

Name: _____
Global 10: WWII

Period: _____

Guess Who's Coming to Dinner!

You will be creating a fictional dinner party for individuals from WWII – choose from the list below. Your finished product should be handed in a folder with the following components:

- A **folder** with a title and the host indicated
- An **invitation** to the party
- A **guest list** of 6 individuals including the host **WITH** explanations of who the person is, why you decided to invite them, and why chose the host as your host.
- A **seating arrangement** that makes sense for dinner conversation with images; and a brief paragraph describing your logic in the seating. (Why are these people sitting together?)
- Menu** including appetizer, soup, salad, main dish and dessert – the names and descriptions of the dishes should be creative and include references to the time period or people involved in the party
- Suggested dinner conversations** with explanations- you must come up with at least three different historically accurate dinner conversation topics that include at least 4 different people at the party.

YOUR PRODUCT should be CREATIVE, COLORFUL, FUN AND FLASHY!!

Possible Guests:

Germany

Adolph Hitler
Joseph Goebbels
Herman Goering
Erwin Rommel

Japan

Hideki Tojo
Hirohito
Isoroku Yamamoto

Italy

Benito Mussolini

Soviet Union

Joseph Stalin
Georgy Zhukov
Vyacheslav Mototov

Great Britain

Winston Churchill
Bernard Law Montgomery

United States

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Harry S. Truman
Dwight D. Eisenhower
George S. Patton

	KEY PLAYERS DESCRIPTIONS
Adolph Hitler <i>Germany</i>	Nazi dictator of Germany. He was a charismatic public speaker, rallying the German masses to support the Nazi cause of domination and ethnic purity.
Joseph Goebbels <i>Germany</i>	Nazi Propaganda minister. He led Nazi Germany's campaign of propaganda to instill in the German people the "ideals" of the Nazi party. He controlled all forms of communication in Germany.
Herman Göring <i>Germany</i>	Luftwaffe chief and Nazi party leader. He was a veteran WWI flying ace who transformed the German air force, the Luftwaffe, into an impressive force during WWII.
Erwin Rommel <i>Germany</i>	General and Field Marshall. He scored early victories in the war in France and became famous for leading his Afrika Corps against the British in North Africa. He was implicated in a plot against Hitler later in the war, and was given the "opportunity" to commit suicide rather than be shot by firing squad.
Hideki Tojo <i>Japan</i>	General and Prime Minister. He was a leader in the military junta that controlled Japan. He led the Japanese army in its war with China and became Prime Minister just before the bombing of Pearl Harbor. He was involved in war crimes against those living in Japanese controlled areas of Asia, which included human experimentation.
Hirohito <i>Japan</i>	Emperor. The Emperor at first sought to avoid war with the West, but was eventually swayed by the army and navy. He ordered the Japanese surrender (after the dropping of the atomic bombs) against the will of many military commanders (some of who attempted a coup which failed).
Isoroku Yamamoto <i>Japan</i>	Admiral. Yamamoto was the admiral who devised the Pearl Harbor attack plan. He had opposed virtually all of Japan's aggressive maneuvers prior to that. He is known for saying the famous quote, "all we have done is awaken a sleeping giant"
Benito Mussolini <i>Italy</i>	Fascist Dictator. Mussolini was really the inventor of fascism, though his brand was initially a much less racist version than Hitler's. Like Hitler, he was a talented orator and motivator. He is also known as Il Duce.
Joseph Stalin <i>Soviet Union</i>	Communist dictator. Stalin initially made a pact with Hitler and jointly invaded Poland with the Nazis. The pact ended when Germany invaded Russia. Stalin was also a thorn in the Allies side immediately following Germany's surrender, refusing to give up territory his Red Army occupied in Germany. Tensions soon escalated into the Cold War.
Georgy Zhukov <i>Soviet Union</i>	General. Though he briefly fell out of favor with Stalin early in the war, his defense of Moscow put him back in good graces. Zhukov was instrumental in many of the crucial Red Army victories, including Stalingrad, Leningrad, Kursk, and the invasion of Germany itself.
Vyacheslav Molotov <i>Soviet Union</i>	Foreign Minister. Throughout the wider war, Molotov was a tough negotiator with the other allies and secured their promise of a second front in Europe. He is well known for his part in signing the non-aggression pact with Russia in 1939.

	KEY PLAYERS DESCRIPTIONS
Neville Chamberlain <i>Great Britain</i>	Prime Minister. He is best known for his foreign policy of appeasement, and in particular for his signing of the Munich Agreement in 1938, giving the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia to Germany. He resigned in 1940 and was replaced by Winston Churchill.
Winston Churchill <i>Great Britain</i>	Prime Minister. He was politically isolated before the war and one of the few who saw the danger of Hitler early on. He led Britain fearlessly in the face of seemingly hopeless times, including during the Blitz and the Battle of Britain. He pressed President Roosevelt for help, which led to the Lend Lease Act.
Franklin Roosevelt <i>United States</i>	President. Though the US was neutral at the war's outset, Roosevelt did everything short of actual fighting to aid the allies. (The Lend-Lease Act, which provided Britain with badly needed supplies and equipment; and the oil embargo on Japan in response to their aggression in Asia were major components of his policy.) His most controversial act as President was the Japanese internment camps.
Harry S. Truman <i>United States</i>	Vice President and President. Taking office after Roosevelt's death, Truman initially knew very little about FDR's war policies. He had been largely kept in the dark. He made the decision to drop two atomic bombs on Japan to force their surrender.
Dwight D. Eisenhower <i>United States</i>	General. He was commander of all the allied forces in Europe. He presided over the D-Day invasion of Normandy and was prepared to take full responsibility had it failed. He had to manage enormous personalities and egos, such as General Patton and General Montgomery.
George S. Patton <i>United States</i>	General. He was brilliant, eccentric, and controversial. He commanded a huge dummy army in England prior to the Normandy invasion. Famously slapped a soldier in a military hospital who was suffering from shell shock and called him a coward. He was forced to apologize for the incident.
Bernard Law Montgomery <i>Great Britain</i>	General. He was skilled and boastful, landing the first major allied land victory of the war, El Alamein. He was in command of armies that invaded Sicily, where he and US general George Patton developed a rivalry that wasn't always friendly and which was further fueled by Montgomery's actions and comments during the Battle of the Bulge.

Guest List and Thinking Point Instructions:

Here are just a few ideas to get you started on choosing your dinner host, dinner guests, seating arrangement, and dinner discussion topics.

Hint: Think about how people within the same countries may interact, as well as those in different countries. There are a lot of inter-tangling alliances at play in WWII.

Be sure to refer back to the key players descriptions and any notes you have!

1. Many historians believe that WWII would not have begun if Adolph Hitler had not come to power in Germany. Some also believe that Hitler would not have risen to power so easily if Germany was not devastated after WWI. Following WWI, the Treaty of Versailles blamed Germany for starting WWI and made them responsible for repaying the world for the damages incurred during war. This debt left the country in shambles.
2. In early 1938, Germany began the Anschluss, or union of Austria and Germany. This was a violation of the Versailles Treaty, but western democracies took no action. Hitler had his way. Why do you think western democracies did not try and stop Hitler at this first sign of aggression?
3. Germany's next victim was Czechoslovakia, where Hitler demanded the Sudetenland be annexed to Germany. Hitler promised that was all the territory he wanted! At the Munich Conference in September 1938, Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement and caved to Hitler's demands. **Neville Chamberlain** is famous for declaring that the Munich Pact had "achieved peace for our time." **Winston Churchill**, who had long warned of the Nazi threat was quoted saying, "They had to choose between war and dishonor. They chose dishonor; they will have war." Why don't these two leaders in the same country see eye to eye? What might they say to one another?
4. Following the above invasions, Germany made a non aggression pact with the Soviet Union called the Nazi-Soviet Pact, in which each country pledged to remain neutral if either was attacked by a third party. This was broken in 1941 when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. How do you think **Joseph Stalin** felt when this happened? How might the rest of the world feel?

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Guest List Template:

Guest	Who are they? (brief description) (<u>DO NOT</u> copy key player descriptions!!)	Why are they invited?	Picture? (yes or no)
* Host		Why is he/she the host?	

Invitation Directions

Please include:

1. Name of Event:
 - a. Event theme such as birthday, battle-celebration, or peace negotiations.
The theme of the event can be based upon who is hosting the event, their birthday, political views, etc.
2. Location of Event:
 - a. Name of continent, name of country, name of building/town/portion of country. Feel free to include a picture of the event location if possible!
3. Date/Time of Event:
 - a. Year, Time of day
4. Requirements of Event
 - a. Please let your guests know if they need to bring anything to the event, such as a food, drink, their battle plans, etc.

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Invitation Template:

Picture	YOU'RE INVITED! TO A DINNER PARTY!
	Host:
Location: Name of continent, name of country, name of building/town/portion of country.	
Date of Event: Year, Time of Day	
Requirements of Event: Please let your guests know if they need to bring anything to the event, such as a food, drink, their battle plans, etc.	

Menu Directions:

Please ensure that you include the five below meal courses. For each course please include the names, relation to time period or people involved in the party, and a picture or drawing. See template for format.

1. Course: Appetizer
 - Definition: Food items served before the main courses of a meal. If there is an extended period between when guests arrive and when the meal is served.
 - Example: Fruit, cheese, crackers
2. Course: Soup
 - Definition: a food that is made by combining ingredients such as meat and vegetables with stock, juice, water or another liquid. Hot soups are additionally characterized by boiling solid ingredients in liquids in a pot until the flavors are extracted, forming a broth. Traditionally, soups are classified into two main groups: clear soups and thick soups.
3. Course: Salad
 - Definition: any of a wide variety of dishes including: vegetable salads; salads of pasta, legumes, eggs, or grains; mixed salads incorporating meat, poultry, or seafood; and fruit salads. They may include a mixture of cold and hot, often including raw vegetables or fruits.
 - Examples: Green salads include leaf lettuce and leafy vegetables with a sauce or dressing. Other salads are based on pasta, noodles, or gelatin. Most salads are traditionally served cold, although some, such as south German potato salad, are served warm. Green salads including leaf lettuces are generally served with a dressing, as well as various garnishes such as nuts or croutons, and sometimes with the addition of meat, fish, pasta, cheese, eggs, or whole grains.
4. Course: Main Dish
 - The main dish is usually the heaviest, heartiest, and most complex or substantive dish on a menu. The main ingredient is usually meat or fish; in vegetarian meals, the main course sometimes attempts to mimic a meat course. It is most often preceded by an appetizer, soup, and/or salad, and followed by a dessert. For those reasons the main course is sometimes referred to as the "meat course".
5. Course: Dessert
 - Definition: a course that typically comes at the end of a meal, usually consisting of sweet food.
 - Examples: Common desserts include cakes, cookies, pastries, ice cream, pie, and candies. Fruit may also be eaten with the dessert.

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Menu ideas:

<u>MENU</u>	<u>Vocab & ideas to use</u>	<u>Description</u>
Appetizer		
Soup		
Salad		
Main Dish		
Dessert		

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Menu Template:

Course: Appetizer	Picture of Dish:
Title of Dish:	
Description:	
Relation to Time Period: Why was this dish chosen? Was this dish created specifically for this event?	

Course: Soup	Picture of Dish:
Title of Dish:	
Description:	
Relation to Time Period: Why was this dish chosen? Was this dish created specifically for this event?	

Course: Salad	Picture of Dish:
Title of Dish:	
Description:	
Relation to Time Period: Why was this dish chosen? Was this dish created specifically for this event?	

Course: Main Dish	Picture of Dish:
Title of Dish:	
Description:	
Relation to Time Period: Why was this dish chosen? Was this dish created specifically for this event?	

Course: Dessert	Picture of Dish:
Title of Dish:	
Description:	
Relation to Time Period: Why was this dish chosen? Was this dish created specifically for this event?	

Seating Arrangement and Dinner Discussion Instructions

At any dinner party you want to make sure that you have the perfect seating arrangement! You want to make sure there will be exciting conversation and that you are seating people near each other in a logical way. Once you have decided on your 6 guests, use this worksheet to think about where you would seat them at the party and why you would put them there.

Things to think about:

- Certain people attending your dinner party might not get along! Do you want to keep them far away from each other to keep tensions low or do you think that sitting enemies near each other would create interesting conversation?
- Even though some guests might be from the same country, they might not want to sit near each other.
- There are 8 spots on this template but only 6 guests, try moving some of them around to see how the conversations could change!
- You have to be able to explain why each guest is sitting where they are, so be thoughtful!

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Seating arrangement template:

Name:	
Name:	Name:
Name:	Name:
Name:	Name:
Name:	

Name: _____
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Dinner Discussion Topics:

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>PEOPLE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>