Propaganda to Improve Student Understanding of Pearl Harbor and World War II プロパガンダを第二次大戦の授業にどのように扱うか

Cathie Murtaghケーレ高校テキサス州Kazunori Minoguchi北海道本別高校日本Carol Wallaceジェファーソン高校インディアナ州Ann Ambiel ベイケーブアカデミーマサチューセッツ州Kyle Norwoodグラペビィン高校テキサス州

Brief description of unit/project:

Students will understand what constitutes propaganda and understand the use and power of propaganda. By evaluating a variety of primary source documents, focusing on propaganda developed by governments during WWII to build public support of the war effort. Students will use critical analysis skills to interpret the messages and compare and contrast differing perspectives.

Essential Question(s):

- 1. How does one define propaganda?
- 2. What are some examples of WWII propaganda? See attached posters, websites.
- 3. What other wartime needs (i.e. women's roles, material resources, financial, enlistment, rationing) were addressed through propaganda?
- 4. In what ways is Japanese sponsored propaganda of WWII similar to American sponsored propaganda? In what ways are they different?
- 5. What are some adverse effects of government sponsored propaganda?What might be some positive effects of government sponsored propaganda?
- 6. What are some current applications of propaganda that you can identify with today—either positive or negative?

Rationale:

Materials can be used to manipulate emotional responses in order to motivate the public to action (enlistment, buy bonds, donate time money resources, etc.)

Grade level(s):

9-12

Subject(s):

World History, US History, Military History, Asian Studies, Government

Time/Class period(s) required:

One class period

Materials needed:

- Political cartoons (see power point)
- Propaganda films: Momotaro, My Japan, Tokio Kokio, You're a Sap Mr. Jap
- Oral History US survivor Mr.Hyland
 - JP survivor Mr.Kawauchi
- Image Pictures cinema Pearl Harbor

oil leaking from the USS Arizona

Objectives/Goals:

- 1.) Students will observe examples of propaganda used by both Japan and the United States during World War II
- 2.) Students will evaluate how various means of propaganda influence various perceptions of the same event
- 3.) Students will address the reasons why all governments use propaganda
- 4.) Students will evaluate what objectives propaganda was meant to illicit

Curriculum/Standards Objectives:

Varies by state

Activities:

Analysis of propaganda items

The lesson/project activity:

Warm Up: Show a clip of a propaganda video and discuss students' reactions, identify propaganda and its purposes

Student Activity:

- 1. Students will be assigned groups in which they will analyze samples of propaganda using the questions listed above
- 2. Student groups report on their findings

Teacher-directed questions to draw out conclusions and summary

Assessment:

Student response to Essential Questions as demonstrated through group reports. Evaluate student understanding in future tests.

Teachers' tips:

Closely monitor student reactions.

Carefully choose school appropriate media





Pearl Harbor survivors and Japanese teachers spread message of peace

Updated:

Aug 7, 2008 12:49 AM

http://www.khnl.com/Global/story.asp?S=8795822

By Leland Kim - bio | email

FORT SHAFTER (KHNL) - Teachers typically are the ones who do the educating, but some Japanese educators get a valuable history lesson by learning from the ones who lived through some remarkable moments. They're in town for a workshop, to learn from Pearl Harbor survivors.

The attack on Pearl Harbor killed almost 2,400 military members and wounded another 1,100. It prompted the U.S. to get into the war.

Everett Hyland was just eighteen years old that fateful day. Despite his experience, or maybe because of it, his perspective on war has changed over the years.

"I think there should be ways to solve problems besides killing each other," said Hyland, an 85-year-old Pearl Harbor survivor. "Killing people doesn't solve a thing, whether it's on a street corner, or whether it's a nation."

Now almost seven decades later, Hyland is giving a history lesson to teachers who want to learn more about Pearl Harbor.

"It's great speaking with the young people who are still in the business," he said. "I'm a retired school teacher, so it makes it nice to meet some of the ones who are still at it."

Ones like Minoguchi Kazunori, a history teacher from Hokkaido, Japan.

"I want to teach the students the horror of the war," said Kazunori through a translator. "And the preciousness of life, and the importance of peace."

So committed, Kazunori traveled thousands of miles and spent hundreds of hours to write his book, "islands of mass suicide attack."

"I wanted to write about the war and collect information and the voices of the people who experienced the war so that we can teach the importance of peace the future generation," said Kazunori.

"He visited many, many of the battle fields, talked to individuals, locals," said Hyland. "And then he has found veterans from many of these places, and interviewed them."

So these men, who would've been enemies many years ago, now share a common mission.

"I feel responsible and I feel it is a duty to change the future generation about this war by talking to these veterans, survivors," said Kazunori. A history lesson transcending culture and language barriers.

This week-long event is designed to improve understanding of what happened at Pearl Harbor, while strengthening ties between the East and the West. The workshop ends on Saturday.

Email alerts from KHNL

Click here to sign up...



Everett Hyland



Minoguchi Kazunori







Click here to sign up...