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Classroom Constitution



Bundle
Grades 5-8
American Wars
Big Book

The Thirteen Colonies

NAME: _____

1. Match the word on the left to its meaning on the right.

1. war	a fee charged by a government on product, income or a service
2. tax	the commercial exchange (selling on domestic or international markets) of goods and services
3. acts	the waging of armed conflict against an enemy
4. trade	possessing, or inhabiting or colonies
5. colonial	to regulate one's behavior in a colony with advice or information

2. To the right is a map of North America. Color on the map where you think that the Thirteen Colonies were and explain your choice.

3. Why do you think the first settlers came to North America?

4. Define the word PARLIAMENT in your own words. Then, use the word and compare your definition with the one found in the glossary.

Classroom Constitution

NAME: _____

1. Complete each sentence.

- The Thirteen Colonies were founded in the 17th century.
- The French and British fought the Seven Years War.
- The new lands were located on the east coast of the Mississippi River.
- Britain was ruled by King George III.
- The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763.
- After 1763, the British controlled the new lands.

2. Circle the word True if the statement is true. Circle the word False if it is false.

- The Thirteen Colonies were founded in the 17th century.
TRUE FALSE
- The Thirteen Colonies were made up of 52 States.
TRUE FALSE
- Some British people went to the Thirteen Colonies for religious reasons.
TRUE FALSE
- Britain tried to keep tight control over the goods and the trade that came out of the colonies.
TRUE FALSE
- In the 1700s Britain passed the Navigation Acts.
TRUE FALSE
- When Britain and France went to war, the Thirteen Colonies were not at war and continued to build their new land.
TRUE FALSE
- The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763.
TRUE FALSE
- The population of the Thirteen Colonies grew very slowly.
TRUE FALSE

Comprehension Quiz

NAME: _____

Part A

Circle the word True if the statement is true. Circle the word False if it is false.

- The American Civil War took place between 1861 and 1865.
True False
- Two sides in the war were the north and the south.
True False
- One of the big issues in the war was slavery.
True False
- Abraham Lincoln was the U.S. President during the Civil War.
True False
- Fort Sumter was fired on, the Civil War began.
True False
- The battle of Fredericksburg is referred to as the "turning point".
True False
- Soldiers played a vital role in the Civil War.
True False
- After the war there were no changes to the constitution.
True False

Fill in the blanks with the words provided. There will be 5 words left over.

Ulysses S. Grant Gettysburg Address Vice President
Emancipation Proclamation Abraham Lincoln General
battles Jefferson Davis General
assassinated Manassas Washington

The war began after some southern states _____ . People in the north _____ slavery, but people in the south _____ on it. In 1861, Fort Sumter _____ the Civil War began. In 1863 President _____ issued the _____ . There were many _____ in the Civil War. The Battle of _____ in called the "turning point" of the war. The Civil War ended when _____ at the Appomattox Court House in 1865. The President had _____ , but many of his ideas did not succeed because he was _____ . Many changes in the United States. Even today, the Civil War is _____ the most important events in American history.

The Thirteen Colonies

NAME: _____

The Thirteen Colonies were found along the eastern coast of North America. The colonies were founded by British settlers in the 17th century. They set up these **colonies**, or outposts, all along the east coast. The Thirteen Colonies were made up of thirteen states. Each state had its own **colonial government**. They were ruled by Britain. Their leader's name was **King George III**. He had a **Royal Council** that helped him. Britain also had a **parliament** that helped pass laws.

The British people who settled in North America went there for many different reasons. Some people went for religious reasons. They wanted to worship freely in their own way. Some **settlers** went to farm or make their own fortunes. Some went just for the adventure. As the Thirteen Colonies grew, Britain tried to keep tight control over the **goods** and the trade that came out of the colonies. In the 1600s, Britain passed many laws called the **Navigation Acts**. These **Acts** made sure all goods from the colonies were carried only on British ships. The British ships had to go to Britain first. Then, the goods went to other countries for trade.

What were the Navigation Acts and why were they passed?

Things got hard in North America after Britain and France went to war in Europe. When Britain and France went to war, that meant the colonies were also at war. The war between the **British** colonies and the **French** colonies in North America was called the **French and Indian War**. It lasted from 1756 to 1763 and was known as the **Seven Years War**. The war involved British and colonial troops fighting together against the French. France was defeated and the **Treaty of Paris** was signed in 1763. Britain was now in control of huge new lands in North America. The new lands included Canada and all the land east of the Mississippi River. The Thirteen Colonies fought and co-operated together to defeat their old enemy France. A new feeling began to grow in the colonies. Maybe the Thirteen Colonies did not need to rely so much on Britain. There were also wide open new lands ready to move into. There was a lot of excitement and hope about the colonies growing. The new lands would satisfy many needs. As the population grew quickly, there began **shortages** of available farm land.

For Britain, the war had cost a lot of money. They now had a huge **debt**. The new lands meant new responsibilities. It also brought new problems and expenses. The huge debt and more spending meant more **taxes**. Britain felt that the colonies needed to pay their share. The result of all these problems and more taxes started the colonies down the road to war.

Crossword

Across

- Eager to do something
- Influence or effect
- The idea of wanting to end something, especially slavery
- Having a high order of importance
- To give something up
- System or structure
- Decision or promise to do something
- To formally withdraw
- Separated into parts

Down

- Person who shares the same feelings or concerns
- To be worn out completely
- To introduce industry to an area
- Ability to deal skillfully
- Believe in the powers and abilities of someone
- Lowly and sometimes degrading

Key Figures in the War

George Washington **Thomas Jefferson**

Thomas Gage **King George III**

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NAME: _____

Web Organizer

World War Two



Bundle
Grades 5-8
World Wars I & II
Big Book

Before You Read

NAME: _____

Major Battles

1. Write the correct vocabulary word beside its definition in the dictionary to help you.

casualties	transmit
allies	czar
abandoned	futile

_____ a) people who are on the same side of an argument or dispute

_____ b) a place surrounded by military presence

_____ c) to send a message over a radio wave

_____ d) to have given up completely

_____ e) to have lost or given up

_____ f) people who are killed or injured during a battle

_____ g) to take something away before it is used

_____ h) the person who is the ruler of Russia

_____ i) something that has no results

2. Sometimes the word "battle" and the word "war" are used interchangeably. In fact, they each have a different meaning. Look up the words in a dictionary. Then write a **definition** in the space provided.

battle: _____

war: _____

3. How will you remember what the **difference** is between these two words? _____

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NAME: _____

1. Circle **T** if the statement is TRUE or **F** if it is FALSE.

T F a) The Triple Alliance was made up of Germany, Italy and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

T F b) The Battle of Verdun was a battle between Germany and Russia.

T F c) The bloodiest day in British army history occurred during the Battle of the Somme.

T F d) Britain, France and Spain made up the Triple Entente.

T F e) The Battle of the Somme was called futile.

T F f) "They shall not pass" was a French battle cry.

T F g) In all of the battles there were many casualties.

2. Complete the paragraph with the words from the list.

Triple Alliance	allies	battles
futile	casualties	Triple Entente

The two main groups in World War One were the _____ a _____ and the _____ b _____.

The countries that made up each group were friends, or _____ c _____. During World War One there were many important _____ d _____ that took place in Europe. No matter which side won a battle, there were always _____ e _____. Some battles were even called _____ f _____, suggesting that they were meaningless.

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NAME: _____

Reading Passage

Major Battles

In any argument or battle there are always at least two sides. In World War One the two sides were made up of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Listed below are the countries involved on each side.

The Major Players	
TRIPLE ALLIANCE	TRIPLE ENTENTE
Germany	Britain
Italy	France
Austro-Hungarian Empire	Russia

Many battles took place during World War One. Below is some information about three of the major battles in the war.

Battle of Tannenberg

August 26 to August 30, 1914

The Battle of Tannenberg was one of the first battles in World War One. The battle was named after the town of Tannenberg where the battle was fought. Tannenberg is in northeastern Poland. The battle was between the German army and the Russian army. It is considered a major battle because Russia lost to Germany. More importantly, Russia never invaded any part of German-controlled land for the rest of the war. There were many **casualties** from this battle. 30,000 Russian soldiers died and another 92,000 were captured. As well, 13,000 German soldiers died. The Russian army used a radio to **transmit** their battle plan. They thought that the Germans would not be able to **intercept** the message. The Russians were wrong. The German army figured out the message and knew what the Russian army was going to do. The Germans were prepared, and they **defeated** the Russians. The Russian general, Alexander Samsonov was so upset by the loss that he did not tell the Russian **czar**. A few days after the defeat, Samsonov killed himself.

1. Who won the Battle of Tannenberg? Why did that side win?

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World Wars CC5503

Across

- A ditch dug in the ground to protect soldiers at war
- Someone chosen by a vote
- A pause in fighting that both sides agree to
- The murder of a person
- To help grow or develop
- Strain between people or groups of people
- Not taking any side in an argument or dispute
- A fleet of ships
- A formal agreement

Down

- The way people live
- Land and people controlled by another country
- Talks that are hoped to end in an agreement
- People who are on the same side and help each other
- Boats that can be used underwater

After You Read

Comprehension Quiz

1. Circle **T** if the statement is TRUE or **F** if it is FALSE.

T F a) World War Two is one of the most important events in world history.

T F b) World War Two lasted for eight years.

T F c) Many people died in fighting; many people also died from disease.

T F d) The Treaty of Versailles allowed people to live in peace.

T F e) Hitler became the leader of Germany in 1933.

T F f) Blitzkrieg means lightning warfare.

T F g) The U.S. joined World War Two at the Battle of Pearl Harbor.

T F h) World War Two was not the biggest war in history.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words in the list. There will be six words left over.

influence	transportation	blamed
perished	economic depression	tension
Pearl Harbor	propaganda	fatigue
alliances	aviators	invaded

_____ when Germany _____ a _____ Poland. After World War One the Treaty of Versailles _____ b _____ peace but it was never enforced fully. Since Germany was _____ c _____ many people in Germany were angry. Germany wanted revenge. The _____ d _____ that led to war. Many people were poor and were desperate for help. The _____ e _____ that led to _____ f _____ in Europe. Countries formed _____ g _____ and the other was the Allies. Adolf Hitler became leader of Germany. He used _____ h _____ to _____ i _____ with him. He told Germans that other people were to be blamed for the war. _____ j _____ and Czechoslovakia; other countries did not stop him. When Hitler invaded _____ k _____ and World War Two started. The United States became involved when the _____ l _____ from off the coast of Hawaii. The U.S. then defeated the Japanese in _____ m _____ in 1945. By 1945, World War Two was over. _____ n _____ were victorious. New tensions developed between the United States and the Soviet Union. _____ o _____ were _____ p _____ to be superpowers and have _____ q _____ over others.

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Destruction of WW II

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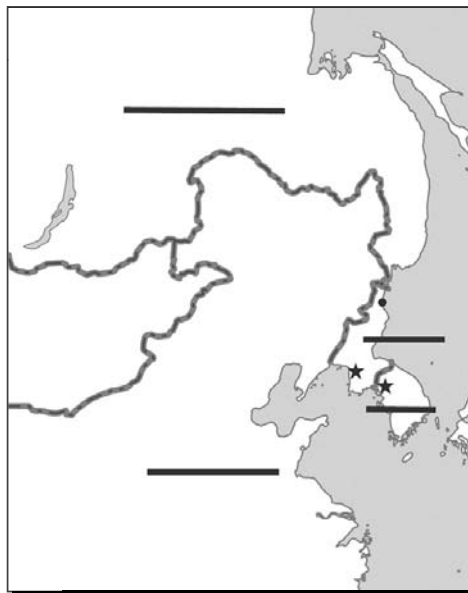
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Map Exercise

Label the Map of Korea with the Following

- D.M.Z. - Demilitarized Zone
- Seoul
- Inchon
- Pusan - Battle of the Pusan Perimeter
- Pyongyang
- Chosun
- Yellow Sea
- China
- China
- Russia



Before You Read

NAME: _____

Remembering the War

- Do you know of any Korean War Memorials that are in your town or city? _____
- The Korean War is often referred to as "The Forgotten War". Why do you think it is important to remember the Korean War? _____
- The Vietnam Memorial in Washington, DC is a famous war memorial that has received a lot of attention. Do you know if the Korean War has a similar type of memorial? _____
- Using your classroom computer research Korean Memorials in two different countries. Compare and contrast things about each different one. _____

NAME: _____

Reading Passage

Remembering the War

The Korean War is often called the "Forgotten War". It seems to get far less attention than World War II which was fought on a larger scale, or the Vietnam War which happened later and was much more controversial. The Korean War is often called a "police action" or the "Korean Conflict" because Congress never did actually make an official declaration of war. The human loss and suffering during the Korean War was staggering. North and South Korean civilians died in the millions. The UN forces had almost 500,000 casualties, including dead, wounded and missing in action. The United States bore the brunt of the losses with over 53,000 combat deaths. It is estimated that the Communist forces of North Korea and China suffered much heavier losses with casualties possibly as high as 1.5 million dead, wounded and



NAME: _____

- Circle the word **TRUE** if the statement is TRUE or **FALSE** if it is FALSE.
 - The Korean War was fought between the United States and China. **TRUE**
 - In the United States, the Korean War is often called "The Forgotten War". **TRUE**
 - The United States lost 53,000 people in the Korean War. **TRUE**
 - Communist forces lost more than 2 million people. **FALSE**
 - It cost the United States over 50 million dollars per day. **TRUE**
 - Immediately following the war, a War Memorial was built in the U.S. **TRUE**
 - Many states have Korean War memorials. **FALSE**

2. Complete each sentence with a word from the list.

Lincoln Remembrance declaration dedicated Forgotten

- The Korean War is often called the _____ War.
- The Korean War is sometimes called the Korean Conflict because congress never actually made an official _____ of war.
- The Korean War Memorial was _____ on July 27th 1995 by President Bill Clinton.
- The Memorial is located in West Potomac Park near the _____ Memorial.
- The Memorial also contains a black Granite Lined Pool called the Pool of _____.

NAME: _____

After You Read

Comprehension Quiz

Part A

Circle the word **TRUE** if the statement is TRUE or Circle the word **FALSE** if it is FALSE.

- Climate in Vietnam is hot all year round. **TRUE**
- French were defeated in the Vietnam War. **FALSE**
- Ho Chi Minh was the Prime Minister of the democratic party. **TRUE**
- Agent kills vegetation. **FALSE**
- The Navy had three major roles in Vietnam. **TRUE**
- Anti-war protests in the United States were always harmless with no violence. **FALSE**
- "The Wall" is a Vietnam memorial made of black marble panels. **TRUE**

Which of the following is most correct.

- A. Europe
- B. Europe
- C. South America
- D. South America

- Which of the following is most correct?
 - A. Tanks
 - B. Tanks
 - C. Helicopters
 - D. Helicopters
- Which of the following is most correct?
 - A. M-16
 - B. M-16
 - C. M-60
 - D. M-60

The Vietnam War Major Battles

Major Battles: DMZ 1954, Khe Sanh 1968, Da Nang, An Loc 1972, Ho Chi Minh City

Other Locations: Hanoi, Hai Phong, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, South China Sea, Gulf of Thailand



Korean War



Vietnam War

Bundle
Grades 5-8
 Korean &
 Vietnam Wars
Big Book

