

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 Libr... 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/ms000001.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

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"/>	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"/>	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"/>	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"/>	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"/>	Full
D619.3 .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"/>	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"/>	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.

L.C. Card Number 200-806015

Navajo Code Talkers Source Sheet

Source 1



<https://www.historyonthenet.com/pearl-harbor-ultimate-guide-dec-7-1941-attacks>

On December 7, 1941, Japanese airplanes attacked the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The attack destroyed several American ships. This battle is the reason the United States declared war on Japan. American military leaders realized that Japan was a powerful enemy. Once the U.S. decided to join World War II, military leaders realized they needed a way for soldiers to communicate with each other without the enemy understanding them.

Source 2



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merneith#/media/File:Merneith_stele.jpg
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/code-talker#ref1201437>

This is a photograph of two Navajo Code Talkers sending and receiving coded messages during the Battle of Bougainville. The Battle of Bougainville occurred in the South Pacific during World War II. The South Pacific is an area of the world that includes the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, the Philippines, Guam, and several other island chains.

Source 3



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:SCR-536H/media/File:AWM_017402_Noemfoor_radio.jpg

This photograph shows American soldiers using a walkie-talkie to send messages to other American soldiers. A walkie-talkie is a device sends radio messages. One person would hold a walkie-talkie and speak into the device. Another person who was far away could hear the message! The walkie-talkies were important to American soldiers during the war. This was because American soldiers needed a way to talk to each other when they were far apart. They used the walkie-talkies to send messages that were in code, or a secret language, like Navajo. By using special messages, Americans could make sure that the Japanese didn't know what they were talking about. If the Japanese learned what Americans were talking about, they might figure out where the soldiers were going next and could attack them.

Source 4



<https://library.nau.edu/speccoll/exhibits/daysofarchives/codetalkers.html>

This is a photograph of Marine Sergeant Philip Johnston. A Marine Sergeant is a military officer. Marine Sergeants were in charge of training and leading soldiers during the war. Sergeant Philip Johnston visited the Navajo Indian Reservation in 1942. He wanted to ask Navajo Indians if they would be interested in giving a demonstration of their language to the Marines. Johnston knew that the Navajo language was one of the most difficult languages to speak in the world. He thought if a code could be created using that language, it would be very difficult for the enemy to understand.

Source 5



<http://sunnycv.com/steve/images3/navajo-codetalkers01.jpg>

In this photograph, a group of Navajo men are in a special class where they learned how to operate radio equipment. They also developed and memorized the secret code that was based on the Navajo language. The Navajo also learned how to march and use weapons.

Source 6



<https://www.historynet.com/unbreakable-navajo-code.htm>

This is a photograph of the first group of Navajo Code Talkers. The men created a special code that they would use in war. They used both English and Navajo words to create the code. They had to memorize hundreds of terms that they would use while fighting.

Source 7



<https://junior.scholastic.com/issues/2017-18/012918/the-code-that-couldn-t-be-broken.html#1010L>

This is a map showing where the code talkers were sent during World War II. They fought on many different islands in the South Pacific. The Americans hoped to take back territory that the Japanese had taken. The Code Talkers were first sent to the Solomon Islands. The fighting was brutal. Sometimes the Code Talkers had to work nonstop to send messages back and forth.

Source 8



<https://www.mnn.com/lifestyle/arts-culture/blogs/complex-legacy-navajo-code-talkers>

The Navajo Code Talkers often worked in foxholes. Foxholes are deep holes dug in the ground. The men would hide in the ground. When they were given a message, the Code Talker would change the message into the Navajo code. Using the portable radio, the code talker would then radio the message to another Code Talker and group of soldiers. Messages were often about where to move troops or where enemy guns or soldiers were located. Code Talkers often had to take and pass messages when there was fighting all around them.

Source 9

**NAVAJO CODES
NAME OF SHIPS**

SHIPS	TOH-DINEH-IM	SEA FORCE
BATTLESHIP	LO-TSO	WHALE
AIRCRAFT	TSIDI-MOFFA-YE-HI	BIRD CARRIER
SUBMARINE	BESH-LO	IRON FISH
MINE SWEEPER	CHA	BEAVER
DESTROYER	CA-LO	SHARK
TRANSPORT	DINEH-NAY-YE-HI	MAN CARRIER
CRUISER	LO-TSO-YAZZIE	SMALL WHALE
MOSQUITO BOAT	TSE-E	MOSQUITO

**NAVAJO CODES
NAME OF PLANES**

PLANES	WO-TAH-DE-NE-IM	AIR FORCE
DIVE BOMBER	GINI	CHICKEN HAWK
TORPEDO PLANE	TAS-CHIZZIE	SWALLOW
OBS. PLAN	NE-AS-JAH	OWL
FIGHTER PLANE	DA-HE-TIH-HI	HUMMING BIRD
BOMBER PLANE	JAY-SHO	BUZZARD
PATROL PLANE	GA-GIH	CROW
TRANSPORT	ATSAH	EAGLE

<https://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2008-featured-story-archive/navajo-code-talkers/>

These are two examples of how the Navajo used their language to create code. Each type of ship and plane was given its own code word. In some cases, the Navajo used words to describe animals or birds from their own language to describe the object. During the war, the Japanese were never able to figure out what the Navajo words meant.

Source 10



<https://www.historynet.com/world-war-ii-navajo-code-talkers.htm>

This is a photograph of a Navajo Code Talker acting as a scout. A scout is someone who moved ahead of other soldiers and looks out for enemy movements or guns. When the enemy was spotted, the scout would send the information back to the other soldiers.

Source 11



<https://www.history.com/news/wwii-navajo-code-talker-fleming-begaye-dead>

This photograph is of a monument. A monument is a sculpture that was created to honor someone. This monument is in Table Rock, Arizona. It was made to honor Navajo Code Talkers. More than 400 Navajo Indians served as Code Talkers. After the war, the Navajo Code Talkers were not allowed to speak of what they did. This was because the coded messages were still considered important military secrets. By the 1960s, much of the information was released to the public. For the first time, people learned about the amazing Navajo Code Talkers and their work. In 1982, President Ronald Reagan decided that August 14 would be National Navajo Code Talkers Day. Today, the Navajo Code Talkers are considered heroes of World War II.

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 supported by evidence. Your entry should have a claim about the Navajo Code Talkers. 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

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

Step 2: Brainstorm Ideas and Sketch Entry

Follow the steps below to brainstorm ideas for your entry.

- Go to <http://bit.ly/navajowwii>
- Read about each source.
- Answer the questions to gather data to complete your database entry.

What is the name for your entry?

What is your claim?

Lesson: Navajo Code Talkers

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

How do the sources back up your claim?

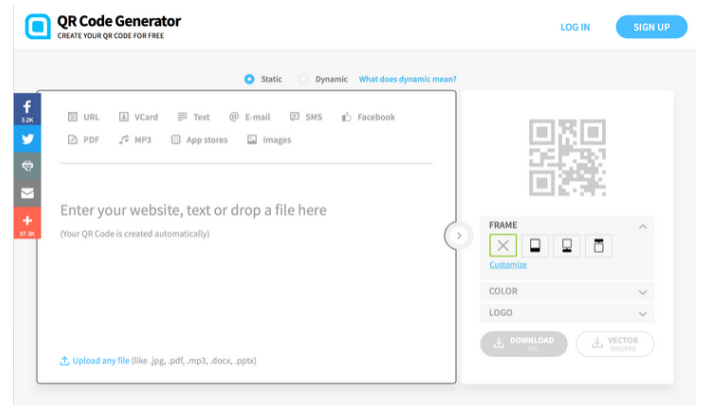
What three hashtags will you use?

Step 3: Fill out Database

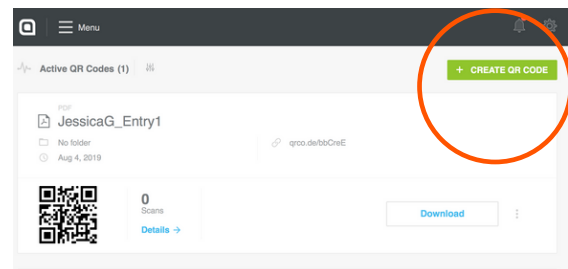
Design your database entry below. You should make sure your database entry is colorful. You should also make sure your database includes all of the requirements and is student-friendly.

Step 4: Make QR codes

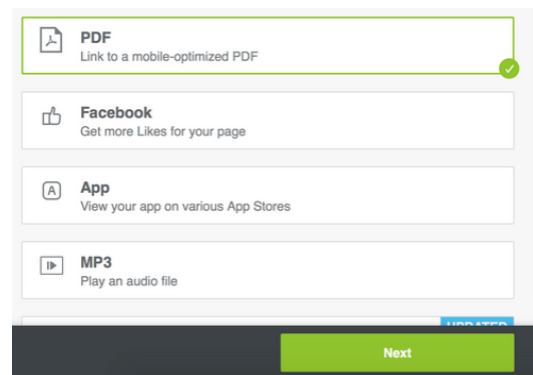
- Go to this web address: <https://app.qr-code-generator.com>
- Click in the top right corner to log in. Ask your teacher for the email address and password for the account.



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

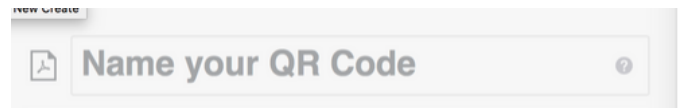


- Scroll down and click on the button that says "PDF." Click "Next."

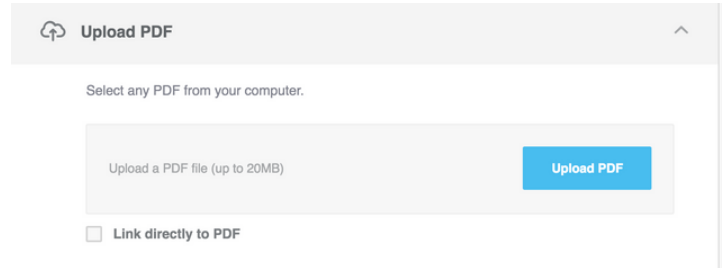


- Add the following name for your QR code: `FirstName_LastInitial`

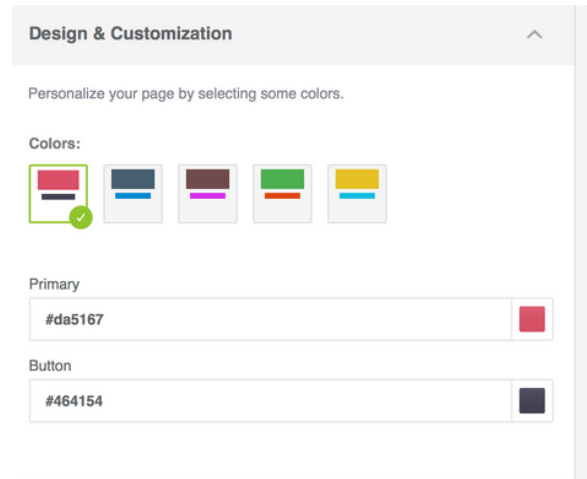
For example, if your name is Jessica Gordon, you will type in:
Jessica_G



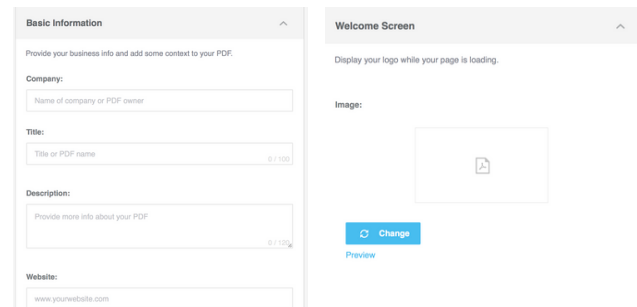
- Next, upload the PDF of your database entry by clicking Upload PDF.



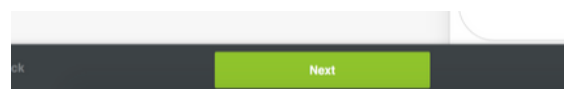
- Choose what color you want your QR code to be in.



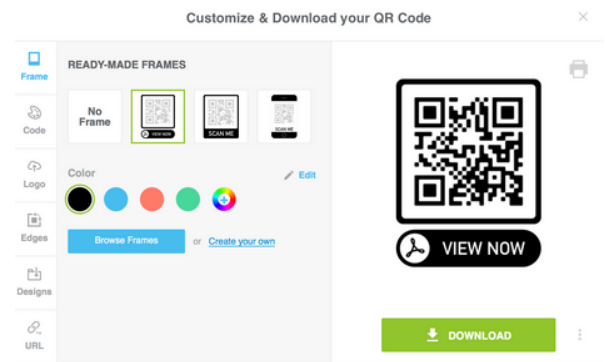
- DO NOT fill out the next sections that say "Basic Information" and "Welcome Screen." Skip these sections.



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



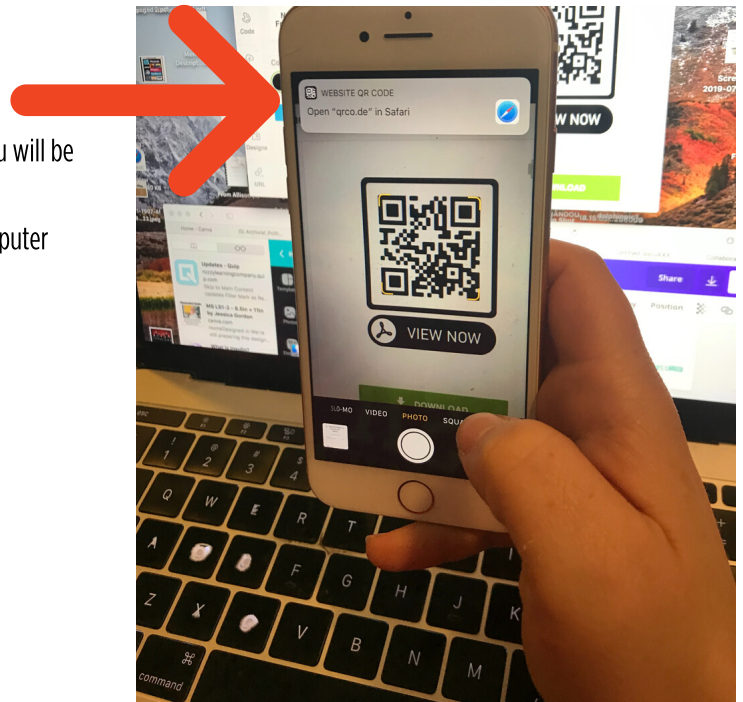
- Choose what frame you want your QR code to be in. Then, download your QR code!



- 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!

