

What Am I?

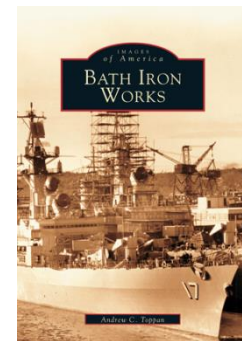
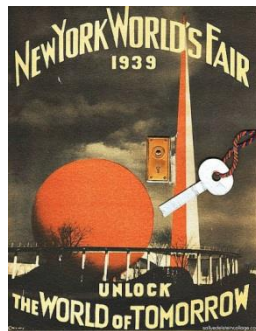
Home Front Gallery:

Directions: As you go through the Home Front Gallery, match the description to the name of the artifact or person found on display!

V-Mail # _____	1. The war effort takes a lot of materials. Go around your neighborhood and collect me so that I can be recycled into ships, tanks, guns, and planes.
Schools # _____	2. These were found in many homes during WWII especially in areas where attacks by enemy planes or ships posed a threat. These helped protect soldiers and ships from being seen by Nazi U-Boats.
Ration Recipe Book # _____	3. These were used to reduce the sale of some foods and materials that were limited in supply. Within each of these were stamps that had a number value, known as points. Stamps had different colors that represented different kinds of purchases.
Victory Garden # _____	4. These helped to solve the challenges with food stamps. The items acted as 'change' so that people's rations were not lost.
Scrap Metal # _____	5. Since metal was needed to support the war effort, these had to be made out of wood, paper, cardboard, or fabric.
Tokens # _____	6. Need to bake a cake without sugar? I'll show you how.
War Bonds # _____	7. Everyone wants to send mail to soldiers overseas, but all that mail is taking up space needed to send guns and ammunition. It's a good thing I was invented. I take up much less room than regular mail does.
Ration Book # _____	8. To help the war effort, in addition to our regular activities that took place in these buildings, students would type government forms and make wooden plane models as a form of training.
Children's Toys # _____	9. In order to help increase the food supply, people turned their lawns into me.
Blackout Shades # _____	10. These were sold to American citizens in order to raise money for the war effort and invest in America's future. Over \$150 billion was raised for the government between 1942-1945.

Time Tunnel:

Pearl Harbor # _____	1. I was known as a “high altitude fighter” that was made in the United States. I was sent to the British Royal Air Force by accident.
Coca-Cola # _____	2. I was a heavyweight champion and traveled to many military camps, including those in Europe, where I held boxing exhibitions. I encouraged other African American men to become officers in the military.
Bath Iron Works # _____	3. The music created by these groups comforted and inspired Americans on the Home Front. As the war went on and men continued to be sent into battle, women began to fill their spots.
Curtis P-40 # _____	4. People would sit next to me daily to get news about the war, listen to patriotic music, and hear comedians perform.
Joe Louis # _____	5. I was popular among the American middle class. I included both fiction and non-fiction readings in addition to cartoons and feature stories.
Armed Services Editions # _____	6. The United States took control of these in 1940 and continued to modify them in order to make the Army more mobile. These were sent to Great Britain and Russia as part of the lend-lease program.
Saturday Evening Post # _____	7. I was a shipbuilding company in Maine that grew during World War II and built 82 battleship destroyers during the war. During the war many women worked here to support the war.
Radio # _____	8. I was 55 years old when the war started. For men in the service I only cost \$.05. There were factories in 44 countries to make me.
New York World’s Fair # _____	9. This individual was a well-known ski instructor from Austria. A branch of his ski schools opened in Jackson, New Hampshire in 1937. After the war he lived in New Hampshire until he died in 1955.
Willys GP # _____	10. I was a global event where people from all over the world came to celebrate their success in medicine, science, education, and transportation etc.
Hannes Schneider # _____	11. On December 7 th , I was attacked by the Japanese. This attack will always be known as a “day that will live in infamy”
Swing Band Orchestra # _____	12. I was designed to fit in a soldier’s pocket and travel with them wherever they went. I was shared between soldiers and was used when soldiers were stuck in foxholes, planes, or waiting in line for things.



Military Gallery & Mezzanine:

Atomic Bomb # _____	1. This was the largest class of fleet carriers and could reach a maximum speed of 18 knots (20mph). This carrier was sunk in 1944 in the largest naval battle in history.
Pershing Tank # _____	2. I was never actually a real person but I was a character that was used to encourage women to go to work during the war.
Rosie the Riveter # _____	3. This was one of the largest destroyer ships built during the war. This ship crewed 353 officers and men. Following the attacks in Pearl Harbor this model was one of the first to enter the fleet.
Women's Auxiliary Corp # _____	4. I was produced by American home front workers. They produced tens of millions of rounds of me. All of the ones you see here are used in the tanks that are on display
Link Aviation Trainer # _____	5. This type of ship was modeled after a British design and carried their own crane to load and unload in any port. Most of them were designed as cargo ships.
Ammunition # _____	6. I was used to help pilots train for battle. I was really helpful when trying to teach them how to fly with only instruments including the radio when bad weather made it too hard to see.
Piper J-3 Cub (Grasshopper) # _____	7. By the end of the war, around 150,000 women had served under me and I officially became seen as a part of the US Army.
The Fletcher # _____	8. These had multiple purposes which included pilot training, courier services, and observation of the frontlines.
Casablanca Class Air Craft Carrier # _____	9. I was created near the end of World War II and I was used at both Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan in order to force Japan to surrender and end the war.
Liberty Ships # _____	10. I was used at the very end of the war and helped take control of the Ludendorff Bridge which allowed the allies to enter into Germany 2 months earlier than planned.

