

Drag and Drop

Match the word with its definition. Type the word in the boxes below.

tension empire conflict
 assassination war

- a) An armed fight between two or more countries.
- b) Strain or hostility between people or groups of people.
- c) An extended struggle.
- d) A large area of land where all the people are under control by the same person.
- e) The murder of a person.

/5

Reading Passage



Getting the "isms" straight!

NATIONALISM: The belief that one's country is better than another.

IMPERIALISM: The desire to expand one's country by taking over colonies or smaller countries.

MILITARISM: The collection of weapons in order to prepare for war or armed conflict.

People all over the world wanted other people to know how great their country was. This idea of nationalism led people to believe that their country was better than any other country. Many people believed that their country would win if there ever was a war.

True or False

Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Drag the circles to TRUE or FALSE.

- France and Germany disliked each other.
TRUE FALSE
- The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the "spark" that led to the start of World War One.
TRUE FALSE
- Militarism is the feeling of pride for one's country and believing that one's country is the best.
TRUE FALSE

/3

Marking Rubric

Name:

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Total Score = /51

Matching

Match the word with its definition. Type the word in the boxes below.

transmit	allies	defeated
	fortress	abandoned

- a) People who are on the same side and help each other.
- 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.

/5

Reading Passage

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. On the next slide is some information about three of the major battles in the war.

Comprehension Questions

Complete the paragraph with words from the list. Type your answers into the paragraph below.

allies	casualties	Triple Entente
Triple Alliance	futile	battles

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

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

/6

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Total Score = /59

Matching

Match the word on the left with its meaning on the right. Type the number of the word next to its meaning.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|--|
| 1 | economy | Organized spreading of certain ideas. | |
| 2 | propaganda | A special boat that is used underwater. | |
| 3 | submarine | The way money and jobs are organized. | |

/3

Reading Passage

When World War One began in 1914 the United States was not involved. The U.S. wanted to be neutral and not take a side. For three years the United States stayed out of the war. In 1917 the U.S. changed its mind.

Even though they wanted to stay out of the war, the United States eventually did support one side. They sided with the Triple Entente. The U.S. called that side the allies and considered the Triple Entente countries to be friends. Not only did France and Britain have a similar culture to the United States, they were also trading partners. The Americans had a great deal in common with the allies.

Many people living in the United States did not want to get involved in the war. In order to get support for the war, the government introduced propaganda. This included pictures, advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and announcements over the radio. The ads showed the Triple Entente as being strong and good. It showed the Triple Alliance as being evil and bad.

Multiple Choice

Drag the checkmark to the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- ✓ a) When did the United States become involved in the First World War?
- In 1918.
 - After the ocean liner, the Lusitania, was sunk.
 - April 6, 1917.
 - The United States did not become involved in World War One.
- ✓ b) Who was president of the United States during World War One?
- John F. Kennedy
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - George Bush
 - Theodore Roosevelt

/2

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Total Score = /26

Matching

Match the word on the left with its meaning on the right. Type the number of the word next to its meaning.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | House of Representatives | The upper house of the United States Congress. | |
| 2 | Senate | The lower house of the United States Congress. | |
| 3 | elected | Someone chosen by a vote. | |

/3

Reading Passage

By April 1917 many things had changed in Europe because of the war. President Wilson asked the Senate and the House of Representatives to go to war. Less than one year later, on January 8, 1918, President Wilson presented his peace program to Congress. This program came to be known as The Fourteen Points.

Wilson's Fourteen Points: A Summary

- An end to all secret meetings between countries and governments.
- Freedom to have boats on the seas during peacetime and wartime.
- Lower the number of guns and weapons in the world.
- End to imperialism (wanting to take over other countries).
- Creation of the "League of Nations".

Comprehension Questions

Answer each question with a complete sentence. Type your answers in the boxes below.

The word "negotiate" means to talk about something in hopes of coming to an agreement. When do you negotiate? Who do you negotiate with? What is the general outcome? Think about some of the decisions you make each day when responding to this question.

/3

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Total Score = /48

Matching

Match the word with its definition. Type the word in the boxes below.

artillery	trench	caliber
	method	parallel

- a) A ditch dug in the ground to protect soldiers during war.
- b) The size of a gun barrel or weapon.
- c) Something that lies in the same direction but is always the same distance apart.
- d) The name given to large weapons or guns.
- e) A way or a plan for doing something.

/5

Reading Passage

Artillery is the word given to large war weapons such as tanks and large guns. In World War One, there were two kinds of artillery. They were light artillery and heavy artillery depending on the weight of the shot that was fired.

Tanks were first used in World War One. They are large machines made out of steel. Tanks are often used in wars because soldiers are protected inside. In the First World War, tanks were used when trench warfare was no longer working.

U-Boat was the name given to German submarines. It was a short form for "undersea boat". Germany was the first country to use submarines in war.

Zeppelins were a special type of airship. They had a long tube-shaped body that was filled with gas cells. Zeppelins were used as bombers because they could move quickly in the air, but they were easily damaged when hit by gunfire.

Dreadnoughts were battleships. These ships had at least six extremely large guns. All of the guns on a dreadnought were the same size or caliber.

Comprehension Questions

Complete the paragraph with words from the list. Type your answers into the paragraph below.

poison gas	methods	dreadnoughts
automatic weapons	submarines	tanks

/6

In the First World War, soldiers used many different of warfare. Some of the new ways of fighting included different types of weapons. The most common weapons used in World War One were . were also used because they were made of steel and were very strong. For the first time in a major war, was used. It caused a lot of damage to the human body. Different ships were also used. had many large guns attached to them. were also used because they could travel beneath the water.

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Total Score = /64

Matching

Match the word on the left with its meaning on the right. Type the number of the word next to its meaning.

1	devastated	Being accountable for something.	<input type="text"/>
2	armistice	Reduced to ruin.	<input type="text"/>
3	organization	A group of people who come together for a reason.	<input type="text"/>
4	responsible	A pause in fighting that both sides agree to.	<input type="text"/>

/4

Reading Passage

World War One fighting stopped in November 1918 after an armistice was signed in France. The fighting ended on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month in 1918. Six months later, an official peace treaty was signed. It was called the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty was signed at the Paris Peace Conference.

The Treaty of Versailles had many details in it. One important part in the treaty stated that Germany was responsible for starting the war. Germany also had to pay a lot of money to different countries. Germany signed the Treaty, but many people in Germany were upset. They did not want to be blamed for the war.

Major Outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles

- Germany gave some of its land to surrounding countries.
- Germany gave up all of its colonies in Africa.
- Germany was only allowed to have a small military.

Multiple Choice

Drag the checkmark to the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- ✓ a) The fighting stopped in World War One:
- In Germany.
 - On Memorial Day.
 - On November 11, 1918.
 - After the Treaty was signed.
- ✓ b) Where was the official peace treaty signed?
- In the United States.
 - At the Paris Peace Conference.
 - At the United Nations.
 - At the League of Nations in Geneva.

/2

Marking Rubric

Name:

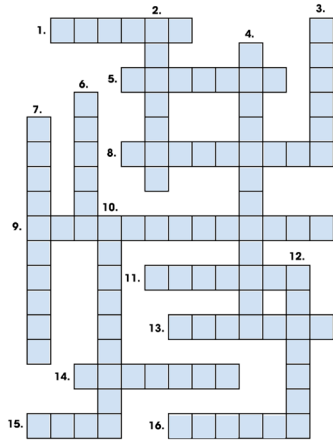
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Total Score = /32

Crossword

Word List

- allies
- armistice
- artillery
- assassination
- culture
- economy
- elected
- empire
- navy
- negotiations
- neutral
- promote
- submarines
- tension
- treaty
- trench



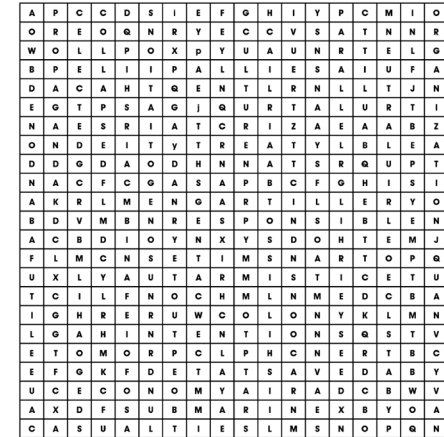
/16

Word Search

Drag the red circles

over top of the words
you find in the word
search.

/28



Comprehension Quiz

Comprehension Quiz

Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Drag a circle to the answer.

- World War One began in 1914 for many reasons.
TRUE FALSE
- Imperialism is the belief that one's country is better than another.
TRUE FALSE
- The Triple Alliance was made up of Britain, France and Russia.
TRUE FALSE
- The Battle of the Somme was called "futile".
TRUE FALSE

/4

Comprehension Quiz

Complete the paragraph with words from the list. Type your answers into the paragraph below.

Triple Alliance	assassination	1914
casualties	Triple Entente	tension

The spark that started World War One was the of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
There was a lot of in Europe because countries were arguing with each other. Two sides emerged. One side was called the . The other side was the . Fighting started in . There were many because of the fighting.

/6

Drag and Drop

Match the word with its definition. Type the word in the boxes below.

border	disease
military	invade

- a) The armed forces of a country.
- b) To enter and take over in hopes of getting something.
- c) A boundary of a country.
- d) Something that does not let part of the body work correctly.

/4

Reading Passage

World War Two lasted six years. Over 200 countries were involved. Many of these countries had soldiers fighting in battles. Other countries had land taken and their borders changed. The war was fought on the seas, on the land, and in the skies. Battles were fought on the Mediterranean Sea, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. On land, battles were fought in the Soviet Union, North Africa, Western Europe, and in the Far East.

The war impacted people all over the globe. Fifty-five million people died in battles and conflicts all over the world. The war affected the lives of almost three quarters of the earth's population.

The war caused a great deal of harm. People were killed and injured. Property and possessions were destroyed and damaged. The estimated cost of the damage was close to three billion dollars globally.

Comprehension Questions

Answer each question with a complete sentence. Type your answers in the boxes below.

- a) Did World War Two really involve the whole world? Explain your answer.

/2

- b) Explain how people who were not soldiers were affected by the war.

/2

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Total Score = /65

Matching

Match the word on the left with its meaning on the right. Type the number of the word next to its meaning.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Treaty of Versailles | A strained relationship. | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 | tension | Carried out or followed through. | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 | blamed | The agreement that ended World War One. | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 | enforced | To find fault with. | <input type="text"/> |

/4

Reading Passage

Many nations were involved in World War Two. The countries formed two major alliances. One group was called the Axis and the other was called the Allies. Germany, Italy and Japan made up the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis. Germany was seen as having power over most of central Europe. Italy was seen as having power over the Mediterranean area. Japan was seen as having power over Eastern Asia and the Pacific area. The Allies were the United Kingdom, France and Poland. The number of countries who joined the Allies grew steadily once war broke out in 1939. Other countries who became an important part of the Allies included the United States, Canada and Russia.

Countries making up the Axis	Countries making up the Allies	
Germany	United Kingdom	United States
Japan	France	Canada
Italy	Poland	Russia

Multiple Choice

Drag the checkmark to the correct answer for each question.

- ✓ c) What countries were part of the Allies?
- United Kingdom, France and Germany.
- United States, Poland, France, United Kingdom, Canada, and Russia.
- United States, Italy, Canada and France.
- None of the above.
- ✓ d) Some of the factors that led to World War Two include:
- Rise in militarism and nationalism. People trusting dictators.
- Economic depression. All of the above.
- Failure of the Treaty of Versailles. None of the above.

/2

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Matching

Match the word on the left with its meaning on the right. Type the number of the word next to its meaning.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|
| 1 | uniform | People who originally came from India to Europe; people who live a wandering type of life. | |
| 2 | recover | Clothing worn by a specific group of people. | |
| 3 | gypsies | To restore to a normal state. | |

/3

Reading Passage

On August 31, 1939, Nazi officers took an unknown prisoner from one of their camps and dressed him up in a Polish uniform. They took him to a small town near the border of Poland and Germany and shot him. This made it look like Poland was attacking Germany. Hitler used this fake attack as an excuse to invade Poland the next day, September 1, 1939.

In order to make a quick attack, the Germans used a war tactic called "Blitzkrieg". This is a German word that means "lightening war". It was called Blitzkrieg because the attacks were very big and very sudden. The Germans attacked Poland quickly, using 1.8 million German soldiers and over 2,000 aircraft. Bridges, roads and air strips were bombed. Groups of Polish soldiers on the ground were attacked by machine gunfire from the air.



Comprehension Questions

Number the following events from 1 to 6 in the order that they occurred leading up to World War Two.

- a) Great Britain and France issue an ultimatum to Hitler.
- b) March 1939, Hitler takes over all of Czechoslovakia.
- c) In 1933, Adolf Hitler becomes the leader of Germany.
- d) France and Great Britain agree to give some of Czechoslovakia to Hitler.
- e) World War Two begins on September 3, 1939.
- f) August 31, 1939, a prisoner dressed like a Polish soldier is shot on the border of Poland and Germany.

/6

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Total Score = /40

Matching

Match the word on the left with its meaning on the right. Type the number of the word next to its meaning.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|--------------------------|
| 4 | surrender | People who are killed or injured during a battle. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | neutral | A pilot of an airplane. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | casualties | Not supporting either side in a disagreement. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | aviator | To give over to someone else. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

/4

Reading Passage

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.

True or False

Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Drag the circles to TRUE or FALSE.

- The Japanese lost the Battle of Midway.
TRUE FALSE
- The United States did not want to be neutral at the beginning of World War Two.
TRUE FALSE
- The Battle of Normandy took place in Italy.
TRUE FALSE
- The attack on Pearl Harbor was the beginning of the war between the United States and Japan.
TRUE FALSE

/4

Marking Rubric

Name:

Marking Rubric

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Understanding Concepts	Demonstrates a limited understanding of the concepts. Requires teacher intervention. <input type="checkbox"/>	Demonstrates a basic understanding of the concepts. Requires some intervention. <input type="checkbox"/>	Demonstrates a good understanding of the concepts. Requires no intervention. <input type="checkbox"/>	Demonstrates an excellent understanding of the concepts. Requires no intervention. <input type="checkbox"/>
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Total Score = /40

Matching

Match the word with its definition. Type the word in the boxes below.

superiority	improve
submarine	victors

- a) To make or become better.
- b) The one who defeats an enemy; the winner.
- c) A special boat that is used underwater.
- d) Feeling that someone is better or more important than someone else.

/4

Reading Passage

Many of the weapons used in World War One were also used in World War Two. By 1939 many of the weapons had been improved in order to work better.

The "U-Boat" was the English short form for the German word "Unterseeboot". This means "undersea boat". U-boats could travel below the water's surface. They were also called submarines. The main purpose for the German U-Boat was to hit ships coming to Europe from the U.S. and Canada with supplies.

When World War Two began, Germany had 57 U-Boats. Over the next six years, Germany built close to 1,100 new boats. The allies, especially Great Britain, believed that the U-Boats were their biggest threat. The U-Boats could attack from great distances. Also, they were difficult to trace because they were able to move quietly in the water.

Comprehension Questions

The German word "unterseeboot" or U-Boat, translates into "undersea boat". There are a number of words that we use in English that actually come from German. On this slide is a list of words that are derived from, or come from, the German language. Using a dictionary to help you, write out the English definition for each of these words.

/4

- Kindergarten
- delicatessen
- glitz
- kaput

Marking Rubric

Name:

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Total Score = /48

Matching

Match the word to its definition. Type the word in the boxes below.

famine	fatigue
agencies	perish

- a) Part of an organization that looks after different projects.
- b) Being very tired.
- c) To pass away; to die.
- d) An extreme shortage of food.

/4

Reading Passage

World War Two was the biggest and most expensive war in history. People lost their homes, families, property, possessions, and feeling of security. Bombings, new methods of warfare, famine, and disease killed millions of people. Many were also left homeless. Fifty-five million people worldwide perished in World War Two. People who survived could hardly understand how massive the suffering was.

The United States played a leading role in helping Western Europe rebuild after World War Two. U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall introduced a plan to help Europe. His plan gave European countries thirteen billion dollars between 1948 and 1952. The money was used to help rebuild schools, hospitals, roads and houses.

Multiple Choice

Drag the checkmark to the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- ✓ a) This was the official end to World War Two.
- September 1944
- May 7, 1945
- September 2, 1945
- None of the above.
- ✓ b) Even when the war ended there was still tension between:
- Germany and the United States.
- the Allies and Germany.
- the Soviet Union and the Allies.
- the United States and the Soviet Union.

/2

Marking Rubric

Name:

Marking Rubric

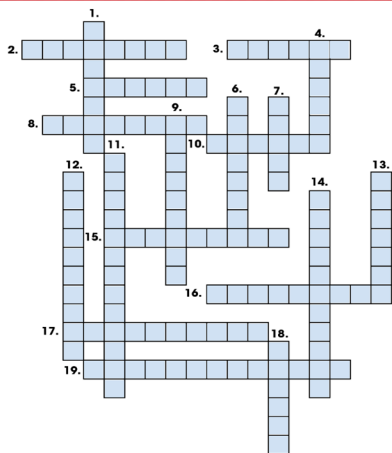
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
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Total Score = /45

Crossword

Word List

- alliances
- communication
- conflict
- determined
- emerge
- expensive
- famine
- hoard
- invade
- military
- perished
- propaganda
- sophisticated
- surrendered
- tenuous
- threat
- turret
- ultimatum
- victors



/19

Word Search

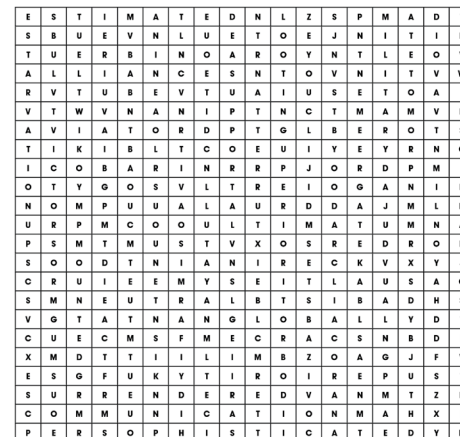
Drag the red circles

over top of the words

you find in the word

search.

/24



Comprehension Quiz

Comprehension Quiz

Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Drag a circle to the answer.

- World War Two is one of the most important events in world history.
TRUE FALSE
- World War Two lasted for eight years.
TRUE FALSE
- Many people died in fighting; many people also died from disease.
TRUE FALSE
- The Treaty of Versailles allowed people to live in peace.
TRUE FALSE

/4

Comprehension Quiz

a) Give three reasons why World War Two started.

/3

b) Choose one of the battles discussed in this unit (Battle of Pearl Harbor, Battle of Midway, Battle of Normandy). Describe what happened in that battle.

/3