

The Who Behind World War II



A BIOGRAPHY LESSON



BY JEANNIE JOHNSON-YOUNG



OBJECTIVE

I can begin to understand the various steps of writing biographies--and learn about key individuals involved in World War II.



TABLE TALK



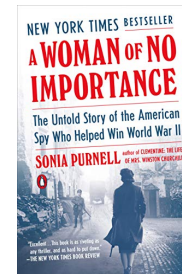
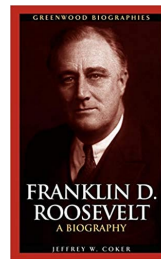
I think a biography is....



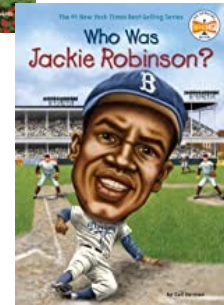
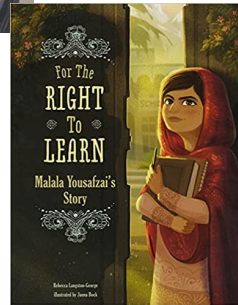
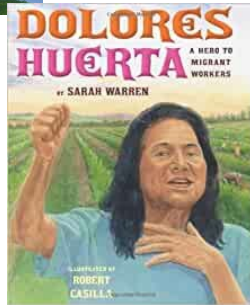
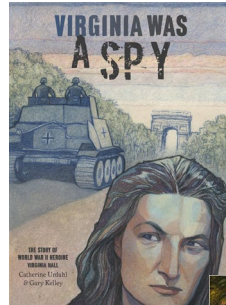
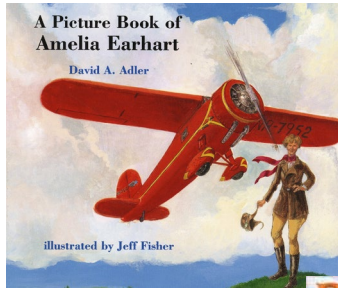
WHAT IS A BIOGRAPHY?



Authors often write stories about real people in history. These nonfiction books are called biographies. They include only facts, not made-up dialogue or events. An autobiography, on the other hand, is the story of a person's life written by that individual.



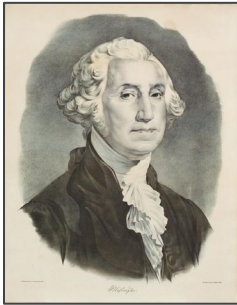
Biographies come in many different formats. They are not just big chapter books for adults!



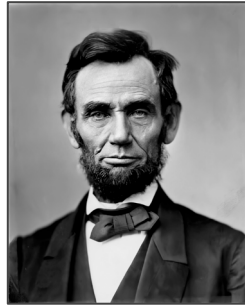
WHAT MAKES A GOOD BIOGRAPHY?



Choosing a person who...
...had an impact on history



George Washington



Abraham Lincoln



Sandra Day O'Connor

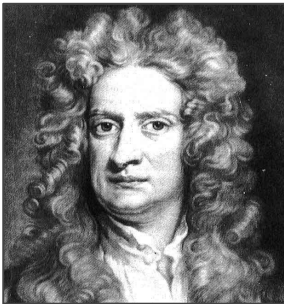


Michelle Obama

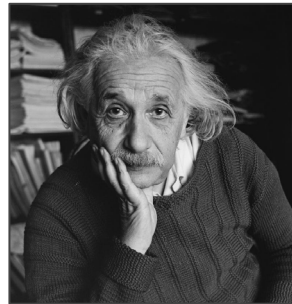
WHAT MAKES A GOOD BIOGRAPHY?



Choosing a person who...
...made an important scientific discovery



Sir Isaac Newton



Albert Einstein



Marie Curie



Katherine Johnson

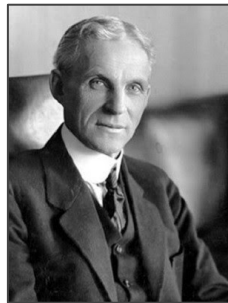
WHAT MAKES A GOOD BIOGRAPHY?



Choosing a person who...
...had a tremendous impact on an industry



Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell



Henry Ford



Annie Easley



Walt Disney

WHAT MAKES A GOOD BIOGRAPHY?



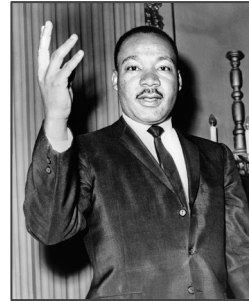
Choosing a person who...
...fought for the rights of others



Susan B. Anthony



Chief Joseph



Martin Luther King Jr.



Dolores Huerta

WHAT MAKES A GOOD BIOGRAPHY?



Choosing a person who...

...showed great courage in the face of adversity



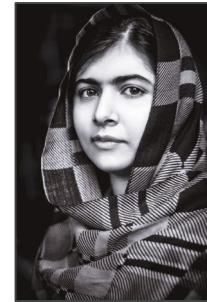
Harriet Tubman



John McCain



Virginia Hall



Malala Yousafzai

TABLE TALK



I would like to read a biography
about _____ because _____



VIRGINIA WAS A SPY: A BIOGRAPHY



Today you are going to hear the story (biography) of Virginia Hall. Virginia was an adventurous girl who wanted to see the world and make a difference. She ended up doing both! She worked as a spy during World War II and helped the Allies overthrow the Axis.



CREATING A BIOGRAPHICAL POSTER



Adolf Hitler

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), Autrichien de naissance, est un **dictateur** qui a dirigé l'Allemagne de 1933 à 1945.

1914 - 1918 : ses débuts dans l'armée

Adolf Hitler s'engage comme volontaire dans l'armée bavaroise, en Autriche, et participe à la Première Guerre mondiale. Il supporte très mal la défaite allemande. En s'appuyant sur le sentiment d'humiliation du peuple allemand, il va mener une campagne de **propagande** pour faire valoir ses idées.

1919 - 1921 : ses premiers pas en politique

Hitler s'intéresse de plus en plus à la politique et adhère au parti ouvrier allemand. C'est le **peut group de nationalistes** qui devient, en 1920, le parti ouvrier allemand national-socialiste ou parti nazi. En 1921, Hitler en devient le chef.

1923 - 1924 : en prison

Le parti nazi tente de prendre le pouvoir par la force en Allemagne en 1923. Mais il échoue. Hitler est emprisonné pendant environ 1 an. En prison, il commence à écrire **Mein Kampf** (« Mon combat »). Dans ce livre, il veut faire croire que les Allemands appartiennent à une « race supérieure ».

1925 - 1933 : en route vers le pouvoir

Le parti nazi devient de plus en plus populaire. En 1930, il obtient 18 % des voix aux élections du Parlement allemand. Puis 33 % des voix à l'élection présidentielle de 1932. Hitler prend la nationalité allemande. En 1933, il est nommé **chancelier** de l'Allemagne.

1933 - 1945 : chasser tous les ennemis

Le 1^{er} septembre 1939, l'Allemagne envahit la Pologne. 2 jours après, la France et le Royaume-Uni déclarent la guerre à l'Allemagne. C'est le début de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Hitler ordonne l'extermination de tous ceux n'appartenant pas à la « race supérieure » : les Juifs, les Slaves, les Juifs (6 millions d'entre eux seront tués dans les camps d'extermination). Quand il se rend compte qu'il va perdre la guerre, Hitler se suicide, à Berlin, en 1945.

À RETENIR

Principaux camps de concentration nazis

WW biographie

Your teacher will divide your class into nine groups and assign each group one of the Axis, Allied, or Resistance leaders of World War II. Your task is to create a poster about your assigned leader. Before we start, let's find out what you know about World War II and its leaders, and what you would like to learn.

KNOWING AND LEARNING



WHAT I KNOW

On five yellow sticky notes, write down three different things you know about biographies and two things you know about World War II leaders. Place them on the butcher paper that says “Know” at the top.

WANT TO LEARN

On five pink sticky notes, write down three different things you want to learn about biographies and two things you want to learn about World War II leaders. Place them on the butcher paper that says “Want” at the top.

A vintage-style map of Africa serves as the background for the slide. The map is detailed, showing various countries, cities, and geographical features. The colors are muted, with greens for land and blues for water. The map is slightly aged, with some wear and tear visible at the edges.

THE FIGHTING FACTIONS



➤ THE AXIS

Germany, Italy, and Japan made up the Axis forces. Germany started the war when Hitler ordered its troops to invade Poland.

➤ THE ALLIES

England, the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, Australia, and other countries made up the Allied Forces during World War II.

➤ THE RESISTANCE

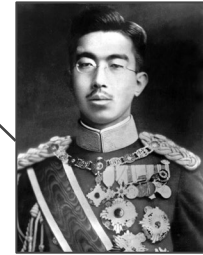
Citizens from countries overtaken by the Axis, like France and Poland, formed underground resistance groups to sabotage the efforts of their enemies.



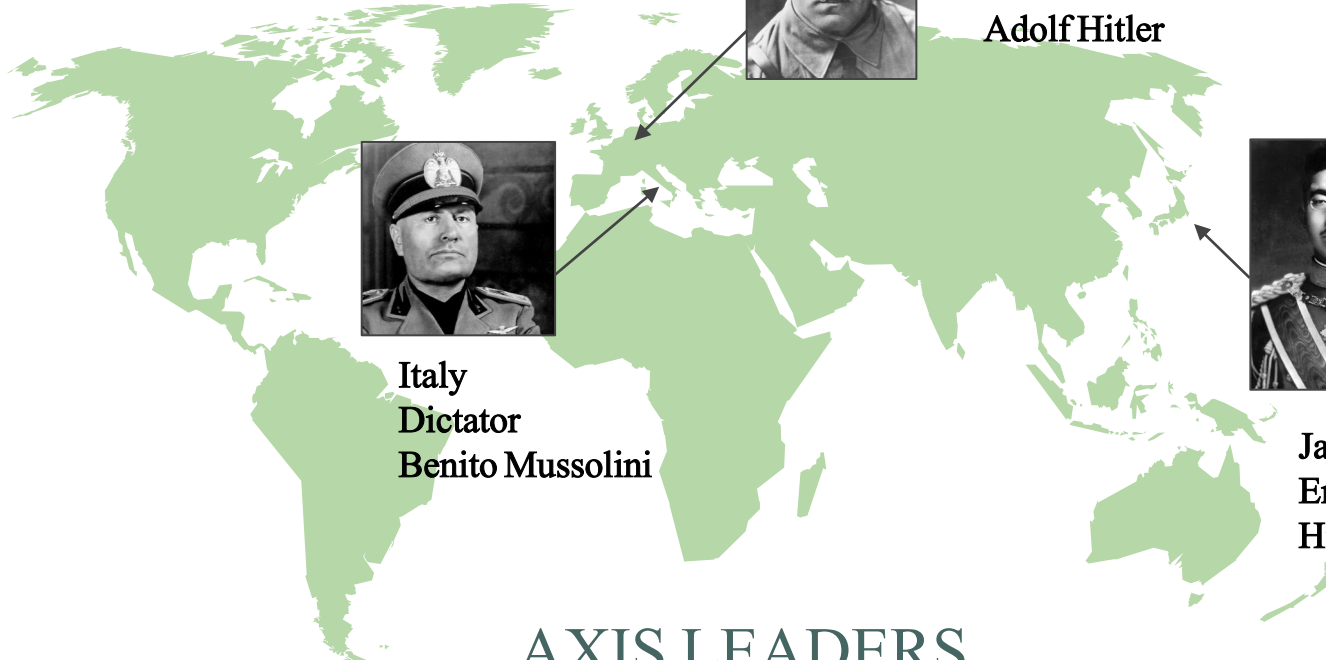
Germany
Führer
Adolf Hitler



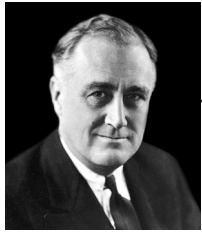
Italy
Dictator
Benito Mussolini



Japan
Emperor
Hirohito



AXIS LEADERS



**United States
President
Franklin Roosevelt**



**Britain
Prime Minister
Winston Churchill**



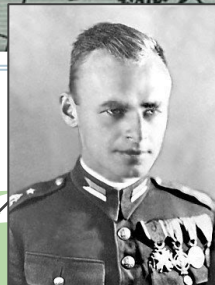
**Soviet Union
Premiere
Joseph Stalin**



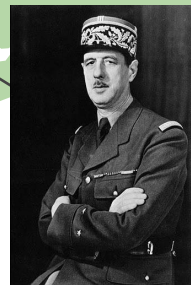
ALLIED LEADERS



Britain
SEO Leader
Vera Atkins



Poland
Resistance Leader
Witold Pilecki



France
Resistance Leader
Charles De Gaulle

RESISTANCE LEADERS

TABLE TALK



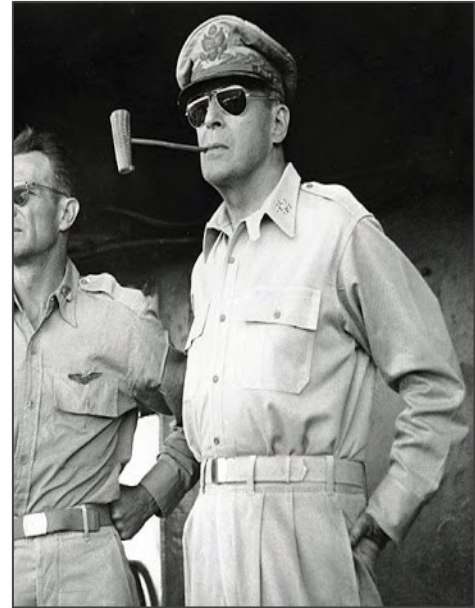
I think _____ would be interesting because _____.



YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



The next several slides will walk you through the process of creating your WWII poster. We will use the famous General George Patton as an example. You also will have outlines and worksheets to help you create the materials you will need for your posters. Before we start, we will divide the class into working teams.



YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



Step 1: Create a team

“Teamwork divides the task and multiplies the success.”

Working in a team is a critical skill to develop as you grow up. Sometimes it helps to get together and write down your expectations of how you will work together and how you will treat one another. Adults call these norms. Please work with your team to develop your group norms, write them on **page 2** of the packet, have everyone agree to them, and sign them.

TEAM TALK



One norm I would like to include is _____.





YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER

Step 2: Divide Up the Work

“Teamwork divides the task and multiplies the success.”

Now you will find out who your biography subject is and decide how you will divide up the work. The next slide will help you learn what you need to research and write about for your poster. Once you know this, you will meet again as a team and divvy up the work for the life areas only on page 3 in the packet.

YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



Four Life Areas to Research

Life Area 1:

Early life (must include when and where your subject was born and lived, parents, siblings, early education)

Life Area 2:

Education (must include where the subject went to high school and college and what he or she studied)

Life Area 3:

Career (must include your subject's jobs, roles in government, and impact on the war effort)

Life Area 4:

Personal (must include marriages, children, and place and date of death)

TEAM TALK

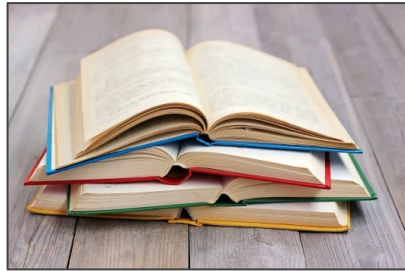


One life area I am interested in
is _____.



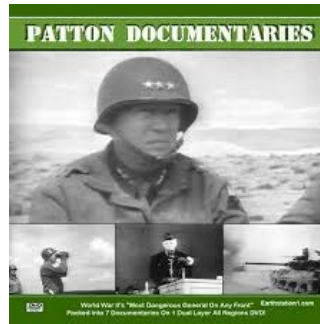
YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER

Step 3: Use the tools available to do research



**Books &
magazines**

Documentaries



**Google
Search**

TIPS FOR GETTING STARTED



Dig deep and use multiple sources!

Books:

Textbooks
Biographies
Autobiographies
Encyclopedias

Historical Documents:
Journals
Letters
Speeches

Videos and Photographs:
Documentaries
YouTube
Google Images

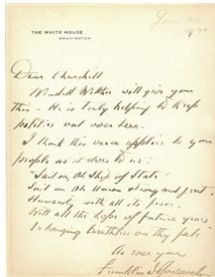
Computers
history.com
biography.com
google.com
nationalww2museum.org

TIPS FOR GETTING STARTED



Dig deep and use multiple sources!

Use **primary sources** (items directly from the person including journals, letters, photographs, newspaper clippings written during their lives, speeches, videos)

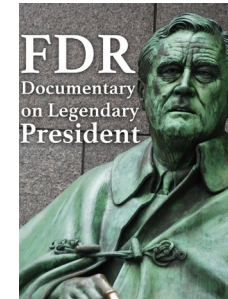
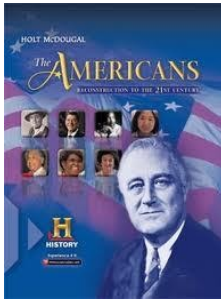


TIPS FOR GETTING STARTED



Dig deep and use multiple sources!

Use **secondary sources** (items written or produced by others after the fact such as textbooks, encyclopedias, other biographies, articles written after an event, documentaries)



TIPS FOR GETTING STARTED



Take good notes while researching!

Use the appropriate outline included in the packet. Make sure you find information to fill out each of the boxes. This information also will help you create a timeline and Fun Facts box. You will find these outlines on **pages 6-9** in your packets.

Research Outline—Early Life		
Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Names of Parents
Names of Siblings		
Places he or she lived growing up		
Early Education		
Fun facts from childhood		

YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



Step 4: Write your life area block

A form titled "Rough Draft" with a header section for "Name" and "Date". Below the header are 15 horizontal lines for writing. The form is enclosed in a thin black border.

Write your first draft on **pages 11-12** in your packet. Skip every other line to leave room for editing marks.



You **MUST** have the other members of your group edit your draft copy for errors before typing it.



Type your final draft into a Word or Google doc. Print out your text to be added to the poster.

TIPS FOR WRITING A GREAT TEXT BLOCK



Tip 1: It is NOT an essay!

A text block is short and concise - not an essay. You should try to whittle down the information you have found into 7-10 sentences. You can use leftover information in the Fun Facts box or on the timeline to be discussed later.

TIPS FOR WRITING A GREAT TEXT BLOCK



Tip: 2: Think sequentially and watch your grammar!

Use complete sentences with nouns, verbs, adjectives, and transition words that show a passage of time or sequence of events. You can use words like first, next, then, after that, in the meantime, finally. Write a sequence of events from the beginning of a subject's life to the end.

TIPS FOR WRITING A GREAT TEXT BLOCK



Tip 3: Avoid the fancy fonts and choose one font the whole team will use!

Avoid fancy typefaces even if they look pretty! Make it easy to read. Check out the differences:

<i>How are you doing?</i>	How are you doing?
<i>How are you doing?</i>	How are you doing?
How are you doing?	How are you doing?
How are you doing?	How are you doing?

TIPS FOR WRITING A GREAT TEXT BLOCK



Tip 3: Avoid the fancy fonts and choose one font the whole team will use!

When you type in your text blocks, choose a font style that is easy to read, such as Times New Roman. Also, use type size 18 to make your block easy to read. Add a bold header--30-point size--for each text block. On the next slide you will see an example of four shortened text blocks for General George S. Patton. You also can refer to them on page 10 of the packet.



1. EARLY LIFE

George S. Patton was born on Nov. 11, 1885, in San Gabriel, California, to George and Ruth Patton. He had a sister named Anne. Some historians think he might have had a reading disability and didn't start school until age 11.

3. CAREER

Patton's first taste of battle came on the back of a horse against Pancho Villa in the Mexican American War. He served in World War I under General Pershing, using a tank instead of a horse. During World War II, he was a general and led troops in Africa and Europe. However, his famous temper sometimes got him in trouble with his commanding officers.

2. EDUCATION

The Patton family had a history of military service, and George wanted to carry on that tradition after graduating from Pasadena High School in California. He went to the Virginia Military Institute for one year. He then transferred and ended up graduating from West Point in 1909. He also graduated from the Army War College in 1932.

4. PERSONAL LIFE

When he wasn't on the battlefield, Patton spent time with his family. He married Beatrice Ayer after college, and they had three children: George, Beatrice, and Ruth. Patton died Dec. 21, 1945, after suffering injuries in a car accident while serving in Heidelberg, Germany.

YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



Now that you have researched and written your text block, you and your teammates are going to start creating the graphic elements of the poster. These may include:

- Fun Facts Boxes
- Photographs
- Timelines
- Flags
- Graphics/insignias
- Tables or graphs
- Famous quotes

YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



Step 5: Create a Fun Facts box

You will find interesting bits of information you want to include but don't have room for in your text blocks. Fun Facts boxes are short, bulleted pieces of information about your leader. You can create this box by hand or on the computer. The next slide provides an example.



Did you know that....

...Gen. Patton's grandfather and great uncle died in the Civil War fighting for the Confederacy?

...In 1912, Patton competed in the Summer Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden, and took fifth place in the Modern Pentathlon?

...Patton was a terrific swordsman, and he taught classes to soldiers on how to use swords in combat?

...By the end of World War II, Patton and his troops had conquered 81,522 miles of Europe?

YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



Step 6: Find Photographs

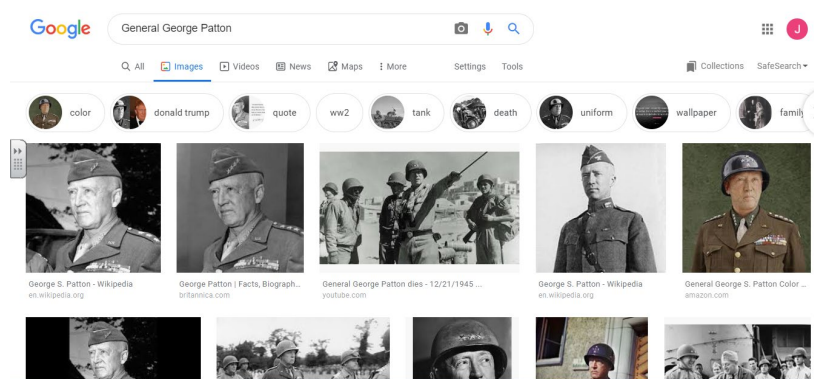
You need at least four pictures of your leader. When searching, find photographs of your subject at different times in his or her life. For visual interest, look for pictures of different shapes and sizes. Remember to write captions for all photos. You will see examples for General Patton on the next slide. Also the step-by-step directions for finding images is in your packet on **page 14**.



FINDING PHOTOS STEP 1



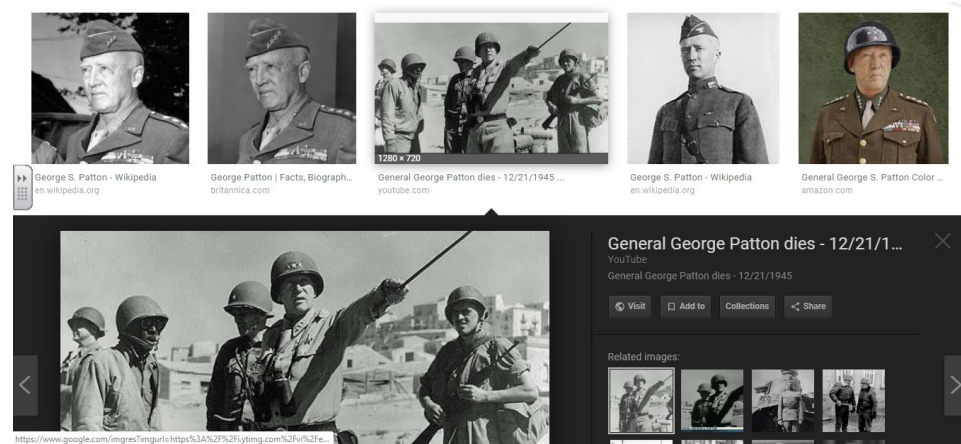
- Go to Google on your computer and type the leader's name into the search box.
- Under the top search bar you will see an icon that says *Images*. Left click on it.



FINDING PHOTOS STEP 2



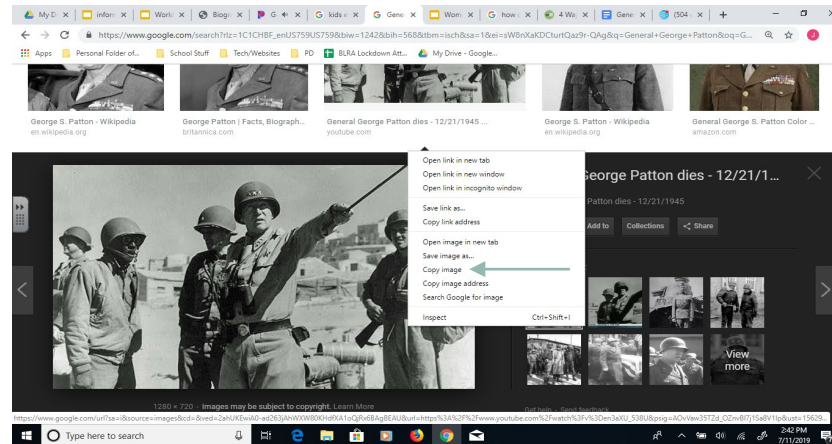
- Find the image you want, and LEFT click on it.



FINDING PHOTOS STEP 3



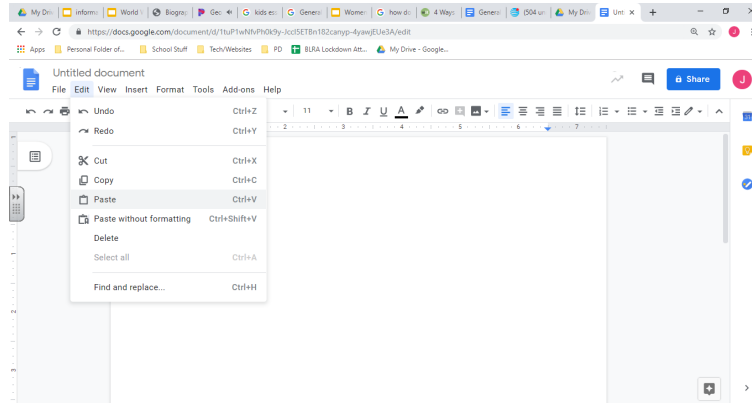
- When the image appears, **RIGHT** click on it and scroll down to **COPY IMAGE** and **LEFT** click (NOT copy image address!)



FINDING PHOTOS STEP 4



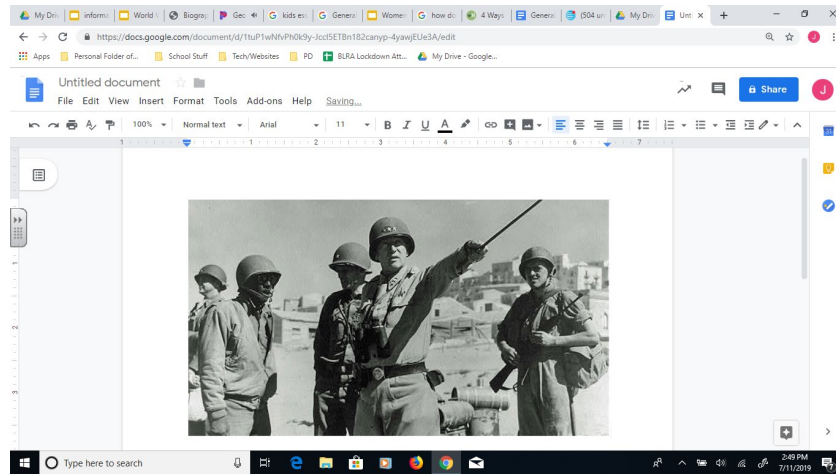
- Open a Google, Word, or Publisher document. Go to the Edit button and LEFT click on *Paste*.



FINDING PHOTOS STEP 5



- Your picture should appear!



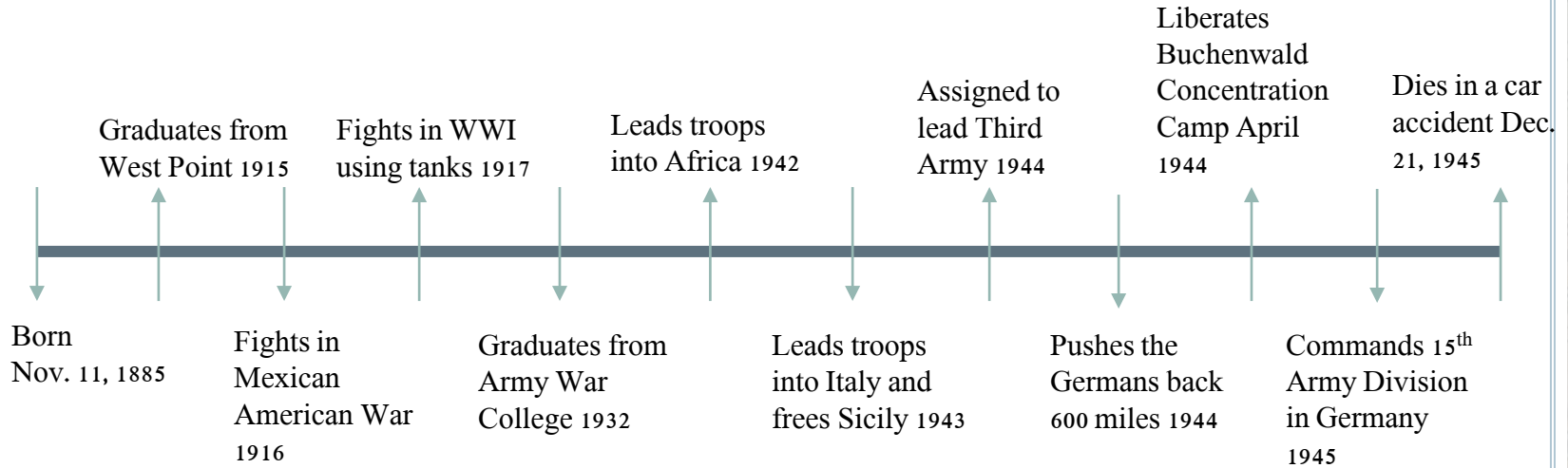
YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



Step 7: Creating a Timeline

Authors often use timelines in nonfiction books and articles. This gives them the opportunity to highlight the significant events in a person's life. Timelines also are reader-friendly, since they show a person's life in a quick and concise manner. You can make your timeline by hand or use the computer. You will need to work as a team and determine which life events to include on the timeline.

SAMPLE TIMELINE GEN. GEORGE PATTON



YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



Step 8: Finding a map

A map allows people to see where someone lived and where his or her greatest achievements occurred. Try to find a map associated with the life of your leader.



YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER



Step 9: Finding graphic elements

Just like you found photos of your leaders, you can find graphic elements by typing keywords into the Google Image search bar. You can look for flags during World War II, insignias, graphics, and famous quotes. The following slides will give you ideas.



Dec. 7, 1941 - a date which will live in infamy - No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

— Franklin D. Roosevelt —

AS QUOTES



FLAGS OF THE FIGHTING COUNTRIES



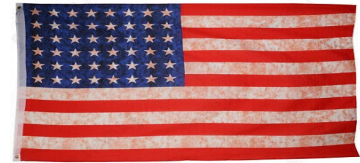
Japanese Battle Flag



Italian Flag



Nazi German Battle Flag



United States Flag



British Flag



Soviet Union Flag



French Resistance Flag



Polish Resistance Flag

WAR INSIGNIAS



The military uses *insignias* to identify which side of the war effort or which unit a person served. Here are some examples.



Nazi War Pin



Italian Fascist Party Pin



American Homefront Poster

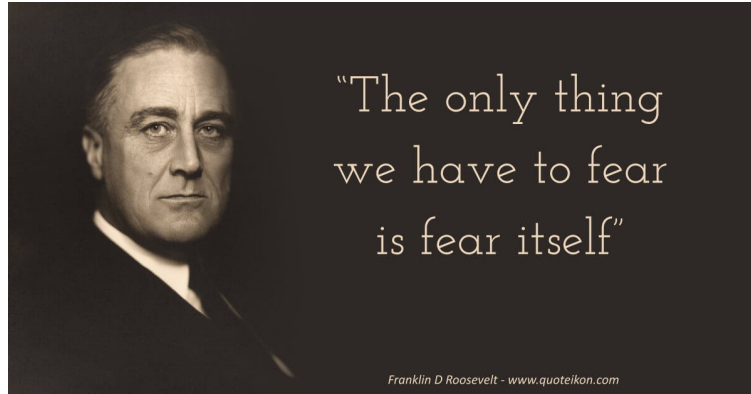


British Navy Patch

FAMOUS QUOTES



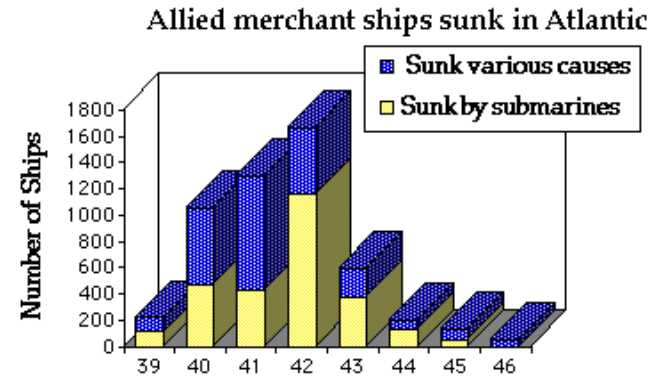
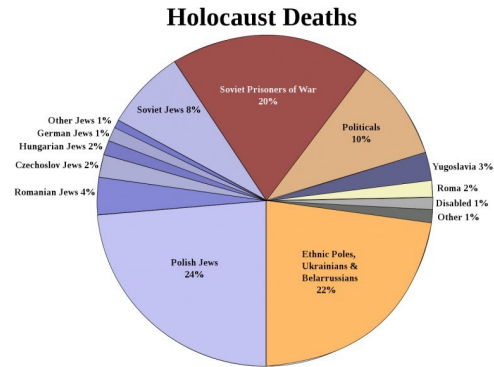
Famous quotes are inspirational things leaders said at specific times that we still hear or repeat today.



GRAPHS AND TABLES



Graphs and Tables provide information in a quick and easy way to grasp.



DIVIDING UP THE GRAPHIC ELEMENT TASKS



Talk with your team about dividing up the rest of the tasks. Fill out the remaining tasks on page 3. Then do your assigned task/tasks.

My Biography Group

When dividing up the responsibilities for each portion of the poster, be sure the write the person's name next to their specific jobs. This way there will be no question as to who is responsible for what.

Members of my group:

1	2
3	4
5	6

Our biography project is on _____

Who is responsible for what?

Early Life Text _____ Education Years Text _____

Career Text _____ Personal Life Text _____

Photos _____ Map _____

Timeline _____ Fun Facts Box _____

Graphic Elements (like symbols, flags) _____

Finding a quote _____

Pg. 3

TEAM TALK



The task/tasks I am interested in doing is _____.

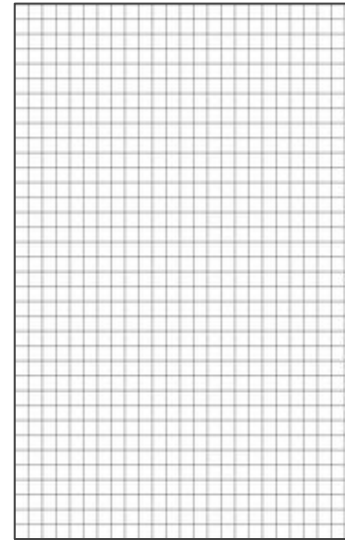


YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER

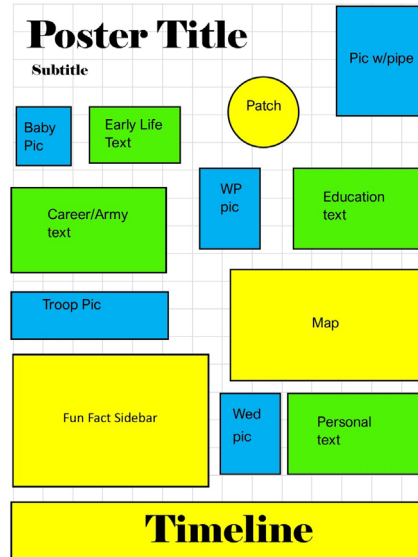


Step 10: Designing the layout of your poster

When you design a poster, make sure you arrange elements in a way that makes it easy for the reader to get the information about your leader. One way to do that is by leaving space between different elements. More isn't necessarily better. It helps to create a draft on grid paper first. You can create it together, or you can each create a layout and vote on which one you want.



POSTER LAYOUT EXAMPLE



The background of the slide is a vintage-style world map. It shows the outlines of continents and oceans in muted colors. Labels for various geographical features are visible, such as 'Mt. Blanc', 'Siberia', 'Ural', 'Caucasus Mts', 'Baikal', 'S. of Japan', 'East China Sea', 'Fermos', 'Philippines', 'Malay Pen.', 'Borneo', 'Celebes', 'Maldive', 'L. Rudolf', 'Mt. Kenia', 'Congo Ruwenzori', 'Welle', 'P.', 'nawa Islands', 'I.', 'ad', 'a', 'Ms', 'r', 'Libe', 'Salvini', 'ile', 'P.', 'S. of', 'Japan', 'East', 'China', 'Sea', 'of', 'Fermos', '13600', 'Phil', 'I.', 'Malay', 'Pen.', '13700', 'Borneo', '120', 'Celebes', 'Maldive', '59', '50', '60', '70', '80', '90', '100', 'S. of', '160', '120', '130', '140', '150', '160', '170', '180', '190', '200', '210', '220', '230', '240', '250', '260', '270', '280', '290', '300', '310', '320', '330', '340', '350', '360', '370', '380', '390', '400', '410', '420', '430', '440', '450', '460', '470', '480', '490', '500', '510', '520', '530', '540', '550', '560', '570', '580', '590', '600', '610', '620', '630', '640', '650', '660', '670', '680', '690', '700', '710', '720', '730', '740', '750', '760', '770', '780', '790', '800', '810', '820', '830', '840', '850', '860', '870', '880', '890', '900', '910', '920', '930', '940', '950', '960', '970', '980', '990', '1000'.

POSTER DESIGN AND LAYOUT



Talk with your team about laying out your poster, and how you will fit all the elements onto the space allotted. If you are each doing a draft, this is the time to vote on which one you like the most.

TEAM TALK



I like this design because ____.



YOUR TURN: CREATING A POSTER

Gen. George Patton

"Old Blood and Guts"



Early Life

George S. Patton was born on Nov. 11, 1885, in San Gabriel, California, to George and Ruth Patton. He had a sister named Anne. Some historians think he may have had a reading disability and didn't start school until age 11.



The West Point Years

The Patton family had a history of military service, and George wanted to carry on that tradition after graduating from Pasadena High School. He went to the Virginia Military Institute for one year. He then transferred and ended up graduating from West Point in 1909. He also graduated from the Army War College in 1932.



The Army Years

Patton's first taste of battle came on the back of a horse against Pancho Villa in the Mexican American War. He served in World War I under General Pershing, using a tank instead of a horse. During World War II, he was a general and led troops in Africa and Europe. However, his famous temper sometimes got him trouble with his commanding officers.



Fun Facts

- General Patton's grandfather and great uncle died in the Civil War fighting for the Confederate Army.
- In 1912, Patton competed in the Summer Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden, and took fifth place in the Modern Pentathlon.
- Patton was a terrific swordsman, and he taught classes to soldiers on using swords in combat.
- By the end of the war, Patton and the troops of his Third Army had freed or conquered 81,522 miles of Europe.

Family Life



When he wasn't on the battlefield, Patton spent time with his family. He married Beatrice Ayer after college, and they had three children: George, Beatrice and Ruth. Patton died Dec. 21, 1945, after suffering injuries in a car accident while serving in Heidelberg, Germany.



Step 11: Creating the final product

It's time to put together the final product. Remember it is important to lay it out first with NO GLUE! Also, remember to work as a team!

YOUR TURN: PRESENTING YOUR WORK



- Your team will present your biography poster to your class. You and your teammates will meet to divide up responsibilities for your presentation. Fill out **page 18** in your packet.

TEAM TALK



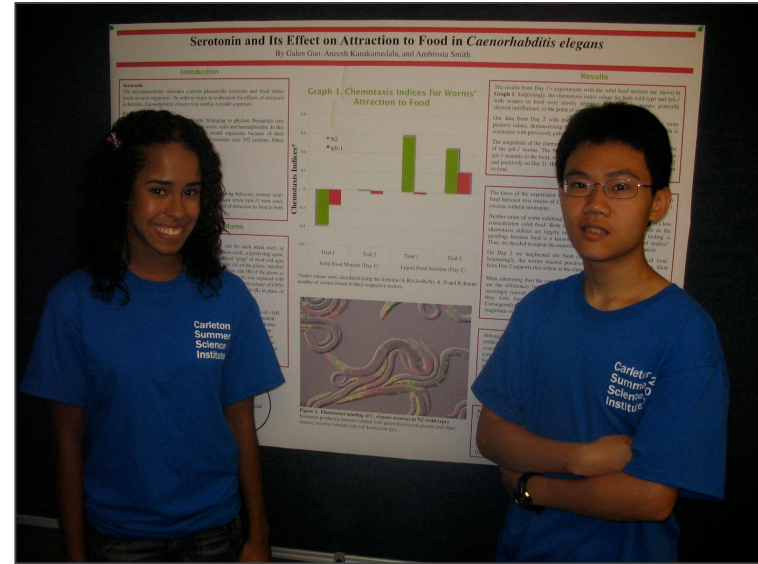
I would like to present _____
because _____.



CLASS PRESENTATION



Before presenting, write out your speaker notes and practice. When it's time to present, face your audience and speak loudly and clearly. Do NOT read directly off your notes! Have fun sharing your new knowledge!



KNOWING AND LEARNING



WHAT I LEARNED

On five BLUE sticky notes, write down three different things you learned about biographies and two things you learned about World War II leaders. Place them on the butcher paper that says “Learned” at the top.

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