



Teacher Guide

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

Introduction



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 an independent work.

How Is Our Resource Organized?

STUDENT HANDOUS

Reading passages and **activities** (i) 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

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 here men types of pages, each with a different purpose and an A Picture Cue at the top of each page shows, at a glave, what he page is for.

Tuch Guide

information and tools for the teacher

Student Handouts

• Reproducible worksheets and activities

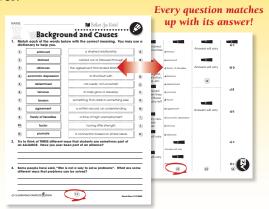


Easy Marking™ Answer Key

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!







The End of War



1. Place the correct word on the line. Use a dictionary to help you if needed.

transportation	surrender reserves	threat perish
a) part of ar	n organization that looks afte	er different projects
b) being ver	ry tired	
c) to pass a	way; to die	s.
d) an extren	ne shortage of food	
e) an expr	sion of arounted to harm	I
f) It ling the	e biller to change or interfe er and gain	ere with matters,
9) wo of	getting people and goods to	o different places
) to becom	ne known	
i) to give or	neself over to something; to	yield
j) something	g stored or available for futu	re use
k) an extend	ded struggle	
I) to build o	gain, to make repairs or cha	inges to something
		ı end it? How do
	b) being ver c) to pass a d) an extrem e) an expres f) thining the even for a g) was of to become i) to give or j) somethin k) an extend to build a a disagreement with	b) being very tired c) to pass away; to die d) an extreme shortage of food e) an expression of granten to the harm f) Kning the ability to change or interference of the properties of the p

NAME:

Comprehension Quiz



- **F** a) World War Two is one of the most important events in world history.
- **F b)** World War Two lasted for eight years.
- **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 lightening warfare.
- **T F g)** The U.S. joined World War Two at the Battle of Per a Harbor.
- **T F h)** World War Two was not the biggest war in history.

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

reserves	influence	tions ortation	blamed
promote	perished	ectnologic depression	tension
sophisticated	Pear Hubor	ropaganda	fatigue
Normandy	alliar	aviators	invaded

World War Two began when Fell hany	Poland. After World War One the Treaty of Versa	ailles
was meant topeace but it	was never enforced fully. Since Germany was	
for World War One, many people in Germany	y were angry. Germany wanted revenge. The	
was another factor that led to war. Many peo	eople were poor and were desperate for help. The rise of bo	th.
nationalism and militarism led toe	in Europe. Countries formed One sid	de
was the Axis and the other was the Allies. Add	dolf Hitler became leader of Germany. He used	
o get people to agree with him. He told Ger	g ermans that other people were to be blamed for their proble	ems.
Hitler invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia; o	other countries did not stop him. When Hitler invaded Poland	d,
he allies responded and World War Two start	rted. The United States became involved when the Japanes	se
military attacked from off th	he coast of Hawaii. The U.S. then defeated the Japanese at	the
Battle of Midway. By 1943, the Axis powers we	ere showing signs of By 1945, World War Tw	0
ended. The allies were victorious. New tension	ons developed between the United States and the Soviet Un	nion.
Both countries wanted to be supernowers an	and have over others	

/18

SUBTOTAL:



Hitler 1889-1945





















