

Patriot Day

September 11, 2012

The 11th Anniversary of the Terrorist Attacks on New York City, Washington, D.C., and Shanksville, Pennsylvania



Miami-Dade County Public Schools
Division of Social Sciences



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PATRIOT DAY, SEPTEMBER 11th

In the United States, each September 11th is designated as Patriot Day in memory of those who died in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. This year marks the 11th anniversary of the tragic events which changed all our lives in both subtle and dramatic ways.

On Patriot Day, the President directs that the flag of the United States be flown at half mast in American homes, at the White House, and on all United States government buildings and establishments, home and abroad. The President also asks Americans to observe a moment of silence beginning at 8:46 a.m., marking the time of the first plane crash on September 11, 2001. A presidential proclamation is also issued each year in honor of Patriot Day. In his 2011 Patriot Day proclamation, President Barack Obama stated:

“In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the American people demonstrated that in times of hardship, the values that define us do not simply endure -- they are stronger than ever. As a Nation, we responded to unthinkable tragedy with an outpouring of service and goodwill. On that dark day, first responders rushed into a burning Pentagon and climbed the stairs of smoking towers on the verge of collapse, while citizens risked their own health and safety to prevent further heartbreak and destruction. As Americans, we came together to help our country recover and rebuild.

Today, we pay tribute to the selfless heroes and innocent victims of September 11, 2001, and we reaffirm the spirit of patriotism, service, and unity that we felt in the days and months that followed. By volunteering our time and unique skills, we can enrich communities across our country, and together, we can strengthen our Nation to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

In the days to come, I ask all Americans to join together in serving their communities and neighborhoods in honor of the victims of the September 11 attacks. Today and throughout the year, scores of Americans answer the call to make service a way of life -- from helping the homeless to teaching underserved students to bringing relief to disaster zones. I encourage all Americans to visit Serve.gov, or Servir.gov for Spanish speakers, to learn more about service opportunities across our country.

As we join in serving causes greater than ourselves and honoring those we lost, we are reminded of the ways that the victims of 9/11 live on -- in the people they loved, the lives they touched, and the courageous acts they inspired. On Patriot Day and National Day of Service and Remembrance, we pledge to carry on their legacy of courage and compassion, and to move forward together as one people...”

While eleven years have passed since the terrible events of September 11, 2001, all Americans, including the students in our schools, continue to struggle to understand what happened on that fateful day and why. Students must continue to examine the lessons of September 11th and how the attacks affected our nation's security and place in the world. It is strongly suggested that schools develop a short commemorative program which incorporates a moment of silence in the memory of those who lost their lives in the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

National Day of Service and Remembrance - September 11, 2012

September 11 was officially established as a National Day of Service and Remembrance by Federal Law in 2009. The day provides a way for all Americans to honor not only those who lost their lives in this tragedy, but also to honor those who came together under a spirit of unity to help and serve in the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2011.

On the anniversary of the September 11th attacks, Americans will unite in service in the same remarkable way that so many came together following the attacks. As in years past, we anticipate service and remembrance activities in all 50 states, at which there will be opportunities for hundreds of thousands of volunteers to paint and refurbish homes, run food drives, spruce up schools, reclaim neighborhoods, and support and honor veterans, soldiers, military families, and first responders. To find opportunities to serve during this year's September 11th Day of Service, see the links below.

All schools, teachers, and students in Miami-Dade County Public School are encouraged to participate in this day of service and remembrance.

Links:

Service Activities Organized by State -

http://www.nationalservice.gov/about/newsroom/releases_detail.asp?tbl_pr_id=2036

Toolkits for Organizing Service Activities - <http://www.serve.gov/toolkits.asp>

Bringing 9/11 Into the Classroom—11 Years Later

Today's high school students were in pre-school or early elementary school when the terrorist attacks occurred on September 11, 2001. Most of today's elementary students were infants or not yet born. Even though students have often heard the term "9/11" and associate it with terrorist attacks, it doesn't mean that they have great knowledge about the events of that day. What students understand and believe about the events of 9/11 is based on what they have heard at home, in school, and from the media.

As we approach the anniversary of 9/11, students will be seeing and hearing more about the event. Television programming will feature film of the day's events and its aftermath. Students will be presented with images of terror and grief. Educators and parents need to be ready to help students.

With that in mind, *Teaching Tolerance** offers the following tips for educators as the anniversary approaches:

Whether schools opt simply to memorialize the victims or decide to turn the anniversary into a teachable moment, one thing is clear: It's going to be complicated. Educators bringing 9/11 into the classroom, particularly during the anniversary, need to be skilled and sensitive.

Children need to feel safe. For younger children especially, discussion of the day should include messages of reassurance that they are safe. Talk about the fact that the attack was shocking because it was unusual, and that nothing like it has happened since then in the United States. Emphasize stories of heroic and selfless actions rather than stories about victims.

Involve families. Work with the PTSA to get the word out to parents to monitor closely what's on television, and remind them that scenes of violence can lead to anxiety in vulnerable children.

Understand how wide the 9/11 impact has been. Children across the country—not just those in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania—have been personally affected by the events and aftermath of 9/11. Consider whether your students include:

- Children of military personnel, who are already anxious about their parents' wellbeing;
- Children who have lost a military parent in Iraq or Afghanistan;
- Children whose parents are firefighters, police officers and other first-responders;
- Children who are Muslims;
- Children whose families have come from countries where terrorism is much more common; and
- Children vulnerable to anxiety or depression.

Be aware of what children know and think about 9/11. Even though they don't remember the day, students will have a narrative in their heads about what happened. It's the rare family that will have ignored 9/11. The narrative however, might be long on opinion and short on details. If you are going to teach older students about the day or its consequences, be prepared to confront some strongly felt beliefs calmly.

Anticipate questions. For many children, this anniversary may be the first time they've really talked about 9/11 in school. They will have questions, many of which cannot be easily answered. Plan ahead by meeting with other teachers to brainstorm likely questions and to decide what's age-appropriate.

It's not enough to remember. Many communities will memorialize those killed on 9/11 and the men and women who have been casualties in the resulting wars. Educators need to go beyond memorializing to create lessons that help students make sense of the world and be agents of positive change.

There is no dearth of ways to teach about 9/11. Here are some of the topics we think are worth exploring.

- Teach about Islam to dispel stereotypes and help children understand that not all Muslims are terrorists—and not all terrorists are Muslim.
- Explore the nature of terrorism with high school students. There is no one definition of the word *terrorism*, even in the international community. Present students with two or three cases of terrorism (e.g. 9/11, the attacks in Norway and Irish Republican Army attacks during “the troubles”) and challenge them to find the commonalities.
- Examine the ways in which stressful events put pressure on civil liberties and rights. During wartime, societies often reduce liberties—think of the Japanese-American internment during World War II, the imposition of martial law during the Civil War and passage of the Patriot Act in 2001—to gain security. Help students see that these changes need not be permanent, mainly because dissenters rise up to restrictions on liberty.
- Develop historical thinking by exploring the consequences of 9/11. Help students see that the attacks themselves and the response to them have led to, among other things, two wars, a shift in national priorities, mistrust of Muslims and renewed arguments about the limits of religious tolerance.

Most important, let's keep in mind the role education plays in healing. We teach to help children recognize and overcome the hatreds, challenges and fear that—along with the ash and sorrow—became embedded in our lives ten years ago.

Tips from: *Maureen Costello, Director Teaching Tolerance**

*Founded in 1991 by the [Southern Poverty Law Center](http://www.splcenter.org), Teaching Tolerance is dedicated to reducing prejudice, improving intergroup relations and supporting equitable school experiences for our nation's children. <http://www.tolerance.org/about>

Background Information on the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attacks

Overview

On September 11, 2001, 19 militants associated with the Islamic extremist group al-Qaeda hijacked four jet airliners and carried out suicide attacks against targets in the United States. Two of the planes were flown into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, a third plane hit the Pentagon just outside Washington, D.C., and the fourth plane crashed in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Often referred to as 9/11, the attacks resulted in extensive death and destruction. Over 3,000 people were killed during the attacks in New York City and Washington, D.C., including more than 400 police officers and firefighters. The attacks triggered major U.S. initiatives to combat world-wide terrorism

The Events

On Tuesday, September 11, 2001, at 8:45 a.m., an American Airlines Boeing 767 loaded with 20,000 gallons of jet fuel crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Center in New York City. The impact tore through the building near the 80th floor of the 110-story skyscraper, instantly killing hundreds of people and trapping hundreds more in the floors above. Eighteen minutes later, as the evacuation of the north tower and its twin got underway, television cameras focused on a second Boeing 767 – United Airlines Flight 175 – as it turned sharply toward the World Trade Center and crashed into the south tower near the 60th floor. The collision caused a massive explosion that showered burning debris over surrounding buildings and the streets below. No longer believing that an accident had occurred, Americans now knew we were under attack.

The 19 attackers were Islamic terrorists from Saudi Arabia and several other Arab nations. Reportedly financed by Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda terrorist organization, they were allegedly acting in retaliation for U.S. support of Israel, its involvement in the Persian Gulf War, and its continued military presence in the Middle East. Some of the terrorists had lived in the United States for more than a year and had taken flying lessons at commercial flight schools. Others had slipped into the country in the months before the attack. The 19 terrorists smuggled box-cutters and knives through security at three East Coast airports and boarded four flights bound for California, chosen because the planes were loaded with fuel for the long transcontinental journey. Soon after takeoff, the terrorists commandeered the four planes and took the controls, transforming the jets into guided missiles.

As millions of Americans watched the events in New York City, American Airlines Flight 77 circled over downtown Washington, D.C., and crashed into the west side of the Pentagon military headquarters at 9:45 a.m. Jet fuel from the Boeing 757 caused an inferno that led to the collapse of a portion of the giant concrete building. In total, 125 military personnel and civilians were killed in the Pentagon, along with all 64 people aboard the airliner.

Less than 15 minutes after the terrorists struck the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., the south tower of the World Trade Center collapsed in a mass of tangled steel and crushed concrete. The structural steel of the skyscraper, built to withstand winds in excess of 200 miles per hour and a large conventional fire, could not withstand the tremendous heat generated by the burning jet fuel. At 10:30 a.m., the other Trade Center tower also collapsed. Close to 3,000 people died in the World Trade Center and its vicinity, including a staggering 343 firefighters and paramedics, 23 New York City police officers and 37 Port Authority police officers who were struggling to complete an evacuation of the buildings and save the office workers trapped on higher floors. Only six people in the World Trade Center towers at the time of their collapse survived. Almost 10,000 others were treated for injuries, many severe.

Meanwhile, a fourth California-bound plane – United Flight 93 – was hijacked about 40 minutes after leaving Newark International Airport in New Jersey. Because Flight 93 had been delayed in taking off, passengers on board knew of the events in New York and Washington, D.C. via cell phone and Airfone calls. Knowing that the aircraft was not returning to an airport as the hijackers claimed, a group of passengers and flight attendants planned to fight back against the terrorists. One of the passengers, Thomas Burnett Jr., told his wife over the phone that "I know we're all going to die. There's three of us who are going to do something about it. I love you, honey." Another passenger – Todd Beamer – was heard saying "Are you guys ready? Let's roll" over an open line. Sandy Bradshaw, a flight attendant, called her husband and explained that she had slipped into a galley and was filling pitchers with boiling water. Her last words to him were "Everyone's running to first class. I've got to go. Bye."

The passengers on Flight 93 fought the four hijackers and are suspected to have attacked the cockpit with a fire extinguisher. The plane then flipped over and sped toward the ground at upwards of 500 miles per hour, crashing in a rural field in western Pennsylvania near Shanksville at 10:10 a.m. All 45 people aboard were killed. The terrorists' intended target is not known, but theories include the White House, the U.S. Capitol, the Camp David presidential retreat in Maryland or one of several nuclear power plants along the eastern seaboard. By fighting back against the terrorists, the passengers of Flight 93 likely saved many lives while losing their own.

At 7 p.m. on September 11, 2001, President George W. Bush, who had spent the day being shuttled around the country because of security concerns, returned to the White House. At 9 p.m., he delivered a televised address from the Oval Office, declaring, "Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shatter steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve." In a reference to the eventual U.S. military response he declared, "We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them."

Operation Enduring Freedom, the American-led international effort to oust the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and destroy Osama bin Laden's terrorist network based there, began on October 7, 2001. Within two months, U.S. forces had effectively removed the

Taliban from operational power, but the war continued, as U.S. and coalition forces attempted to defeat a Taliban insurgency campaign based in neighboring Pakistan. Osama bin Laden, the mastermind behind the September 11th attacks, remained at large until May 2, 2011, when he was finally tracked down and killed by U.S. forces at a hideout in Abbottabad, Pakistan. In June 2011, President Barack Obama announced the beginning of large-scale troop withdrawals from Afghanistan, with a final withdrawal of U.S. forces tentatively scheduled for 2014.

This article was adapted from History.com

Additional background information on the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 can be found at the following websites:

Brainpop- Animated video for students with complete explanation of: the 9/11 Terrorist Attacks, Al Qaeda, Osama Bin Laden, the Invasion of Afghanistan, and Rebuilding in the Aftermath of 9/11. Teachers should preview for age appropriateness before use.
<http://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/ushistory/september11th/>

Flight 93 National Memorial - The Flight 93 National Memorial contains educator resources for background information on Flight 93
<http://www.911memorial.org/teach-learn>

History.com- This site can be searched for articles, videos, interviews, and photo galleries on the terrorist attack on September 11, 2011. Discretion is advised when using this material with students. www.history.com

Also see: *9/11 Attacks - 102 Minutes That Changed America* and related media on the History.com site. This area has introductory videos, containing animation and actual film footage plus interactives. Please preview for age appropriateness before using. <http://www.history.com/interactives/witness-to-911>

National Museum of American History- *September 11: Bearing Witness to History.* The Museum website provides background information and educational resources including online access to a collection of more than 50 objects recovered from the three sites attacked—New York, the Pentagon, and Shanksville, PA, as well as recent acquisitions that relate to how American lives have changed since then.
<http://americanhistory.si.edu/september11/>

Also See: *Essential Questions for Teaching About September 11*
<http://blog.americanhistory.si.edu/osaycanyousee/2011/08/essential-questions-for-teaching-september-11.html>

National Geographic - *Remembering 9/11.* The National Geographic *Remembering 9/11* site contains a variety of background informational resources: interviews, survivor mementos, eyewitness accounts and testimonials, excerpts from the official book of the 9/11 memorial, as well as a place to share individual memories.
<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/remembering-9-11/?source=fongcfeat1>

9/11 Memorial- This site is sponsored by the 9/11 Memorial and includes an interactive timeline of the events of September 11, 2011. The timeline includes video shot by eyewitnesses. Discretion is advised when using this material with students.
<http://timeline.national911memorial.org/#/Explore/2>

**9/11
Pentagon
Memorial -** The Pentagon Memorial website has background resource links to the events of September 11, 2001 as well as a link to explore the memorial. <http://pentagonmemorial.org/>

Also see- *Remembering 9/11 – 10 Year Anniversary-* Newspaper (NIE), 9/11 Memorial, History Channel supplement to the Washington Times, September 9, 2011. This is a comprehensive resource developed for last year's 10th anniversary which includes: information on the events, a detailed, annotated timeline, with photographs, It also contains pages on the background and development of each of the 9/11 memorials, a section on understanding 9/11, and a "How to Guide for Schools" on commemorating September 11, 2001. Preview text and photographic content for age appropriateness before use with students.
<http://pentagonmemorial.org/sites/default/files/educational-resources/911pdf.pdf>

**The
September 11
Digital
Archive -** The September 11th Digital Archive provides teachers a resource to access more than 150,000 items relating to 9/11. Through electronic media, the archive has endeavored to present the history of September 11, 2001. Teachers may browse emails, stories, sounds, documents and videos relating to the events of 9/11.
<http://911digitalarchive.org/>

Graphics in packet from: http://www.tcdesign.net/solidarity_graphics.htm

Lesson Plans and Classroom Activities to Teach about the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001 and the Ten Years after the Attacks:

K-12 Lesson Plans and Activities

Children's Literature: Reviews of books that address the events of September 11th and how America was changed by the events. (Elementary through High School)
http://www.childrenslit.com/childrenslit/th_sept11.html

9/11 Memorial- *Tribute Art and the 9/11 Memorial*
This resource, developed in partnership with the September 11th Education Trust and the Social Studies School Service, focuses on the artistic response to 9/11. Students study these responses to learn how art is not only a means for self-expression, but can also serve as a vehicle for community-building and personal growth. (Upper Elementary/Middle/Senior High School)
<http://www.911memorial.org/tribute-art-911>

Smithsonian Conference- The Smithsonian Conference- September 11: Teaching Contemporary History, provides a link to timelines and teaching resources relevant to teaching about the events from September 11, 2001 to 2011.
<http://smithsonianconference.org/september11/resources/>

See Also: Smithsonian Conference K-12 Lessons and Activities link
<http://smithsonianconference.org/september11/resources/k-12-lessons-and-activities/>

Teacher Planet- Children's Literature links for 9/11. Elementary through High School information:
<http://www.teacherplanet.com/links/redirect.php?url=http://www.teachervision.fen.com/lesson-plans/lesson-15429.html>

Teacher Planet- 9/11 Unit- Collection of links to lesson plans and worksheets
<http://www.teacherplanet.com/resource/911.php>

Elementary (K-5) Lessons and Activities

Flight 93 Memorial-

The Flight 93 Story- Printable Reading/handout detailing the story of Flight 93 on September 11, 2001

<http://www.nps.gov/flni/historyculture/upload/Flight-93-story-printable-2.pdf>

National Museum of American History

Lesson Plan – *A Hero's Gear*. Students will explore firefighters' gear worn in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks. The plan includes teacher directions, worksheets, and information sheet. Grades K-2

http://americanhistory.si.edu/ourstory/pdf/sept11/sept11_gear.pdf

Pearson On-Line Learning

Remembering September 11th- Elementary

Whiteboard-ready interactive timelines to the events of the September 11 terrorist attacks using images and text appropriate for younger students. Each timeline page includes on-screen Extra Support including: helpful hints, vocabulary support, and background information. Teacher Support materials provide full lesson plans, discussion questions for using the timelines, and ideas for how to differentiate the instruction for younger or older students.

http://onlinelearningexchange.com/content/products/remembering911_el.html

Pentagon Memorial -

Responding and Remembering Through Art . In this lesson, students explore the ways people responded to 9/11. The link contains a teacher guide, worksheets, webquest links, a link to the book *The Little Chapel That Stood*, and directions for creating a digital memorial.

Grades 3-5

http://pentagonmemorial.org/sites/default/files/educational-resources/sept11_remembering.pdf

Also see:

Reading the Little Chapel That Stood lesson plan. Plan contains teacher's guide, reading strategies, link to the book, and background information on 9/11.

Grades K-4

<http://pentagonmemorial.org/sites/default/files/educational-resources/The%20Little%20Chapel%20That%20Stood.pdf>

Link to the Book: *The Little Chapel That Stood*:

http://www.abcurtiss.com/graphics/books2/l_chapel/little_chapel1.htm

Secondary (6-12) Lessons and Activities:

- Pearson On-Line Learning -** Remembering September 11th – Secondary (Grades 6-12)
This module includes everything you need to help students understand the September 11 terrorist attacks and their impact on the United States. The module includes a 16-page downloadable student booklet, whiteboard-ready interactive timelines, audio files of student interviews, and full Teacher Support lesson plans.
http://onlinelearningexchange.com/content/products/remembering911_hs.html
- Pentagon Memorial-** *A Nation Remembers- those affected at the Pentagon* – 9/11 Lesson Plans and activities for grades 6-12. (on Thinkfinity page)
<http://thinkfinity.org/9-11-never-forgotten>
- Thinkfinity-** *9/11- Never Forgotten.* The Thinkfinitiy network of education partners has created a collection of links to lesson plans for the 10th anniversary of 9/11 suitable for grades 6-12. Each link gives a brief description of the lesson plan and appropriate grade levels for use.
<http://thinkfinity.org/9-11-never-forgotten>



Patriot Day 2012 Lesson Plan

Elementary Lesson Plan (Grades K-5)

TITLE: The Survivor Tree

OBJECTIVE(S): Next Generation Sunshine State Standards for Social Studies

Kindergarten	SS.K.A.1.1	Develop an understanding of how to use and create a timeline.
	SS.K.A.1.2	Develop an awareness of a primary source
Grade 1	SS.1.A.1.1	Develop an understanding of a primary source
	SS.1.A.2.1	Understand history tells the story of people and events of other times and places
Grade 2	SS.2.A.1.1	Examine primary and secondary sources
	SS.2.A.3.1	Identify terms and designations of time sequence
Grade 3	SS.3.A.1.1	Analyze primary and secondary sources.
Grade 4	SS.4.A.1.1	Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history.
Grade 5	SS.5.A.1.1	Use primary and secondary sources to understand history

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES:

Before beginning this lesson, it is suggested that teachers review the document *Tips on teaching about the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001* found on pp. 4-5 of this packet, for information on presenting sensitive information.

1. Ask students what they know or have heard about the events of September 11, 2001. Write answers on whiteboard (or discuss in lower grades).
2. Introduce and discuss the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2011. A good resource for this is the Pearson online interactive timeline for 9/11:
http://onlinelearningexchange.com/content/assets/rem_el/A51501/scoasset.html?id=1&type=sco

Read aloud or have students read the story: The Survivor Tree (Attachment A) ABC also has a video story of the Survivor Tree. ABC video link:

<http://abcnews.go.com/WNT/video/ground-pear-tree-survived-terrorist-attack-13540761>

3. Discuss the story and ask students to tell how they feel about the tree. Discuss the condition of the tree after the attack and in 2011. Discuss the term “survivor” and ask students why they think this tree is called “The Survivor Tree.”
4. Show students the photograph of the tree in 2001 Attachment B .

For grades K-3:

Ask students to describe the tree in the picture.

Do they think the tree would have a chance to live and grow?

For grades 4-5

Distribute copies of the Photo Analysis Worksheet (Attachment D)

Have students work individually or in small groups to complete 1 A&B, 2, and 3A

5. Show students the photograph of the tree in 2011 – Attachment C

For grades K-3

Ask students what they think of the tree in the photo.

How has it changes since 2001?

Would they know it was the same tree from looking at the photo?

Why did workers try to save the tree?

Why do you think they moved the tree to the 9/11 Memorial?

For grades 4-5

Have students complete a Photo Analysis Worksheet as mentioned above.

6. Have students in lower grades make an illustrated booklet, “The Survivor Tree”

Have upper grade students write a poem or paragraph telling why people wanted to save the tree and plant it in the 9/11 Memorial.

ASSESSMENT STRATEGY

Evaluate group and individual work based on depth of understanding, clarity of expressed ideas and relevance to the topic.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Attachments A, B, C, & D (Included)

Lesson adapted from: 4Action Initiative c/0 Families of September 11

Attachment A

The Survivor Tree

In the 1970's, a callery pear tree was planted in front of the World Trade Center in New York City. The tree grew large and blossomed often, until September 11, 2001. On that day, **terrorists** attacked the buildings by flying airplanes into them. This caused the buildings to catch fire and **collapse**, or fall down. Parts of the building fell on the lovely pear tree and crushed its branches. The fire from the buildings **scorched** the tree's trunk.

Workers who were trying to clean up after the attack didn't find the tree until three weeks later. The tree was broken and burned. No one thought it would ever **survive**. But, they decided to take the stump to a plant nursery in hope of saving it. The tree was only 8 feet tall and covered with ash when it arrived at the **nursery**. Mr. Cabo, from the nursery said that the poor tree looked like "a wounded soldier," He didn't think it would survive. What was left of the pear tree was planted in the nursery of a New York park. It was planted on November 11, 2001, two months after the attack.

The people at the nursery fed, watered, and took very good care of the tree. By the next year, the pear tree began to grow- workers could see green sprouts coming from the trunk. Now they knew that the tree was going to live. Everyone was happy and the little pear tree was given a new name. It was now called "The **Survivor** Tree."

During the years the "Survivor Tree" spent in the nursery, it grew 20 ft. In March of 2010 the tree went through another problem...a storm. The storm **uprooted** the tree! But again, it was **replanted** and again **recovered!** The tree was almost 30 feet tall when it was returned to New York City. The "Survivor Tree" was planted back at the World Trade Center site where it will be a part of the 9/11 memorial. On September 11, 2010, the President of the United States, Barack Obama placed a wreath near "The Survivor Tree" to honor the victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

When the National 9/11 Memorial officially opens, the once-wounded tree that no one thought would live will be there as a symbol of hope. It represents the people of New York and the people of America. It reminds us that even though things are sometimes very hard, we can make it. Just as the little pear tree survived, so did the hope and spirit of Americans.

Attachment B The Survivor Tree 2001



Attachment C





Attachment D

Reset Form

Photo Analysis Worksheet

Print Form

Step 1. Observation

A. Study the photograph for 2 minutes. Form an overall impression of the photograph and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.

B. Use the chart below to list people, objects, and activities in the photograph.

People	Objects	Activities

Step 2. Inference

Limit response for each question to 5 lines of text

Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.

Step 3. Questions

A. What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

B. Where could you find answers to them?

Reset Form

Print Form



Patriot Day 2012 Lesson Plan

Secondary Lesson Plan (Grades 6-12)

TITLE: Remembering 9/11: 11 Years Later

OBJECTIVE(S): Next Generation Sunshine State Standards for Social Studies

- Grade 6: SS.6.W.1.1 Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events
- SS.6.W.1.3 Interpret primary and secondary sources.
- SS.6.W.1.6 Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.
- Grade 7: SS.7.G.2.1 Locate major cultural landmarks that are emblematic of the United States
- SS.7.C.2.13 Examine multiple perspectives on public and current issues.
- Grade 8: SS.8.A.1.3 Analyze current events relevant to American History topics through a variety of electronic and print media resources.
- SS.8.A.1.6 Compare interpretations of key events and issues throughout American History.
- Grades 9-12
- SS912.A.1.2 Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify author, historical significance, audience, and authenticity to understand a historical period.
- SS912.A.1.3 Utilize timelines to identify the time sequence of historical data.
- SS912.A.7.15 Analyze the effects of foreign and domestic terrorism on the American people

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES:

1. Ask students what they know about the events of September 11, 2001. Brainstorm, list student responses, discuss.
2. Introduce/review the events of September 11, 2001 and their aftermath. Resources for introduction/review:
 - 9/11 Memorial Interactive Timeline
<http://timeline.national911memorial.org/>
 - Brainpop- Comprehensive Animated Video
<http://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/ushistory/september11th/>
 - Pearson Online Learning Interactive Timeline September 11, 2001
<http://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/ushistory/september11th/>

3. Discuss the events related to 9/11 which have happened in the past 11 years. A good resource for this is the Pearson online learning site timeline: September 11, 2001 in Context. The timeline begins in 1988 with the introduction of Osama Bin Laden, and includes: the invasion of Afghanistan, the invasion of Iraq, terrorism around the world in the last decade, and the death of Osama Bin Laden.

http://onlinelearningexchange.com/content/assets/rem_hs/A51504/scoasset.html?id=9&type=sco

4. Discuss the events shown in the timeline and the significance of the 10th year remembrance of 9/11. Discuss the concepts of memorial, commemorative events, and mementos. Note that memorials have been established to honor victims of the terrorist attacks as well as those who aided and assisted in the aftermath of the attacks.
5. Discuss the difference between primary and secondary sources. Tell students that they will be examining different sources of information, mementos, and memoirs dealing with the events of September 11, 2001.
6. Divide the class into 5 groups. Assign each group one of the bulleted groups below. The first 3 groups (A, B, C) will explore the 3 national 9/11 memorials and complete the attached worksheet (Attachment A) Groups D & E will examine at least 3 documents from their assigned websites below and complete a Document Analysis – (Attachment B) worksheet for each document examined.

Group A

- National 9/11 Memorial & Museum <http://www.911memorial.org/>
Objects on view World Trade Center
<http://americanhistory.si.edu/september11/2011/wtc.asp>

Group B

- The National 9/11 Pentagon Memorial <http://pentagonmemorial.org/>
Objects on view- Pentagon
<http://americanhistory.si.edu/september11/2011/pentagon.asp>

Group C

- Flight 93 National Memorial <http://www.nps.gov/flni/index.htm>
Objects on view- Flight 93
<http://americanhistory.si.edu/september11/2011/shanksville.asp>

Group D

- September 11 Digital Archive- Personal Stories from September 11, 2001
<http://old.911digitalarchive.org/lc/911-browse-story/0/6>

Group E

- 9/11 Response Cards- How has your life changed because of September 11, 2001?
http://911digitalarchive.org/smithsoniancards/visitors_results.php?searchFull=&frmQuestion=howlifechanged&frmAge=&frmCountry=&frmState=&Search=Search

Note: If your classroom does not have access to 5 computers and you are unable to schedule computer time for research, assign the internet research for home learning.

7. Each group should prepare a 3-5 minute presentation on the results of their research.
8. After the group presentations, discuss research findings as a class.
9. Have students write a 2-3 paragraph essay documenting their reactions to their research and the class presentations. Did their feelings/opinions change as a result of this activity? If so, in what way did they change?

ASSESSMENT STRATEGY

Evaluate group and individual work based on depth of understanding, clarity of expressed ideas and relevance to the topic.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Internet Access, Attachments A & B (included)

Attachment A

9/11 Memorial Notes

Name of Memorial: _____

Site/location _____

Significance of site selection _____

Description of memorial (visual) _____

Who is the memorial honoring? _____

How does the memorial honor the above mentioned honorees? _____

How was the design for the memorial chosen? _____

What is the significance of the architectural design? _____

What objects/artifacts are in the memorial (or museum) If the artifacts are not yet present-which will be collected? _____

Examine 3 objects/artifacts on display (or scheduled to be displayed). Explain: 1) What the artifact is 2) The significance of the artifact 3) Why you think the artifact was chosen to be in the memorial 4) Your feelings upon viewing this artifact

Artifact A _____

Artifact B _____

Artifact C _____

Attachment B

Written Document Analysis Worksheet

1 Type of document you are examining

.

2 What can you tell about the author from what is written?:

.

3 DOCUMENT INFORMATION (There are many possible ways to answer A-E.)

.

A. List three things the author said that you think are important:

B. Why do you think this document was written?

C. What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document.

D. List two things the document tells you about life in the United States at the time it was written:

E. Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document:

Adapted from The National Archives

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