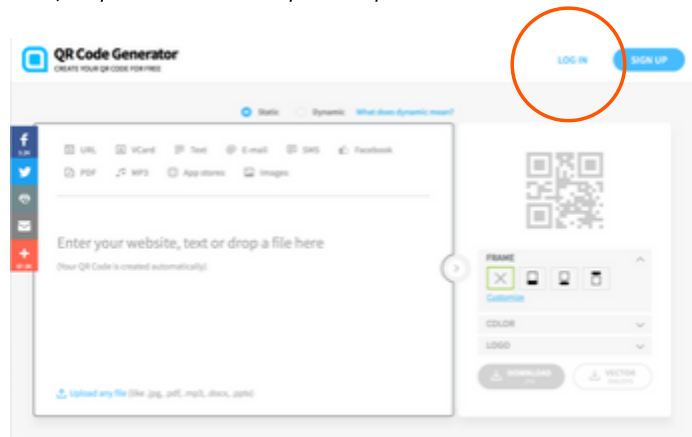


Steps to Make a Student-Friendly Archive

Step 3: Create QR Codes

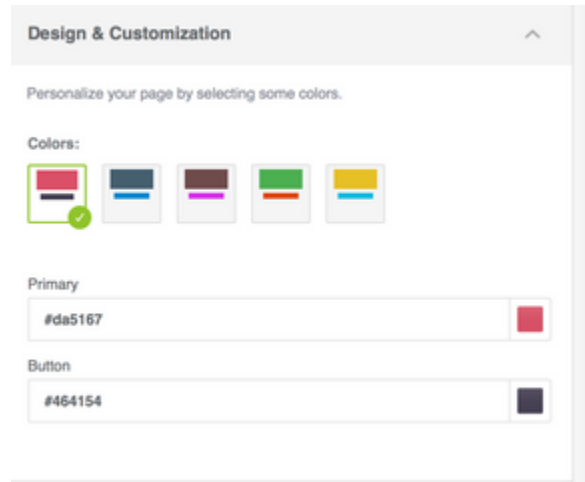
Follow the steps below to create your QR Code. When people click on your QR code, they will be able to see your entry.

- 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_Entry_Number
For example, if your name is Jessica Gordon, and this is the first entry you are creating, put the following:
Jessica_Gordon_Entry_1.
- Next, upload the PDF of your database entry by clicking Upload PDF.



Steps to Make a Student-Friendly Archive

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



Design & Customization

Personalize your page by selecting some colors.

Colors:

Primary
#da5167

Button
#464154

- DO NOT fill out the next section that says "Basic Information." Skip this section.



Basic Information

Provide your business info and add some context to your PDF.

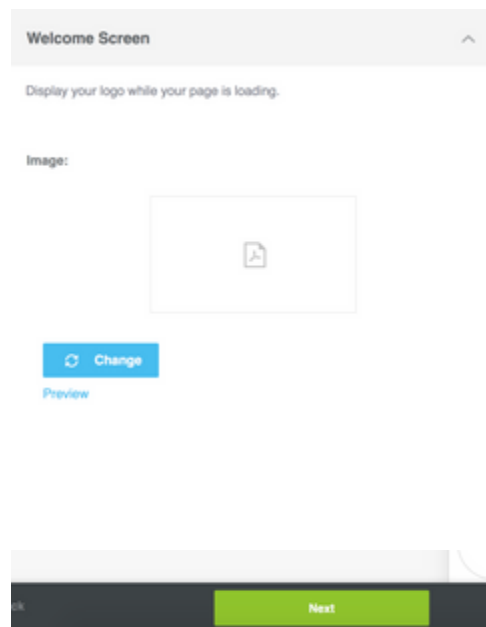
Company:
Name of company or PDF owner

Title:
Title or PDF name 0 / 100

Description:
Provide more info about your PDF 0 / 120

Website:
www.yourwebsite.com

- The next section says "Welcome Screen." If you have time, you can create an image that people will see when they are waiting for entry to load after they click on the QR code. This step is optional. You can create the image in Canva if you have time.



Welcome Screen

Display your logo while your page is loading.

Image:

Change

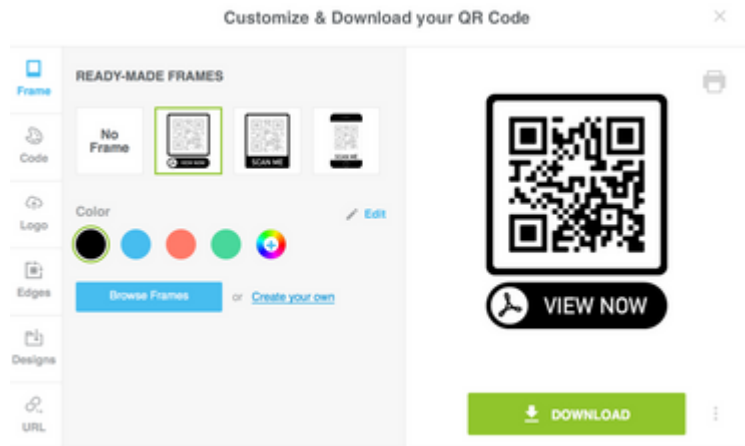
Preview

Next

- 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!

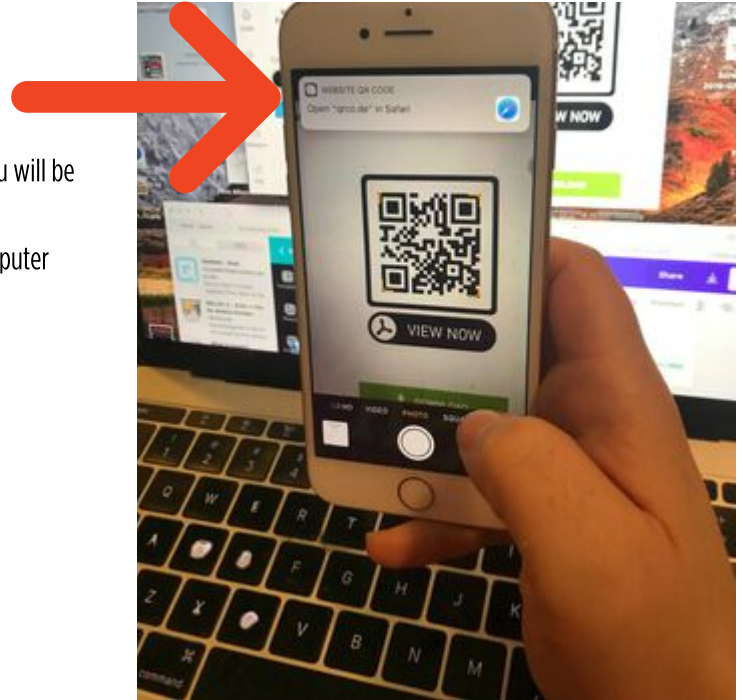


- Your QR code will pop up on your desktop. It will be a ".png." Save your code as a "PDF." Your code is then ready!

- Tell your teacher you are ready to pload your QR code to the class Google Drive folder. Uplaod 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 Codes

- 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!



World War I Source Sheet

Source 1



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:World_War_I_Armistice#/media/File:Armistice_Telegram.jpg

This telegram was from the French general to an Australian unit that was sent on November 11, 1918. It said that the fighting had formally stopped. This was important because if all of the nations were to meet to discuss peace, then the fighting needed to stop everywhere.

Source 2



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Treaty_of_Versailles#/media/File:Big_Four.jpg

This is a photograph showing representatives from the countries of Great Britain, Italy, France, and the United States. The photograph was taken during the peace talks that were held in Versailles, France. Shown from left to right are: Prime Minister David Lloyd George from Great Britain, Premier Vittorio Orlando, from Italy, Premier Georges Clemenceau of France, and President Woodrow Wilson of the United States. The word “premier” is another word for the head of government, like an American president. All of these men were the head of their nation’s governments.

Source 3

BULGARIA ARMISTICE CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER 29, 1918.¹
Military Convention Regulating the Conditions of Suspension of Hostilities Between the Allied Powers and Bulgaria.

(1) Immediate evacuation of the territories still occupied by Bulgarians in Greece and Serbia; no cattle, cereals, or provisions to be exported from such territories, which must be left undamaged; the Bulgarian civil administration will continue to function in the parts of Bulgaria actually occupied by the Allies.

(2) Immediate demobilization of the entire Bulgarian Army, with the exception of a fighting force comprising 3 divisions of 16 battalions each, 4 regiments of cavalry, which will be employed, 2 divisions for the defense of the east frontier of Bulgaria, and of the Dobrudja and 1 division for guarding the railways.

(3) Surrender at points designated by the high command of the armies of the east of arms, munitions, and military vehicles belonging to the elements demobilized, which will be stored by the Bulgarian authorities and under the control of the Allies. The horses also will be handed over to the Allies.

(4) Restitution to Greece of the material of the Fourth Greek Army Corps, taken from the Greek Army at the occupation of eastern Macedonia, in so far that it has not been sent to Germany.

¹ Senate Document No. 147, 66th Congress, 1st Session.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:World_War_I_Armistice#/media/File:ArmisticeWithBulgariWWI.jpg

Above is a page from the Senate session on September, 1918. This is part of an official records that is published at the end of every Senate session. The government is required to make public the proceedings of its meetings. This page explains the peace treaty that was made with Bulgaria. Since Bulgaria had sided with Germany during the war and lost, they agreed to give back land as well as turn over weapons, trucks, and horses to the British, French, and Americans. The information given to the Senate was important because the Senate would have to vote to accept or reject the Treaty of Versailles as required by the Constitution. In the end, the peace treaty was rejected by the United States because of the League of Nations. The United States would negotiate a new treaty with Germany a few years later.

Source 4



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Versailles#/media/File:Treaty_of_Versailles_Reparations_-_Let's_see_you_collect.png

This is a political cartoon about the issue of reparations and Germany. Reparations are ways of making up for a wrongdoing. One example of a reparation is paying money to someone. Under the terms of the peace treaty, Germany had to pay 55 billion dollars to Great Britain, France, and the United States to make up for the damage they caused during World War I. Germany was very unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles because they thought that the reparations were too harsh. For example, Germany had to pay for all of the farmland, buildings, and livestock that were destroyed by tanks, soldiers, and cannon fire. Many people believed that the reparations were too expensive and that Germany would have a difficult time paying the money back.

Source 5



<https://dp.la/primary-source-sets/treaty-of-versailles-and-the-end-of-world-war-i/sources/1898>

This political cartoon shows the “two sides” of Germany during the peace talks. In spite of surrendering and having little power to negotiate peace terms, Germany faced a difficult burden in paying war reparations to the Allies. However, the Allied powers made it clear that if Germany did not sign, their nation would be invaded by Allied troops. This cartoon suggests that even though the Germans agreed to sign the treaty, they really did not want to.

Source 6



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Versailles#/media/File:William_Orpen_%E2%80%93_The_Signing_of_Peace_in_the_Hall_of_Mirrors,_Versailles_1919_-_Ausschnitt.jpg

This is a painting showing the German representative signing of the Treaty of Versailles as Allied leaders look on. The treaty was signed by Germany, the United States, France, and Great Britain on June 28, 1919. There were 24 representatives present for the final signing. Even after the signing, the Germans were bitter about the outcome.

Source 7



<https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1918/11/the-league-of-nations/567347/>

This is a photograph of the League of Nations meeting in 1920. This was a new organization formed as part of the Paris Peace Conference. The League was the idea of President Woodrow Wilson. This new organization was created to help keep world peace. Member countries hoped to prevent wars by working with countries who were having disagreements with each other. The League was officially founded by the Treaty of Versailles and had 42 founding member countries. However, the United States did not join the League of Nations because it did not want to be further involved in world affairs.

Source 8



<http://numismatics.org/pocketchange/page/15/>

This is the front and back of a medal made in honor of the Treaty of Versailles. Special objects were commissioned to celebrate the signing of the treaty. These bronze medallions were made by a society in the United States dedicated to the study of coins and medals in 1919. The front of the medal shows figures symbolizing Justice and Peace. The back of the medal shows the palace of Versailles where the treaty negotiations took place.

Source 9




<https://theconversation.com/world-war-i-is-it-right-to-blame-the-treaty-of-versailles-for-the-rise-of-hitler-106373>

The formal end of the war was headline news in newspapers everywhere. This is the headline from New York City's The Evening World. As can be seen, almost all of the articles on the front page talk about responses to the peace treaty in the United States and Europe. The headline notes that President Wilson was returning to the United States by ship and that the German government promised to uphold the terms of the treaty. But even though they signed, the Germans were not happy with the terms and were very unhappy with the way they were treated.

Source 10

Natuur verhoeden.

Nr.	Beiding van de koning.	RIJKSTELEGRAAF.	Aangestemd door:
a. Oorspronk.	/		Oversgezonden naar:
b. Aankomst	/	KANTOOR DE	In dienst van de
c. Bevestiging	/	EUSDEM	van de
Samen . . . /			door:
De inhoud des Tegs			
KANTOOR VAN BESTEMMING.	Aantal woorden.	Tijd van aanzending.	DIENTREKINGSPRIJS.
		Dag. Uur. Min. Verv.	
			11. November 1918.

TELEGRAM.
Ihrer Majestät der Königin
H. Maj.

Durch die Ereignisse habe ich mich gezwungen gesehen, als Privatpersönlichkeit Dein Land zu betreten und mich unter den Schutz Deiner Regierung zu stellen. Die Hoffnung, dass Du meiner schwierigen Lage Rechnung tragen würdest, hat mich nicht enttäuscht, und ich sage Dir und Deiner Regierung meinen herzlichsten Dank für die mir in so freundlicher Weise angebotene Gastfreundschaft.

Dir und den Deinen viele Grüsse

Wilhelm.

!Het onder de streep geschrevene wordt NIET medegedeeld.

Maak en afneem
van het afneemen.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:World_War_I_Armistice#/media/File:Telegram_from_ex-Emperor_Wilhelm_II_of_Germany_to_Queen_Wilhelmina_of_the_Netherlands.jpg

This is a telegram from Emperor Wilhelm II to the Queen of the Netherlands thanking her for allowing him to come and live in her country. Emperor Wilhelm II was the head of Germany during the war. With Germany's defeat, the emperor was forced to leave the country as part of the peace agreement. This was done because people were afraid that the Germans might try to start another war. The Queen of the Netherlands offered him a place to live.

Source 11



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Treaty_of_Versailles#/media/File:Awaiting_the_decision_from_paris_1919.jpg

This political cartoon is showing another way the war impacted Europe. One of the outcomes of the peace treaty was that new borders were created between countries in Europe. Because Germany was defeated, it had to give back land it had taken during the war. It also had to give up some additional land of its own. Several new independent countries were formed including Poland, Finland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. This also meant that mapmakers would have to redraw maps of Europe with the new boundaries. This cartoon shows two mapmakers waiting to hear the results of the treaty so they can draw new maps.