

Primary Sources:

American Veterans Center. (2017, October 31). *Bill Norberg, Battle of Midway Veteran (Full Interview)*. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/j3Gi9fJ-jU4?si=SoeidzSSB7YMe03w>

This interview is a primary source because it features Bill Norberg, who experienced Midway firsthand from the USS Enterprise. This interview of a Midway veteran helped me understand what the aerial fighting looked like from the USS Enterprise as well as how the battle unfurled, including the USS Midway sinking. I used it to get an idea of Midway from a soldier and hear some good quotes about the experience.

Hando, Kazutoshi. (1941). *NH 73059 Akagi*. Naval History and Heritage Command. <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-73000/NH-73059.html>

This is a primary source because it is a photograph documenting *Akagi* about a year before the Battle of Midway. This informed me what the *Akagi* looks like. I used this photo to enhance my website layout and show one of the ships that Japan sent to Midway.

Memoirs of WWII. (2020, March 6). *Abandoning Ship In the Battle of Midway*. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AfjCxwMVd8Y>

This interview is a primary source because it showed Roger Spooner's recount of abandoning the USS Yorktown at Midway. I used this interview to gather quotes and a first-hand view of what it was like to abandon the damaged USS Yorktown. This taught me how the soldiers onboard the USS Yorktown survived the battle.

Office of Naval Intelligence. (1943). *Battle of Midway, June 3-6, 1942 Combat Narrative*. Naval History and Heritage Command. <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/b/battle-of-midway-3-6-june-1942-combat-narrative.html>

The United States Combat Narrative for the Battle of Midway is a primary source because it was completed by the government in 1943 that compiled the original thoughts, positions, and events of the battle. I used this source to gather statistics, communications, and officer interpretations taken directly from the battle itself. I learned about the immediate strategies and impact of the battle and how the United States reflected over its victory.

United States Strategic Bombing Survey. (1945, October). *Battle of Midway Interrogations of Japanese Officials*. Naval History and Heritage Command. <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/b/battle-of-midway-interrogation-of-japanese-officials.html>

This compilation of interrogations of Japanese officials is a primary source because it was conducted shortly after the Battle of Midway and featured several Japanese officers who

participated at Midway. I used this source to collect quotes and perspectives from the Japanese, instead of just the United States. This was helpful because I learned about the Japanese tactics at Midway and the thoughts of some of the officers.

United States Navy. (1942, June 4). *80-G-14384 Battle of Midway, June 1942*. Naval History and Heritage Command.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/wars-and-events/world-war-ii/midway/80-G-14384.html>

This photograph is a primary source because it is an original documentation of the *USS Yorktown* at one point during the Battle of Midway. The photograph is a visualizer of the *USS Yorktown* shortly after it was hit and a comprehension aid for my website. It helped me understand how badly the ship was leaning over from being hit.

United States Navy. (1942, June 4). *80-G-312000 Battle of Midway, June 1942*. Naval History and Heritage Command.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/wars-and-events/world-war-ii/midway/80-G-312000.html>

This photograph is a primary source because it documents an airplane on the *USS Yorktown* at the Battle of Midway. I used this photograph to support my paragraph about air control and the importance of aircraft carriers in the Pacific theater of World War II. I learned what planes look like while they are sitting on an aircraft carrier and what the Douglas SBD-3 Dauntless scout bomber looked like.

United States Navy. (1942, June 4). *80-G-414423 Battle of Midway, June 1942*. Naval History and Heritage Command.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/wars-and-events/world-war-ii/midway/80-G-414423.html>

This source is a primary source because it photographs the *USS Yorktown* below several clouds of smoke. I used this photograph next to the aftermath statistics to support the idea of the *USS Yorktown* as well as many planes being lost at Midway. This taught me what the skies looked like during one of the attacks at Midway.

United States Navy. (1942, June 6). *80-G-17054 Battle of Midway, June 1942*. Naval History and Heritage Command.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/wars-and-events/world-war-ii/midway/80-G-17054.html>

This is a primary source because it photographs planes in action at the battle of Midway. I used this photograph on my website to introduce the battle alongside my thesis statement and give some variety to my page layout. This photo taught me what Midway was like from a pilot's perspective.

United States Navy. (1942, May 4). *80-G-10151 USS Enterprise (CV-6)*. Naval History and Heritage Command.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nara-series/nara--80-g-01-29-999/80-g-7001-12000/80-g-10151-uss-enterprise--cv-6-.html>

This photograph is a primary source because it documents the *USS Enterprise* at the time it was operating in the Pacific. I learned how planes were positioned on the *USS Enterprise* as well as how its flight deck looked. I used this photograph on my website to represent the forces the U.S. sent to Midway.

Secondary Sources:

Christy, Michael. (n.d.) *WW2 – Midway and Guadalcanal*. Together We Served.

<https://blog.togetherweserved.com/2021/10/18/midway-and-guadalcanal/>

This article about the Battle of Midway and the Battle of Guadalcanal helped me understand how the Japanese losses at Midway allowed the airspace necessary for operations like Guadalcanal. I used this to back up my earlier research about the impact of the battle and give an example of one of the battles in the offensive push that succeeded Midway.

Naval History and Heritage Command. (2022, March 22). *Battle of Midway*.

<https://www.history.navy.mil/browse-by-topic/wars-conflicts-and-operations/world-war-ii/1942/midway.html>

I used this detailed description of the Battle of Midway to learn about the progression of the battle through the days as well as how communications intelligence gave the United States key information about the battle. I used all three pictures on my website to help viewers visualize the Battle of Midway. I also learned about each side's planning for Midway and the interactions during the battle that sank the *Akagi*, *Kaga*, *Hiryu*, *Soryu*, and the *USS Yorktown*.

Pacific Battles. (2022, July 26). National Park Service.

<https://www.nps.gov/perl/learn/historyculture/pacific-battles.htm>

This overview of the Pacific theater of World War II, or the Pacific War, helps me understand the significance of the Battle of Midway in the Pacific War by showing it in relation to other major Pacific battles. I used this context to better understand the Pacific War as a whole and lay a foundation for my research of Midway. I also used the second picture to understand what the Midway Atoll looks like and to provide more context on my website.

Ray, Michael. (2023, September 7). *Casualties and Significance*. Britannica.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Midway#ref343947>

I used this article to gather statistics and a summary of the effects of the Battle of Midway to back up my claims and analyze the impact of the battle. It helped me understand the sheer losses of Japan compared to the American losses as well as the aftermath of the battle.

Topp, Walter S. (2021, February 3). The Rise of U.S. Navy Codebreaking – America's Cryptanalysis Coup at Midway Was 20 Years in the Making. Military History Now. <https://militaryhistorynow.com/2021/02/03/u-s-navy-codebreakers-americas-cryptanalysis-coup-at-the-battle-of-midway-was-20-years-in-the-making/>

I used this article's second picture on my website to add visual interest and to help visualize the codebreakers at Pearl Harbor during World War II. This taught me what it looked like to be working on the Japanese code during the war, as well as how much work goes into codebreaking.