

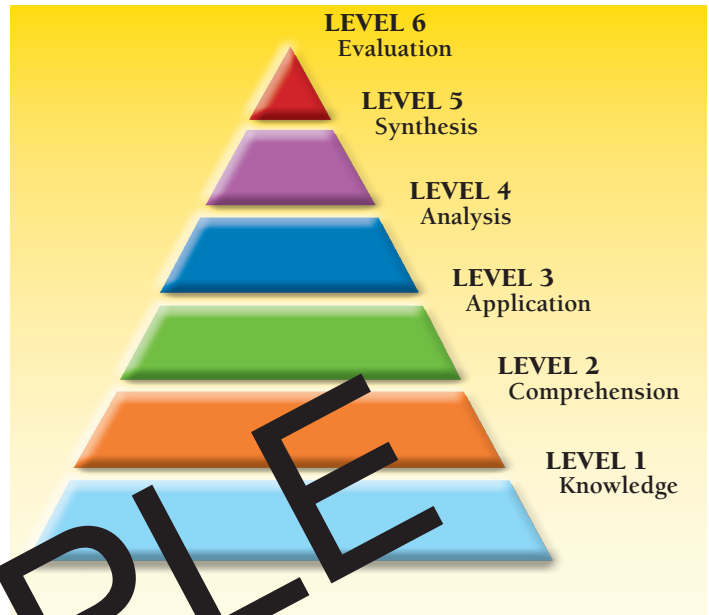
Bloom's Taxonomy

Our resource is an effective tool for any **SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAM**.

Bloom's Taxonomy* for Reading Comprehension

The activities in our resource engage and build the full range of thinking skills that are essential for students' reading comprehension and understanding of important **social studies concepts**. Based on the six levels of thinking in Bloom's Taxonomy, and using language at a remedial level, information and questions are given that challenge students to not only recall what they have read, but move beyond this to understand the text and concepts through higher-order thinking. By using higher-order skills of application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation, students become active readers, drawing more meaning from the text, attaining a greater understanding of concepts, and applying and extending their learning in more sophisticated ways.

Our resource, therefore, is an effective tool for any Social Studies program. Whether it is used in whole or in part, or adapted to meet individual student needs, our resource provides teachers with essential information and questions to ask, inspiring students' interest, creativity, and promoting meaningful learning.



BLOOM'S TAXONOMY: 6 LEVELS OF THINKING

Bloom's Taxonomy is a widely used tool by educators for classifying learning objectives, and is based on the work of Benjamin Bloom.

SAMPLE Vocabulary



invaded	expensive	impacted	globally	estimated	scarce military
hoard	starvation	disease	looting	borders	veterans
soldiers	enforced	blamed	alliances	factors	agreement
economic	depression	determined	tenuous	promote	desperate
dictator	nationalism	militarism	tension	conflict	acquiesce
propaganda	recovered	support	avoid	neutral	aviator
seaborne	surrender	casualties	base	victors	submarine
sophisticated	turret	improved	communication	influence	mounted
superiority	famine	agencies	rebuild	reserves	fatigue
threats	emerged	transportation	perished		

NAME: _____



Major Battles

There were many battles fought during World War Two. Each one had **casualties**, and all caused damage. Three of the major battles are described below.

The Battle of Pearl Harbor

December 7, 1941

As in World War One, the United States remained **neutral** for the first part of the Second World War. That changed when the American military **base** at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii was attacked at 7:55 a.m. on December 7, 1941.

Pearl Harbor was home for almost 50,000 American troops. It was the biggest American base in the Pacific region. The Japanese military attacked Pearl Harbor from the coast off of the island of Oahu. Japan's goal was to cause as much damage as possible. They especially wanted to damage battleships, **aircraft carriers** and airplanes on the ground. The attack was sudden. Hundreds of Japanese airplanes attacked the American base, damaging many American ships and airplanes. The Americans fought back. The attack was over in less than two hours. Close to 2,500 people lost their lives. This battle was the start of war between Japan and the U.S.

The Battle of Midway

June 4 to June 7, 1942

The Battle of Midway has been called a "turning point" in World War Two. The battle occurred six months after the attack on Pearl Harbor. It took place on the Midway Islands, northwest of Hawaii. The U.S. defeated Japan by destroying several large ships and aircraft carriers.

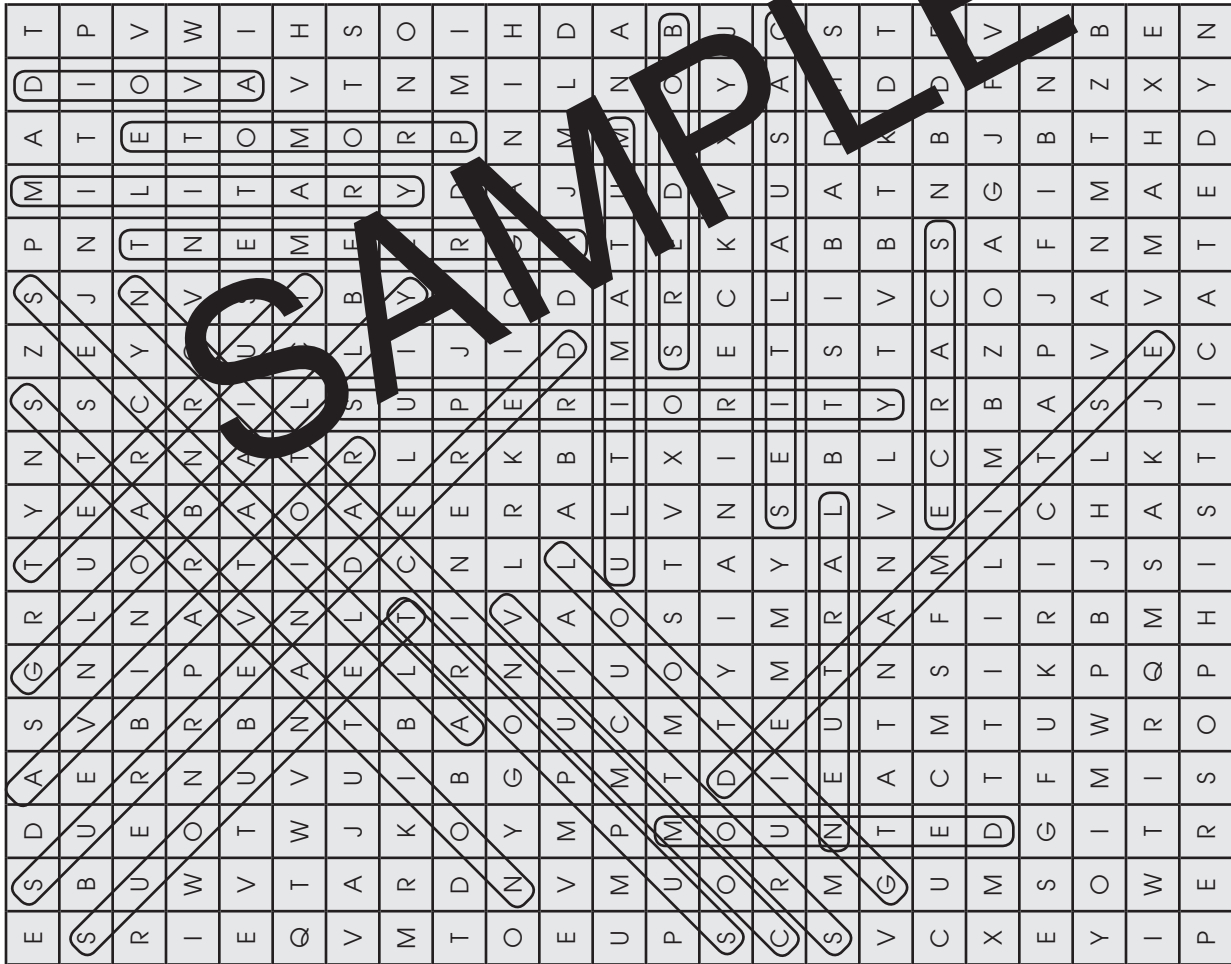
Losing the Battle of Midway was terrible for the Japanese. They were not fighting to take over U.S. territory; they just wanted more control in the Pacific region. They thought that if they took the Midway Islands, the U.S. would not have power and that the Japanese could gain control. Japan lost many boats and aircraft, as well as **aviators** to operate the airplanes during the battle. As a result, the United States was able to gain control of that area of the Pacific Ocean.

The Battle of Normandy

June 6, 1944

The Battle of Normandy started on June 6, 1944. This date is also known as D-Day. This battle was fought between the Nazis and the Allies, including American and Canadian soldiers. It is the largest **seaborne** invasion in history with almost three million troops involved. The battle began during the night as soldiers parachuted into France. Later, attacks came from the air and from the sea. The Battle of Normandy lasted for more than two months. It was the first of many victories for the Allies. Germany **surrendered** less than a year later.

Word Search Answers



- 1.**
- a) **T**
 - b) **F**
 - c) **T**
 - d) **F**
 - e) **T**
 - f) **T**
 - g) **T**
 - h) **F**
- 2.**

- a) invaded
- b) promote c) blamed
- d) economic depression
- e) tension f) alliances
- g) propaganda
- h) Pearl Harbor
- i) fatigue
- j) influence

- 3.**
- Possible answers:**
The Treaty of Versailles failed; Germany was blamed and therefore Germany was angry; economic depression; people were desperate for help; German invasion of Poland after having taken over Austria and Czechoslovakia
- 4.**
Answers will vary
- 5.**
Answers will vary

- 6.**
A nation that has a great deal of influence over other nations
- 7.**
The UN replaced the League of Nations; has 192 member countries; tries to promote peace; has many different agencies that work with governments to improve peoples' lives all over the world



Destruction of WW II

