

# Teacher Guide

Our resource has been created for ease of use by both **TEACHERS** and **STUDENTS** alike.

## Introduction

**O**ur resource provides ready-to-use information and activities for remedial students in grades five to eight. Written to grade and using simplified language and vocabulary, **social studies** concepts are presented in a way that makes them more accessible to students and easier to understand. Comprised of reading passages, student activities and overhead transparencies, our resource can be used effectively for whole-class, small group and independent work.



reading passage through creative and evaluative short-answer questions, research, and extension activities.

The **Assessment Rubric** (page 4) is a useful tool for evaluating students' responses to many of the activities in our resource. The **Comprehension Quiz** (page 37) can be used for either a follow-up review or assessment at the completion of the unit.

## PICTURE CUES

Our resource contains three main types of pages, each with a different purpose and use. A Picture Cue at the top of each page shows, at a glance, what the page is for.

## How Is Our Resource Organized?

### STUDENT HANDOUTS

**Reading passages** and **activities** (in the form of reproducible worksheets) make up the majority of our resource. The reading passages present important grade-appropriate information and concepts related to the topic. Embedded in each passage are one or more questions that ensure students understand what they have read.

For each reading passage there are **BEFORE YOU READ** activities and **AFTER YOU READ** activities.

- The **BEFORE YOU READ** activities prepare students for reading by setting a purpose for reading. They stimulate background knowledge and experience, and guide students to make connections between what they know and what they will learn. Important concepts and vocabulary are also presented.
- The **AFTER YOU READ** activities check students' comprehension of the concepts presented in the reading passage and extend their learning. Students are asked to give thoughtful consideration of the

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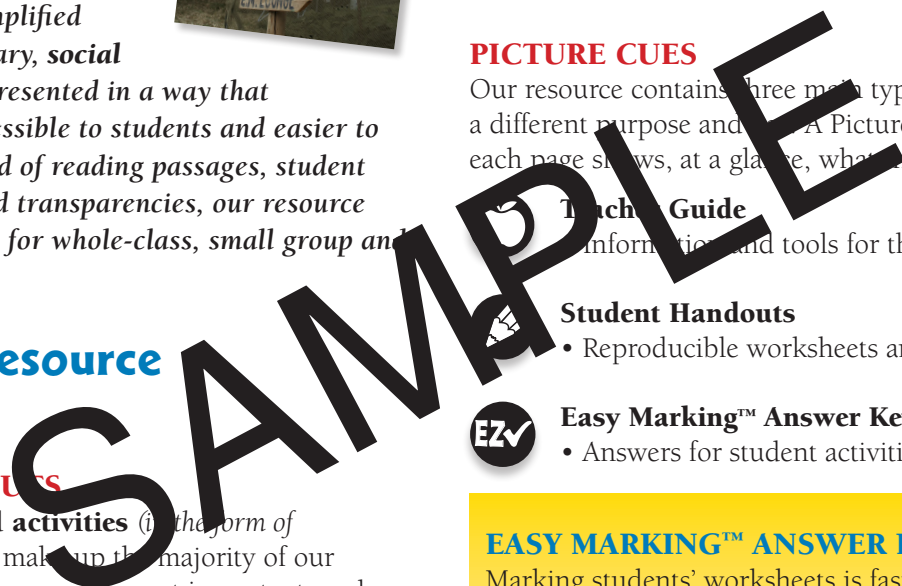
information and tools for the teacher

### Student Handouts

- Reproducible worksheets and activities

### Easy Marking™ Answer Key

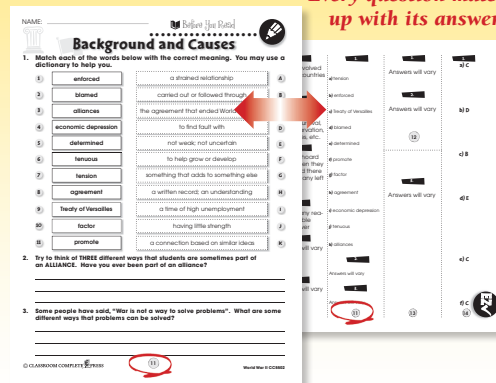
- Answers for student activities



## EASY MARKING™ ANSWER KEY

Marking students' worksheets is fast and easy with this **Answer Key**. Answers are listed in columns – just line up the column with its corresponding worksheet, as shown, and see how every question matches up with its answer!

Every question matches up with its answer!





# Germany's Role in the War

**A**fter the First World War, people in Europe were unsure what they should do. The Treaty of Versailles did not promote peace. Many Germans were upset about being blamed for the war. The economic depression made many people feel desperate. In Germany, people began to put their hope in a fascist group called the Nazi Party. Many people voted for the Nazis to rule Germany. The Nazis promised people jobs, increased services, and a better military.



In 1933, Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany. He was a very good public speaker. People listened to him. People believed in him. Hitler used **propaganda** to get people to agree with him. He explained to the Germans that they were being treated unfairly. Hitler told the Germans that Jewish people and **Gypsies** should be blamed for their problems. Hitler's goal was to destroy people he called "less worthy". He

also wanted Germany to have more land. He told Germans that it was Germany's right to take land that had German-speaking people living on it. He said that Germany needed more "living space". Hitler successfully took over two countries to get more space, without starting a war.

On March 13, 1938 Germany took over Austria even though the Treaty of Versailles said that this was not allowed. In September of 1939, France and Britain agreed to give some of the land in Czechoslovakia to Hitler. By March of 1939, Hitler had taken all of it.

Great Britain and France did not want another war. They had lost many soldiers and a lot of money in World War One. People in Great Britain and France had not **recovered** from World War One. There was little **support** for another war. For these reasons, Britain and France did not put up a fight against Hitler. They believed that they could **avoid** war if they gave in to Hitler. They thought that giving Austria and Czechoslovakia to Hitler would make him happy. What France and Great Britain did not understand was that Hitler wanted much more land.

SAMPLE



# 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) Adolf 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.

- |               |              |                     |         |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| reserves      | influence    | transportation      | blamed  |
| promote       | perished     | economic depression | tension |
| sophisticated | Pearl Harbor | propaganda          | fatigue |
| Normandy      | alliances    | aviators            | invaded |



World War Two began when Germany \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ Poland. After World War One the Treaty of Versailles was meant to \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ peace but it was never enforced fully. Since Germany was \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_ for World War One, many people in Germany were angry. Germany wanted revenge. The \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_ was another factor that led to war. Many people were poor and were desperate for help. The rise of both nationalism and militarism led to \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe. Countries formed \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_. One side was the Axis and the other was the Allies. Adolf Hitler became leader of Germany. He used \_\_\_\_\_ g \_\_\_\_\_ to get people to agree with him. He told Germans that other people were to be blamed for their problems. Hitler invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia; other countries did not stop him. When Hitler invaded Poland, the allies responded and World War Two started. The United States became involved when the Japanese military attacked \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_ from off the coast of Hawaii. The U.S. then defeated the Japanese at the Battle of Midway. By 1943, the Axis powers were showing signs of \_\_\_\_\_ i \_\_\_\_\_. By 1945, World War Two ended. The allies were victorious. New tensions developed between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries wanted to be superpowers and have \_\_\_\_\_ j \_\_\_\_\_ over others.





# Battle Sign

