# Pearl Harbour Lapbook Section 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lapbook Organizer</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minibook</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl Harbor Glossary</td>
<td>3-fold flap booklet Page 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Pearl Harbor Timeline | Fold in half vertically. Page 8 & 9 | [http://my.execpc.com/~dschaaf/timeline.html](http://my.execpc.com/~dschaaf/timeline.html) | o Write main event in child’s own BOC  
| | | [http://teacher.scholastic.com/pearl/timeline/index.htm](http://teacher.scholastic.com/pearl/timeline/index.htm) | o Color year events in blue  
| | | | o Color hour event in red  
| Battleships, Cruisers & Destroyers | 3 simple fold minibooks Page 10 | [http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/teach/pearl/aftermath/facts.htm](http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/teach/pearl/aftermath/facts.htm) | Use the map and label all the ships |
| | | [http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/image/s/g10000/g19948.jpg](http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/image/s/g10000/g19948.jpg)  
| | | [http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/image/s/g40000/g40056.jpg](http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/image/s/g40000/g40056.jpg) | o Orally describe the details and events in each photo.  
| | | | o Write a newspaper report for a selected photo  
| | | | o Give a radio report of the events in a photo |
| | | [http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/teach/pearl/real/oral5.htm](http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/teach/pearl/real/oral5.htm) | o Write a newspaper report  
| | | | o Write / record an interview with the person.  
| | | | o Listen to the recording of people interviewed after the attack |
| Aftermath of Pearl Harbor | Shutter-fold Page 16 | [http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/image/s/g380000/g387565.jpg](http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/image/s/g380000/g387565.jpg) |  |
| Other references: | | TeachersFirst’S Pearl Harbor and World War II Resources [http://www.teachersfirst.com/spectopics/pearlharborandworldwario.frm](http://www.teachersfirst.com/spectopics/pearlharborandworldwario.frm)  

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Pearl Harbour Lapbook Section 2

Battleships, Cruisers & Destroyers

Cut out minibooks & fold in half. Cut out text boxes and paste inside each minibook.

Battleships

A warship used for naval bombardment and protection of the fleet against air and surface attacks. The size of three football fields, they floating fortresses eventually were replaced by aircraft carriers. Battleships were named for states.

Cruisers

Smaller than a battleship, cruisers are mainly deployed to conduct raids and protect members of the task force from enemy ships with naval bombardment and gunfire. Cruisers were named for territories, islands, cities and towns.

Destroyers

Small, highly maneuverable and lightly armored, nicknamed the “tin can”, destroyers are used to conduct anti-submarine operations. Destroyers were named for deceased Navy and Marine Corps personnel or distinguished civilians.

Examine the map.

See if you can label the ships as battleships (B), cruisers (C) or destroyers (D).

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What Happened?
Cut out each photograph. Assemble the pocket.
Pretend you were there.
Write a brief description of what happened behind each photograph. Store them in the pocket.

USS West Virginia sunk and burning in Pearl Harbor
Sailors at NAS Ford Island watch as USS Shaw explodes
Pearl Harbour during the Japanese attack

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Excerpt from Oral History of LT Ruth Erickson, NC (Nurse Corps), USN. LT Erickson was a nurse at Naval Hospital Pearl Harbor during the attack on 7 December 1941:

“I had worked the afternoon duty on Saturday, December 6th from 3 p.m. until 10 p.m. with Sunday to be my day off.

Two or three of us were sitting in the dining room Sunday morning having a late breakfast. Suddenly we heard planes roaring overhead and we said, “The ‘fly boys’ are really busy at Ford Island this morning.” We started to hear noises that were foreign to us.

I dashed to the nearest window. There was a plane flying directly over the top of our quarters. The rising sun under the wing of the plane denoted the enemy. Just down the row, all the ships were sitting there—the [battleships] California (BB-44), the Arizona (BB-39), the Oklahoma (BB-37), and others.

The chief nurse phoned saying, “Girls, get into your uniforms at once. This is the real thing!”

I dashed across the street, through a shrapnel shower. I felt like I were frozen to the ground, but it was only a split second. We drew water into every container we could find and set up the instrument boiler. Fortunately, we still had electricity and water.

The first patient came into our dressing room at 8:25 a.m. with a large opening in his abdomen and bleeding profusely. They started an intravenous and transfusion. I can still see the tremor of Dr. Brunson’s hand as he picked up the needle. Everyone was terrified. The patient died within the hour.

Then the burned patients streamed in. The USS Nevada (BB-36) had attempted to get out of the channel. There was heavy oil on the water and the men dived off the ship and swam through these waters to Hospital Point.

We sprayed burned bodies with tannic acid. Then we gave these gravely injured patients sedatives for their intense pain.

Orthopedic patients were eased out of their beds with no time for linen changes as an unending stream of burn patients continued until mid afternoon.

About 12 noon the galley personnel came around with sandwiches and cold drinks; we ate on the run.

I was relieved around 4 p.m. and went back on duty at 8 p.m. By now it was dark and we worked with flashlights. The maintenance people were putting up black drapes or black paper to seal the crevices against any light that might stream to the outside.

About 10 or 11 o’clock, there were planes overhead. I really hadn’t felt frightened until this particular time. My knees were knocking together and the patients were calling, ‘Nurse, nurse!’ The other nurse and I went to them, held their hands a few moments, and then went onto others.

I worked until midnight on that ward and then went down to the basement level in the main hospital building. Here women and children, families of the doctors and other staff officers were placed for the night.”

Everyone was relieved to see daylight. At 6 a.m. I returned to the quarters, showered, had breakfast, and reported to a medical ward. There were more burn cases and I spent a week there.

On the evening of 17 December, the chief nurse gave me orders to temporary duty and I was to be ready to leave at noon. We were to go aboard the SS [steamship] President Coolidge and prepare to receive patients. We calculated supplies for a 10-day period.

We received our patients from the hospital on the 19th, the Coolidge with 125 patients and the Scott with 55.

The command decided that patients who would need more than 3 months treatment should be transferred. Some were very bad and probably should not have been moved. There were many passengers already aboard the ship, missionaries and countless others who had been picked up in the Orient. Two Navy doctors on the passenger list from the Philippines were placed on temporary duty and they were pleased to be of help.

We left in the late afternoon of the 19th. There were 8 or 10 ships in the convoy.

The night before we got into port, we lost a patient, an older man, perhaps a chief. He had been badly burned. Our destination became San Francisco with 124 patients and one deceased.

We arrived at 8 a.m. on Christmas Day! Two ferries were waiting there.
for us with cots aboard and ambulances from the naval hospital at Mare Island and nearby civilian hospitals. The Red Cross was a cheerful sight with donuts and coffee.

The patients were very happy to be home and so were we all. The ambulances went on ahead to Mare Island. We arrived at Mare Island at 4:30 p.m. and helped get the patients into the respective wards.
Survivor Radioman’s Mate Third Class, G. H. Lane reported:

“When the attack started on December 7, 1941, it was just before 08:00 and I was on the forecastle of the USS Arizona.

I saw torpedo planes, with the rising sun insignia under their wings, attacking ships ahead of us. General alarm was then sounded and we were all told to seek cover.

I went aft to the aviation workshop and helped wake men who were still sleeping there and closed battle ports in the optical shop. The order came for all hands not assigned to anti-aircraft batteries to go to the third deck. I started for the third deck but just then General Quarters was sounded. I came back and started for my General Quarters station which is a repair station (patrol five).

We were hit aft and also in one or two other places on the ship. Word came, “Fire in the Executive Officer’s Office.” Hurst, Bruns, Wentzlaff, and I manned a fire hose and went on the quarterdeck to connect it and fight the fire aft on the quarterdeck where the bomb had hit us.

I was on the nozzle end of the hose and told Hurst and Bruns to turn on the water. They did, but no water came. I turned around to see if the hose had any kinks in it and at that time there was an explosion which knocked me off the ship.

I was taken aboard the Nevada where I was brought to my senses in a casemate (no. 3). I had been in the water because I was soaked with oil. The Nevada was underway and I helped handle powder for the 5 inch gun.

When the Nevada was hit in the dry dock channel, the gun was put out and the ship was afire. I helped get wounded aft and fought fire until I was choked by smoke and fumes.

They sent me from the Nevada to the Solace where I was put to bed and cuts and bruises treated. I couldn’t see either until my eyes were washed out and treated. I was released from the Solace December 10, and was sent to Receiving Barracks where Mr. Fuqua told me to rejoin the aviation unit at Ford Island.

I saw no signs of fear on the ship. Everyone was surprised and pretty mad.”
Pearl Harbour Lapbook Section 2

USS Arizona Lieutenant Commander S. G. Fuqua reported:

"I was in the ward room eating breakfast about 07:55 when a short signal on the ship's air raid alarm was made. I immediately went to the phone and called the Officer-of-the-Deck to sound general quarters and then shortly thereafter ran up to the starboard side of the quarter deck to see if he had received word.

On coming out of the ward room hatch, I saw a Japanese plane go by, the machine guns firing, at an altitude of about 100 feet. As I was running forward on the starboard side of the quarter deck, I was apparently knocked out by the blast of a bomb which had struck the face plate of #4 turret on the starboard side and had gone through the deck, penetrating the decks and exploding on the third deck.

When I came to and got up off the deck, the ship was a mass of flames. The anti-aircraft battery and machine guns apparently were still firing.

At this time I & the crews of #2 and #4 turrets tried to put out the fire which was coming from the boat deck and which had extended to the quarter deck. There was no water on the fire mains. However, we held the flames back from the quarter deck enabling us to pick up wounded who were running down the boat deck out of the flames. I placed about 70 wounded and injured in the boats. This was completed about 09:00 or 09:30.

By this time the Captain's cabin and Admiral's cabin were about waist deep in water. A search of the two cabins revealed that the Admiral and Captain were not there.

Knowing that they were on board I assume that they had proceeded to the bridge. All personnel but 3 or 4 men, turrets #3 and #4, were saved.

About 09:00, seeing that all guns of the anti-aircraft and secondary battery were out of action and that the ship could not possibly be saved, I ordered all hands to abandon ship.

The personnel of the anti-aircraft and machine gun batteries on the Arizona lived up to the best traditions of the Navy. I could hear guns firing on the ship long after the boat deck were a mass of flames. I can not single out one individual who stood out in acts of heroism above the others as all of the personnel under my supervision conducted themselves with the greatest heroism and bravery."

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Summarize an Oral History

Read the oral histories. Choose 1.

Highlight only the important facts.

Summarize the story so that you can retell and/or rewrite it in the minibook.

You can use the minibook as an accordion (fan) fold or cut each shape separately and staple on the side.

If you need extra pages, glue to bottom of last flap or cut, add & staple

Oral History
Aftermath of Pearl Harbor Attack

Shutter-fold both photos to meet in the middle.

Write what the effects and results of the attack were, or paste the facts from the text boxes below inside the minibook.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notice oil leaking from the battleships</th>
<th>After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States was in a state of shock, much like on September 11.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ship located on the upper left of the photo is the sunken USS California (BB-44), with smaller vessels clustered around her.</td>
<td>The battleships USS Arizona and USS West Virginia sunk, while USS Oklahoma had overturned.</td>
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<td>Nearly all ships stationed at Pearl Harbor sustained damages in the Japanese attack. Even USS Pennsylvania which was in a drydock at the time of the attack was not spared.</td>
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<td>In addition, over 200 planes were either damaged or destroyed.</td>
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<td>By the end of the day more than 2,000 people were killed.</td>
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<td>Diagonally, from left center to lower right are: USS Maryland, lightly damaged, with the capsized USS Oklahoma outboard. A barge is alongside Oklahoma, supporting rescue efforts. USS Tennessee), lightly damaged with the sunken USS West Virginia outboard. USS Arizona sunk with her hull shattered by the explosion of the magazines below the two forward turrets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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