

WHO TELLS THE STORY OF DIEPPE? - LESSON PLAN #3

MODULE INQUIRY QUESTION:

Does Canada's journey from Dieppe to D-Day matter to you?

LESSON INVESTIGATION QUESTION(S):

Is the Dieppe Raid a significant moment in Canada's history? Does this history matter?

OBJECTIVE:

Students will engage with a variety of activities and learning materials to expand their knowledge while engaged in various critical thinking challenges that promote the diversification of historical knowledge gathered in previous lessons about Dieppe and D-Day. The goal is to deepen their knowledge of the Dieppe Raid, D-Day and ultimately liberation using primary and secondary sources.

RATIONALE:

It is important for students to practice the ways in which they dig deeper to know more about history (beyond the surface level, most obvious information, to more specific examples, experiences, more complex sources that is designed to improve their narrative understanding of history).

INQUIRY SUMMARY:

interpret & Analyse	**Communicate**	**Interpret & Analyse**	**Communicate**
• Thinking Classroom: Dieppe and D-Day Learning Centers	• Historical Thinking Flowchart	• Examining Historical Perspectives on the Dieppe Raid	• Iceberg Reflection

SUGGESTED LESSON ACTIVITIES: (SUGGESTED DURATION - 90 MINUTES)

1 - THINKING CLASSROOM CENTERS (75-90 MINUTES)

a. Establish a Thinking Classroom with these self-paced centers. Students will proceed through the centers as a group and at their own pace (instead of a timed rotation), completing as many of the activities as you (their teacher and guide) see fit in the construction of their learning.
b. Students are encouraged to create a chart paper record of learning, folding/dividing a chart paper into 6 sections and recording responses, reflections, and learning outcomes on the chart paper from each completed activity. If these are posted around the room, they become a visual representation of their progress in the learning centers for you and for students too.
c. Each of the Learning Centers are outlined below. (allow 60 minutes in total)
    i. **Quote Analysis**
        1. Review the Quotes Provided in Appendix A.
        2. Which quote best captures the truth of the Dieppe Raid? Why?
        3. Record the quotation and your justification on your record of learning.
    ii. **Canada & Dieppe**
        1. Examine the Map Infographic of the Dieppe Raid in Appendix B
        2. What questions do you have about Dieppe from looking at this information?
        3. What new information have you added to your inquiry?
    iii. **Canada & D-Day**
        1. Gather 5 pieces of factual information about the D-Day landings from the Infographic provided in Appendix C
        2. How was D-Day similar and different from the Dieppe Raid? What changed?
    iv. **Women at War**
        1. Review the collected primary sources connected to the lived experience of Mary McClean (see website content)
        2. What do you learn about a woman's perspective of the Dieppe Raid from Mary's letter and other sources?
        3. Based on these sources, what is one way that the war impacted women in Canada?

v. **Return to Dieppe:** Legion Magazine Article: At the Liberation of Dieppe, by Sharon Adams, September 1, 2021
    1. Read this article together with your group. You can skim for key details, or read closely, but be sure to engage with the first hand account described by Matthew Halton, a CBC Correspondent, from 1944.
    2. Record 3 key phrases from Halton's account.
    3. Why was the Canadian return and subsequent liberation of Dieppe in 1944 so important?

vi. **A Photographer's Eye**
    1. Review the images from Dieppe provided in Appendix D
    2. Assemble a short visual essay with your group. What does your essay prove to your audience? Record your thesis/main idea.
    3. Each group member should choose an image and write a caption for that image. Record your caption on a sticky note, and assemble your visual essay as part of your record of learning.

vii. **Multiple Perspectives on Dieppe**
    1. Review the resources provided (see website content) to better understand the history of those directly connected to the Dieppe Raid. You can explore the sources for Georges Dauzou, Junius Hokan, Marcel Lambert, Paul Delorme, and Reginald Laird.
    2. Why are primary sources so important to doing good historical work about Dieppe?
    3. What new insights and information have you gathered from these selected sources?

d. **Consolidation:** Students will work with their group to determine the Historical Significance of the Raid at Dieppe using the Historical Significance Flowchart to explore multiple dimensions of this thinking. See Appendix E. We work together to take our critical thinking in this concept beyond the "impacts at the time" and towards other elements of significance. Students will work together to record/present their response; suggestion: on the reverse side of their record of learning.

ASSESSMENT/CONSOLIDATION ACTIVITIES:

- Assess “Good Evidence” against the success criteria. Students can also peer-assess using this criteria or a simple rubric co-constructed with students. This skill is always improved through repetition, so assessment and feedback will be important to improvement and comfort in constructing these pieces of “good evidence”

- Constructing “Good Evidence” and Primary Source Web activities will help you to assess the students’ knowledge and understanding of these historical topics.

- Historical Significance Response: Exit Pass - review to assess the critical thinking of the historians in your class.

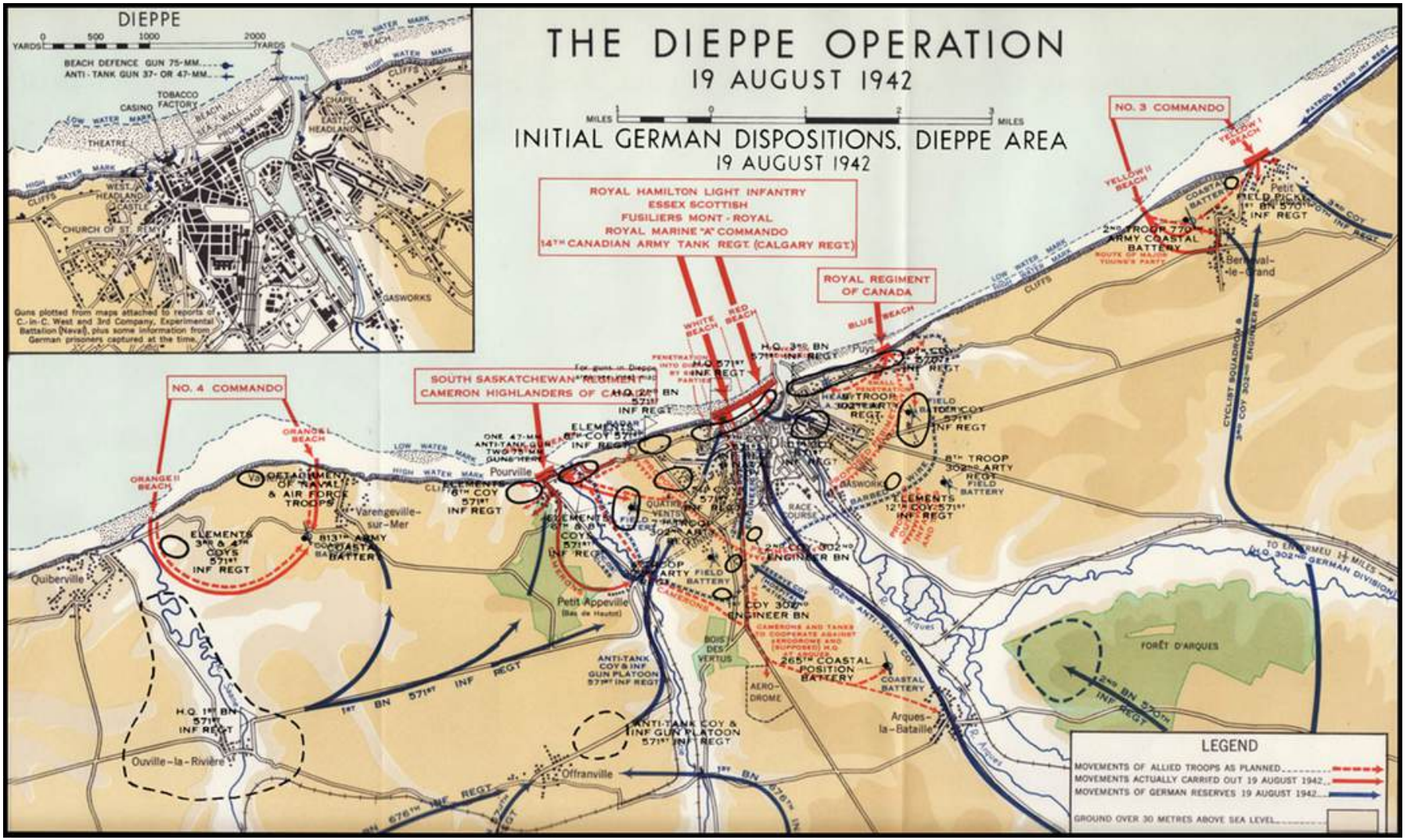


APPENDIX A: QUOTES FROM DIEPPE

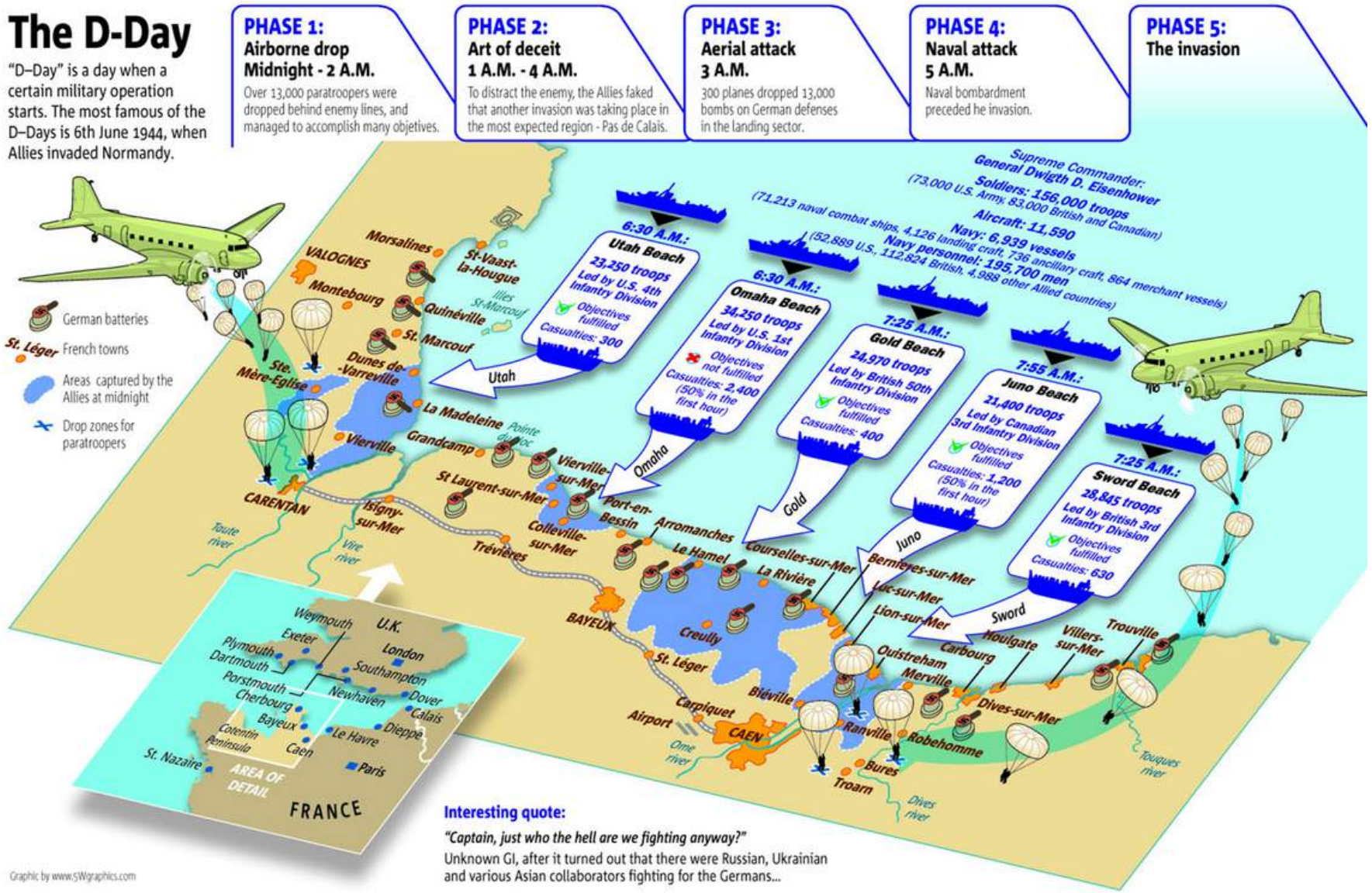
(Linked Sources: Canadian Encyclopedia Memory Project)

Douglas Warren	Jaques Cinq-Mars	Paul Dumaine	Roland "Rolly" Gravel
“Speaking from the Air Force, the air battle at Dieppe was the greatest air battle of the war. Now, it wasn't the most important at all, but it had the most aircraft involved in a small space of time in a small area. And in an area not much bigger than our Comox Valley, or roughly the size - if you could imagine Toronto, and probably not as big as Toronto now - you had 3,000 sorties by Allied aircraft and almost a thousand sorties by German aircraft. So there was 4,000 aircraft overhead in the first five or six hours of the battle. You can see how active it was. Really, the beating was in the Army though… I always acknowledge the 19th of August, as I hope most Canadians would, at least give a thought to all the Canadians who were lost there.”	“In the Dieppe raid, we had 26 men on our ship and 24 of them died. Then I was taken prisoner. On the beaches at Dieppe, we didn’t do much; we were pinned to the beach and were stuck there. There was a 65-foot cliff and the Germans were above, shooting asus below. It didn’t go well…. At one point I tried to get away; I swam for three miles. I made it to a destroyer called the [HMS] Calpe. It was three miles away from the shore and had come to pick up those who were able to get away. I was about 50 feet away from the destroyer, and I could see the Canadians who had already climbed aboard. Then three German Stukas [bomber aircraft] arrived. They bombed the destroyer; there was fire and explosions and all of that.”	“Over there, the beaches are made up of little round pebbles. You walk and you roll. The tanks couldn’t advance. The little stones would get caught in the tracks and they would break and remain stuck. All of the tanks were on the beach. A couple of them ventured into the city but then they came back. Most of them were stuck on the beach. They could still shoot but they couldn’t advance. They had trouble getting messages out. The ships at large received a message that the city was occupied by the English-Canadian regiments, but that was wrong. They had said that only a few men had advanced that far. They understood that the entire regiment was in the city. As it was occupied, they told the Fusiliers Mont-Royal, the reserve unit, to go in. They received the order to advance. We landed in broad daylight. We got there and the beach was ablaze. The battle was full-on. Everyone was getting killed and falling down all over the place, it was terrible.”	"We unloaded at 7:00 in the morning. My company was directly in the middle of the town so, like everything else, we mopped up the beach and started fighting with the enemy, unfortunately, without us knowing that there was an accumulation of Germans who just happened to be training in the area around Dieppe, so they sent all of those Germans to the town of Dieppe. All in all, we were about 5 miles away. According to British Intelligence, after the war, they calculated that we were facing over 12 thousand Germans. And despite this, we fought from 5:30 in the morning like I said, until 12:30-1:00 in the afternoon. The dead were everywhere, and naturally there were also a lot of wounded. We surrendered with a white flag at approximately 12:45-1:00. We felt two things; the first was not having achieved all of the objectives we had set out to achieve and the second was joy for being alive, those of us who remained. Those were the two feelings we had."

APPENDIX B: INFOGRAPHIC - DIEPPE RAID



APPENDIX C: INFOGRAPHIC - D-DAY LANDINGS



APPENDIX D: PHOTOGRAPHS FROM DIEPPE





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Sie kämpften umsonst.
Dieppe, d. 19. 8. 42

THE WEATHER
Cloudy and Warm

The Hamilton Spectator

HOME EDITION

VOL. XCVI—NO. 193 | 24 PAGES | HAMILTON CANADA WEDNESDAY AUGUST 19 1942 | PRICE TWO CENTS

CANADIAN TROOPS LEAD GREAT COMMANDO RAID

Gains Made Since May 15 Cost Huns 1,250,000 Men; Stalingrad Assault Looms

Germans Bolster Forces for Full-Scale Drive—Soviet Troops Fall Back in Don Bend—Fiercely Oppose Attackers

Moscow, Aug. 19.—(AP)—The Germans poured strong reserves to-day into the Don bend and Caucasian battles from south of Voronezh to the high plains of Pyatigorsk and the bolstered onslaught presaged a full-scale drive against Stalingrad and along the Baku rail line to the shores of the Caspian

Fight Back Fiercely

The Russians were fighting back fiercely in a continuous and vast Nazi gain since May 15 is not less than 1,250,000 casualties—more than all Russia and the Nazis were fighting western Europe for the two years fighting men required in the east.

The Russians fell back on the Don bend, where their counter-offensive appeared slowed, and gave ground in the region of Pyatigorsk, 170 miles southeast of the Stalingrad and abandoned Mozdok on the Baku rail line.

The Nazi drive down the Kotluban-Baku rail line across the Caucasus had as its next apparent objective the region of Pyatigorsk and Mineralnye Vody, the rail junction town of Georgievsk, only a few miles beyond the Nazi spearheads.

Stopped at Krasnodar

Quietly, south of the Crimea stronghold of Sevastopol, the Germans reported they had stopped at Krasnodar, 100 miles southeast along the railway, and the Caucasus is 100 miles beyond Armavir.

In the northwestern Caucasus the Russians reported repulsing [illegible] on page 10, column 1

Canadian Flyers Assist in Night Attack on Nazis

Flensburg, Near Danish Border, Is Fired—Rein Blast Prussian Targets

London, Aug. 19.—(CP)—Flensburg, the Nazi submarine and ship building centre almost on the Danish border, was the chief target of R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. bombers last night in a new assault on northern Germany, the air ministry announced to-day.

A communique said four of the raiders were missing.

The weight of the attack was on Flensburg, it said, but other targets included Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Emden. Another R.A.F. communique said that Canadian squadrons participated in a new German target—a night attack on England during the night. The communique said bombs were dropped on Kent and Anglia airport with damage and slight casualties.

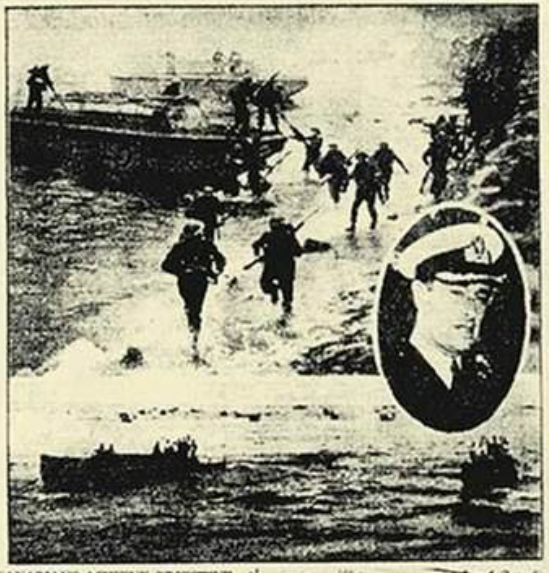
Their normal objective as a target of German raiders over England during the night.

Red Planes Strike

London, Aug. 19.—(CP)—A German official news agency dispatch broadcast in Berlin reported [illegible]

From The London Times

To-day In Europe



CANADIANS ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE—A[illegible] troops and including American Rangers, [illegible] French, made landings at several points [illegible] their objective of destroying a gun battery. The Canadians took tanks with them [illegible] the air. The onslaught was the greatest [illegible] ever. Pictures show Canadian commander Lord Louis Mountbatten, commando[illegible]

THOUSANDS MORE CANADIANS LAND IN OLD COUNTRY

Viev[illegible] In

Land With Tanks, Heavy Weapons; Wage Fierce Fight With Boches In Dynamic Dieppe Area Attack

Fight Savagely With British, Americans and Free French to Overcome German Resistance—Task Successfully Accomplished Under Mammoth Umbrella of 1,000 Allied Planes—Battling Continues

London, Aug. 19.—(BUP)—The authoritative British Press Association said to-night that the chief objectives of the Dieppe attack had been achieved.

London, Aug. 19.—(CP)—First units of the allied commandos who smashed at the French coast returned to a British base in gay spirits this afternoon.

(By Alan Ranial, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

London, Aug. 19.—(CP Cable)—Canadian army forces, supported by British, American and Fighting French commandos, stormed the French coast on the broad beaches around Dieppe at dawn to-day, and with tanks and the greatest aerial umbrella ever spread aloft fought on throughout the day against the German defenders. Every Canadian fighter squadron in Britain was in action support of their countrymen on the ground. There was a constant procession of more than 1,000 Canadian, British and American fighters and bombers from British front-line aerodromes to the battle zone in France.

NOT AN INVASION

Despite the unprecedented scope of the attack by the commandos, the R.A.C. repeatedly announced that the action was not an invasion intended to create a front in western Europe, but was only a raid. This was supported by the return to Britain this afternoon of some of the forces who had accomplished their mission speedily. Despite the great concentration of planes, it was reported reliably that no para-

Toronto Explosion [illegible]

Ground Vibrates Eighty Miles Off



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APPENDIX E: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE FLOWCHART

