



# Resume Assignment

## Significant people of WWII



### PROFILE

(Background to assignment)

World War II killed more people, involved more nations, and cost more money than any other war in history. Altogether, 70 million people served in the armed forces during the war and 17 million combatants died. Civilian deaths were even greater. At least 20 million Soviet civilians, 10 million Chinese, and 6 million European Jews lost their lives during the war.

World War II was truly a global war. Some 70 nations took part in the conflict, and fighting took place on the continents of Africa, Asia, and Europe, as well as on the high seas. Entire societies participated, as soldiers, war workers, or victims of occupation and mass murder. It was a turning point in human history.

Who were some of the major figures in this horrific cataclysm? That is what this research assignment is about.

### WORK EXPERIENCE

(Major Figures of the War)

The following individuals brought the experience of World War II into being. You are to choose one of the people and research their background as it relates to the World War. -- No more than two students can investigate the same person -- first come, first served.

(1) Franklin Delano Roosevelt (2) Harry S Truman (3) General Dwight D. Eisenhower (4) General George Patton (5) General Douglas MacArthur (6) J. Robert Oppenheimer (7) Neville Chamberlain (8) Winston Churchill (9) Bernard Montgomery (10) Charles de Gaulle (11) Henri Petain (12) Joseph Stalin (13) Adolf Hitler (14) Erwin Rommel (15) Joseph Goebbels (16) Hermann Göring (17) Heinrich Himmler (18) Reinhard Heyrich (19) Josef Mengele (20) Benito Mussolini (21) Francisco Franco (22) Emperor Hirohito (23) Hideki Tojo (24) Isoruku Yamamoto (25) Chaing Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi) (26) Mao Tse-Tung (Mao Zedong)

You will not be presenting the information in a biography, but rather in a more creative medium of a resume. The purpose of a resume is to disclose accomplishments and qualifications for a particular job. (Think of it as a promotional brochure about your historical figure for the job they had during World War II.) You need to show the potential employer (the teacher) what they had accomplished and where their experience was. Your strategy should be to emphasize your knowledge of the individual and his experience in his particular role in the conflict.

### EDUCATION

(Getting Started)

Your textbook is the best place to start. See what information it has on your individual as it relates to World War II. Then check the Internet. We will have one day in the computer lab, but of course you will be expected to seek information from home. Also check different websites for resume examples so you can place information in a clear and concise manner. There is an example of this project on the back side of this paper, and you may notice that the directions for this activity are placed in a resume-type format.

### SKILLS

(How you will be evaluated)

Your resume should show your ability to effectively communicate and show your organizational skills. Resume writing tips: **Keep it concise.** Resumes should be one page, if possible, and two if absolutely necessary to describe relevant information. **Make your words count.** Your use of language is extremely important; you need to show the achievements of your person quickly and efficiently. **Make the most of their achievements.** The evaluator is looking for your understanding of the major figures accomplishments as they relate to the war. **Don't neglect appearance.** Your resume is a first impression, and a successful resume depends on more than what you say; how you say it counts as well. Check your resume for proper grammar and correct spelling - evidence of good communication skills and attention to detail. Make your resume easy on the eyes. Use normal margins and don't cram your text onto the page. Include pictures, quotes, anything that will get your resume noticed for that top score. **Eliminate superfluous details.** Unnecessary details can take up a lot of valuable space on your resume. Don't make this a biography! This is their achievements as they relate to WWII. Make sure information is relevant.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Along with the written assignment and grade, there will also be a short oral presentation on your individual. Directions to follow.

## Resume Example

# Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20500 \* (475) 726-3797 \* [abe@lincoln.com](mailto:abe@lincoln.com)

### CAREER SUMMARY

Visionary leader and masterful politician; widely regarded as the greatest American president. He served as the 16th President of the United States, guiding the country through the Civil War and saving the Union. He also issued the Emancipation Proclamation which would ultimately help free the slaves.



### WORK EXPERIENCE

#### PRESIDENT, 1861-1865

US Office of the President, Washington, DC

- Served as the first Republican Party president and built the Republican Party into a powerful national organization.
- Defended and preserved the unity of the United States by defeating the secessionist Confederacy in the Civil War, and instituted a formal Reconstruction Plan to reunite the nation after the war.
- Supervised all aspects of the war effort and selected top generals (including Ulysses S. Grant) to lead military campaigns.
- Issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, freeing slaves within the Confederacy. Endorsed the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which totally abolished slavery.
- Delivered the Gettysburg Address, the most famous oration in American history.
- Signed landmark legislation, including the National Banking Act (establishing a national currency and supporting a national banking network), legislation that protected American industry and a bill that chartered the first transcontinental railroad.
- Supported the Federal Homestead Law (1862), which allowed poor people in the east to acquire land in the west.
- Won a landslide reelection in 1864.

#### ATTORNEY AT LAW, 1836-1861

Self-Employed, Springfield, IL

- Prepared cases for federal courts, the Illinois Supreme Court and the state's Eighth Judicial Circuit. Admitted to practice in United States Circuit Court in 1839.
- Served a term as a member of the US House of Representatives.
- Joined the Republican Party in 1856 and gained national attention by challenging Stephen A. Douglas to a series of debates in 1858.

### EDUCATION

Princeton University, Princeton, NJ

- Received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Princeton University (1864)

Additional honorary degrees:

- Columbia (1861)
- Knox College (1860)

### SKILLS

- Oratory Prowess \* Works well with people \* Moderate abolitionist \* Excellent writing ability

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**Early Career** Early political career highlights include a campaign for the Illinois General Assembly as a member of the Whig Party in 1832. Spent eight years in the Illinois legislature (1834-1842). Additional experience includes farm work, rail splitting, grocery store management, surveyor and village postmaster.

**Patent** Only US president to own a patent, granted in 1849 for device to lift boats over shoals.

**Hobbies** Theatre and poetry

### FAMOUS QUOTES

*"I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence." -- Address in Independence Hall, 2/22/1861*

*"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you.... You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it." -- Inaugural Address, 3/4/1861*

*"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." -- Gettysburg Address, 11/19/1863*

*"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds..." -- Second Inaugural Address, 3/4/1865*

