

OF MUSKETS, MEN AND CANNON

Name: _____

British Soldiers (Regulars)

When war broke out, Canada was a British colony and most of the soldiers in uniform that defended Canada came from Britain. These men were known as "regulars" because they were professional soldiers that belonged to the regular British army. Fifteen thousand young men (redcoats) were expected to defend the 2000km of border with the United States.

The "regulars" came mainly from the poorer classes of Ireland, Scotland and England often joining the army to escape poor economic conditions at home. The lure of travel, fame and fortune, as well as the splendid looking scarlet red uniform, attracted young men to enlist. Their leaders, called "officers", were men born of wealth from the English upper class who were able to afford to buy their commission.

The army carried with them some food and ammunition, but much of the food needed for the army was just taken by the soldiers as they moved through an area. The British regulars had been trained to fight by marching shoulder to shoulder into battle carrying their muskets. On command, the front rank would shoot a volley (everyone fires at the same time) and then duck down to reload which took about thirty seconds. While the first rank was reloading their muskets, the second rank would shoot a volley with the process repeating over

and over. Once the enemy soldiers were too close to the ranks, there was no time to reload and fighting was hand to hand. Bayonets (a long, sharp blade that attached to the end of a musket) swords, butts of muskets and fists became the weapons of choice in this kind of fighting.



British "Redcoat"

Match each term

- _____ British
- _____ National
- _____ Work
- _____ Match
- _____ Cannon

- _____ Full-time, "professional" soldiers
- _____ Part-time, "citizen" soldiers
- _____ Capital of Upper Canada
- _____ U.S. capital (burned by British in 1814)
- _____ Battle fought after the war was over
- _____ Battle where Brock was killed
- _____ Battle where Tecumseh was killed
- _____ Laura Secord helped to win this battle
- _____ A major cause of the war
- _____ Canada's capital was moved here after the war
- _____ A group of soldiers shooting at the same time
- _____ This person led the soldiers
- _____ Cloth bags of musket balls fired from cannons
- _____ a sharp, pointy attachment to a musket
- _____ This treaty ended the war

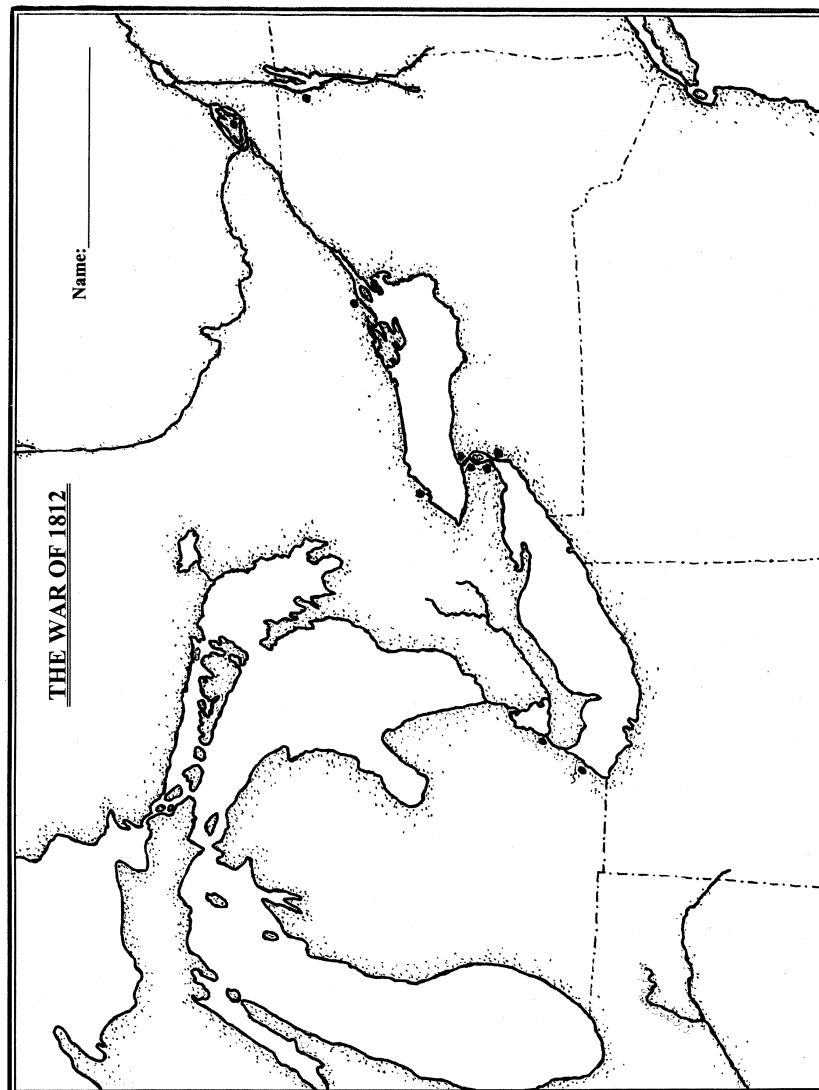
- f) Queenston Heights
- g) Beaver Dams
- h) Thames
- i) impressment
- j) musket
- k) volley
- l) Treaty of Ghent
- m) militia
- n) regular army
- o) Tecumseh
- p) Perry
- q) York
- r) Brock
- s) Washington
- t) Bytown



OF MUSKETS, MEN AND CANNON

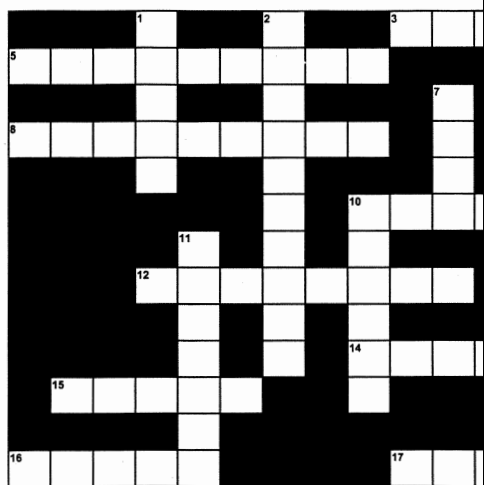
Name: _____

- Describe what a "regular" soldier is.
- List three reasons that a young British lad might have had for enlisting.
 -
 -
 -
- How did British officers get their officer's commission?
- Describe the way in which the British Army would fight a typical battle.
- List three differences between soldiers of the militia and "regulars".
 -
 -
 -
- Why did many members of the American militia forces refuse to invade Canada?



THE WAR OF 1812

WAR OF 1812 CROSSWORD



- Across**
- American forces under Perry won a naval battle on this Great Lake.
 - A cloth bag full of musket balls shot out of a cannon.
 - Battle Of _____ Orleans.
 - These "heights" was where Brock was killed.
 - Part-time, citizen soldiers.
 - Legendary Native leader.
 - United _____ Loyalists.
 - Puts a spin on a bullet.
 - _____ Canada - Quebec.
 - The capital of Upper Canada in 1812.

- Down**
- The name of the bay.
 - Being buried in the ground.
 - To join the army.
 - American general who was killed.
 - his orders were to _____.
 - A flash in the _____.
 - Weapon of most infantry in 1812.
 - Professional, full-time soldier.
 - Capable British General.

Instructions: Your job is to prepare a large-sized timeline showing the events and dates of the War Of 1812.

- Choose a name for your group.
- Cut a large sized-piece of construction paper into long strips 2cm wide.
- Tap or glue the strips together so they form a line three meters long.
- Label one end of the line Jan. 1812. At one meter, label Jan. 1813. At two meters, label Jan. 1814. At three meters, label Jan 1815.
- Tape the timeline to a wall, bulletin board or along the top of a chalk board where there is enough room.
- Label the cannons with the Events and Dates. (page attached) Print the event on the barrel with the date on the wheel underneath in bold, dark letters. A black marker works well.
- Shade the cannons lightly using pencil crayons. Creativity and originality are encouraged.
- Cut out the cannons
- Tape the cannons on the timeline at the correct place.



WAR OF 1812 EXAM

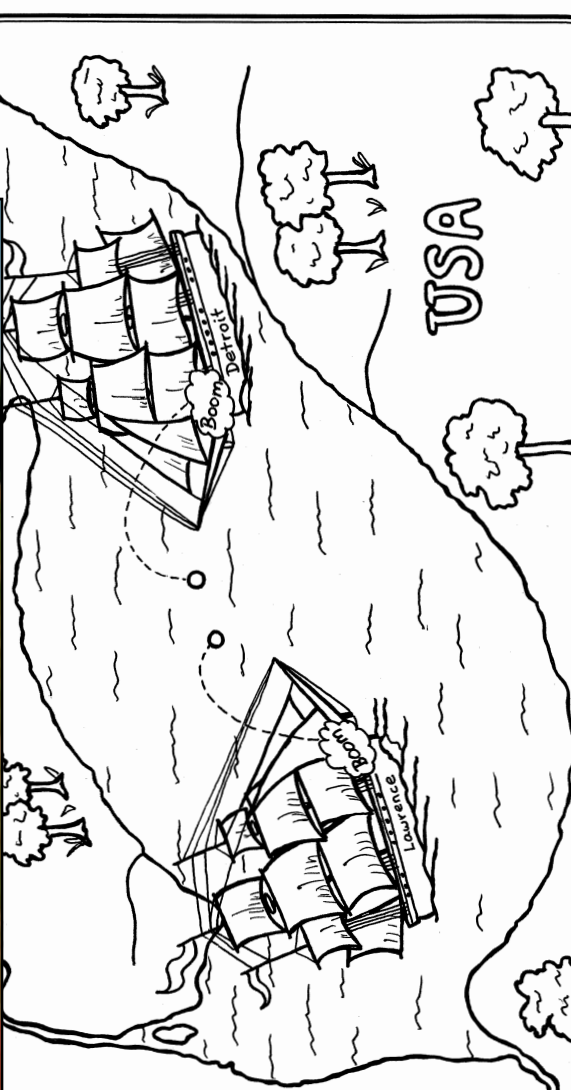
Name: _____

- Match

_____ Great Native leader	a) Bladensburg
_____ Famous British general	b) Queenston Heights
_____ A Major cause of the war	c) York
_____ Cannons were called this.	d) Brock
_____ Main weapon used in the war of 1812	e) New Orleans
_____ Capital of Upper Canada - burned in 1813	f) Bytown
_____ Battle that led to the burning of Washington	g) Chateaugay
_____ Battle stopping U.S. invasion of Lower Canada	h) artillery
_____ Battle where Tecumseh was killed	i) musket
_____ The battle that saved Upper Canada from American invasion in 1812.	j) Tecumseh
	k) Hull
	l) Thames
	m) impressment
- Fill in the blanks.
 - Cloth bags full of musket balls that were fired from cannons. _____
 - When a group of soldiers shoots all at the same time it is called this. _____
 - This person helped to win the Battle Of Beaver Dams. _____
 - This treaty ended the war. _____
 - This American commander won the Battle Of Lake Erie. _____
 - British regular soldiers were known as _____. _____
 - A twenty-four-pounder was a type of _____. _____
 - Pointy attachment to a musket. _____
 - Part-time, citizen soldiers. _____
 - This battle was fought after the war was over. _____



War of 1812

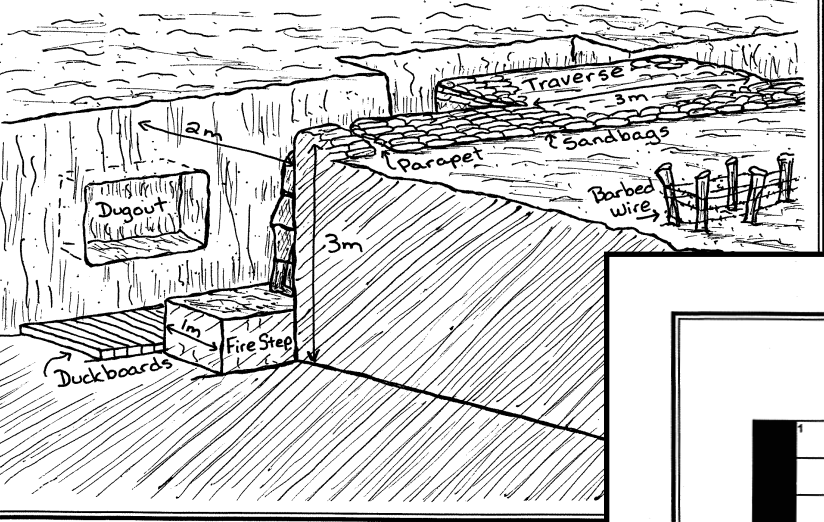


MUD, RATS AND DEATH

When news of the war in Europe reached Canada, men signed up by the thousands. To the eager men, it seemed like enlisting was “the thing to do” and all of them wanted to get into the fighting before the war was over. However, by the time that the Canadian troops had arrived in France, there were two deadly lines of trenches facing each other that ran from Switzerland to the English Channel.

A typical trench was usually about 2 to 3 meters deep and about 2 meters wide. They contained barriers called “traverses”, which prevented an enemy from capturing part of the trench and shooting down its length. Sandbags ran along the top of the trench with spaces, left for men

standing on the “firestep”, to shoot from. Usually, two more sets of parallel trenches were also built behind the front line trench. These support trenches were to be used as a “fall-back” trench in case the front line trench was taken by the enemy. They were also used for storing supplies. With tangles of razor-sharp barbed wire placed in front, heavy artillery in the rear and machine guns spaced along its length, a trench was extremely difficult to attack. The men slept and ate in small rooms and spaces called dugouts. These hollowed out places were usually dug behind and under the trenches to protect the men from artillery fire which rained down constantly.

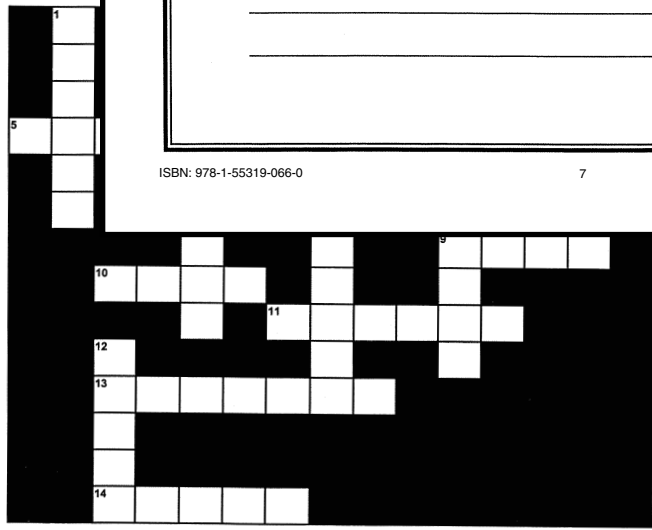


MUD, RATS AND DEATH

- Name: _____
- Why were Canadian men eager to get to Europe at the start of the war? _____

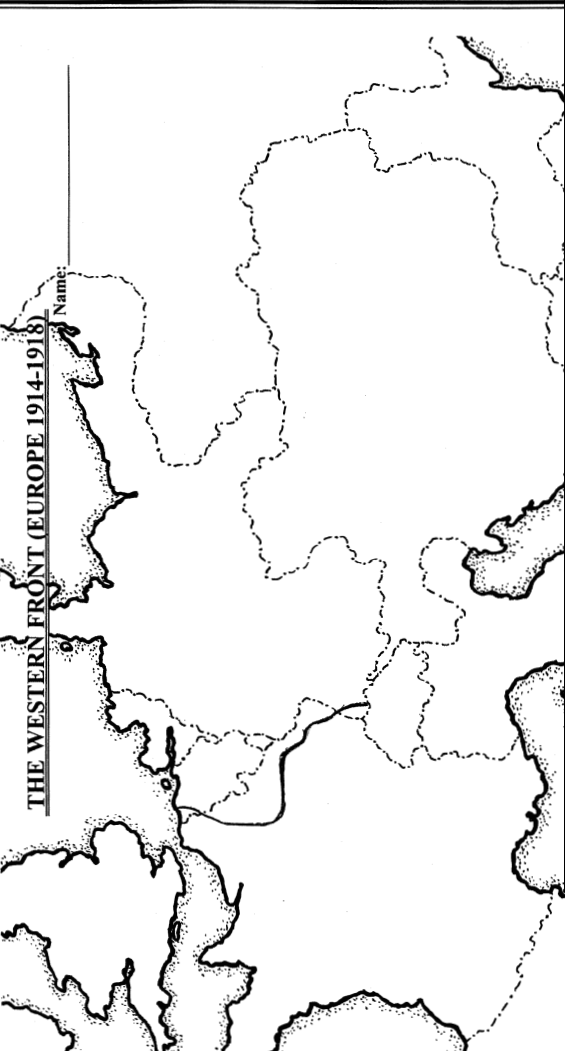
 - Why do *you think* soldiers on both sides had so much difficulty in breaking through the enemy's trench system? List three reasons.
a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
 - Although most soldiers that died during the war were killed in battle of sickness and disease. Why was this? _____

 - List three things about the trenches that *you think* would make life there a hell of a lot worse?
a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
 - If you were a general, describe the plan that *you* would use to attack the enemy's trench system. (Remember that the trenches were not just a single line. The trenches that were all connected and protected by machine guns and machine gunners.)



- Across**
- This type of artillery barrage was used successfully at Vimy Ridge.
 - A wild mass of airplanes fighting an air battle.
 - The ridge where “Canada became a nation”.
 - No Man's _____: A dangerous place between two lines of trenches.
 - Barbed _____.
 - Goes with foot, mouth and coat.
 - These grow between the crosses - row on row.
 - A battle known for 60,000 casualties on the first day alone. For the whole battle, there were 1,200,000 British, French and German casualties, when added together.

- Down**
- Men in the trenches ate and slept in these.
 - Large guns that could shoot shells long distances.
 - Sharpshooter.
 - A barrier within a trench.
 - At Passchendaele, wounded men were known to suffocate in this.
 - Know affectionately as “seam squirrels”.
 - Canadians held the line in the face of a “gas attack” at this place..

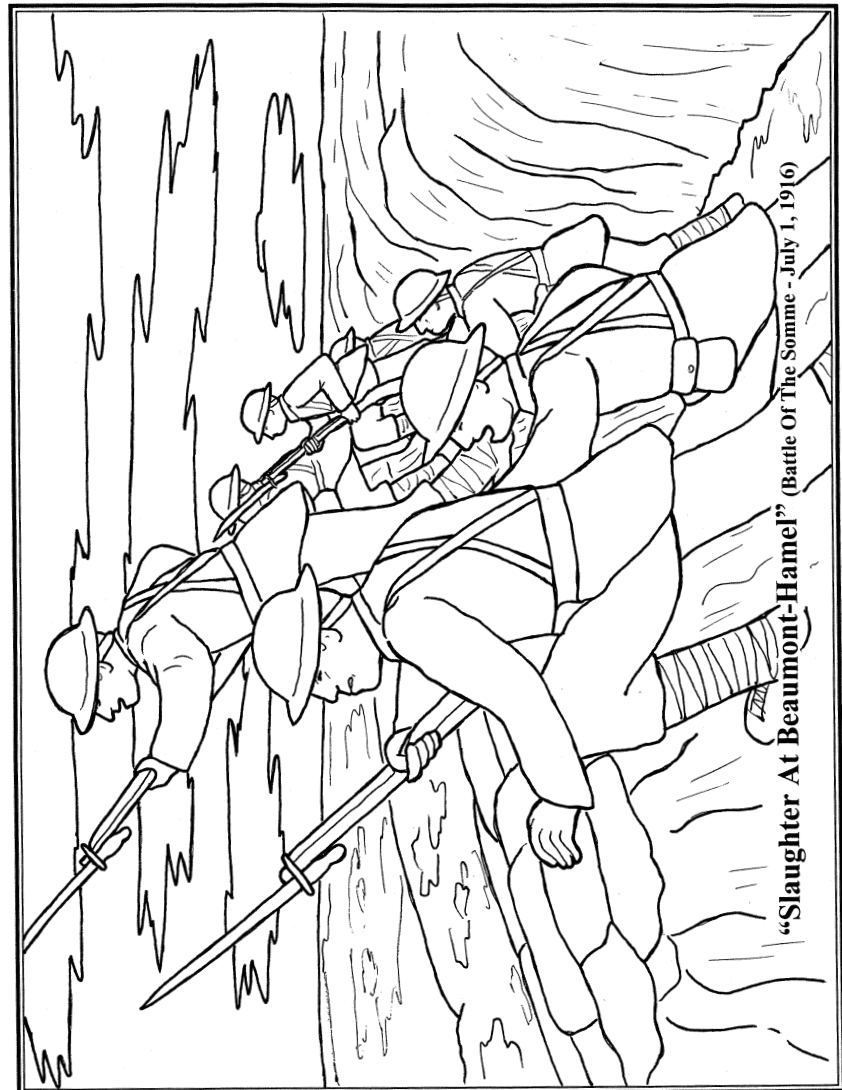


- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| _____ a ditch in which soldiers lived and slept | a) no man's land |
| _____ a sharpshooter with a rifle | b) bayonet |
| _____ a barrier within a trench | c) Vimy Ridge |
| _____ a small explosive “bomb” that can be thrown | d) dugout |
| _____ another name for foot soldiers | e) machine gun |
| _____ dangerous territory between lines of trenches | f) conscription |
| _____ forcing people, by law, to join the armed forces | g) artillery |
| _____ wearing down of both sides in a battle or war | h) puttee |
| _____ a wild fight between planes in the air | i) Passchendaele |
| _____ a stronghold made of concrete | j) Ypres |
| _____ highest award for bravery in battle | k) grenade |
| _____ Canada's greatest victory of the war | l) traverse |
| _____ battle where poison gas was first used | m) Victoria Cross |
| _____ a battle known for “mud” | n) sniper |
| _____ razor-sharp tangles to slow attackers | o) Beaumont-Hamel |
| _____ 1st Newfoundlanders great sacrifice | p) pillbox |
| _____ a ten centimeter wide strip of cloth wound spirally from knee to ankle | q) dogfight |
| _____ large guns able to fire shells long distances | r) attrition |
| _____ a sharp, pointy attachment to a rifle used in close combat | s) infantry |
| | t) barbed wire |

WORLD WAR I EXAM

I. Match

- Name: _____
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| _____ Canada's greatest victory of the war | a) attrition |
| _____ sharpshooter with a rifle | b) bayonet |
| _____ barrier within a trench | c) artillery |
| _____ another name for foot soldiers | d) Beaumont-Hamel |
| _____ forcing people by law to join the armed forces | e) Vimy Ridge |
| _____ wearing down of both sides in a battle or war | f) conscription |
| _____ battle where poison gas was first used | g) traverse |
| _____ Newfoundlanders great sacrifice | h) Ypres |
| _____ large guns able to fire shells long distances | i) sniper |
| _____ sharp, pointy attachment to a rifle used in close combat | j) infantry |
- _____ a battle known for “mud”.
- _____ a ten centimeter wide strip of cloth that wound from knee to ankle.
- _____ a wild fight between planes in the air. _____
- _____ a stronghold made of concrete. _____
- _____ dangerous territory between two sets of facing trenches. _____
- _____ highest award for bravery in battle. _____
- _____ a battle known for mud. _____
- _____ a trench in which men in the trenches ate and slept in. _____
- _____ a Canadian who has won the Victoria Cross. _____
- _____ the person who wrote “In Flanders Fields”. _____



World War I: Canada & The Great War

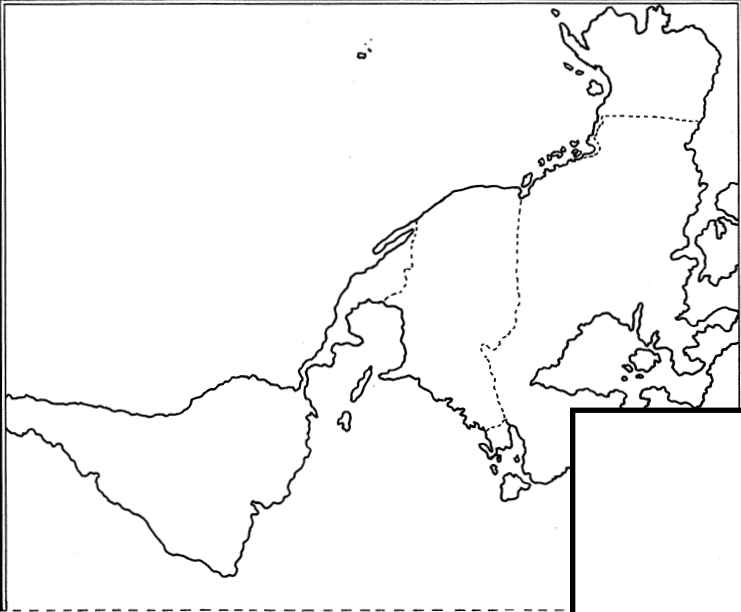


THE WORLD AT WAR

Name: _____

KEY:

- Axis:
- Allies:
- Captured:
- Neutral:



DO NOT CUT!
Smear glue here

ISBN: 978-1-55319-067-7

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WORLD WAR II - TIMELINE

Name: _____

Instructions: Construct a timeline showing important events during World War II.

- On a long strip of paper, 110 cm long and 20 cm high, print the title, "Timeline". Use a pencil to lightly draw a line that will help you keep the title should be large and easy to read.

World War II Timeline

- Next, draw in your line using light pencil and a meter stick. This line positioned four cm from the bottom of the strip and should be 1 meter one cm wide. Do not colour the line as it will be difficult to write on.
- Use a ruler or meter stick to make small marks on the line every centimeter. Make a darker line.
- Label the timeline with the date, 1939 Jan., being on the far left end of the line. Label the months Feb., Mar. and so on, until 1940 Jan. Label the month of December 1945 being the last date. Remember that on this timeline, each centimeter represents one month.
- Next, cut out the events and glue them (at an angle) to the timeline on the line. Note that the events are not in order.
- Finally, after all the events have been glued on, you are free to enhance your timeline by using markers to darken lines, by colouring or by adding drawings.

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MOVIE REVIEW

- Briefly describe what was happening in the video clip.

- The segment of the video that was shown has been criticized by some students in your grade. Do you believe that the video is too long?

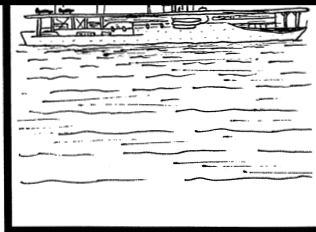
- Explain your answer to #2.

- List three things that students might be able to learn from this video.
1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
- If you had to rate this movie on a scale of 1 to 10 what would you give it?

- Explain your answer to #5.

Akagi Aircraft Carrier

The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor was launched by aircraft carriers, such as the Akagi. The Akagi was converted into a transport ship in 1934. It carried torpedoes for sinking enemy ships, fighter planes (Zeros) to protect the carrier, and reconnaissance planes for finding and observing the enemy. Almost overnight, battleships had become out-of-date as aircraft carriers dominated the oceans. Now, surface ships did not even have to come within sight of each other for major battles to be fought.



T-34 Tank (Russia)

The Russian-built T-34 was the best tank of World War II. It was able to travel at 50km/h and its 76mm gun packed a powerful punch. (The size of gun is determined by measuring the inside diameter of the gun barrel.) However, what made the T-34 so effective was its armour. Steel, 50mm thick, protected the tank crew of four from German shells. Even more important was the sloped surface armour design of the T-34, which caused many German tank shells to simply bounce off without doing any damage. The sloped armour also gave the T-34 a low profile which made it a more difficult target to hit. The T-34 played a large part in helping to beat back the German invasion of Russia.



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REVIEW

Instructions: Where possible, answer questions in full sentences.

- List five Allied countries.
1) _____

Axis countries.

What were the conditions in Germany after World War I that helped to allow Hitler to rise to power?

How does a "Blitzkrieg" attack work?

What is meant by the term "Total War"?

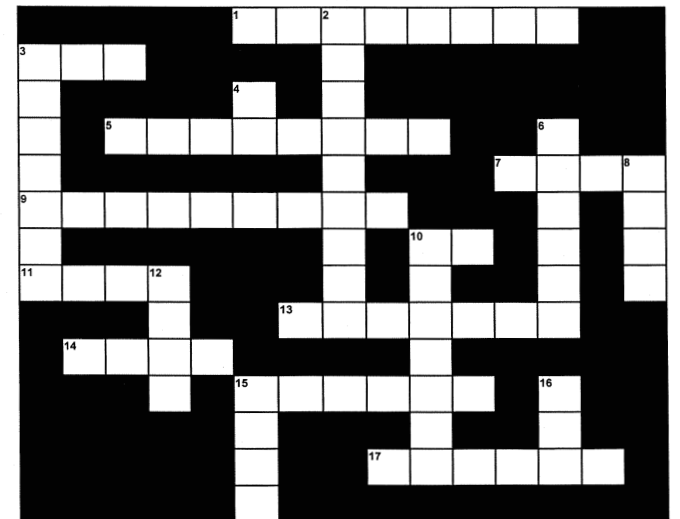


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WORLD WAR II ENRICHMENT CROSSWORD

Name: _____



Across

- Japanese suicide planes launched these attacks on U.S. carriers towards the end of the war.
- After D-Day, Canadian soldiers helped to trap German soldiers in Normandy by closing the Falaise _____.
- This name was given to the plan that helped Germany to rebuild after the war.
- A member of the National Socialist German Workers Party was this.
- Over 2 million people were murdered by the Nazis at this death camp.
- The name given to American infantry soldiers. (Hint: General Infantry)
- This was the nickname given to an amphibious truck used on D-Day.
- This German city was destroyed by an Allied bomb attack killing 100,000 people.
- Canada's beach on D-Day.
- This was said during last ditch suicide charges made by Japanese soldiers.
- A V-2 was this type of weapon.

Down

- This general said, "I shall return."
- This was the highest scoring ace of the war.
- Fanatical German soldiers called "stormtroopers" were in this type of unit.
- The nickname given to the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.
- After WWII ended, Winston Churchill said that this type of curtain had fallen through the middle of Europe.
- The name of the German Secret Police.
- Canada's Prime Minister during the war.
- Canada's highest scoring ace of the war. His last name was "Beurling".
- The nickname of General Dwight Eisenhower: Commander of Allied forces in Europe.

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**World War II
Total War**

