Week Long - Extended Lesson Plan for Medical Care & Mental Health

The week-long lesson plan is intended to give students a deeper understanding of topics relating to World War II. By the end of this week-long plan, students should be able to:

1. Understand how medical care and mental health affected American soldiers during World War II.
2. Analyze handwritten responses by black and white soldiers to determine how they felt about and responded to medical care in the army
3. Evaluate the morale of soldiers during World War II.
4. Remember previous knowledge about World War II and medical care in the early 20th century.

Day 1: Screen *Let There Be Light* in class.
Begin class by giving students some contextual information about *Let There Be Light*. This film was shot in 1945 at Edgewood State Hospital in Long Island, New York. It was unscripted, and intended to give Americans an inside view of posttraumatic stress disorder and its treatment. However, it was suppressed by the U.S. government and not released until the 1980s. Encourage students to take notes while watching the film.
Once you have screened the film, use these questions as a guide for discussion:

1. What kind of message does this film send about the war?
2. Why do you think the U.S. government tried to suppress this film? How does it portray soldiers?
3. How does the medical treatment depicted in this film compare to modern day treatments?

Day 2: Use Lesson Plan for “Medical Care & Mental Health.” Encourage students to find connections between the scenes in *Let There Be Light* and the responses they are reading.

Day 3: Spend class having students visit and explore The American Soldier in World War II website. They can search for keywords surrounding medical care and mental health, expanding their understanding of how important medical care was to soldiers during the war. This also gives them the opportunity to explore other topics related to the American GI’s experience.
While students are exploring the site, have them collect five free responses that they have not seen before. Encourage them to choose responses from both positive and negative responses.

Day 4: Ask students to revise their historical summary from Day 2 using the five free responses they found on Day 3. Have them explain how the new sources helped enhance their understanding of what it was like for American soldiers during World War II. You can use these questions to guide discussion in class:

1. How did these new sources change your understanding of the soldier’s experience with medical care and mental health?
2. How varied were the responses you found? Did some soldiers have positive experiences?
3. What kinds of entertainment and recreation did soldiers want to see? What did they not enjoy?
Day 5: Have students choose their favorite (or most meaningful) response out of the ones they read and do a “deep analysis” using the SCIM-C method. The objective here is for students to practice extracting data from text, both the expressly written data and information they can infer by interpreting the details. Students should use the following questions to guide their analysis:

1. Summarize - What specific information, details and/or perspectives does the source provide? Who is the author of the source? What is the purpose/subject of the source?
2. Contextualize - What was happening within the immediate and broader context at the time the source was produced? Why was this source produced?
3. Infer - What is suggested by the source? What interpretations may be drawn from the source? What inferences may be drawn from absences or omissions in the source?
4. Monitoring - What ideas, images, or terms need further defining from the source? What additional evidence beyond the source is necessary to answer the historical question?
5. Corroborating - What similarities and differences between this and other sources exist? What factors could account for these similarities and differences? What conclusions can be drawn from the accumulated interpretations?