

Deer Park Union Free School District
DAILY LESSON PLAN TEMPLATE
P.A.R. (Preparation, Activities, Reflection)

TEACHER'S NAME	DATE	SUBJ/GR/PER	LEARNING UNIT/TOPIC
John Heeg		SS/8	World War II/D-Day Invasion, Opening a second front
OBJECTIVE	NYS Performance Indicators/Common Core		ESSENTIAL QUESTION
Objective: Students will be able to explain the difficulty of treating wounded troops during the D-Day invasion by analyzing interviews.	NYS Performance Indicators Gathering, Interpreting and Using Evidence Geographic Reasoning Common Core CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.1 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.3 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.4 CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.10		What challenges did medics and hospital corpsman face at D-Day?
DO NOW / BELL WORK	MOTIVATION / ANTICIPATORY SET / HOOK		
Students will look at a picture of troops arriving in France trying to get on the shore of Normandy. Students will be presented with a photograph and questions: You are one of the men moving through the water to the beach. In the background is a huge landmass with German soldiers at the top firing weapons at you. What are you thinking? What are you concerned about?	Why would Allied forces find it necessary to get through the Atlantic wall armed with German soldiers?		
SCAFFOLDED LEARNING ACTIVITIES that incorporate: Input, model, guided practice, independent practice			
Powerpoint When discussing the Do Now scenario the teacher will navigate to other photographs of the D-Day invasion to elaborate on the discussion of the challenges that troops faced when disembarking from LCT-600 boats. After the brief discussion the teacher will provide background on the D-Day invasion (using map and hitler slide) by providing the objective of Operation Overlord along with it's goals and why the Allied forces felt it was necessary. The teacher will then ask: How do you think historians learned about the details of the invasion? What sources do historians use to learn about the invasion? Students will provide examples and then the teacher will move on to the importance of eyewitness accounts and interviews. Each student will receive a copy of the Frank Snyder interview. The teacher will assign a student to be the interviewer and read the questions in bold aloud to the class. The teacher will read to the class the answers (text not in bold). Prior to reading ask: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who is being interviewed? What was their role? What do you think a Pharmicists' Mate did at D-Day? ● Who is the interviewer? What organization is the interviewer representing? Why is the Navy interviewing Frank Snyder? 			

Pivotal Questions-During or after the reading ask:

- What was Snyder's role? How was he going to treat the casualties?
- Was it chaotic? How do you know?
- What did Frank Snyder see when he arrived on the beach?
- What did Snyder do to treat the casualty with the arm injury?
- How was the injured Army officer behaving? Why do you think he was behaving that way? What does this tell you about the D-Day invasion?
- Describe what Snyder saw.
- What helped to turn the tide in this invasion? Why did people say "Thank god for the Navy"?
- Why did Snyder try to get behind a tank? Why did people tell him to get away from the tank? Why would German soldiers decide to shoot at a tank?

Before moving onto the next interview the teacher will ask: Is Frank Snyder's interview reliable as a source? What more would you want to know? What would be your next steps as a historian? How would you find out what hospital corpsman and medics did on the beach? Students will then be issued a copy of the interview with Dr. Richard Borden.

Students will read the interview independently. After students have read the interview they will then work in pairs and fill out the worksheet provided.

Pivotal Questions: As the teacher circulates the room use these questions to spark a conversation with students as they work in pairs. They can also be used to keep the conversation going.

- What were the patients that were laying down on the wet sand worried about?
- What was Rick to hospital corpsman Richard Borden?
- What happened to Rick?
- At what point did Borden think there was something wrong with Rick?
- When Borden made his way over to Rick and realized he was injured what did he do?
- Describe Rick's condition.
- What did Borden do to treat Rick? What materials did he use? What steps did he take?
- Do you think Borden knew that Rick was dead when he got to him? Why did he treat him if there was a good chance that he was dead on there was nothing he could do?
- How did Borden react to Rick's death?
- Does this event still bother Borden over 50 years later? How do you know? Why?
- Why do you think the interview ended? Did they run out of time or did they decide to stop because of what Borden just described? Why do you think?
- How would you feel if you were in Borden's shoes? Would you be able to move on? Why or why not? Did he have a choice?

CLOSURE / REFLECTION

Closure:

- What difficulty did medics and hospital corpsman have when treating wounded troops during the D-Day invasion?
- What impact did the experience have on Borden and Snyder? How do you know?
- Why are these interviews important to understanding what happened during the D-Day invasion?

Homework: Go to the site and have a look around

<https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/qALSyyD-LpymLg>

Complete the combat care today worksheet

Interview with Frank Snyder, pharmacist's mate with the 6th Naval Beach Battalion, present at Omaha Beach, 6 June 1944. TELEPHONIC INTERVIEW CONDUCTED BY JAN K. HERMAN, HISTORIAN, BUMED OFFICE OF MEDICAL HISTORY BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY WASHINGTON, DC ON 29 SEPTEMBER 1999.

You couldn't see the shoreline could you?

No, we were out too far. We were out some 12 miles I think. So we were finally loaded into the LCT-600.

LCT-600.

Yes and that wasn't our entire company. That was part of our platoon and part of B-4 or B-6 platoons.

When you loaded in the LCT, had you been briefed earlier as to what you were supposed to do when you went into the beach? Did you know what your role was or not?

Treat the casualties. And get them wherever we could find safe cover for them. But we were not to try to move any into evacuation mode until we were told. Well, by that time I was detached from the people in my unit. I never saw them again until D-plus 1. We had been told that we were to be landed on "Fox-Green" beach but were waved off as a destroyer moved in extremely close and raked the beach to the left. We then moved right and landed on "Easy Red" beach.

Did you lose track of them on the beach?

On the beach, yes. And I know that for the simple fact that Dick Borden, who is now a doctor, Dick and I were good friends. We went off the ramp or started off the ramp at the same time let me correct that. When the LCT grounded on the sand and the ramp went down, there was a heavy shell, probably an 88, which landed right near the ramp.

And some of the people who were already off the LCT trying to get into the surf. The first thing I saw was an Army officer. I want to say he was a major but I'm not sure of that. It looked like he was waving a white stick around. And I couldn't imagine what in the world was that.

What he was waving around was the lower two thirds of his humerus, just the bone. So the rest of his arm had been shot away. And there was already one of the.. I think it was one of the Army medics who was already down on the upper part of the ramp with him. I went over and the two of us managed to get a tourniquet on there so he wouldn't bleed to death. And the other guy gave him a shot of morphine. He had a syrette and the guy was fighting us. This officer was fighting us. You know he was hysterical. And we were

making sure that he went back on the landing craft. We didn't want to try and drag him off into the surf. But by the time we got him away from the ramp a little bit, the LCT was already backing off.

So the man they called the boat hook on the LCT--the bow man--grabbed hold of this Army man and dragged him back away from the ramp. And the solider and I went off the ramp into the water and ran toward shoreline. The tide was -- I'm trying to think -- the tide was nearly high when we went in. So this must have been some 5 hours after H hour near as I can figure.

Oh but there was one interesting thing that I forgot and I hope that I'm not confusing you.

No, no.

By throwing things in. I'm trying not to overlook anything. We were making -- we were in the LCT making a run for the beach and within I'd say half a mile of the beach. Then we could see the shoreline. We could see the explosions and the smoke and the flame and everything on the beach.

And while we're watching that and wondering well what part of that are we going to land in you know, what came up beside us but an American destroyer, or it could have been British, came sweeping by us at I guess 20 or 25 knots. It was headed right straight for the beach.

And he got within I guess a quarter of a mile or less from the beach and he turned broadside to the beach and slowed down to just a crawl. And that was the first I ever saw of the awesome firepower of a destroyer if they're shooting everything they've got.

They were firing six 5-inchers and probably eight 40 millimeters and a bunch of .50 caliber and 20mm guns on the left flank of that beach where we were headed. And the left flank of the beach just disappeared in a cloud of smoke and flame.

And we heard later that that really turned the tide on that particular point of the beach, when nobody had been able to get across that beach until that area got shot up by that destroyer. And I have since heard several statements attributed to different people at that point who said "Thank God for the Navy. It was the destroyers that did that.

And that one destroyer wasn't the only one who did that. That was done up and down all the beaches so I understand. And the heavy points of resistance took a lot of fire from those destroyers. And a lot of that enemy fire was squelched.

Anyway, we went in and after dragging that poor Army major back onto the deck and getting down the ramp another shell, a big one; it was too big for a mortar. It must have been an 88 landed close by.

That was the one that wounded him?

The first one.

Oh there was another one?

This was a second one. The first one was the one that wounded

him and apparently there were bodies in the water. So it not only wounded him, it probably killed several people in that first one.

Anyway I'm making a mad dash to the beach when I see this light tank (It could have been an armored car) that's not moving. And I ran over and got behind that and somebody yelled at me. "Get away from that damn thing, they're still shooting at it." So I got away from that damn thing. And, in fact, before I got away from it I could hear machine gun bullets rattling off the metal side of that thing.

There was a little bank; I wouldn't call it a bluff. It was a little bank about 3 feet high right at that point. And I cowered right up next to that thing until there was a let up in the mortar fire. They were walking those mortar shells up and down the beach. You could see them coming five, six, seven, just in a line, explosions walking down the beach.

I went up to the dune line and looked around for anybody in my unit and I didn't see any red rainbows or green or gray bands or anything like that or any USNs, or anything else. But there was an aid station right at the high tide mark where the sand was still wet and it was Army. And I assumed that it had to be 348th Engineer first aid or it might have been a 16th Regimental Combat Team, but it was Army all right.

And I just walked over there and plopped myself down in amongst them and asked if I could help. So they grabbed my field packs and opened them to see what was in there. It was the first I ever saw them open. I didn't open them. And they had me making emergency first aid tags. They had tags like we'd never seen before. This Army EMT tag was completely different from the one that we had seen in the staging area. I guess I got to be a "go-fer" before I left that outfit.

Interview with Dr. Richard Borden, 6th Naval Beach Battalion, hospital corpsman present at Omaha Beach, 6 June 1944. TELEPHONIC INTERVIEW 28, 29, OCTOBER AND 1 NOVEMBER 1999 CONDUCTED BY JAN K. HERMAN, HISTORIAN, BUMED OFFICE OF MEDICAL HISTORY BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY WASHINGTON, DC.

Where were you on the beach at this point?

At the rock shale.

And you are taking care of patients.

And my friend Rick was with me at this point. One had one end of the stretcher and one the other. So, we were off the wet hard pack. We had cleared that area of those in distress that were under both incoming fire and the rising tide. They were all panicked that they were going to drown laying there in the wet sand.

And then as we got up, I remember specifically Eddie Johnson, who was from Lake Toxaway, NC. We had become buddies. He yelled at me, saying, "Junior, Junior, look they got a pattern to it. Move over there!" He had spotted a pattern of the '88's along the beach (being a mountain man) and he would move into an area after that pattern had passed because it was going to step either forward or back so many yards next round.

Rick and I were doing that. There was a burned out tank we were getting ready to get behind or had just left. It was very definitely in my field of view. We heard something coming in and just both took a dive from the stretcher, I to the right and Rick to the left. It was just unbelievable, absolutely the loudest noise I've ever heard in my life. It was a high pitched crack, which means that it probably was an '88. I remember raising my head and finding my whole head and face were numb, especially on the right side. I remember reaching up across my forehead with my right hand and bringing it down across my right ear and looking at my hand for blood. And there wasn't any. And it was completely numb. The right side of my face was numb and tingling, a burning kind of thing. I looked and the stretcher was between us and then maybe 10 feet to my left was Rick who had taken the dive spontaneously.

I screamed, "Rick, Rick, let's move it!" And he didn't move and I called again, "Rick, Rick, come on, let's move over there by that tank." And he didn't move and then I picked up one of the rocks and threw it and hit him between the shoulders and he didn't move. So, at that point, you know, I . . . and only at that point . . . that I thought, "Something is wrong here." So I scrambled over to him. I don't remember really looking him in the face, but as I turned him, his helmet went to the side and was full of maybe two handfuls of gray matter of brain. I just looked at it in horror and one of my impressions at that point was how clean it was. It was almost bloodless.

See, I've hunted, I've cooked pork brains . . . stuff like that . . . so I knew what brains looked like. But I was absolutely horrified. Again, this just wasn't reasonable thinking at all, but again, I said, "Oh my God, my friend." I started scrambling in my

side pouch for that thing of serum albumin we had been told was a new life-saving tool that we had for an immediate super life-saving, super shock condition. I hooked it up and put the tourniquet on and was getting ready to stick the needle in his veins, although it probably didn't come up to me very much. It was distended. (This is a doctor looking back on it now.)

At that point, with gray matter just laying there in his helmet, I slowly--I say slowly--wrapped the thing back up and put it in my pouch. I was still in a obvious state of shock and I literally looked up. Right now sitting here on my porch . . . I can look up and I can see the haze and the chaos, the dark green of the foliage on the hillside that the German trenches and gun emplacements and everything were in. I literally stood up trembling, which absolutely makes no sense. And it took me a long time to get this out of my conscience. I literally stood up and screamed at the hillside, "Goddamn you every one." At that point, I am looking now and you can argue and say, well, it was . . . what today the druggies would call a rush of the adrenalin in your system. But I don't accept it quite like that.

And then an absolute warmth and peacefulness came over me and I just stood there saying, "God, please let it be me. Let me trade places with him. Please, God. Oh, please." And there just were tears streaming down my face. I've described it a couple of times as, it was as though something holy had just descended around me and I was at peace. I was protected. Probably it was some of my Presbyterianism or something, I don't know... I started reasoning a little. If Rick's there and I'm here, maybe God has His purpose.

About that time, somebody called "Corpsman!" Being so many Army around there, it was probably "Medic." But my memory still says that it was corpsman they called. At that time, I sort of snapped to. I was there for a purpose. I did not do anything heroic, no heroic actions of any kind, but I really went to work in a controlled frenzy, like my 13-year-old does when he's getting ready to go duck hunting. I was all over the field, running from one to another getting them out to these unloading craft primarily.
[End of session]

Name

Date

Interview Analysis

Connecting to the text



Making inferences



What part of the interview got your attention?

Why?

Why do you think the person interviewed allowed themselves to be interviewed?

What impact do you think the events had on the individual involved?



Digging Deeper



What did you find out from this interview that you might not learn anywhere else?

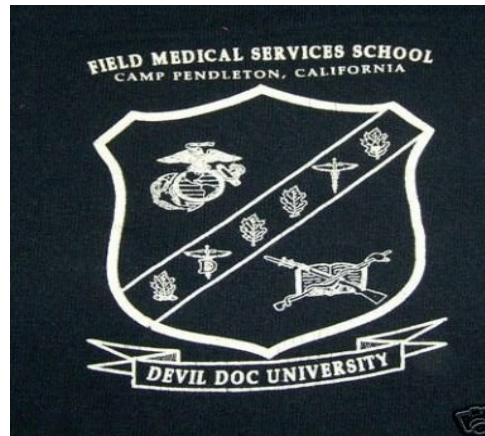
What other documents or historical evidence are you going to use to help you understand this event or topic?

Name

Date

Devil Doc University

Combat Care Today



Directions: Watch the video clips and answer the questions that follow.

Bridging the Gap: Hospital to Field Medical Corpsman

<https://youtu.be/F3ydn1qyiHE>

1. How do they prepare Hospital Corpsman to put on a tourniquet?
2. Why do they prepare Hospital Corpsman to put on tourniquets in the way demonstrated in the video?
3. When the 8404 Hospital Corpsman is complete with school what will he be prepared to do?

Hospital Corpsmen: No Pain, No Gain

<https://youtu.be/D9isWbfmjbq>

4. What training does a Hospital Corpsman undergo in the video clip?
5. What are the Corpsman evaluated on?

