

Primary Sources:

Butcher, Harry. "Navel Aide to General Eisenhower." 5 Oct. 1943.

https://www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/Butcher_Diary.pdf

We used this source to discuss a type of prelude to the invasion and some of the events leading up to the actual invasion. Also, we were able to get a close-up, first-hand experience of some of the leaders including Eisenhower and many other generals. This adds important information that led up to the invasion of our project.

Catalog.archives.gov. N. p., 2018. Web. 16 Nov. 2018.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/531217>

We used this primary photograph of general Dwight giving the order of the day in Normandy in our gallery of photographs taken during World War II.

Combined Chiefs of Staff. "Sextant_and_Eureka_Conferences ." 1943.

https://www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/Sextant_and_Eureka_Conferences.pdf

Our group used this source to explain all of the elemental factors that had to be taken into account when planning the invasion. Also, we give examples of what would happen if the weather was not as it was anticipated by using the information from this source.

Eisenhower, Dwight. "1944_06_03_Conditions_in_Normandy." 3 June 1944.

https://www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/1944_06_03_Conditions_in_Normandy.pdf

This primary source allowed us to explain the overall plan for the invasion, and to create inferences to explain the correlation between different countries as well as define the goal behind Eisenhower's actions with countries that were involved in WWII.

Eisenhower, Dwight. "1944_06_06_to_08_82nd_Airborne." 6 July 1944.

https://www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/1944_06_06_to_08_82nd_Airborne.pdf

This source specifically allowed us to focus on the airborne forces of the invasion. This was called Operation Neptune. We will use this to show what the plan was from the air and to talk about the paratroopers that were involved and their job. This will allow us to look at different aspects of the invasion and how they all came together to work for one cause.

Eisenhower, Dwight. "Minutes_of_the_SCAEF." 2 June 1944.

https://www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/Minutes_of_the_SCAEF.pdf

Our group used this source in our project to show Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory's plan for bombing Normandy and how it would occur. This will show how there were many different aspects of the invasion and how it was not all just done by troops.

Eisenhower, Dwight. "SHAEF Incoming Message from General Eisenhower to General Marshall Concerning the First Reports of the Normandy Landing, June 6, 1944 ." 6 June 1944. www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/1944_06_06_DDE_to_Marshall.pdf

We learned from this document how the soldiers were ready to go into the invasion on D-day. Using the information from this document we learned how vehicles and troops were preparing for the invasion, some of them not knowing it would be their last fight.

Eisenhower, Dwight. "Order of the Day." 6 June 1944.

www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/Order_of_the_Day.pdf
This source was helpful in showing the bravery, spirit, and confidence the troops have in this invasion. This can be connected to the theme of perseverance and triumph that is shown in this assault, even though they lost a large number of soldiers. It also shows and connects to the larger idea that the invasion was a key win in the whole war.

Eisenhower, Dwight. "Overlord Part 1." Mar. 1944.

www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/Overlord_Part_1.pdf
We used this source to help us understand the preparation and planning for the invasion. Since it was a very complicated situation and every detailed mattered, primary source documents about the planning will help us understand better about the assault. In our project, we mention and talk about the beginning stages of the whole operation.

Eisenhower, Dwight. "Overlord Part 2." 1944.

www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/Overlord_Part_2.pdf
We used this source to show the final development and stages of the plan. It includes more details of the attack. It also helps us understand how they prepared for the invasion. This is almost the confirmed plan so it shows the strategies used in the actual attack.

Photographers of D-Day, 75_57.10, June 1944.

https://www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/audiovisual/images/d_day/75_57.jpg
This source helped the reader to understand that even after the Invasion occurred the war was still not over and there were still enemies to fight. It also show the control

that Germany had on France.

Robert Capa, "Record: D-Day" Collections Search Center, Smithsonian Institution."

Collections.si.edu. N. p., 2018. Web. 7 Nov. 2018.

http://collections.si.edu/search/detail/edanmdm:nmah_1313406?q=Capa%2C+Robert&record=1&hlterm=Capa%2C%2BRobert&inline=true

We used this photo of soldiers rushing to the beach as a background to one of our website pages. This photograph helped us to really understand the intensity of rushing to the beach with bullets passing through every inch of the air.

United States, Congress, Center of Military History, and Gordon A. Harrison. "Cross-Channel Attack." *Cross-Channel Attack*, United States Army, 1950, pp. 199-206,

https://history.army.mil/books/wwii/7-4/7-4_Contents.htm

This book was a fully report on events surrounding D-day. One section that was helpful is the description of the underwater obstacles and the troops that were invading on the ground. We used a quote from this report to show what the troops had to get through while being fired on.

United States Fleet. "Report of Amphibious Operations." June 1944.

www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/d_day/Report_of_the_amphibious_Operations.pdf

We used this report to show all the obstacles that the ground forces had to overcome in order to make the victory possible. The defense system detailed was one of the reasons the event was a huge tragedy. We can show, using the report, how troops were able to overcome these obstacles and the inspiring, as well as the tragedy that took place.

Secondary:

"A Look Back ... Intelligence and the Invasion of Normandy." *Central Intelligence*

Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, 30 Apr. 2013,

[www.cia.gov/news-information/featu](http://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2011-featured-story-archive/intelligence-and-the-invasion-of-normandy.html)

[red-story-archive/2011-featured-story-archive/intelligence-and-the-invasion-of-normandy.html](http://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2011-featured-story-archive/intelligence-and-the-invasion-of-normandy.html)

The strategy that they used is something that we have never learned about before, so it was another hidden story about how this helped Allied Forces win the invasion. We used this source to show the importance of central intelligence during the war. The deception shown is part of the strategy as well.

Ambrose, Stephen E. *D-Day, June 6, 1944: the Climactic Battle of World War II*. Simon &

Schuster, 1994.

We used this book as an excellent source for information and understanding. Ambrose is very well known for this book and gives very convincing and precise information.

Bigelow, Barbara C. "Excerpt from Voices of D-Day." *World War II Primary Sources*, by Barbara C. Bigelow and Christine Slovey, UXL, 2000, pg. 177–184.

This is a primary source within a secondary source since the quote is from a journal entry.

The excerpt shows the horrifying experience that the soldiers had to go through. We will use this account to show the horrifying experience they went through when invading and the obstacles that the ground forces had to overcome.

Blumberg, Arnold, "Site Navigation." *Warfare History Network*, warfarehistorynetwork.com/daily/wwii/hitlers-zipper-the-powerful-mg-42/.

This source also explained how the common machine gun changed the war and D-day, because of the destruction it could do in only a small amount of time. Our group used this source to explain the technology that Germany had that gave them a slight advantage on D-day. It will help us understand how many of the troop victims occurred because of this very powerful weapon.

"Cemeteries." D-Day- Normandy American Cemetery Colleville-Sur-Mer (Omaha Beach), D-Day Center, www.dday.center/cemetery_us_colleville.html.

This is the official website of the cemetery overlooking Omaha beach, where American soldiers are buried in remembrance. We used a picture showing all the crosses, which are the "gravestones" of troops. It shows the amount of tragedy that happened that day on Omaha beach.

"Cost of Battle." *D-Day Revisited*, d-dayrevisited.co.uk/d-day-history/d-day-landings/cost-of-battle/.

This source helped us learn the statistics of the casualties and vehicles that were destroyed. We will use this source as a way to show the amount of destruction and bloodshed that happened. It can be linked to the theme of Triumph and Tragedy because it shows the tragedy that took place even though the Allied forces won.

"D-Day and the Omaha Beach Landings • Robert Capa • Magnum Photos." Magnum Photos, 6 June 2017, www.magnumphotos.com/newsroom/conflict/robert-capa-d-day-omaha-beach/.

This website had the pictures from D-day that famous photographer, Robert Capa, took. We used many of his photos in our website to show what happened in the invasion and

what was going on on after the beach was captured. These pictures are the best possible pictures of the Landings in Normandy as well.

“D-DAY.” *American History*, vol. 49, no. 2, June 2014, pp. 68–71. *EBSCOhost*,
http://web.a.ebscohost.com.lili.idm.oclc.org/src_ic/detail/detail?vid=5&sid=86295b64-d2b2-47fe-a5c0-4e30b2baf616%40sdc-v-sessmgr02&bdata=JkF1dGhUeXBIPWlwLHNNoaWI%3d#AN=95120815&db=f5h.

We are used information from this source to understand the multiple perspectives of the soldiers. We also used this source for statistics.

“D-Day Strategy and the Normandy Invasion.” *Strategic Thinking*,
www.strategybydesign.org/d-day-strategy-and-the-normandy-invasion/.

We used this source to explain the strategy of the invasion. This was a very helpful source in explaining the detailed planning of the invasion. It also shows the attention shown to detail by Allied forces.

Gordon, Bob. “Dirty Deeds on D-Day.” *Military History*, vol. 35, no. 1, May 2018, pp. 40–47. *EBSCOhost*

We were able to look at the American troops but also look at other countries that were allied with America at the time of WWII. This source will add more of a view of what the Germans would savagely do to the wounded and close to dead troops that they found.

History.com, director. *D-Day*. *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 27 Oct. 2009,
www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/d-day.

This is a video that gives simple facts about the the invasion of Normandy, France. The footage shows the civilians after the liberation and troops shipping supplies. It included some footage of actual warfare of Normandy.

Kuroski, John. “33 D-Day Photos That Capture The Heroism And Triumph Of The Allied Invasion.” *All That's Interesting*, All That's Interesting, 28 Feb. 2019,
allthatsinteresting.com/d-day-normandy-invasion-operation-overlord#4.

This gallery of pictures that captured heroism was very helpful in giving us primary source pictures. We use the pictures to captivate audiences and show real photos of what was going on at the time.

“Liberating Rome and Central Italy, a World War II Online Interactive,
Released.” *Liberating Rome and Central Italy, a World War II Online Interactive,
Released* | *American Battle Monuments Commission*, 5 June 2015,
www.abmc.gov/news-events/news/liberating-rome-and-central-italy-world-war-ii-online

-interactive-released.

This source explained the liberation of Rome and how it helped D-day. We used this source to research and understand why the liberation of Rome was an important part in Operation Overlord.

National Archives, "A 'Mighty Endeavor:' D-Day." *FDR Presidential Library & Museum*, fdrlibrary.org/d-day.

This source also gave the reason why Roosevelt decided to attack Germany first above other areas. We will also look at how Roosevelt reacted to the situation and the type of leader that he was for our country at the time of this great war, and how he specifically reacted under pressure.

National Archives and Records Administration, National Archives and Records Administration, catalog.archives.gov/id/25455016.

"D-Day 70th Anniversary." *History | Royal Navy*, www.royalnavy.mod.uk/dday70.

This photograph helped us to really comprehend the size of their military at the time. We are using this on our website as a background so that the reader, like us, will be able to see the size of our military.

Office of the Press Secretary. "FACT SHEET: Normandy Landings." *National Archives and Records Administration*, 6 June 2014, obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/06/06/fact-sheet-normandy-landings.

We used this source to double check the statistics of casualties during the initial invasion and the battle of Normandy. Also this source gave us other statistics that we did not think about for example the amount of casualties of French civilians.

Passmore, David G., et al. "Landscapes of Logistics: The Archaeology and Geography of WWII German Military Supply Depots in Central Normandy, North-West France."

We will use this source to explain how Germany controlled the beach and how they were ready to fight for the land that they had taken. Our group will use this source to explain the control that Germany had and how this complicated the Invasion to another level.

"Records Relating to D-Day." *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, www.archives.gov/research/military/ww2/d-day.

We used this source to get an overview of D-day and lead us to many other primary source documents including, the "In Case of a Failure." message from General Eisenhower. In our project, we used many of the images that were

included in this source.

Rosenblum, Walter. "Gallery." *Rosenblum Photography Collection*,
www.rosenblumphoto.org/gallery.

This source gave us more primary source pictures that showed the heroism of D-day. The picture we used shows the soldiers recovering dead bodies and gives the audience an understanding of what it was like to pick up the dead bodies of your brothers-in-arms.

Schamel, Wynell B. and Richard A. Blondo. "D-day Message from General Eisenhower to General Marshall." *Social Education* 58, 4 (April/May 1994): 230-232.

This source helped us understand the correlation between Generals during the invasion and how they worked together to make the invasion a success. We can understand the close and respectful relationship that these two leaders had in order to do this invasion.

Staff, NPR. "Operation Tiger: D-Day's Disastrous Rehearsal." NPR, NPR, 28 Apr. 2012,
www.npr.org/2012/04/28/151590212/operation-tiger-d-days-disastrous-rehearsal.

We used this source to learn about Operation Tiger, and the objectives of it. In the Operations section, we use this to show the tragedy of the exercise and how it also contributed to D-day.

United States Army Signal Corps Photographer. "Troops of US VII Corps Move over the Sea Wall on Uncle Red Beach, UTAH Area." *Imperial War Museum*,
www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/205193080

We used this source as part of a gallery of pictures that showed the actual invasion. Since it shows what the soldiers actually did in the invasion, it will paint an image of what troops did while they were charging up the beach.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "World War II: Key Dates." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/world-war-ii-key-dates.

This source was helpful in identifying key dates in WWII to give us historical context And understand before and after events of the time. We used this source in our background section to give historical context and show that it opened up a second front in the war.

USA Today. "They Fight Not for the Lust of Conquest. They Fight to End Conquest'." *USA Today*, Gannett Satellite Information Network, 6 June 2014,
www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation-now/2014/06/05/d-day-leaders-quotes/10032519/.

This source gave us different quotes about D-day by multiple Presidents. We tried to find

the best quote that describes the goal of the soldiers in taking the beach that day. FDR's quote, we found, was the best choice and it came from a line in his prayer "The Mighty Endeavor".

"World War II in Colour- 'Overlord.'" Netflix, 2009.

This is a documentary that helped us learn strategies used with the technology and vehicles that made the opposing force confused. We will talk about the information that the documentary showed in our section about technology and planning the invasion.

Young, Stephanie. "Into the Jaws of Death: U.S. Coast Guard-Manned Landing Craft at Normandy." *Coast Guard Compass*, 6 June 2013, coastguard.dodlive.mil/2013/06/into-the-jaws-of-death-u-s-coast-guard-manned-landing-craft-at-normandy/.

This source gave us the famous picture "Into the Jaws of Death". Taken by coast guard, Robert F. Sargent, it shows the troops had to just get out of the landing crafts and run toward the bullet-sprayed beach. We used this in our website as our introduction background to capture the attention of the reader and begin a awe-inspiring story.

Zinsou, Cameron. *The Strategic and Operational Debate Over Operation Anvil: the Allied Invasion of Southern France in August, 1944*, thesis, May 2013; Denton, Texas. <https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc271924/>; accessed March 27, 2019, University of North Texas Libraries, Digital Library, <https://digital.library.unt.edu/>. This was a very helpful source in showing us the debate between Churchill and Eisenhower over Operation Anvil. It gave us the details surrounding the operation and talks about why it was a much needed operation in the bigger picture.