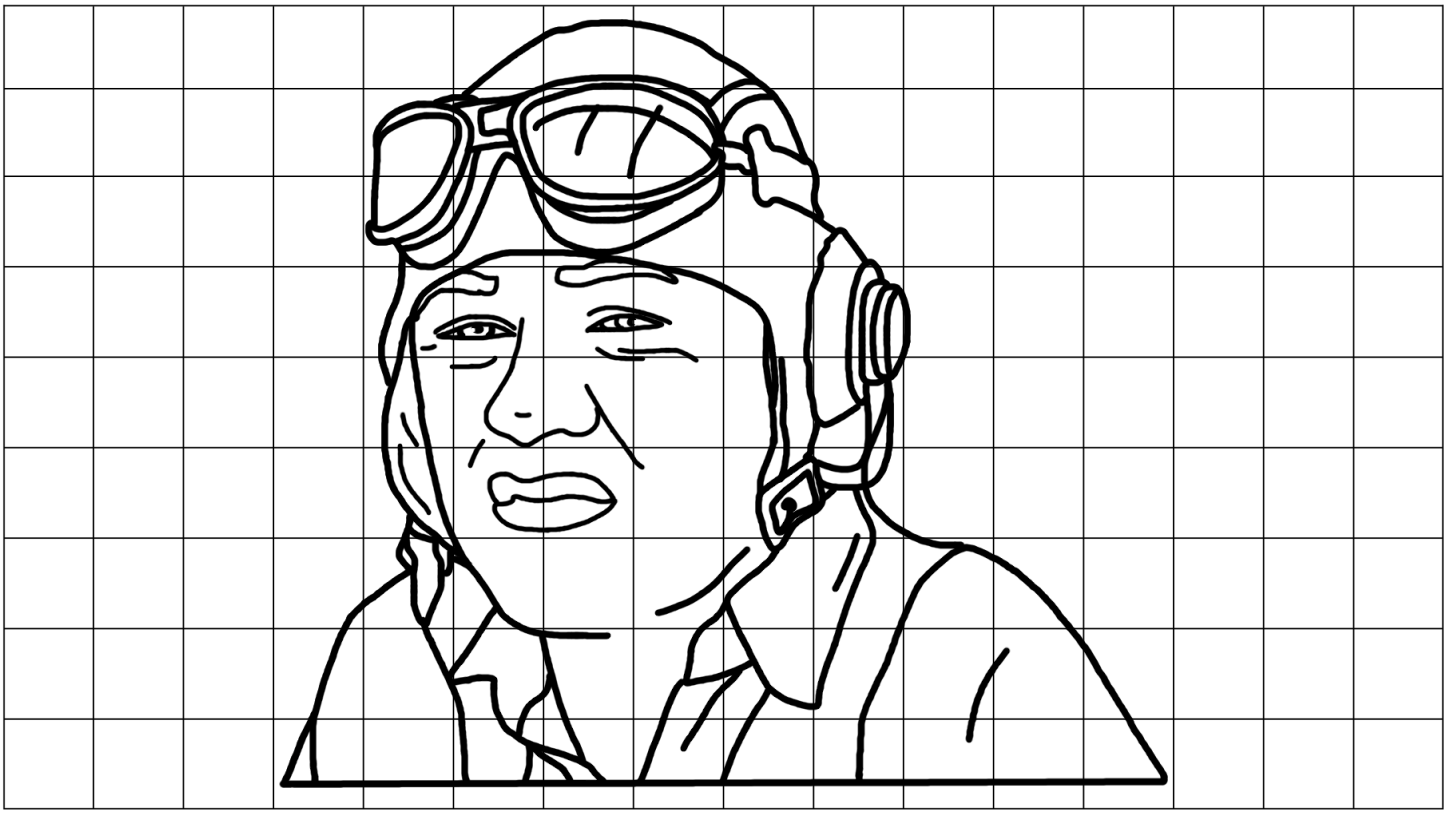
Gregory “Pappy” Boyington

Gregory Boyington was born on December 4, 1912, in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho. He was part Sioux and joined the U.S. Marine Corp in 1935. He became a pilot but resigned a few years later so he could join the volunteer group, the Flying Tigers, in China. It was led by General Claire L. Chennault, and its purpose was to assist the Chinese Air Force in defending the China/Burma Road from the Japanese.

After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, Boyington rejoined the Marines. In 1942, he organized the Black Sheep Squadron, which was also called Marine Fighting Squadron 214. It became one of the most famous fighting units in the South Pacific. He commanded this unit until his last mission on January 3, 1944, when he shot down three Japanese aircraft before being shot down himself. He was picked up by a Japanese submarine and taken to a prison camp in Japan, where he remained for 20 months. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism and devotion to duty. During the war, Major Boyington personally shot down 28 Japanese aircraft.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Gregory “Pappy” Boyington on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Omar Bradley

Omar Bradley was born in Clark, Missouri, on February 12, 1893. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, in 1915. During World War I, he served at Army posts in the United States.

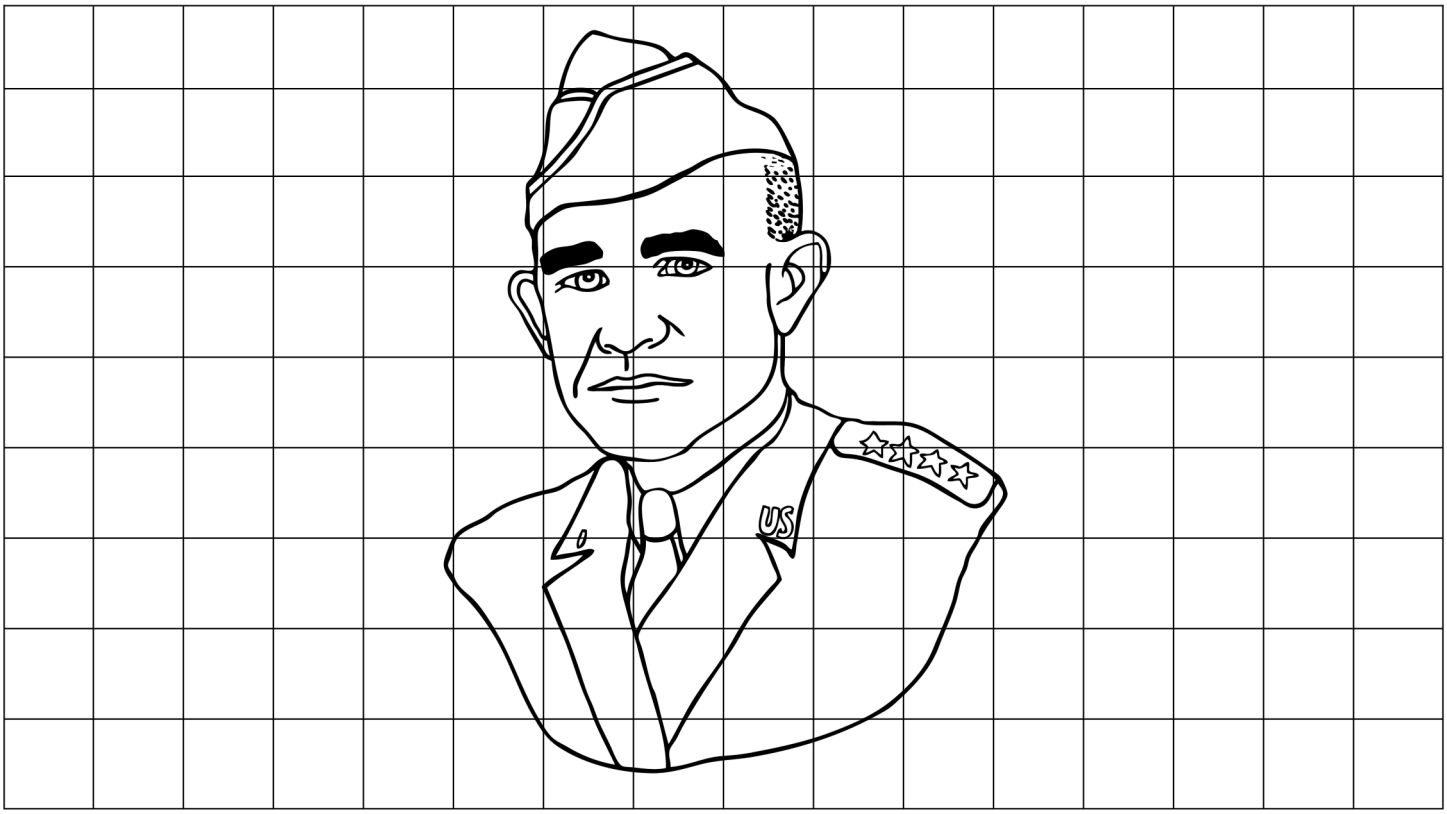
During World War II, Bradley commanded the Second Army Corps in Tunisia under General Patton. He was also involved in the campaign for Sicily. He served under the command of British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery and helped plan the Normandy invasion. He also fought with his men during the first battles of the invasion, which resulted in a key victory for the Allies as they attempted to defeat Hitler in Europe.

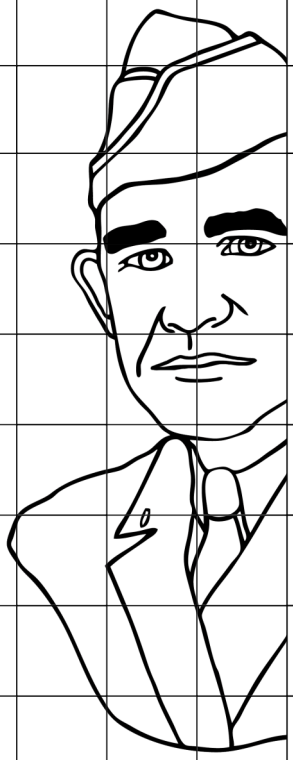
Bradley was then given command of the Twelfth Army Group. The Twelfth Army Group included the First, Third, Ninth, and Fifteenth armies. This force, numbering over 900,000 men, was the largest ever placed under the command of one commander. This group was successful in operations it was involved with in France, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, and Czechoslovakia until the end of the war.

After the war, he continued his work for the U.S. Army and was appointed the first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1949.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Omar Bradley on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





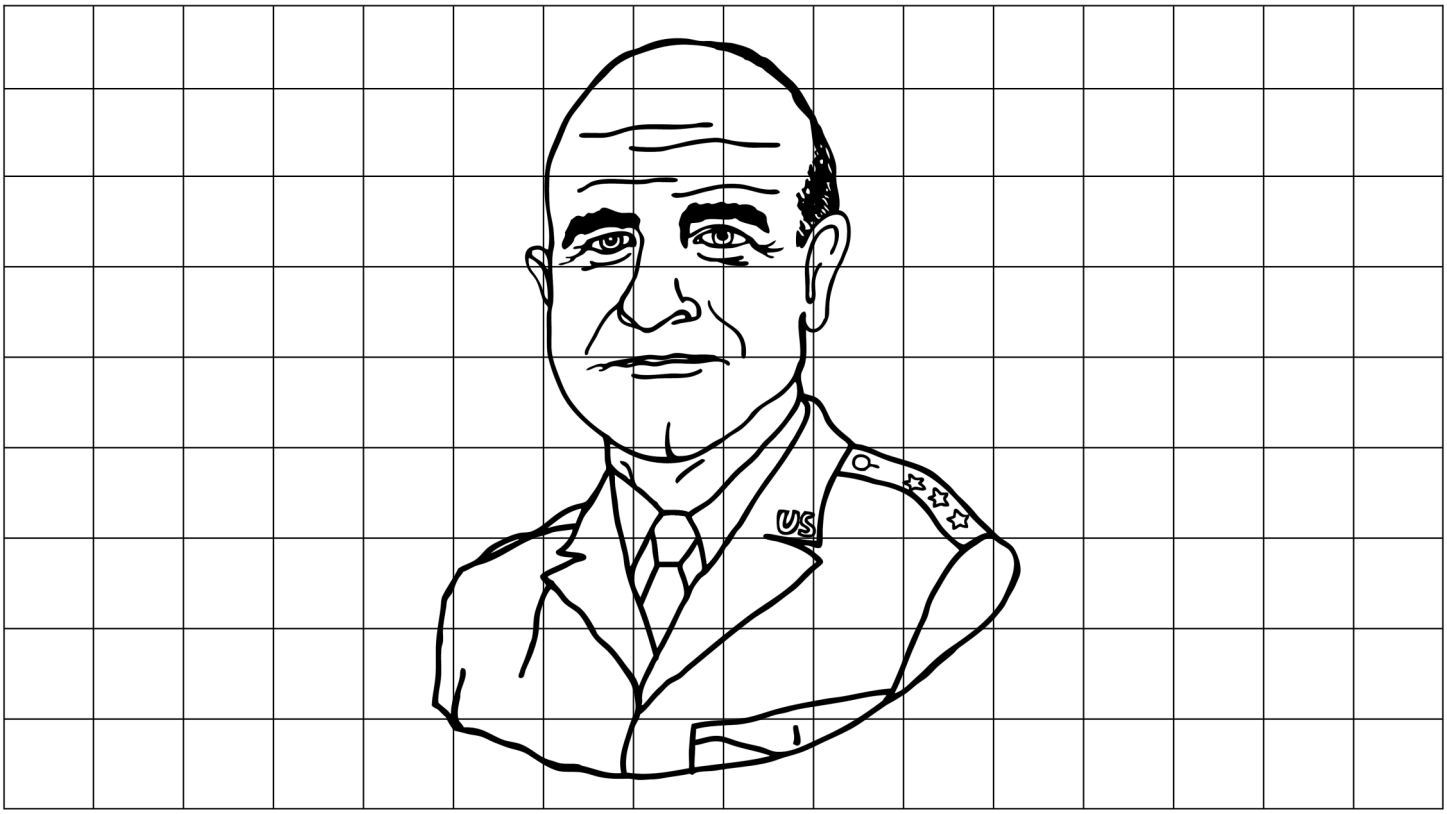
James Doolittle

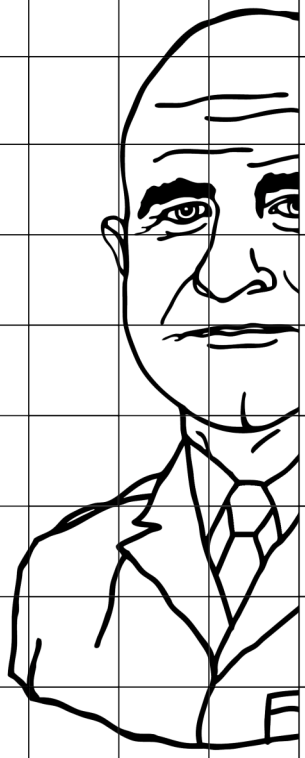
James Doolittle was born on December 14, 1896, in Alameda, California. He enlisted in the army and served as an aviator in World War I. He remained closely involved in military affairs and, when World War II began, returned to active duty. Colonel Doolittle led sixteen B-25 medium bombers with volunteer crews in the first bombing raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities just four months after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The planes used had never been launched from an aircraft carrier. The plan was for the USS *Hornet* to take them to within 450 miles of their targets and have the pilots fly in, drop bombs in a surprise attack, and fly about 1,600 miles farther to airfields in mainland China.

Unfortunately, the *Hornet* was forced to engage an enemy patrol boat about 650 miles from Japan. There was no way to know for sure if the patrol boat had alerted anyone to the U.S. presence, so they decided to take off immediately, knowing there was not enough fuel on the planes to fly the extra distance to Japan and still make it to mainland China. After the raid, Colonel Doolittle and the other pilots had to bail out, ditch their planes, or crash land. Most were helped by the Chinese people, but the Japanese massacred as many as a quarter million Chinese citizens for helping the Americans. Colonel Doolittle received the Congressional Medal of Honor for this raid. He became a lieutenant general and led men in the Army Air Force in Africa and Europe. After Germany surrendered, he led the 8th Army Air Force on Okinawa in the Pacific.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of James Doolittle on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





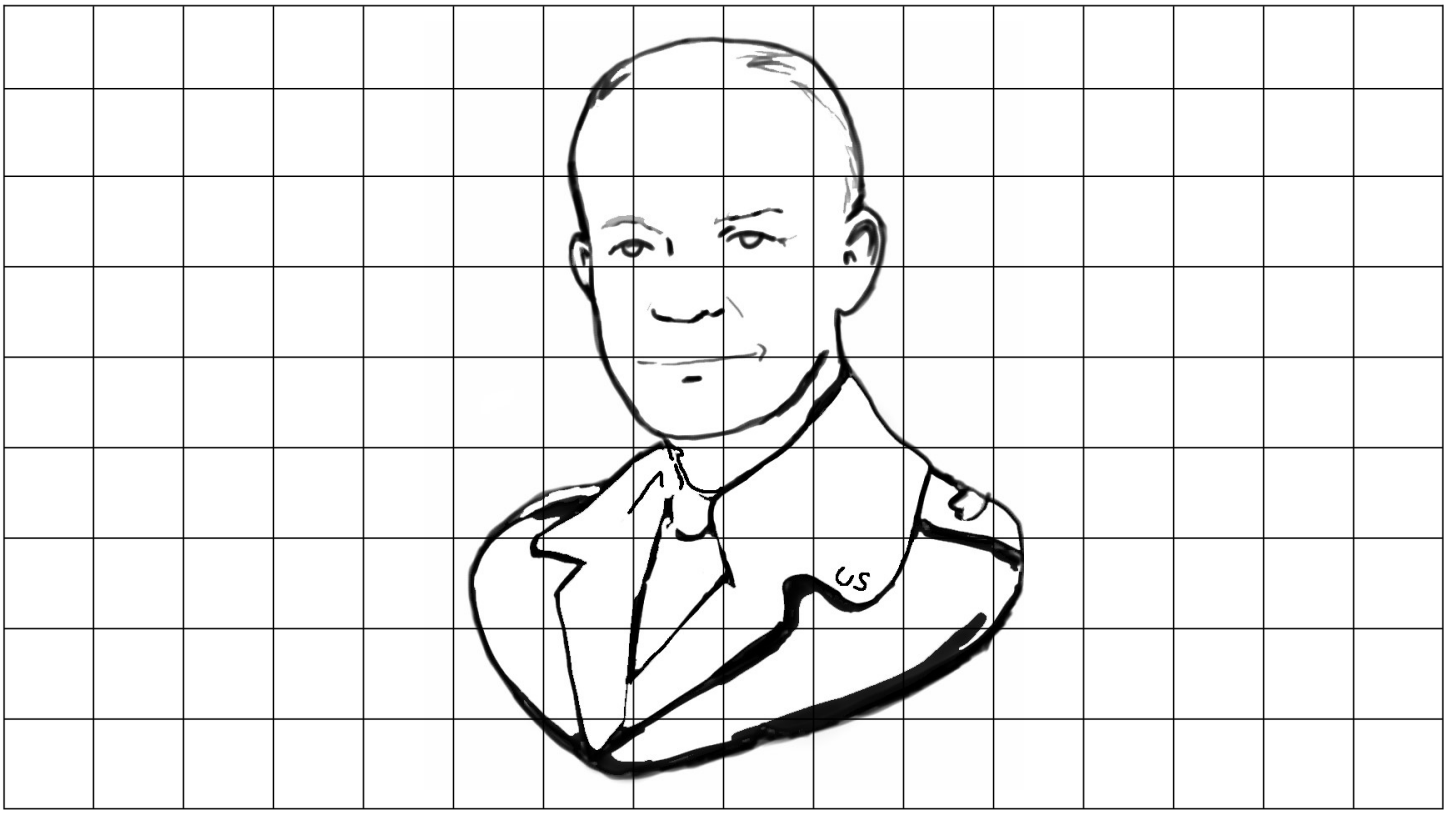
Dwight D. Eisenhower

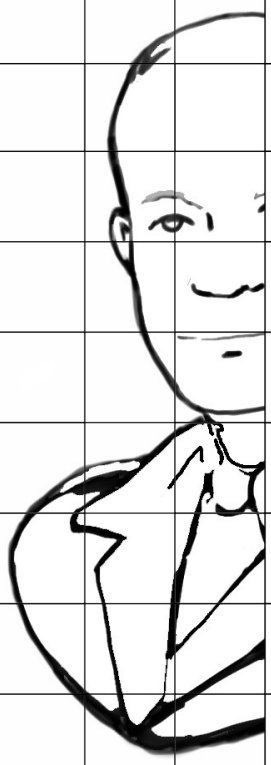
Dwight D. Eisenhower was born on October 14, 1890, in Denison, Texas. He directed tank training programs at a camp in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, during World War I and later served in the Panama Canal Zone. He attended the Army's Command and General Staff School, had difficult training in tactics and other military skills, and graduated first in his class. Before World War II began, he served in France, served as General Douglas MacArthur's aide, and helped plan strategy for war games in Louisiana. His ability to coordinate almost 500,000 troops for this endeavor earned him a promotion to brigadier general.

After the U.S. entered World War II, Eisenhower was sent to serve in the Army's war plans division and advanced rapidly due to his abilities as a soldier and to work well with people from various backgrounds. He commanded the U.S. forces in the European Theater of Operations, the Allied forces who invaded North Africa, and the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe. At this point, Eisenhower had to plan the largest seaborne invasion in history, Operation Overlord (the D-Day invasion). He had to coordinate the armies and navies of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the other Allies so they could work together as one united force. Many obstacles could have ruined their chances, but he decided to go ahead on June 5, 1944, and the invasion began early in the morning of June 6. By the end of that day, the Allies firmly held the beaches of Normandy. After 11 more months of fighting, Germany surrendered.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Dwight D. Eisenhower on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Oveta Culp Hobby

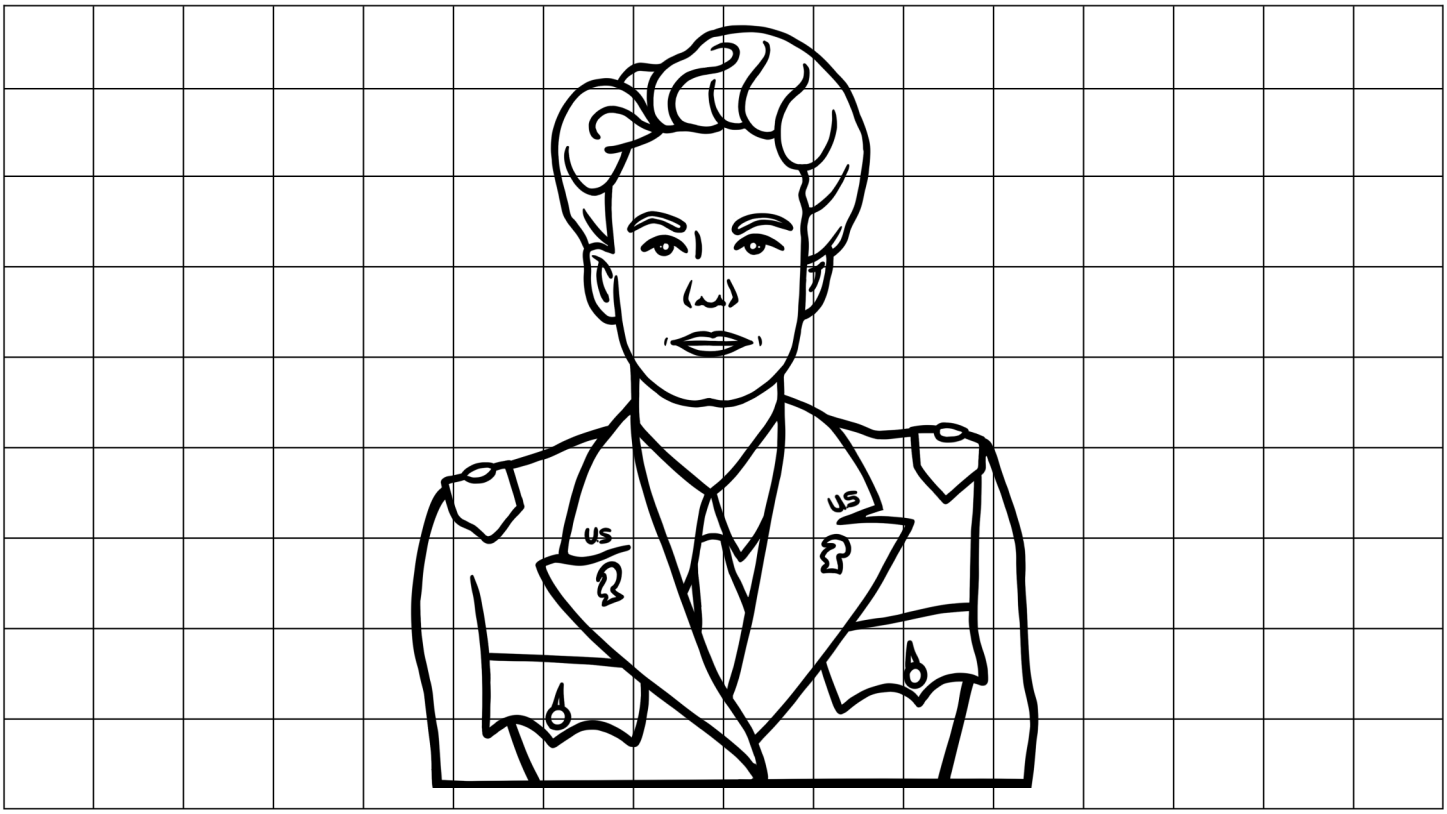
Oveta Culp Hobby was born on January 19, 1905, in Killeen, Texas. In June 1941, Hobby was in Washington with her husband. She was asked to help organize a women's group to let women know how they could help in the war effort since men were being drafted. She refused because she had a family to take care of, but she did put together a chart with recommendations on how women could help. She was offered a position again and initially refused until she found that her husband supported her helping any way she could. She accepted and worked to help connect women to the war effort.

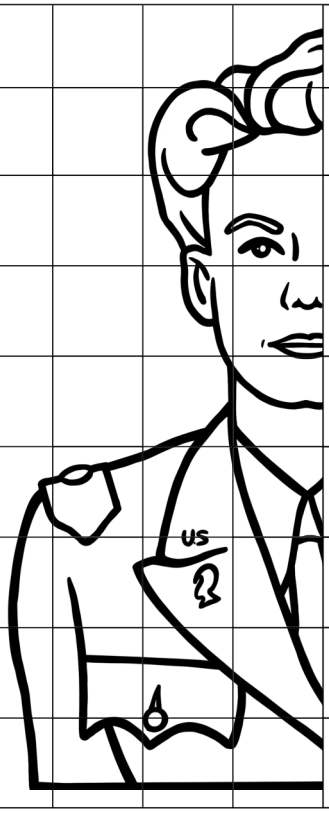
After Pearl Harbor, she was given the job of planning for jobs women could do in the army to free up more men for service. This was to be a volunteer women's army, although the women would not be "in combat." The result was the creation of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, later named the Women's Army Corps, or WACs. General George Marshall asked that she command it. She received the rank of major and was later promoted to colonel.

Congress was reluctant to agree to women serving and felt there were maybe 54 army jobs women could do. By the time Hobby was finished, women were filling 239 different jobs. She continued to direct the WACs until July 1945. She received the Distinguished Service Medal for her service in January 1945.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Oveta Culp Hobby on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.




US

George C. Marshall

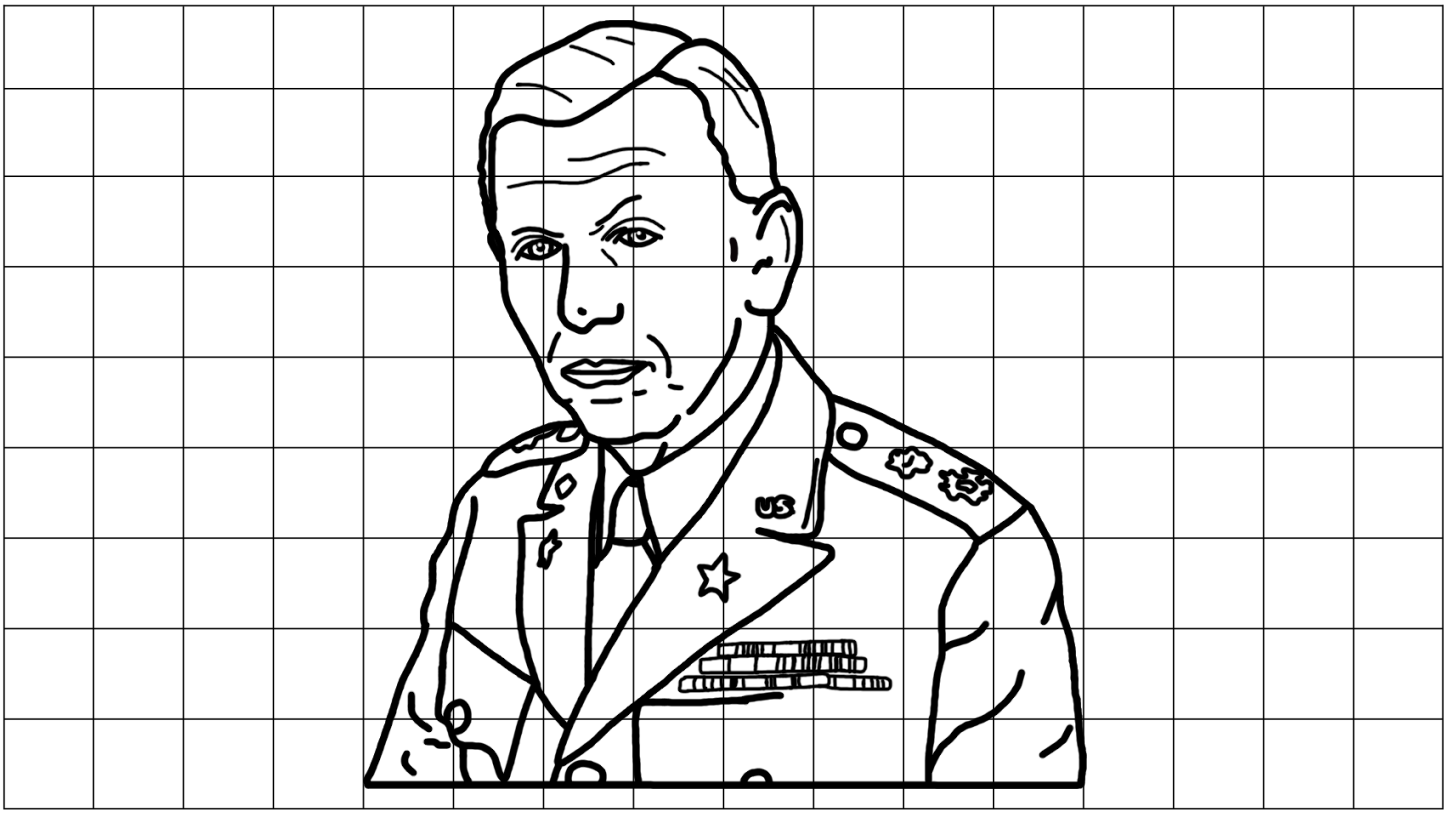
George Marshall was born on December 31, 1880, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He served in Europe in World War I. He also served as an aide to General John J. Pershing, served in China, and worked as a training officer and an organizer of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. On September 1, 1939, he became chief of staff of the U.S. Army and a four-star general.

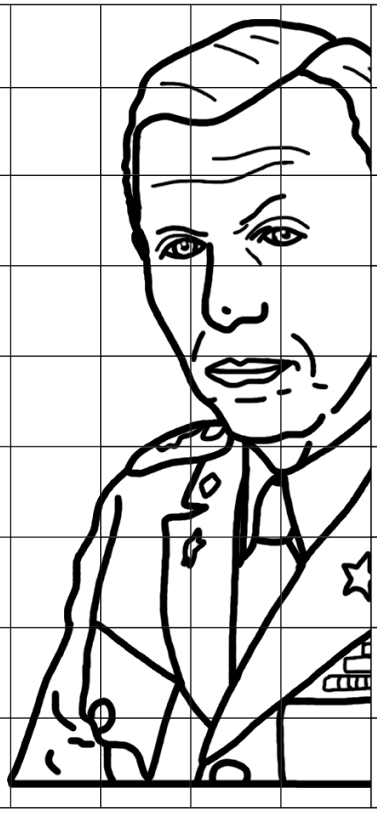
At this time, the army had fewer than 200,000 men. General Marshall spent all of World War II in Washington. He did work critical in planning overall war strategy, including organizing the Army into units that were trained depending on where they were to be sent, either desert, mountain, or jungle. He was responsible for building the army to a force of about 8,250,000 soldiers and airmen and providing all the supplies needed for a group that large. He was also responsible for appointing the top commanders and overseeing the development of weapons and equipment.

In response to the devastation of the war, he proposed the Marshall Plan after becoming U.S. Secretary of State in 1947. This plan and others he worked with, are credited with helping to stem the spread of Communism in Europe. He was also instrumental in the beginning discussions that led to the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of George C. Marshall on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Dorie Miller

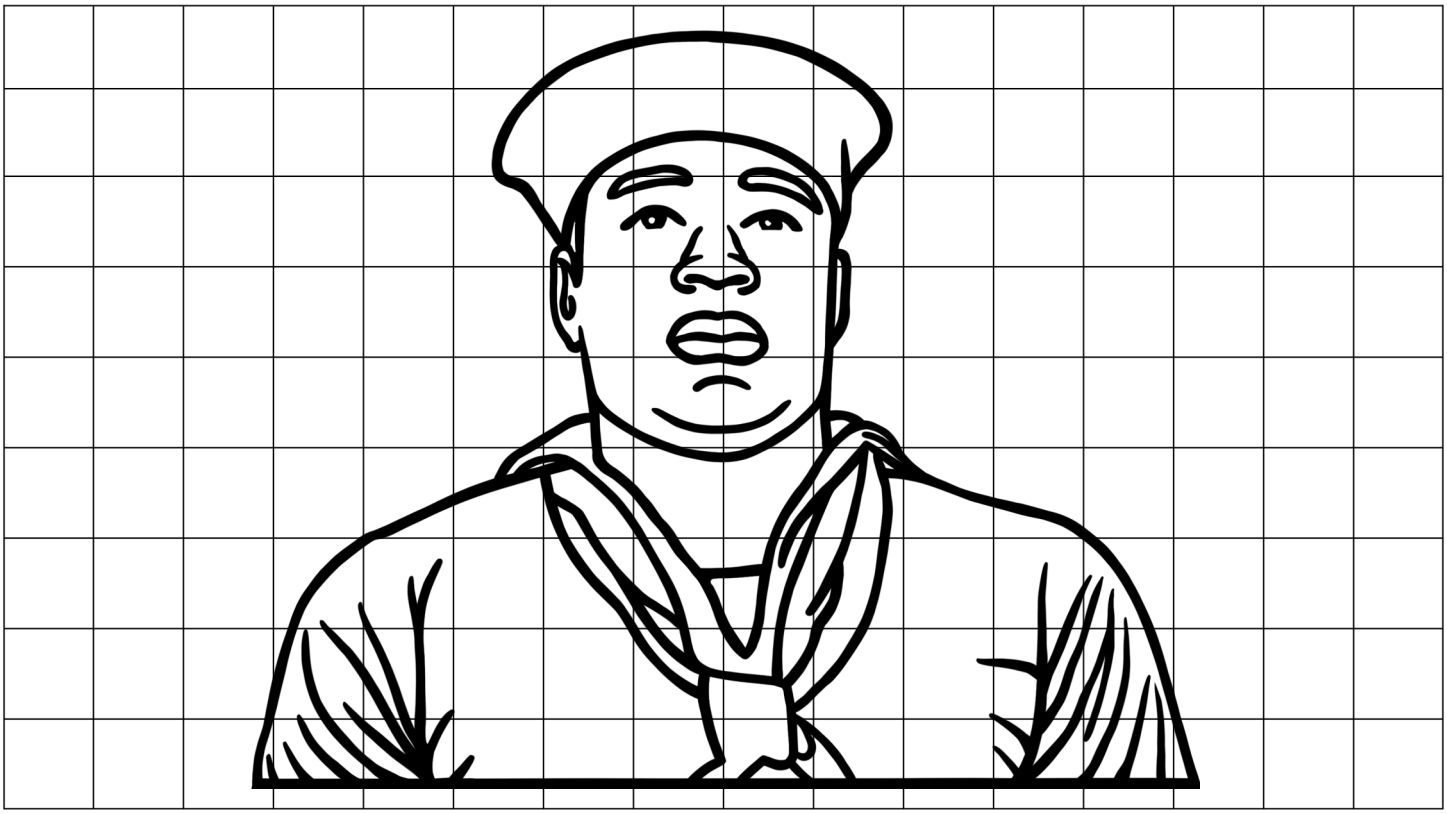
Dorie Miller was born on October 12, 1919, in Waco, Texas. He joined the U.S. Navy in 1939, as a mess attendant. On December 7, 1941, he was serving as a ship's cook, third class aboard the USS *West Virginia* at Pearl Harbor when the surprise attack occurred. A very strong man, Miller began carrying wounded sailors, including the ship's captain, from a torpedo attack to safety.

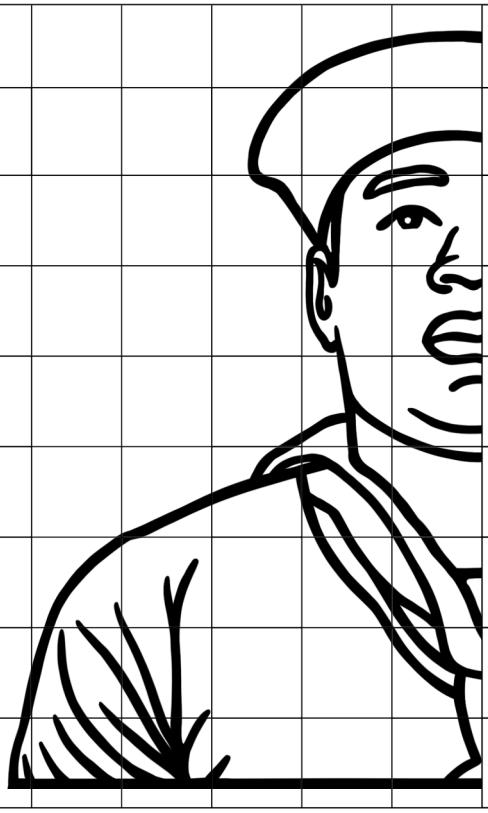
Although, at that time, African Americans were not offered the same gunnery training given to white sailors, this did not stop Miller. He took the place of a dead antiaircraft gun operator and fired on the attacking Japanese airplanes until he ran out of ammunition and was ordered to abandon ship. It is unknown how many warplanes Miller shot down, but it is said to be between one and four. He received a commendation from the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Cross for heroism in combat, the first African American to receive this honor.

After the attack, Miller served as a steward aboard the aircraft carrier *Liscome Bay*. A Japanese submarine torpedoed the ship on November 24, 1943, and Miller was killed in the attack. The USS *Miller* was commissioned in 1973. It was a destroyer escort named in honor of Dorie Miller. In 2020, the Navy announced it would name its newest aircraft carrier after Dorie Miller.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Dorie Miller on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





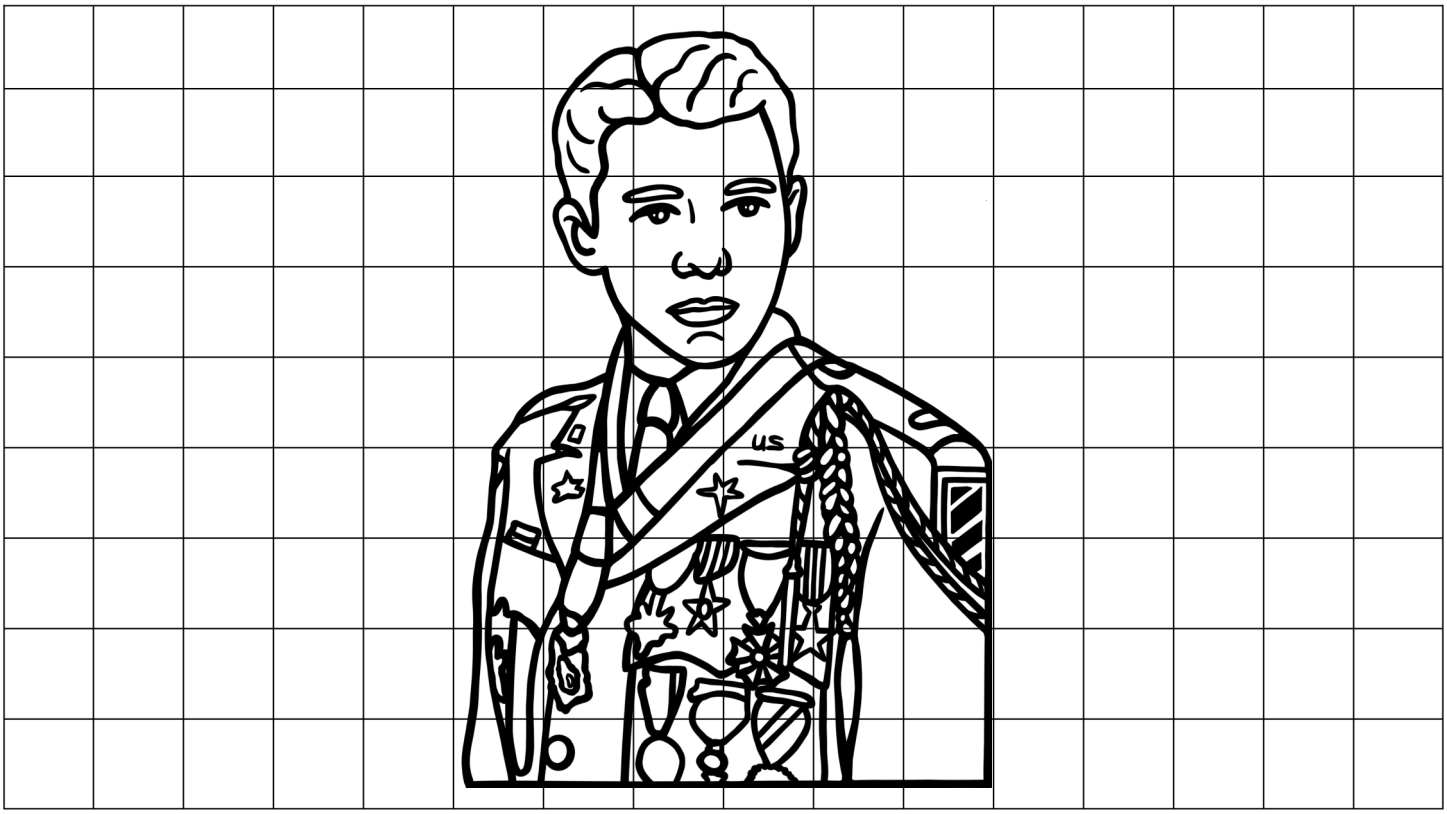
Audie Murphy

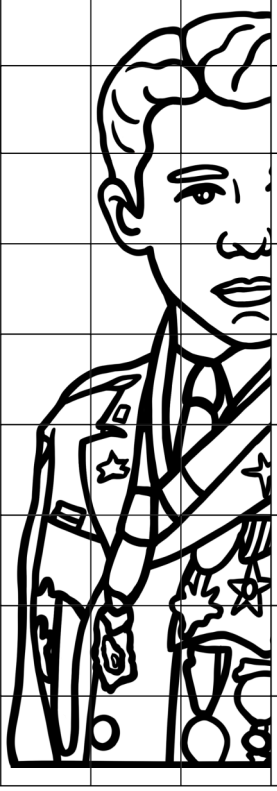
Audie Murphy was born on June 20, 1925, in Kingston, Texas. He falsified his birth certificate so he could enlist in the army in June 1942, when he was only 17.

He served in both the North African Theater and the European Theater of the war. During the war, he fought in eight different campaigns which took place in Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany. He took part in two amphibious assaults, one in Sicily and one in southern France, and he was wounded three times. In one particular incident, his unit was attacked by German forces on January 26, 1945, near Colmar, France. He jumped on a burning tank destroyer and fought back against the German troops using its machine gun, which was still in working condition. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1945. For his many brave actions during the war, he received every medal that the U.S. gives for valor, receiving two of them twice. After the end of the war, he also received many medals for valor from France and Belgium.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Audie Murphy on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





George S. Patton

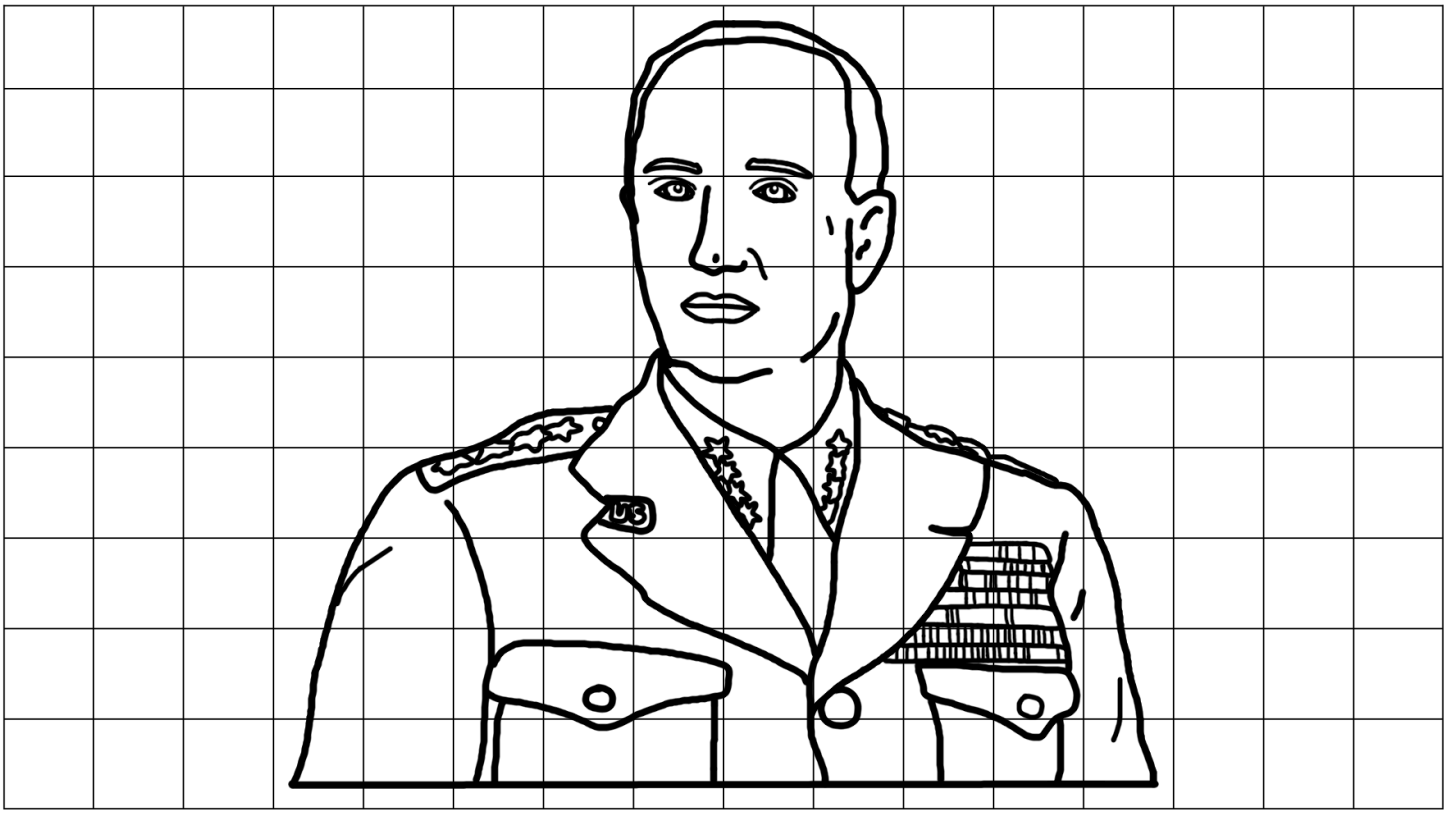
George Patton was born on November 11, 1885, in San Gabriel, California. In World War I, he was the first officer to be appointed to a tank brigade in France, and he also received the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery under fire.

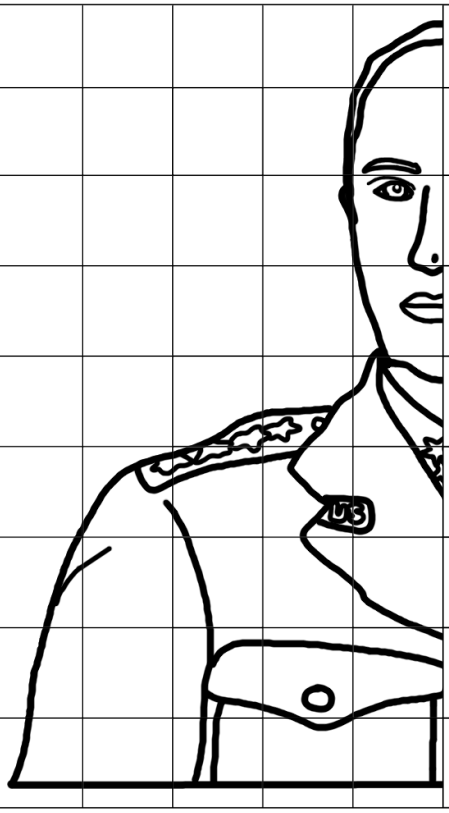
Not long after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Patton organized the Desert Training Center to begin training men for combat in North Africa. In 1942, he was in charge of the Western Task Force when it went ashore in Morocco in the North African Campaign. In 1943, he commanded the U.S. Army Corps that won one of the first major U.S. victories during the war. Later, he commanded the army that worked with the British in the invasion of Sicily, which they captured in 39 days. During the campaign through France, General Patton's army advanced so quickly that their supplies had to be brought by plane because they were so far ahead of their supply line. His forces fought in the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944.

As the Germans neared the end of the war, Patton's army moved through Germany into Czechoslovakia and Austria. When Germany surrendered, his army was in control of a large part of what became the American occupation zone. He later took command of the occupation troops in the American zone. On December 9, 1945, General Patton was in a car accident. His head and spine were seriously injured, and he died on December 21, 1945. He was buried in Luxembourg.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of George S. Patton on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





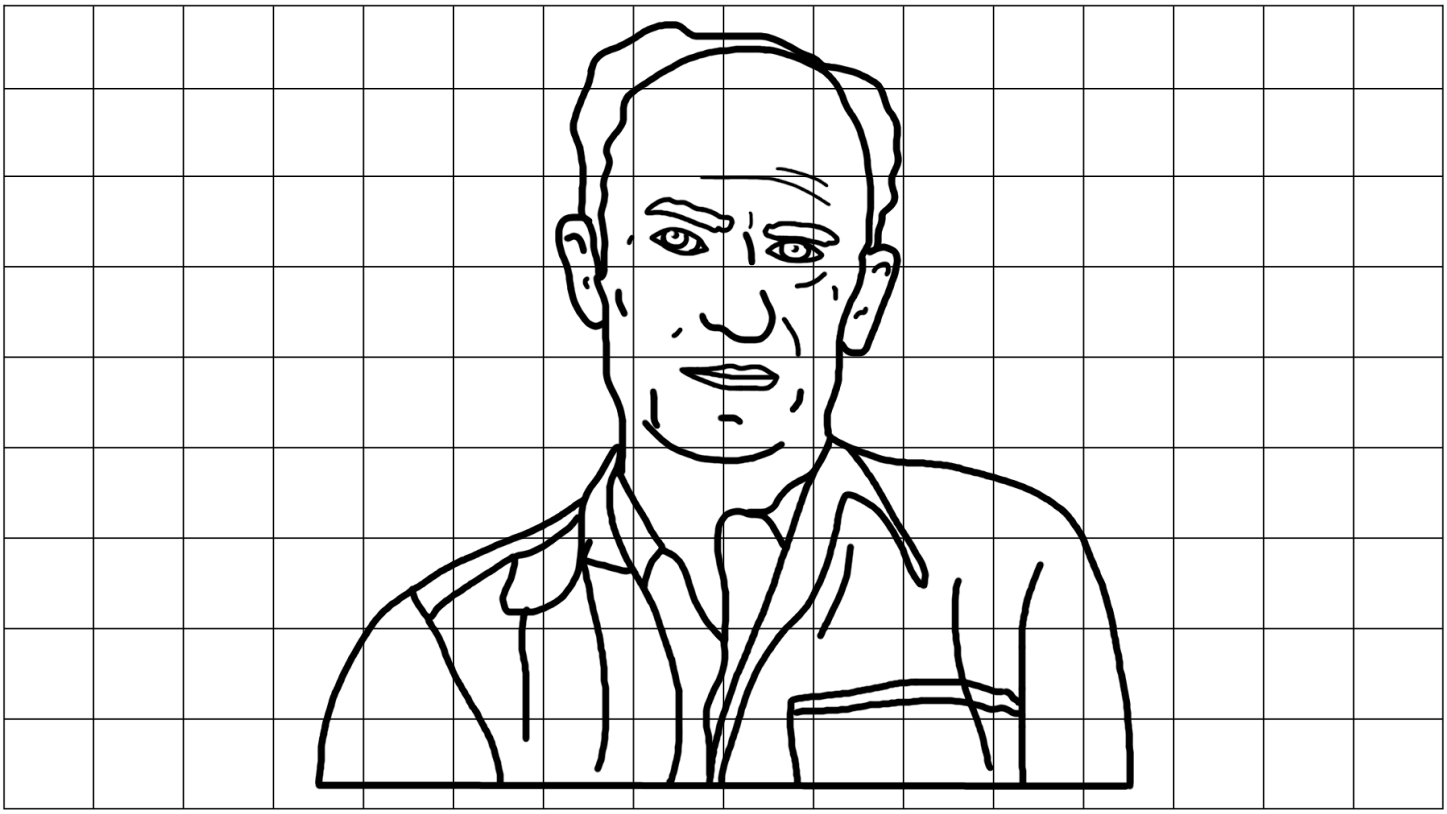
Ernie Pyle

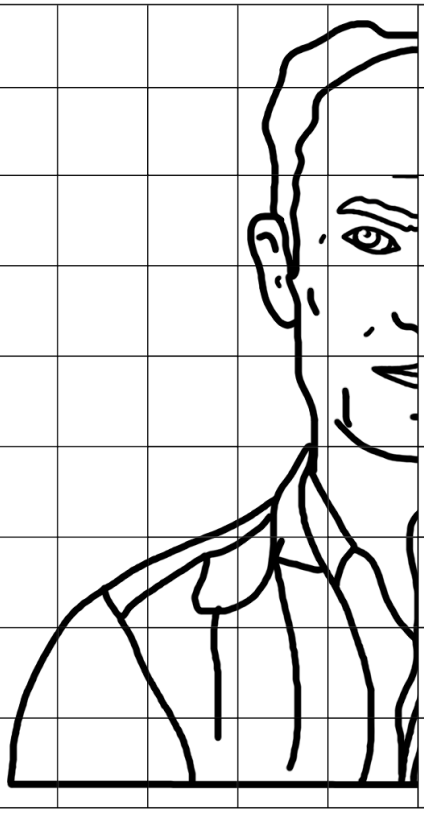
Ernie Pyle was born on August 3, 1900, near Dana, Indiana. He worked on several newspapers before he became a columnist in 1935. During World War II, he traveled with U.S. troops throughout the North African Theater and the European Theater of the war. He covered many major campaigns including the invasions of Sicily and Italy. On June 7, 1944, the day after the D-Day landing, he went ashore at Normandy. His columns won several awards, including a Pulitzer Prize. His reports appeared in about 400 daily newspapers and about 300 weekly newspapers. They helped the American citizens learn how the soldiers lived and fought in the war. He especially admired the infantrymen because he felt it was their courage and determination that were vital to winning the war.

He also traveled to the Pacific Theater, where he was killed by a Japanese machine-gunner during the battle for Okinawa on April 18, 1945.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Ernie Pyle on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.

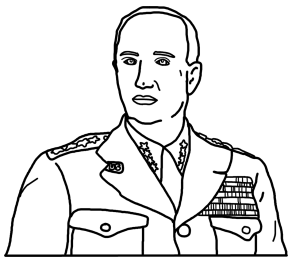




Identify the Famous Person From World War II

1. Which picture shows James Doolittle? Circle it.





2. Which picture shows George C. Marshall? Circle it.



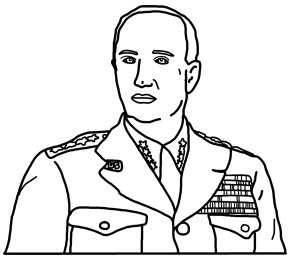


3. Which picture shows Ernie Pyle? Circle it.





4. Which picture shows Dorie Miller? Circle it.





5. Which picture shows Dwight D. Eisenhower? Circle it.





Identify the Famous Person From World War II (continued)

6. Which picture shows Omar Bradley? Circle it.





7. Which picture shows Audie Murphy? Circle it.



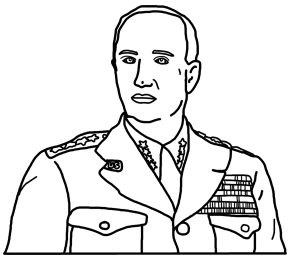


8. Which picture shows Gregory “Pappy” Boyington? Circle it.





9. Which picture shows George S. Patton? Circle it.





10. Which picture shows Oveta Culp Hobby? Circle it.





Answer Key

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

Copyright © 2020 by WriteBonnieRose, LLC

Graphics used courtesy of Finntastic Visuals, Lovely Jubblies Teach, Miss Robbins, and VinitaArt.

All Rights Reserved. This book may not be reproduced or transmitted by any means, including graphic, electronic, or mechanical, without the express written consent of the author except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews and those uses expressly described in the following Terms of Use. You are welcome to link back to the author's website, http://writebonnierose.com, but may not link directly to the PDF file. You may not alter this work, sell or distribute it in any way, host this file on your own website, or upload it to a shared website.

Terms of Use: For use by a family, this unit can be printed and copied as many times as needed. Classroom teachers may reproduce one copy for each student in his or her class. Members of co-ops or workshops may reproduce one copy for up to fifteen children. This material cannot be resold or used in any way for commercial purposes. Please contact the publisher with any questions.