7th grade Social Studies: World War 1 Lesson 4 April 13-17

Read and follow the directions

Directions: Use the provided section to do the following work. This is designed so that you will do 1 portion of the assignment each day Monday-Friday.

- Day 1: Read and highlight key information and write any questions you might have in the margins
- Day 2: Answer questions in workbook pages-these will vary, just fill in the spaces
- Day 3: Write a short summary in your own words what you have learned-this should be at least a paragraph with topic sentence and supporting details. Write on separate sheet of paper.
- **Day 4:** Share the information you have learned with someone else, record a journal entry on what you discover. Write on the sheet of paper from day 3.
- **Day 5:** Answer the essential and guiding questions on the sheet of paper you did for day 3. The questions are on the top left of page 345.

Enrichment option, watch CNN 10 and choose one story to write a response to-summarize

YouTube-https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCTOoRgpHTjAQPk6Ak70u-pA or

regular internethttps://www.cnn.com/cnn10-

Jr Scholastic magazine: https://junior.scholastic.com/home-page-logged-in.html password Cooltruck5

Pick an article and answer the prompt at the end-this is a great free resource right now, enjoy!

Contact Information

Ms. Coleman

Office hours Monday-Friday 11am-2pm

Email	icoleman@amphi.com	
Phone	520-314-9691	
Zoom Meeting ID Or	315-220-5486	
Zoom weblink	US04web.zoom.us/j/3152205486	
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/Page/1735	
Google Classroom 7 th	ytvstfw	
Google Classroom 8 th	cjzrnla	

Ms. Sullivan

Office hours Monday-Friday 9am-11am

Email	psullivan@amphi.com	
Zoom Meeting ID Or	327-966-7731	
Zoom weblink	https://zoom.us/j/3279667731	
Google Classroom Code	Student already in classes	
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/domain/3665	

Ms. Roche

Office Hours Monday-Friday 8am-3pm

Email	croche@amphi.com	
Phone	480-744-6481	
Zoom Meeting ID Or	933-926-1519 and password 907005	
Zoom weblink	https://zoom.us/j/9339261519	
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/domain/469	
Google Classroom 6 th grade	grade hi5dv5n	
Google Classroom 7 th grade	ma4mewd	

World War I

Lesson 4 The War at Home

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- How did the United States prepare to fight the war?
- 2. Why did the U.S. government approve legislation to control public opinion?

Terms to Know

mobilization the gathering of resources and troops in preparation for war

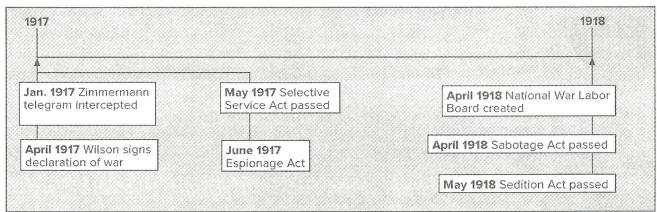
ration to limit use

socialist a person who believes industries should be publicly owned

pacifist a person who is opposed to the use of violence

dissent disagreement or opposition

When did it happen?



What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now		Later
	How did World War I affect workers' rights?	
	What groups gained jobs during this time?	
	What groups opposed the war?	
	How did the government react to criticism of the war?	

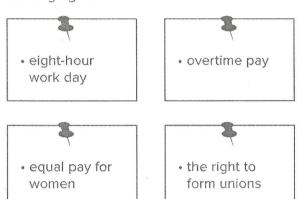
World War I

Lesson 4 The War at Home, Continued

Mobilizing the Nation

The United States declared war on Germany in 1917, so the nation had to get ready. **Mobilization** is preparing for war by gathering troops and resources. This process changed American life.

The government set up the National War Labor Board to make sure that war materials were produced. The board also made sure workers making war materials would keep working. The board urged businesses to agree to some worker demands. If the demands were met, the workers agreed not to strike. Workers won the following rights:



The United States government sold war bonds to pay for the war. The government also raised taxes.

To produce war materials, industries needed to grow. However, millions of men left their jobs to serve in the armed forces. Immigration had also slowed. There were few immigrants to take jobs. As a result, there were not enough workers for industry to expand.

Many women had never worked outside the home before the war. This was a new opportunity for them. Women filled jobs that men left.

From 1914 to 1920, between 300,000 and 500,000 African Americans moved to the North. They came from the South looking for jobs. This became known as the Great Migration. In addition, thousands of Mexicans moved north looking for work.

The United States had to produce food for its citizens. It also had to feed the Allies. A new agency called the Food Administration urged farmers to grow more. The agency also asked the public to eat less. They encouraged voluntary **rationing** of food and other goods. Rationing is when the use of something is limited. In this case, Americans limited the amount

	dentifying
of	nat was the purpose the National War bor Board?
	dentifying
	nat new rights did orkers gain?
	isting
of	me the three groups people who filled e labor shortage.
*22222	Summarizing
ha	nat did Americans ve to do about food ring the war?
	_

World War I

Lesson 4 The War at Home, Continued



Marking the Text

5. Underline the sentence that describes how the CPI wanted people to see the war.

? Comparing

6. How were the Food Administration and the Fuel Administration similar?

Evaluating

7. Do you think people who opposed the war were un-American?
Explain.

of food they used. The Food Administration made sure there was enough food to send to the Allies.

Another agency, the War Industries Board, supervised the nation's industries. Many factories were needed to produce warrelated goods. They had to stop making what they had been making before the war. The Board also set prices for certain products.

The government also created a Fuel Administration. It managed the nation's coal and oil. The Fuel Administration called for "Heatless Mondays" to save fuel. It also started daylight saving time.

Some Americans still did not think the United States should enter the war. President Wilson formed the Committee on Public Information or CPI. The CPI's job was to present the war as a fight for democracy and freedom. The Committee produced pamphlets, articles, and books in support of the war. Newspapers were given articles written by the government. The Committee also hired speakers, writers, artists, and actors who used their talents to build support for the war.

Public Opinion and the War

The war was good for the American economy, but it did have some harmful effects. The government tried to quiet people who were against the war. Some people began to reject those they saw as different.

Those Who Opposed the War	Why
Some German Americans and Irish Americans	They favored the Central Powers.
Socialists (people who believe industries should be owned by the public)	They thought the war would help rich business owners and hurt working people.
Pacifists (people who do not believe in the use of violence)	They were against the use of violence.

The CPI knew there was **dissent**, or opposition, to the war. They tried to silence this disagreement. The CPI made people seem un-American if they opposed the war.

World War I

Lesson 4 The War at Home, Continued

The Espionage Act of 1917 set up laws and punishments for spying. A person who helped the enemy or interfered with Army recruiting could also be punished.

In 1918, Congress passed the Sabotage Act. It punished anyone who damaged or destroyed war materials. Congress also passed the Sedition Act to silence dissent. If a person said, wrote, or published anything that criticized the government, they could be punished. Thousands of people were punished under these laws.

New Laws	Purpose
The Espionage Act of 1917	to prevent people from spying or helping the enemy
the Sabotage Act of 1918	to punish people who destroyed war materials
the Sedition Act of 1918	to silence opposition to the war

Americans were used to speaking freely. Many people spoke out against these new laws. However, most Americans felt that, during a war, no law could be too harsh for traitors and disloyal Americans.

Check for Understanding Define mobilization and list four ways it changed life in America.
1.
2.
3
4.
How did the U.S. government react to opposition to the war at home?



Reading Check

8. Why do you think
Congress passed laws
to punish people who
criticized the
government?

FOLDABLES

9. Use a two-tab Foldable and cut the tabs in half to make four tabs. Place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title Describe the Purpose of ... on the anchor tab. Label the four tabs National War Labor Board, Food Administration, War Industries Board, and Fuel Administration. Use both sides of the tabs to list words and phrases you remember about each. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

7th grade Social Studies: World War 1 Lesson 4 April 20-24

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Enrichment option, watch CNN 10 and choose one story to write a response to-summarize

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regular internethttps://www.cnn.com/cnn10-

Jr Scholastic magazine: https://junior.scholastic.com/home-page-logged-in.html password Cooltruck5

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Ms. Coleman

Office hours Monday-Friday 11am-2pm

Email	icoleman@amphi.com	
Phone	520-314-9691	
Zoom Meeting ID Or	315-220-5486	
Zoom weblink	US04web.zoom.us/j/3152205486	
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/Page/1735	
Google Classroom 7 th	ytvstfw	
Google Classroom 8 th	cjzrnla	

Ms. Sullivan

Office hours Monday-Friday 9am-11am

Email	psullivan@amphi.com	
Zoom Meeting ID Or	327-966-7731	
Zoom weblink	https://zoom.us/j/3279667731	
Google Classroom Code	Student already in classes	
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/domain/3665	

Ms. Roche

Office Hours Monday-Friday 8am-3pm

Email	croche@amphi.com	
Phone	480-744-6481	
Zoom Meeting ID Or	933-926-1519 and password 907005	
Zoom weblink	https://zoom.us/j/9339261519	
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/domain/469	
Google Classroom 6 th grade	hi5dv5n	
Google Classroom 7 th grade	ma4mewd	

World War I

Lesson 3 Americans Join the Allies

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

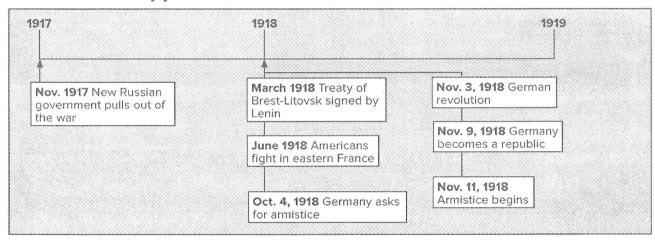
- How did American troops help to turn the tide of the war toward the Allies?
- What events occurred that led to the armistice being signed?

Terms to Know

convoy a group of ships that escort and protect other ships

kaiser German emperor

When did it happen?



What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now		Later
	How did the U.S. Navy help the British when the United States entered the war?	
	What effect did the second Russian Revolution have on World War I?	
	What effect did the revolution in Austria-Hungary have on the Central Powers?	
	What role did President Wilson play at the end of World War I?	

World War I

Lesson 3 Americans Join the Allies, Continued

Supplying the Allies

The Allies needed help from American soldiers. By 1917, the Allied armies were exhausted from fighting in the trenches. The British were running low on food and war supplies. Some of the French troops had stopped fighting. German submarines sank one of every four ships leaving British ports. Supplies could not move in or out.

The United States entered the war and had an immediate effect. The U.S. Navy helped the British destroy the German submarines that blocked British ports. Teams of navy ships called **convoys** helped supply ships cross the ocean. Convoys kept German submarines away from supply ships. The convoys worked very well. Not one American soldier heading for Europe was killed by submarine attack.

The Allies needed more troops because the Russian government had changed once again.

March 1917: First revolution

- New government supports the Allies.
- Russia suffers food shortages and other problems.

November 1917: Second revolution

- People riot to protest the problems.
- · The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, take over.
- The Russians pull out of the war.

In March 1918, Vladimir Lenin signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany. This treaty took Russia out of the war. Russia also gave up a large amount of land to the Germans. As a result, the Germans were able to move thousands of their troops away from Russia. Those troops went to fight against the Allies on the Western Front. After the treaty was signed, the Germans attacked the Allied lines. They pushed the Allies back to within 40 miles (64 km) of Paris. It looked as if Germany might win the war.

In the spring of 1917, the AEF (American Expeditionary Force) arrived in Europe, led by General John Pershing. They were warmly welcomed in Paris. They were called "doughboys" because of the shape of the buttons on their uniforms. In June, 1918, they faced difficult fighting. They helped turn back an attack at Château-Thierry, on the Marne River east of Paris. The



Marking the Text

 Underline the reason the British had run so low on food and supplies.



Explaining

2. How did U.S. Navy convoys help the British?

Listing

3. What two actions did Russia take as a result of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk?



Describing

4. How did the French react when the AEF arrived in Europe?

ed in Europe?

World War I

Lesson 3 Americans Join the Allies, Continued

7	Paraphrasing
5.	Explain what General Pershing meant by saying the battles "turned the tide of war."
	Explaining
6.	Why was the Battle of the Argonne Forest important?
	Reading Check
7.	What troubles did the Austro-Hungarian empire face in 1918?

AEF then moved to Belleau Wood. Soldiers fought constantly for three weeks against a solid line of machine-gun fire.

American and French troops fought along the Marne and Somme rivers and stopped the Germans. General Pershing wrote that these battles "turned the tide of war."

Now the Allies could start their own military push. In the fall of 1918, the Americans helped fight at Saint-Mihiel. Half a million American troops fought off the Germans. Next, more than a million American troops joined the Allies to fight in the Argonne Forest. It was to be the largest attack in American history.

The Battle of the Argonne Forest lasted about seven weeks. It ended in early November. Allied troops struggled through the heavy forest in rain, mud, and barbed wire. They faced German machine guns. When this battle ended, the Allies had pushed the Germans back and broken their lines. Now the Germans faced an invasion of their own country.

Two brave Americans caught the nation's attention. These soldiers' actions earned each the Medal of Honor.

Corporal Alvin York	Captain Eddie Rickenbacker
fought at the Argonne Forest	captain of the 94th Aero Squadron
killed several enemy soldiers	fought 134 air battles
captured machine guns	shot down 26 aircraft
took 132 prisoners	

The End of the War

Fighting went on along the Western Front. In late 1918, Germany's allies had trouble, too. A revolution broke out in Austria-Hungary. Ethnic territories began to break away from the empire and Austria-Hungary surrendered. The Ottoman Empire was also breaking apart. It surrendered, too.

The American troops and supplies had made the Allies very strong. At home, Germans suffered because they had little food. Other supplies were also low. German leaders realized they had little chance of winning the war.

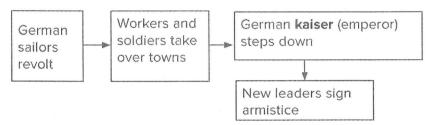
World War I

Lesson 3 Americans Join the Allies, Continued

On October 4, 1918, German leaders spoke with President Wilson. They asked for an armistice. An armistice is an agreement to stop fighting. Wilson agreed, but wanted these things:

- Germany must accept his peace plan.
- Germany must promise not to start fighting again.
- All German troops must leave Belgium and France.
- President Wilson would work only with leaders who were not in the military.

While the Germans thought over the agreement, things changed in Germany.



Two days after Germany became a republic, the armistice began. It began on November 11, 1918. It began at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918.

Germany withdrew its sea forces from the Baltic Sea. It pulled its land forces back across the Rhine River. Germany also gave up huge amounts of war equipment. The "Great War" was over. It was the most destructive war in history at that time.

***************************************	eck for Understanding
	ist three ways in which American troops helped change outcome of the war.
1.	
2.	
3.	
	How did the two Russian Revolutions affect the course the war?



Marking the Text

8. Underline the definition of *armistice*.

FOLDABLES

9. Use a three-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title Americans Join Allies on the anchor tab. Label the left tab Allied Forces Pushed Back, the middle tab Allied Forces Push Forward. and the right tab Armistice. Use the space on both sides of the tabs to list facts you remember about each event. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.