

U.S.
History

Mosler P. 1 & 5

State Standard/Objective

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.1

The student will cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.

Tuesday/Wednesday 3/18

- Begin/complete "The Great Depression and the New Deal" question/lesson review (the one with the pictures on it)

Thursday 3/19

- Unit 13 chapter 2 vocabulary reinforcement
- Using a Graph

Friday 3/20

- Unit 13 chapter 2 test
- Wordsearch

Monday 3/23

- Read "WWII Begins"
- Answer questions

Tuesday 3/24

- Complete questions
- Pg. 561
 - o Complete Main Idea

- Cause and effect

Wednesday 3/25

- Pg. 560
 - Vocabulary review
- Unit 13 chapter 3 Vocabulary reinforcement

Thursday 3/26

- Unit 13 Chapter 3 Vocabulary reinforcement
- Interpreting diagrams: fighting the enemy
- America as the "Arsenal of Democracy"
- Marcus Garvey

Friday 3/27

- Unit 13 ESL/LEP Worksheet 1
- Unit 13 Chapter 3 test

The Great Depression and the New Deal

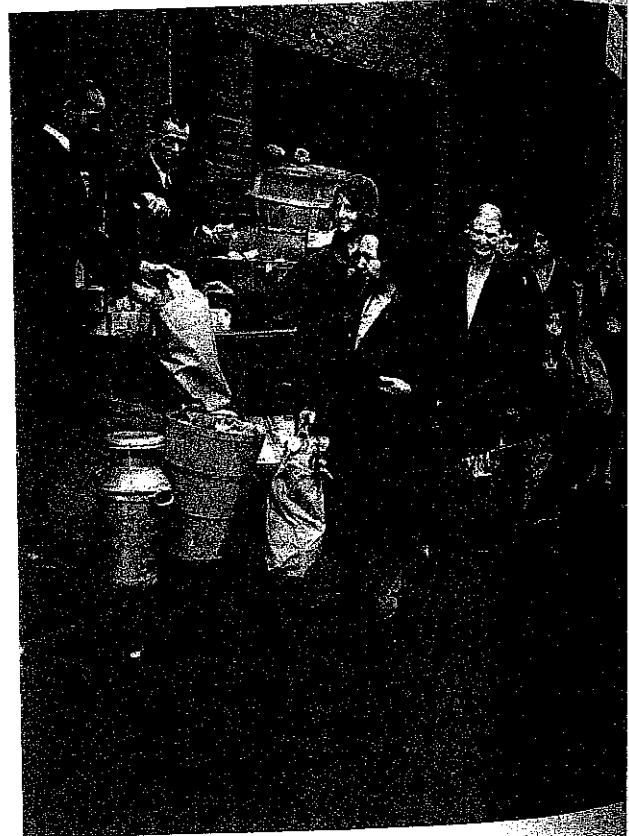
OBJECTIVE: What did the government do to help Americans during the hard times of the 1930s?

1. "Anyone not only can be rich but ought to be rich." These encouraging words came from John J. Raskob, a top General Motors executive. In the spring and summer of 1929 thousands of Americans bought shares of company stocks. Doctors, factory workers, homemakers by the thousands put all or part of their savings into stocks. Week after week, they saw stock prices reach new highs. Stories spread about poor widows who made fortunes from the stock market or plumbers buying huge estates with their new wealth.

2. Then on Tuesday, October 29, 1929, prices crashed, and the life savings of many people were wiped out in hours. Black Tuesday, as the day was later called, marked the end of the Roaring Twenties. It brought in a period of hard times known as the **Great Depression**. A depression is a time when production and sales of goods decline and many people are unemployed. The Great Depression was the worst economic crisis in the nation's history. Many other countries of the world also had serious depressions at this time.

The Great Depression What were the causes of the Great Depression?

3. The production of goods that people could not afford to buy was a major cause of the



▲ In the Great Depression, many people had so little money that they had to depend on breadlines like this as their main source of food.

Great Depression. As you have read, many workers and farmers did not share in the prosperity of the 1920s. They did not have the money to buy the goods factories were producing. Factories cut back on production and laid off workers. Workers without jobs were not able to buy goods so the demand fell further.

4. The failure of many banks helped deepen the depression. Thousands of banks had made loans to people who could not repay them after the stock market crash. When banks closed, customers lost their life savings. Furthermore, banks stopped making loans to businesses. At the same time, many businesses went bankrupt.

Hard Times What hardships did Americans face during the 1930s?

5. By 1932, almost one in every four workers was unemployed. Millions of jobless people could not pay their rent or mortgages. Many were **evicted** or put out of their homes. Many families lived in shanties made of cardboard boxes. The unemployed workers lined up for hours in the hope of getting work. Breadlines formed in almost every city. People hunted through garbage for scraps to feed hungry children.

Spotlight on Sources

6. At first, government and business leaders assured Americans that the hard times would soon end. Instead, conditions grew worse. Popular songs, like "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" showed how helpless Americans felt.

Once I built a railroad,
Made it run,
Made it race against time.
Once I built a railroad; now it's done.
Brother, can you spare a dime?

And so I followed the mob—
When there was earth to plough or guns to
bear
I was always there—right on the job.
They used to tell me I was building a
dream
With peace and glory ahead—
Why should I be standing in line
Just waiting for bread?
—Copyright 1932 by Harms, Inc.

▶ What were the three accomplishments of the person in the song?

The New Deal How did the government respond to the Great Depression?

7. In the election of 1932, Americans turned to a new leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. During the campaign, Roosevelt promised Americans a "New Deal." On taking office, Roosevelt moved swiftly. Between March and June 1933, many New Deal laws were passed. First came a law to end the banking crisis. The new law regulated banks so that people's money would be protected. Other laws set up programs to hire the jobless. The federal government helped state and local agencies employ people for **public works programs**. The programs included building roads, post offices, and schools. Some New Deal laws were written to help farmers by paying them to raise fewer crops. Why did the President want farmers to cut back on their production of crops? Other laws set up guidelines for industry that would

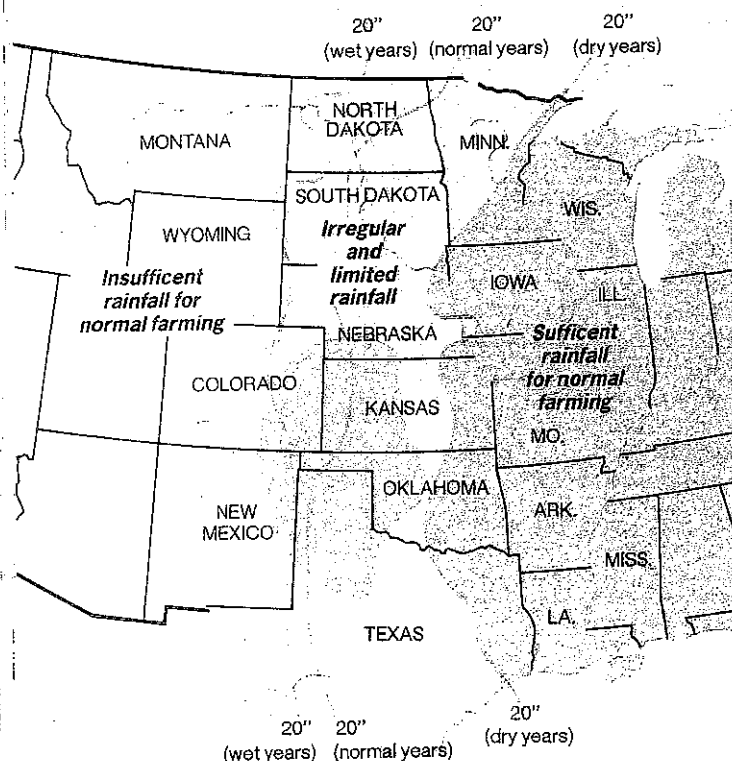
▼ One New Deal program was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). In the CCC young men built bridges, planted trees, and worked on flood control.



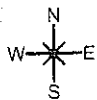
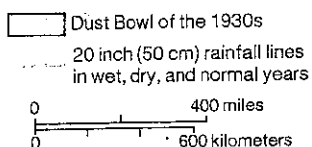
Linking Geography and History

The Dust Bowl In the 1930s, in Midwestern cities like St. Louis, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois, great clouds hid the sun for days at a time. The clouds consisted of dust that had been blown by strong winds from hundreds of miles away in a region of the Great Plains that came to be called the Dust Bowl. The dust was really bare soil that had been picked up by the winds because there were no plants to hold the soil in place.

The Dust Bowl lies in an area that receives varying amounts of rainfall. Most of the region receives an average of less than the 20 inches (51 cm) of rain a year that are needed to grow a variety of crops. Most Dust Bowl land receives an average of only 15 inches (38 cm) of rain. Only a crop like wheat can be grown with this amount of rainfall.



The Dust Bowl



90°W

Aside from the changing average amount of rainfall, Dust Bowl farmers never know how much rain will fall in any given year. The map below shows how the location of the 20-inch (51-cm) line of rainfall changes in wet and dry years. When this line moves west there is plenty of rain, and Dust Bowl farmers prosper. When the 20-inch (51 cm) rainfall line moves east, Dust Bowl farms are too dry, and farmers there get only small crops or no crops at all.

Before 1900, the plains were used for cattle grazing. The natural vegetation of short grasses had roots deep enough to survive the dry years, and the deep-rooted grasses protected the soil from blowing away. Then, beginning in the 1900s, new farm machinery made it possible for one farmer to plant and harvest hundreds of acres. The flat plains looked like an ideal place to farm with the new machines, despite the varying amounts of rainfall.

The prosperous 1920s coincided with a series of wet years, and plains farmers made a great deal of money. They expanded their farms to land normally too dry for growing wheat. Then two unfavorable developments hit the farmers. Wheat prices dropped sharply in the Great Depression of the 1930s. At the same time, a long period of drought also set in. As a result, the wheat dried up in the fields, and the dust storms began. Many prairie farmers went bankrupt. Others moved away. Those who remained had to learn to adjust to the risk of drought and how to protect the soil.

Now use the map to answer these questions.

1. What states were most affected by the Dust Bowl of the 1930s?
2. What is the importance of the 20-inch (51 cm) rainfall line?
3. Explain why you think farming was good for the Dust Bowl region. Why was it bad?

protect jobs and ensure safe working conditions. Still other laws regulated the stock market to prevent another crash.

8. One of the most daring New Deal programs was the **Tennessee Valley Authority**, or TVA. The TVA brought new life to an entire large region of the country, the extremely poor Tennessee Valley. Under the TVA, dams were built to produce electricity and control floods. Forests were planted to protect the soil, and farmers were taught new methods of producing crops. The TVA built fertilizer factories. The Tennessee River was made into an important waterway.

Effects of the New Deal How did the New Deal change American society?

9. New Deal laws helped working people and the elderly. Laws were passed that helped labor unions bargain for better working conditions and wages. Congress passed the Social Security Act. This law set up **pensions** (PEN-shuhnz), or retirement income, for people who stopped working at age 65. The law also provided unemployment benefits for people who had lost their jobs.

10. Under the New Deal, the government took a much larger role in the lives of ordinary Americans. Not everyone agreed that this was right. Critics of the New Deal warned that the government was becoming too powerful. The government, they said, should not interfere in the economy. Nevertheless, many Americans came to expect the government would help solve economic and social problems.

People in History

11. **Eleanor Roosevelt** During the 1930s, Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife, worked tirelessly. She traveled to areas hard hit by the depression. She helped out in soup kitchens and offered hope that the New Deal would bring better times. Eleanor Roosevelt served as the "eyes and ears" of her husband, the President. But she did much more. She promoted laws to



▲ Eleanor Roosevelt addressing a meeting as noted educator Mary McLeod Bethune listens.

provide job training for young Americans. She spoke against racial prejudice. She prodded the government to improve education, housing, and medical care. Eleanor Roosevelt was both admired and criticized. Supporters praised her efforts to help the needy. Critics claimed the First Lady should stay out of politics. But all agreed that she was the most active First Lady America had ever had.

Outlook

12. The Great Depression left generations of Americans with grim memories of years of struggle. Minority groups such as African Americans suffered more than whites. They were laid off first and were often refused public works jobs. The Great Depression dragged on throughout the 1930s. In the end, it was not the New Deal that ended the hard times but World War II. Why do you think a war might lead the country out of a deep depression? ◀

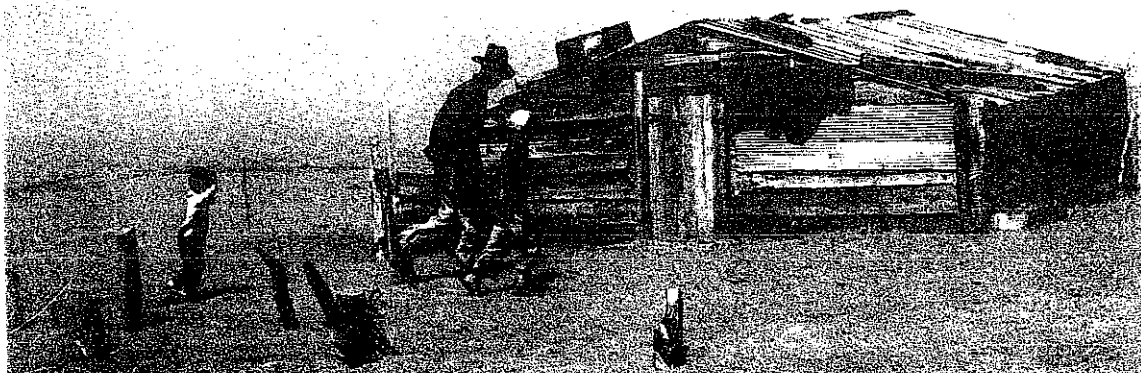
CHAPTER REVIEW

VOCABULARY REVIEW

- Each of the following statements uses one of the vocabulary words from this chapter. Decide whether the statement is true or false. If a statement is false, rewrite it to make it true.
1. The Tennessee Valley Authority was set up to end the Dust Bowl.
 2. The stock market crash helped trigger the Great Depression.
 3. The main purpose of public works programs was to improve the appearance of cities.
 4. The New Deal was President Hoover's program to limit the power of the government.
 5. During the Great Depression, many people were evicted because they could not pay their rent.
 6. Older people collect pensions once they retire from their jobs.

SKILL BUILDER: INTERPRETING A PHOTOGRAPH

- Look at the photograph below. Then answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.
1. From what you have read in the chapter, in what part of the United States do you think the people in the photograph live?
 2. In this picture, a father and his sons make their way home through a blinding dust storm. What does this photograph show about the effects of the weather?
 3. What kind of work do you think these people did? Why do you think so?



STUDY HINT

Write a summary of the main points in this chapter. Then exchange your summary with another student. Compare the summaries as to whether the facts agree. Make any necessary change in your summary.

SKILL BUILDER: CRITICAL THINKING AND COMPREHENSION

I. Classifying

- Copy the two headings below on a separate sheet of paper. Then write each of the statements 1-6 under the correct heading.

Heading 1: Causes of the Great Depression

Heading 2: Things That Happened During the Great Depression

Statements to Classify:

1. Factories laid off workers since people were not buying goods.
2. Stock prices went down.
3. Banks stopped making loans.
4. The government built schools and post offices.
5. The Social Security Act was passed.
6. Many people were evicted because they couldn't pay the rent.

II. Predicting

- Read each of the statements below. Then write your predictions on a sheet of paper.

1. The time is the Great Depression. You have just lost your job and you have no money to feed your family. What might you do to help your family?
2. It is March 1933. You have just been inaugurated President. Predict which of the nation's problems you would take action on immediately.
3. You own a farm in the Dust Bowl. Predict what you would do to improve your life.

USING PRIMARY SOURCES

- Reread "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" on page 551. Explain how the song expresses the feeling of many people in the Great Depression.

ENRICHMENT

1. During the Great Depression, many people wrote to President or Mrs. Roosevelt describing their troubles and asking for help. Imagine you are a man, woman, or child living in a particular region of the United States during the depression. Write a letter to the President about the troubles you face.
2. During the depression, many Americans escaped from the hardships of daily life by going to the movies. Find out which movies were popular during the depression. Then make a poster advertising one of the movies of the 1930s.
3. Look in books about the depression and find two or three pictures that you think capture the spirit of the times. Show the pictures to the class and explain why you chose them.

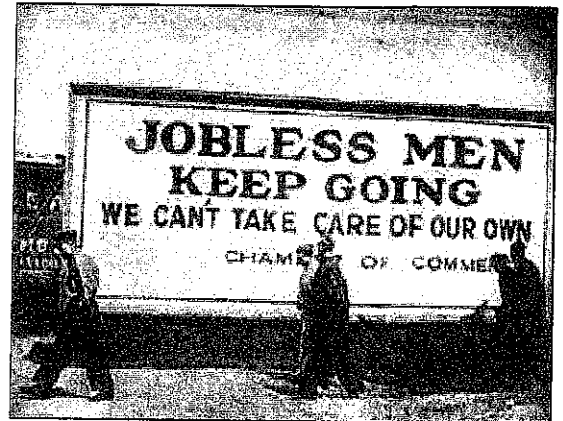
The Great Depression and the New Deal
p. 553-555



1. Great Depression
2. Evicted
3. New Deal
4. Public Works programs
5. Pension
6. Tennessee Valley Authority
7. Who was Eleanor Roosevelt

Page 500

8. What did John J. Raskob say?
9. Why were people investigating in stocks?
10. How did some widows get rich?
11. What happened when the stock market crashed?
12. What's Black Tuesday?



The Great Depression

13. What were the major cause of the Great Depression?
14. Explain this.
15. Name 3 causes of the Great Depression?
16. What do you think "factories cut back on production "mean?

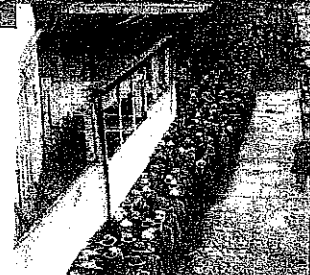
Hard Times

17. What 4 hardships did Americans face during the 1920's?
18. Which one do you think is the worst? Why?
19. What's a breadline?



Spotlight on Sources

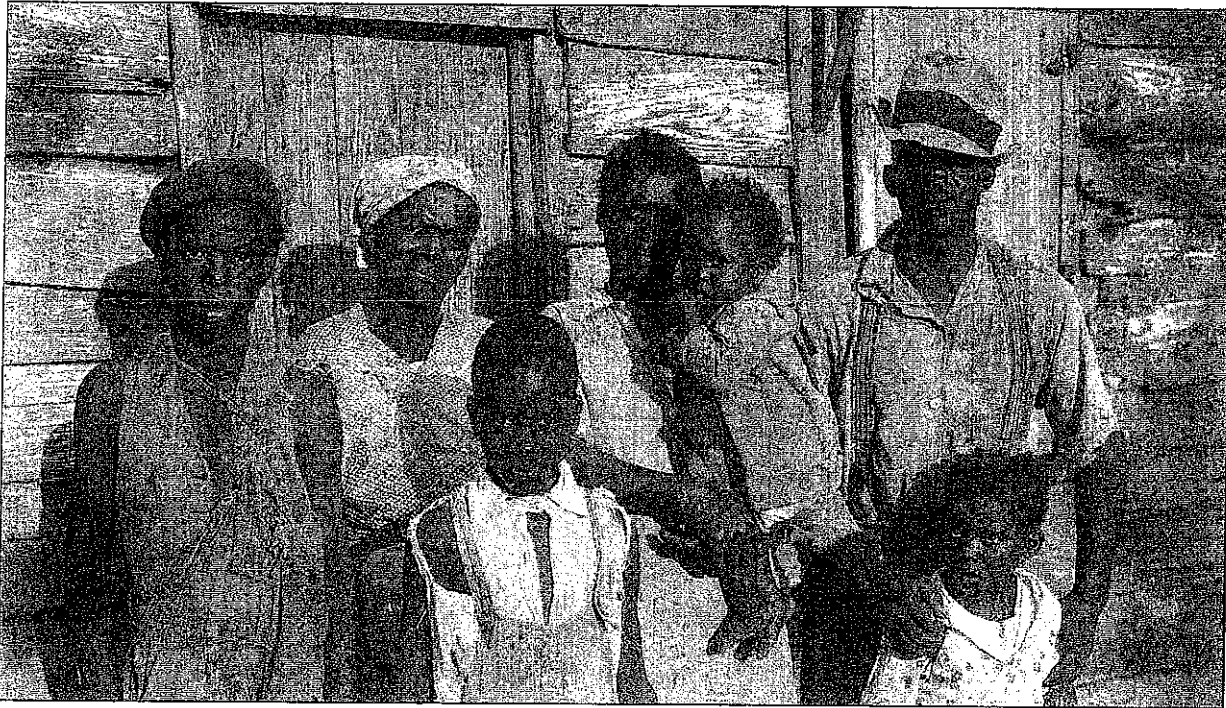
20. Internet... who sung "Brother Can You Spare a Dime?"
21. What lie did the government tell Americans?



Page. 555

41. The time is the Great Depression. You have just lost your job and you have no money to feed your family. What might you do to help your family? (2 or more sentences)

42. During the Great Depression many people wrote their president or Mrs. Roosevelt describing their troubles and asking for help. Imagine you are a man woman or child living in a particular region of the United States. Write a letter to the president about the troubles you face apparently in today's time



NAME _____ DATE _____

UNIT 13 ☆ CHAPTER 2

The Great Depression and the New Deal

I. VOCABULARY REINFORCEMENT: Fill in the blanks

Choose the word or phrase from the box below that best completes each of the following sentences.

Great Depression	public works programs	evicted	New Deal	Dust Bowl
	Tennessee Valley Authority		pensions	

1. On Tuesday, October 29, 1929, the stock market crashed, ushering in the era of the _____.
2. By 1932, millions of the unemployed were _____, or put out of their homes.
3. President Franklin D. Roosevelt promised a _____, and he proceeded to initiate laws to change the economic condition of the United States.
4. The _____ included building roads, post offices, and schools.
5. One of the New Deal programs, the _____, organized the building of dams and the planting of forests.
6. The Social Security Act set up _____, or retirement income, for the elderly.
7. The _____ was a region of the Great Plains that received varying amounts of rainfall.

II. COMPREHENSION CHECK: Multiple choice

Choose the answer that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the letter in the space at the left.

- _____ 1. Black Tuesday refers to the day that
 - a. the Roaring Twenties began.
 - b. the stock market crashed.
 - c. Lindbergh reached Paris.
- _____ 2. In the 1920s, thousands of banks had
 - a. made loans to people who could not repay them after the stock market crash.
 - b. refused to make loans.
 - c. made it very difficult to get a loan.
- _____ 3. After Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, a new law was passed that
 - a. protected the money placed in banks.
 - b. make depositors sign forms promising not to sue banks that lost their money.
 - c. put a limit on the amounts of loans a bank could make.
- _____ 4. Another New Deal law paid farmers to
 - a. raise more crops.
 - b. raise the same amount of crops.
 - c. raise fewer crops.

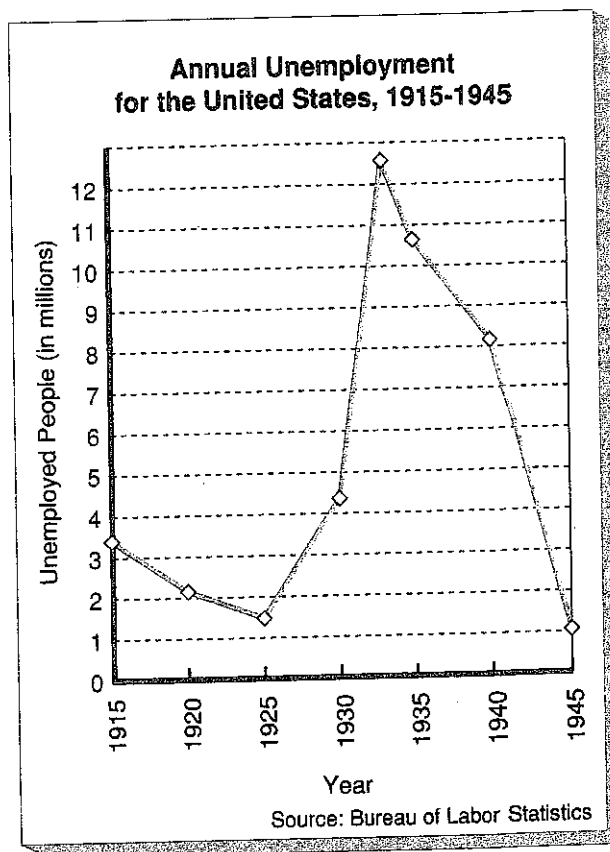
USING A GRAPH: UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Unemployment did not start with the Great Depression. In 1915, over 3 million people were unemployed. But in the 1930s, the greatest number of Americans in the country's history were without work. At the worst point of the Depression, over 12 million people in the United States were jobless.

A. **INTERPRETING A GRAPH** The line graph below shows the number of unemployed people between 1915 and 1945. Look at the graph carefully. Answer the following questions.

1. What period of time does the line graph cover? _____
2. About how many people were unemployed in 1933? _____
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President in 1932. What happened to the number of unemployed people after his election?

4. By how much did unemployment drop between 1940 and 1945? _____



B. **SEQUENCING** Use the dates from Chapters 1 and 2 to arrange the following events in the order in which they happened. Put 1 in the space next to the event that happened first, 2 next to the event that happened second, and so on.

- _____ a. Franklin Roosevelt was elected President.
- _____ b. The stock market crashed on Black Tuesday.
- _____ c. The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified.
- _____ d. The Tennessee Valley Authority was established.
- _____ e. Charles Lindbergh flew solo across the Atlantic Ocean to France.
- _____ f. Herbert Hoover was elected President.

NAME _____ DATE _____

UNIT 13 ☆ CHAPTER 2 TEST

The Great Depression and the New Deal

I. SEQUENCING. Read the following events. Number the events from 1 to 5 in the order in which they happened. Write the numbers on the spaces at the left.

- _____ 1. Franklin Roosevelt promises a "New Deal."
- _____ 2. World War II begins.
- _____ 3. Public works programs are set up.
- _____ 4. Black Tuesday brings an end to the Roaring Twenties.
- _____ 5. Stock prices soar to new heights.

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS. Choose the word from the box below that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the answer in the space provided.

depression
loans
pensions

shanties
dams
World War II

savings
unemployment

- 1. A _____ is a time when production and sales of goods decline and many people are unemployed.
- 2. When banks closed during the Great Depression, people often lost their _____.
- 3. During the Great Depression, banks stopped making _____ to businesses, and many businesses went bankrupt.
- 4. During the Great Depression, some homeless families lived in _____ made of cardboard boxes.
- 5. One of the chief accomplishments of the TVA was building _____ in the Tennessee Valley.
- 6. The _____ rate increased as business laid off workers.
- 7. It was not the New Deal that ended the Great Depression, but _____.
- 8. The Social Security Act set up _____, or retirement income for the elderly.

III. ESSAY. Write the answer to the essay question in paragraph form on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

Describe three events that brought about the Great Depression.

The Great Depression

O	N	O	I	S	S	E	R	P	E	D	B	S	R
V	S	T	O	C	K	M	A	R	K	E	T	S	H
N	P	O	K	I	E	S	P	Y	N	C	G	E	E
R	H	A	V	O	R	E	M	T	O	T	N	L	R
O	L	N	N	N	L	R	S	W	I	L	E	L	B
N	R	C	S	I	A	H	D	A	T	E	W	I	E
A	N	B	E	S	C	U	U	G	A	V	D	V	R
E	O	T	U	O	A	E	S	N	L	E	E	R	T
L	S	N	W	H	E	Y	T	E	U	S	A	E	H
E	O	N	O	S	C	L	B	R	C	O	L	V	O
B	O	D	E	A	A	O	O	A	E	O	W	O	O
S	H	Y	N	R	L	N	W	C	P	R	G	O	V
S	I	E	P	C	N	G	L	T	S	O	V	H	E
E	C	O	N	S	E	R	V	A	T	I	V	E	R

STOCK MARKET
 SPECULATION
 DEPRESSION
 PANIC
 BONUS ARMY
 HOOVERVILLES
 HERBERT HOOVER
 CONSERVATIVE
 ROOSEVELT
 NEW DEAL
 CRASH
 DUST BOWL
 WAGNER ACT
 ELEANOR
 OKIES
 HUEY LONG

Play this puzzle online at : <https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/37267/>

World War II

Begins

OBJECTIVE: Why was the world plunged into war again in 1939?

1. "So many people are worried that the dignity of our country will be imperiled [endangered] by inviting Royalty to a . . . hot dog picnic." So wrote Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife, in June 1939. This was two weeks before King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain were to come to the United States. It would be the first time a reigning British monarch would visit the country. The First Lady need not have worried. The hot dog picnic was a huge success. The royal couple apparently enjoyed the American specialty, judging from the news photographs.

2. As the royal couple prepared to leave the United States, the President bade them farewell. "Good luck to you," he said. "All the luck in the world!" The British monarch would need "All the luck in the world." Within months of the royal visit, Europe would again be plunged into a devastating world war. Why? The answer lies in part with the ruthless dictators who had risen to power in Europe and Asia.

The Rise of Dictators How did dictators come to power in Europe?

3. Because many European nations suffered from serious political and economic problems after World War I, dictators were able to rise to power. In Italy, an ambitious leader, Benito Mussolini, seized power in 1922. With the aid



▲ Thousands of British people were made homeless by German bombing raids in 1940. Here a London family stands amid the furnishings they were able to rescue from the wreckage of their home.

of his followers in the Fascist Party, Mussolini established a dictatorship. Many Italians supported Mussolini because he promised to restore order at home and build an empire abroad. Mussolini pursued his goal of empire by invading the African nation of Ethiopia in 1935. A

556

In Chapter 3, you will apply these critical thinking skills to the historical process:

▲ **Recognizing Main Idea:** Identifying the most important idea in a paragraph.

➔ **Recognizing Cause and Effect:** Recognizing the action or event that makes something happen; identifying the result of an action or event.

ESL/LEP STRATEGY: Ask students why the United States entered World War II. Then have them read paragraph 14 on the Four Freedoms. Ask if the United States lives up to the Four Freedoms today. Which do we ensure for our citizens and which do we not?

few years later, Mussolini seized Albania in Eastern Europe.

4. Economic and political troubles helped another dictator, Adolf Hitler, to gain power in Germany. In the 1920s, Germany suffered from severe inflation. Prices skyrocketed, and money became worthless. Hitler organized the Nationalist Socialist, or Nazi, party. Hitler blamed the Jews for Germany's defeat in World War I and for its postwar economic problems. When the Great Depression struck Germany, many people turned to Hitler. They believed that only he could solve the nation's problems. In 1933, Hitler became dictator of Germany. He silenced critics, ended freedom of the press, and built up Germany's military forces. Hitler made Germany into a **totalitarian state**. In a totalitarian state, a single political party controls the government and strictly regulates the lives of the people. Later, the Nazis forced Jews and anyone who opposed them into concentration camps where they were tortured and murdered.

5. In the Soviet Union, another dictator, Joseph Stalin, held power in the 1930s. Like

Germany under Hitler, the Soviet Union under Stalin was a totalitarian state. Stalin feared Hitler's ambitions to expand German territory. During the 1930s, therefore, he tried to strengthen the nation's armed forces.

Japan Expands in Asia Why did Japan seize lands in Asia?

6. The Great Depression brought disaster to Japan. The Japanese economy depended on world trade, but the depression slowed this trade to a trickle. In the resulting crisis, a group of military leaders seized power. They plotted to conquer all of Asia and gain control of raw materials that their tiny island nation needed. In 1931, Japan began its **aggression** by invading Manchuria in northeastern China. Aggression is any warlike act by one country against another without just cause. By 1937, Japanese forces occupied much of China's territory.

7. The United States responded to Japanese actions by condemning its aggression. President Roosevelt warned that such acts threatened the

▼ In 1939, Nazi soldiers rounded up the Jews of Warsaw, Poland, where thousands died. They were sent to concentration camps.



Background: Mussolini was known as Il Duce, or the leader. He established strict control of the economy and strengthened the military. He banned opposition political parties and taught total obedience to the state. "Mussolini is always right."

Activity: Have students research and report on the Spanish Civil War and explain why it was called a "dress rehearsal for World War II."

peace of the world. However, most Americans wanted to avoid war at any cost. They supported the policy of **isolationism** (eye-soh-LAY-shun-izm). That is, they believed the United States should stay out of world affairs.

The Road to War What events led to the outbreak of World War II?

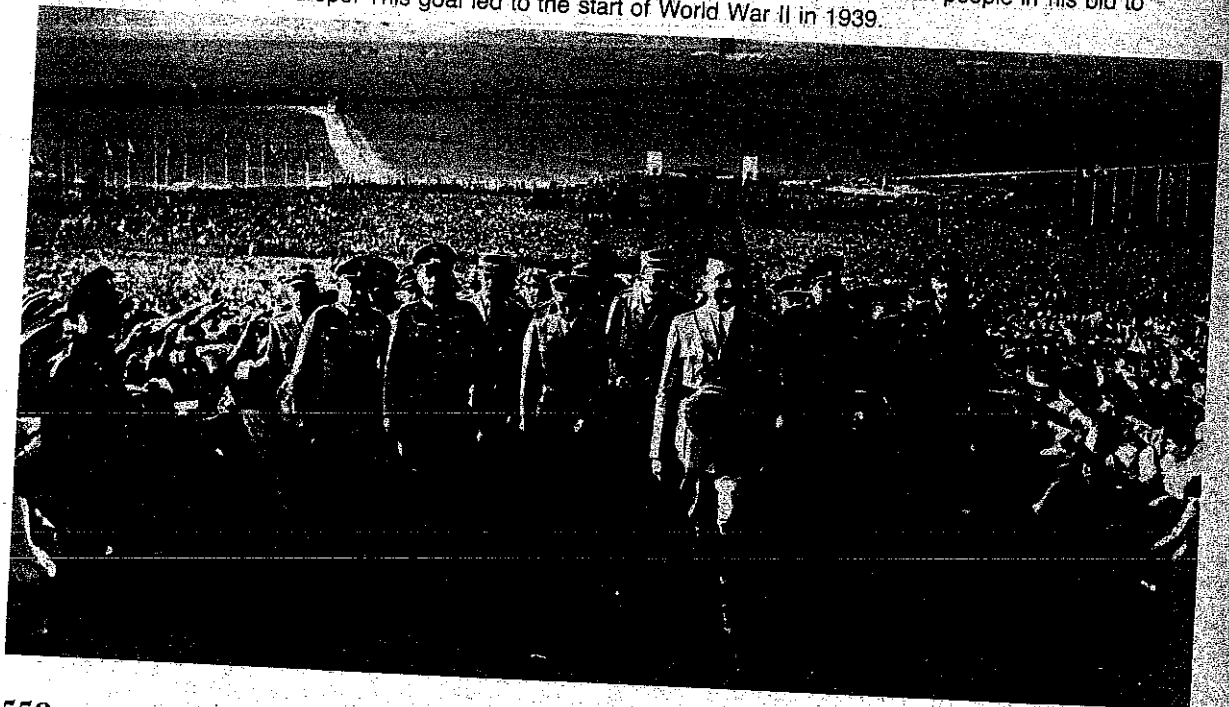
8. While Japan was seizing lands in Asia, Mussolini and Hitler were creating their own empires. As you have read, Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935. Hitler rearmed Germany although the Treaty of Versailles had forbidden it. In 1936 Hitler and Mussolini formed a military alliance known as the **Rome-Berlin Axis**. (Later, Japan joined the Axis powers.) In 1938, Hitler annexed Austria and then claimed part of Czechoslovakia.

9. Leaders in Britain and France followed a policy of **appeasement**. Appeasement is a policy of giving in to aggressor nations in order to keep the peace. The Europeans remembered the horrors of World War I and wanted to avoid

another bloody conflict. They condemned Axis aggression but took no other action. At the **Munich Conference** in 1938, Britain and France agreed to Hitler's demand for part of Czechoslovakia. In exchange, Hitler promised not to take any more territory. Ignoring his promise, however, Hitler soon seized the rest of Czechoslovakia. His next goal was Poland. Alarmed, Britain and France agreed to stand by Poland. Why did the policy of appeasement not work in stopping Axis aggression?

10. By the summer of 1939, the threat of war hung over Europe. In August, Hitler signed a treaty with Stalin. Although the two dictators despised each other, they agreed not to attack each other. The treaty allowed Hitler to invade Poland without having to fight the Soviets. Then, without warning, on September 1, 1939, German forces poured into Poland and overwhelmed it. Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany. World War II was now under way. How were Britain's and France's actions different from the way they had dealt with Hitler in 1938?

▼ Adolf Hitler, the German dictator, enjoyed the support of most of the German people in his bid to conquer all of Europe. This goal led to the start of World War II in 1939.



World War II What successes did the Axis powers have in the early years of the war?

11. World War II quickly spread around the globe. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan. The Allies included Britain, France, China, and later the Soviet Union and the United States. In Asia, Japan continued its conquests, seizing most of China and Southeast Asia. In Europe, many nations fell to the German **blitzkrieg** (BLITS-kreeg), or lightning war. Using airplanes, tanks, and heavy guns, Nazi forces crushed Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium. France fell to the German onslaught in June 1940.

12. Hitler then planned to invade Great Britain. The German air force began a series of brutal air raids on British military bases and cities. This was the first step in Hitler's plan for the German armies to sweep across the English Channel. In this **Battle of Britain**, German bombs rained down day after day. Winston Churchill, the new British prime minister, gave the British people the courage to withstand the attacks. With stirring words, he declared, "We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches. We shall fight on the landing grounds. We shall fight on the fields and in the streets. We shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender."

People in History

13. **Edward R. Murrow** "This . . . is London," the familiar American voice crackled over the airwaves. Each night through the autumn of 1940, Americans tuned their radios to hear Edward R. Murrow report on the German bombing of London during the Battle of Britain. Murrow's eyewitness accounts of a city under siege helped Americans understand the horrors of war. Night after night, Murrow reported from rooftops as air raid sirens wailed and bombs thundered in the background. Murrow described the bombs falling and told of the courage of bomb squads that removed unexploded bombs before the next batch was

Ask: Have students organize a debate around this topic: Appeasement was a major cause of World War II.

dropped. He reported, too, how Londoners went out to work each day in the midst of smashed homes and blocks of buildings destroyed by explosions.

Spotlight on Sources

14. Early in 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt outlined his goals for the postwar world in his famous "Four Freedoms" speech.

In the future days, . . . we look forward to a world founded upon four essential [necessary] human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want—which . . . will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants [people]—everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear—which . . . means a worldwide reduction of armaments [weapons of war] . . . [so] that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression [attack] against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

—Four Freedoms Speech, January 6, 1941

What would be the effect on world peace if these goals were adopted in peace treaties?

Outlook

15. By 1941, the outlook was grim for those who believed in democratic freedoms. Brutal dictators in Germany, Italy, and Japan had pounded their neighbors into defeat. With the resources of the countries they had seized, the Axis powers seemed unbeatable. But the Allies kept fighting. Before year's end, two powerful nations would join the Allies in the fighting. In June 1941, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. The invasion would prove more costly than he could have imagined. In December 1941, the United States would be swept into the fighting. Why do you think the United States became involved in World War II?

CHAPTER REVIEW

VOCABULARY REVIEW

► Match each name or term in Column 1 with the correct definition in Column 2.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Fascist party | a. bombing of Britain by German planes |
| 2. Nazi party | b. policy of staying out of world affairs |
| 3. totalitarian state | c. Mussolini's political party |
| 4. aggression | d. any warlike act by one country against another without just cause |
| 5. isolationism | e. giving in to an aggressor to keep peace |
| 6. Rome-Berlin Axis | f. Hitler's political party |
| 7. appeasement | g. military alliance between Hitler and Mussolini |
| 8. Munich Conference | h. a country in which one political party controls the government and the lives of the people |
| 9. blitzkrieg | i. to build an empire |
| 10. Battle of Britain | j. meeting at which Britain and France gave in to Hitler's demand for part of Czechoslovakia |
| | k. lightning war fought by Germans |

SKILL BUILDER: MAKING A TIME LINE

► Copy the time line below, which covers a 20-year period, onto a sheet of paper. Then place the following events leading to World War II with their dates on the time line.

Mussolini seizes power

Hitler becomes dictator

Hitler annexes Austria

Japan invades Manchuria

Rome-Berlin Axis formed

Hitler invades Russia

Germany invades Poland

Britain and France declare war on Germany

1920

1925

1930

1935

1940

STUDY HINT

Pick five words or names from the vocabulary review and explain how each provides a clue to the causes of World War II.

SKILL BUILDER: CRITICAL THINKING AND COMPREHENSION

I. Main Idea

▶ Several main ideas from Chapter 3 are listed below. Write each main idea. Under each main idea write three facts that support the main idea.

1. By 1940, it looked as though the Axis Powers might conquer the world.
2. After World War I, dictators rose to power in several European countries.
3. The policy of appeasement did not stop Hitler's aggression.

II. Predicting

▶ On a separate sheet of paper, predict what might have happened if the following had taken place. Give reasons for your prediction.

1. Great Britain and France refused to allow Hitler to take over Czechoslovakia in 1938.
2. Stalin refused to sign a treaty with Hitler in 1939.

III. Cause and Effect

▶ On a separate sheet of paper, write the missing cause or effect.

1. Cause: _____
Effect: Britain and France declared war on Germany.
2. Cause: The Japanese economy depended on world trade, and the Great Depression had greatly slowed trade.
Effect: _____
3. Cause: Most Americans wanted to avoid war at all cost.
Effect: _____

USING PRIMARY SOURCES

▶ Reread President Franklin Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" speech on page 559. What form of government do you think the President wanted for other nations? Why do you think so?

ENRICHMENT

1. Read more about the Battle of Britain. Then imagine you are an American living in Great Britain in 1941. Write at least three postcards to friends back home in the United States about what is happening in Great Britain.
2. Create an illustrated time line for events leading up to the outbreak of World War II.
3. In a small group, research the Munich Conference in order to write a radio play about it. Include dialogue between the British and French leaders and Hitler.
4. Role-play a broadcast by Edward R. Murrow. One person should play the part of Murrow and broadcast a short report on the Battle of Britain. Others should play the part of an American family reacting to the broadcast.

World War 2 Begins pages 556-561

note: this lesson is worth 100 points

Look in book to define these 10 words.

1. Aggression
2. Isolationism
3. Blitzkrieg
4. Totalitarian state
5. Munich Conference
6. Fascist party
7. Nazi
8. Rome-Berlin axis
9. Appeasement
10. Battle of Britain

Page 556

11. What did Eleanor Roosevelt write?
12. What happened when the British Monarch went back to Europe?
13. Internet: What is a British monarch?
14. What did they eat at the picnic?
15. Why were some British people homeless?

The Rise of Dictators

16. Internet: define dictatorship
17. How did dictators come to power in Europe?
18. Name three things Hitler did?
19. How did Mussolini began to build his empire?
20. Who was sent to concentration camps?
21. How did Adolf Hitler gain power?
22. Why did Germans turn to Hitler?
23. What happened to the people in concentration camps?
24. Why did Stalin strengthen the Soviet Union's army?

Japan Expands in Asia

25. Who occupied China?
26. What brought disaster to Japan?
27. Why did Japan seize lands in Asia?
28. Why did the Great Depression bring disaster to Japan?

29. Did most Americans want to go to war?

The Road to War pg. 558

30. In your own words what does 'appeasement' mean? (explain it so a 7 year old will understand)
31. What events led to the outbreak of World War 2?
32. Name the 3 countries that formed the 'Axis.'
33. Why did the policy of appeasement not work in stopping Axis aggression?
34. Hitler rearmed Germany..... What do you think "rearmed" means?
35. Name 4 countries that the Axis seized.

World War II pg. 559

36. Name 2 successes the Axis powers had in the early years of the wars.
37. Name 3 countries Germany conquered?
38. Who were the Axis powers?
39. What did Winston Churchill say?
40. Who were the Allies?
41. What happened in the Battle of Britain?

People in History pg. 559

42. Identify 2 things that Edward R. Morrow reported on?
43. The people in London did not stay home and cry, how do you know?

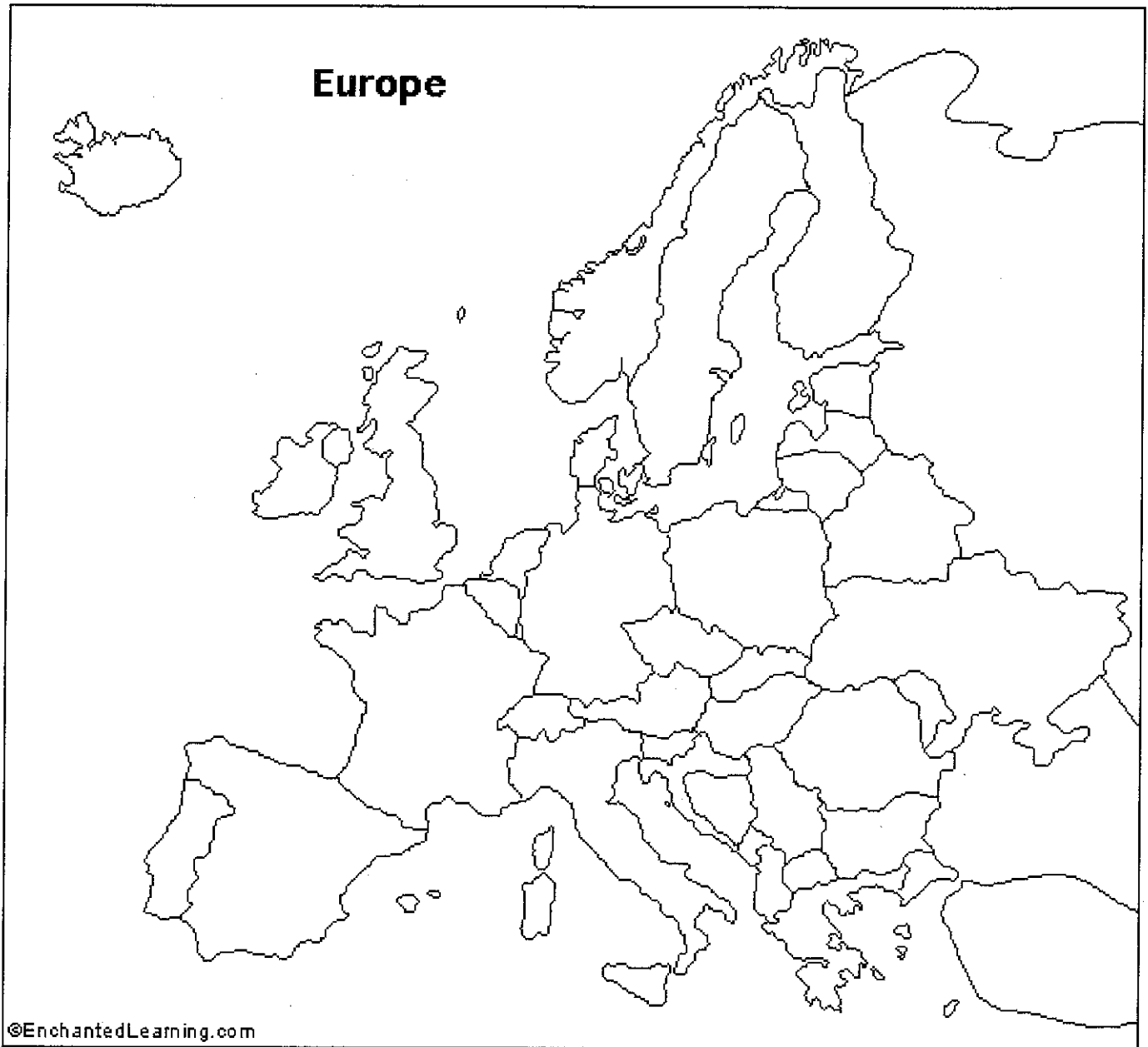
Spotlight on Sources

44. What are the four freedoms?
 - a. 1.
 - b. 2.
 - c. 3.
 - d. 4.
45. What do you think would be the effect on world peace if these goals were adopted in peace treaties?

Outlook

46. By 1941 who was winning the war?
47. Why do you think the USA became involved in WWII?
48. Identify 3 things you learned from this section.
 - a. .
 - b. .
 - c. .

Label the Map of Europe (use internet)



Any Questions

Pxm47172@gmail.com

STUDY HINT

Pick five words or names from the vocabulary review and explain how each provides a clue to the causes of World War II.

SKILL BUILDER: CRITICAL THINKING AND COMPREHENSION

I. Main Idea

▶ Several main ideas from Chapter 3 are listed below. Write each main idea. Under each main idea write three facts that support the main idea.

1. By 1940, it looked as though the Axis Powers might conquer the world.
2. After World War I, dictators rose to power in several European countries.
3. The policy of appeasement did not stop Hitler's aggression.

II. Predicting

▶ On a separate sheet of paper, predict what might have happened if the following had taken place. Give reasons for your prediction.

1. Great Britain and France refused to allow Hitler to take over Czechoslovakia in 1938.
2. Stalin refused to sign a treaty with Hitler in 1939.

III. Cause and Effect

▶ On a separate sheet of paper, write the missing cause or effect.

1. Cause: _____
Effect: Britain and France declared war on Germany.
2. Cause: The Japanese economy depended on world trade, and the Great Depression had greatly slowed trade.
Effect: _____
3. Cause: Most Americans wanted to avoid war at all cost.
Effect: _____

USING PRIMARY SOURCES

▶ Reread President Franklin Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" speech on page 559. What form of government do you think the President wanted for other nations? Why do you think so?

ENRICHMENT

1. Read more about the Battle of Britain. Then imagine you are an American living in Great Britain in 1941. Write at least three postcards to friends back home in the United States about what is happening in Great Britain.
2. Create an illustrated time line for events leading up to the outbreak of World War II.
3. In a small group, research the Munich Conference in order to write a radio play about it. Include dialogue between the British and French leaders and Hitler.

4. Role-play a broadcast by Edward R. Murrow. One person should play the part of Murrow and broadcast a short report on the Battle of Britain. Others should play the part of an American family reacting to the broadcast.

CHAPTER REVIEW

VOCABULARY REVIEW

▶ Match each name or term in Column 1 with the correct definition in Column 2.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Fascist party | a. bombing of Britain by German planes |
| 2. Nazi party | b. policy of staying out of world affairs |
| 3. totalitarian state | c. Mussolini's political party |
| 4. aggression | d. any warlike act by one country against another without just cause |
| 5. isolationism | e. giving in to an aggressor to keep peace |
| 6. Rome-Berlin Axis | f. Hitler's political party |
| 7. appeasement | g. military alliance between Hitler and Mussolini |
| 8. Munich Conference | h. a country in which one political party controls the government and the lives of the people |
| 9. blitzkrieg | i. to build an empire |
| 10. Battle of Britain | j. meeting at which Britain and France gave in to Hitler's demand for part of Czechoslovakia |
| | k. lightning war fought by Germans |

SKILL BUILDER: MAKING A TIME LINE

▶ Copy the time line below, which covers a 20-year period, onto a sheet of paper. Then place the following events leading to World War II with their dates on the time line.

Mussolini seizes power

Hitler becomes dictator

Hitler annexes Austria

Japan invades Manchuria

Rome-Berlin Axis formed

Hitler invades Russia

Germany invades Poland

Britain and France declare war on Germany

1920

1925

1930

1935

1940

UNIT 13 ☆ CHAPTER 3	World War II Begins
----------------------------	----------------------------

I. VOCABULARY REINFORCEMENT: Choose the correct meaning

Choose the correct meaning of each underlined word or term. Write the letter of the meaning of the underlined word or term in the space at the left.

- _____ 1. With the support of the Fascist party, a dictatorship was established in Italy.
 - a. Hitler's political party
 - b. Mussolini's political party
 - c. Britain's chief political party

- _____ 2. The Nationalist Socialist party was also called the Nazi Party.
 - a. Hitler's political party
 - b. Mussolini's political party
 - c. Russia's chief political party

- _____ 3. Japan began its aggression by invading Manchuria in northeastern China.
 - a. any warlike act by one country against another without just cause
 - b. self-defense
 - c. holy war

- _____ 4. Leaders in Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement.
 - a. aggression
 - b. secret fund-raising
 - c. giving in to aggressor nations in order to keep the peace

- _____ 5. In Europe, many nations fell to the German blitzkrieg.
 - a. lightning war
 - b. guerilla warfare
 - c. trench warfare

- _____ 6. Winston Churchill gave the British people courage to withstand the Battle of Britain.
 - a. Japanese attack
 - b. attack by the German air force
 - c. attack by the German army

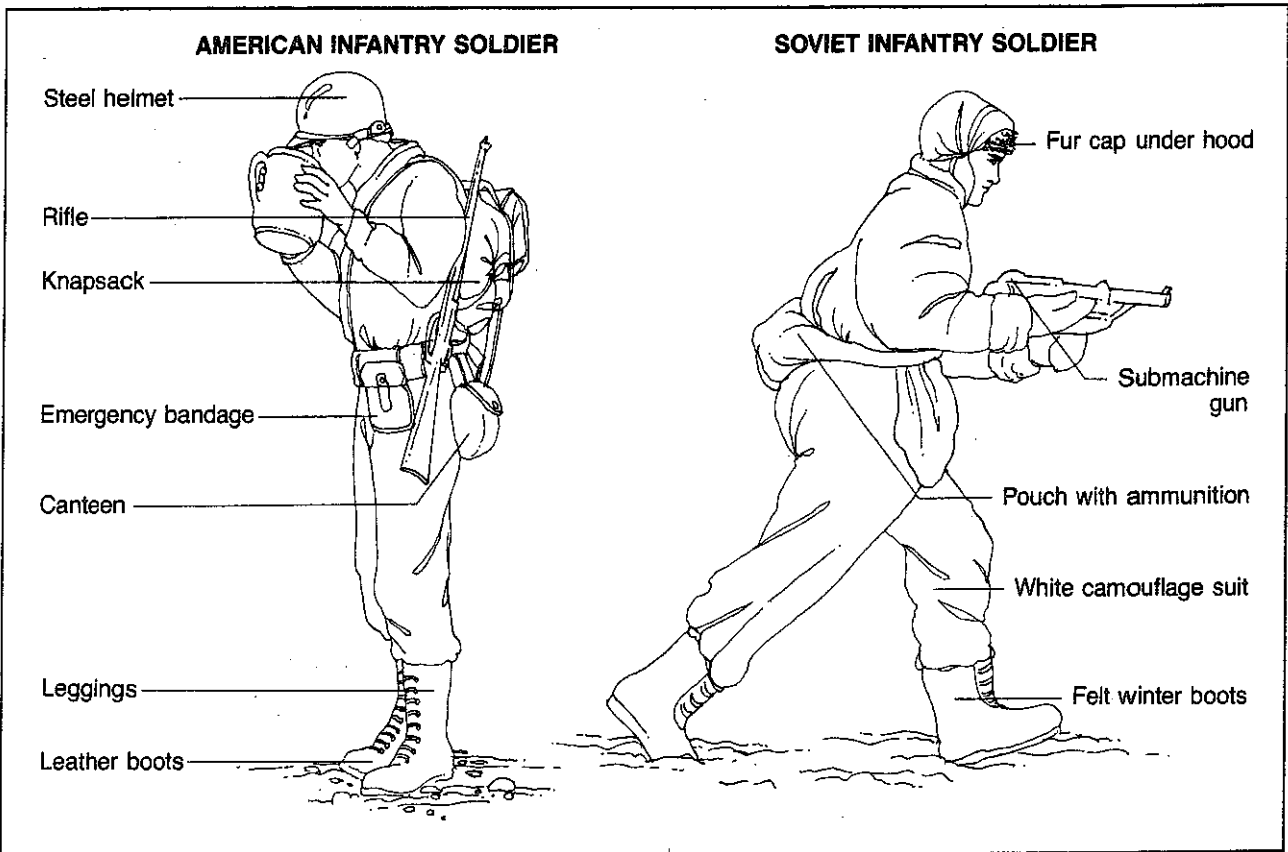
II. COMPREHENSION CHECK: Completing a chart

Fill in the blanks in the chart using information from Chapter 3.

<i>Leaders of World War II</i>	
<i>Leader</i>	<i>Country</i>
	the United States
Mussolini	
	Germany
	U.S.S.R.
Churchill	

INTERPRETING DIAGRAMS: FIGHTING THE ENEMY

During World War II, new ways of fighting and new weapons were used. Yet the ordinary foot soldier only carried basic equipment. This was true for other Allied troops as well as Americans.



INTERPRETING DIAGRAMS The diagrams above show the equipment carried or worn by the average American infantry soldier and by a Soviet soldier dressed for winter combat. Look at the diagrams carefully. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of weapon does each soldier carry? _____

2. What conditions do you think made the uniforms of the American and the Soviet soldier different?

3. Why do you think they carry so little equipment? _____

UNIT 13 - CHAPTER 3

ENRICHMENT READING MASTER

AMERICA AS "THE ARSENAL OF DEMOCRACY"

When World War II began in Europe in 1939, most Americans believed the United States should stay out of the war. Then in less than a year, Hitler's Nazi armies conquered France and most of Europe in a "lightning war." By June 1940, German armies ruled Austria, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Denmark, and France. President Franklin D. Roosevelt came to believe that the United States was facing terrible danger from Germany. Only Great Britain still remained to oppose Germany, and Britain seemed close to defeat. To make things worse, in September 1940, Germany signed a military alliance with Italy and Japan.

After he was reelected President in November 1940, Roosevelt decided to act. He felt he must persuade Congress to give weapons and other military aid to the British. On December 29, 1940, President Roosevelt spoke to the American people. Below, you will read this important speech, in which he explained why the United States must help Great Britain defend itself.

Never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger. . . . The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend . . . to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world.

If Great Britain goes down, the Axis powers will control the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the high seas. . . . [A]ll of us in the Americas would be living at the point of a gun. . . .

. . . There is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in [accept] their defeat . . . and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on.

If we are to be completely honest with ourselves, we must admit there is risk in *any* course we may take. But I deeply believe that the great majority of our people agree that the course I advocate [support] involves the least risk now and the greatest hope for the world peace in the future.

The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask for the implements [tools] of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters [ships], which will enable them to fight for their liberty and our security. . . .

Our national policy is not directed toward war. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from our country and our people. . . .

Guns, planes, and ships have to be built in the factories and arsenals [buildings to store weapons] of America. They have to be produced by hundreds of thousands . . . throughout the land. . . .

We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us, this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to [work for] our task with the same resolution [determination], the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice, as we should show were we at war.

Source: Speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt. U.S. Department of State Bulletin IV (1940).

On the back of this sheet of paper or on another sheet, answer the following questions about the selection you have just read.

1. What does Roosevelt predict would happen if Hitler conquered Great Britain?
2. What does Roosevelt believe the United States should do to help Britain?
3. Suppose you were a member of Congress who feared that Roosevelt's ideas would lead the United States into war. Write a short letter to the President explaining your views.

NAME _____

DATE _____

UNIT 13 ESL/LEP Worksheet 1**Peace, Depression, and Another War**

Work with a partner. Find where the terms in Column A are used in your textbook. The page number on which you can find the terms is in Column B. Write the sentence from the textbook in Column C. Work with a partner to develop your personal meaning of the word. Do not use a dictionary or the glossary. Use your own words and illustrations to explain the meaning. The first one has been done for you.

Vocabulary from America Between World War I and World War II

A: TERMS	B: BOOK PAGE	C: SENTENCE	D: What does the word mean in your own words? (You may make a drawing to illustrate the meaning.)
1. quota	547	<i>"The quota system greatly limited the number of immigrants coming from Eastern Europe, China, and Japan."</i>	<i>Only a certain number of immigrants from each country could come into the United States.</i>
2. Depression	550		
3. evicted	551		
4. public works	551		
5. pension	553		
6. totalitarian	557		
7. aggression	557		
8. isolationism	558		
9. appeasement	558		
10. holocaust	569		

NAME _____

DATE _____

UNIT 13 ☆ CHAPTER 3 TEST**World War II Begins**

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the answer that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the letter in the space at the left.

- _____ 1. In 1935, Mussolini pursued his goal of building an empire by invading the African nation of
 a. Albania.
 b. Egypt.
 c. Ethiopia.
 d. South Africa.
- _____ 2. In the 1920s, the economic condition of Germany was
 a. in a grave state of inflation.
 b. prosperous.
 c. stabilized.
 d. hopeful.
- _____ 3. Hitler blamed Germany's defeat in World War I on
 a. the French.
 b. the Italians.
 c. the Japanese.
 d. the Jews.
- _____ 4. Stalin, the dictator of the Soviet Union,
 a. liked Hitler and supported his plans.
 b. feared Hitler's ambitions to expand German territory.
 c. did not fear Hitler.
 d. ignored Hitler.
- _____ 5. In Japan, a group of military leaders seized power and plotted to
 a. increase foreign trade.
 b. join China.
 c. kill the emperor.
 d. conquer all of Asia and gain control of raw materials that their island nation needed.
- _____ 6. At the Munich Conference of 1938, Britain and France
 a. agreed to let Hitler take over Austria.
 b. agreed to let Hitler take part of Czechoslovakia.
 c. gave Hitler Poland.
 d. refused to give Hitler the right to invade any territory.
- _____ 7. In August of 1939, Hitler and Stalin
 a. declared war on each other.
 b. agreed not to attack each other.
 c. agreed to divide England between their two countries.
 d. met for the first time.

II. MATCHING. Match the description in the second column with the items in the first column. Write the letter in the space at the left.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Edward R. Murrow | a. Mussolini's political party |
| _____ 2. the "Four Freedoms" | b. military alliance between Germany and Italy |
| _____ 3. Battle of Britain | c. attack by the German air force on Britain |
| _____ 4. Fascist Party | d. radio broadcaster |
| _____ 5. Rome-Berlin Axis | e. presented by Roosevelt in a speech |

III. ESSAY. Write the answer to the essay question in paragraph form on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

How did Hitler break the agreements made at the Munich Conference?

Name: _____

Date: _____

World War II

F M E V Z U N S O S X E M Z T I L B N A M R E G
W K D K P S P M A C N O I T A R T N E C N O C F
L G E G K S M O X F R A L L I E D P O W E R S D
U E P Q G C M S E T A T S D E T I N U L H U H R
B Q R N A M U R T Y R R A H D G D Q H Y H M O O
R B E A C F O P Z Q R N D F P M Z L Q E M S L O
E B S T A P V E J M U I O Y M L E Z Q P K A O S
B Y S O I F J A R E L T I H D H U A G O X I C E
M M I M O S Z R Q M H H V S I L H W G R E R A V
E A O I M O V L D F A Y O P R N L V L U E R U E
C N N C M C A H R T K V A W G N Y L G E T A S L
E O M B B W D A D M L X C G A T H Q E U E I T T
D Z T O U N F R Y L L I H C R U H C L R W D I X
S I X M G P I B N P W M X E X S Q B D N A L O P
P R I B P V I O G K S M J X A O K N G K L S I Z
R A Z S G Q E R O V N O R M A N D Y O J X B Z U
X Z X O G E S T A P O Q R W S R O W Z H I S O K
Q T T L Z B E N I T O M U S S O L I N I C S P Y
R E W O H N E S I E D T H G I W D L A R E N E G
J T U O S K A W A N N E F R A N K O Y Z R Z H N
W S T A O B U S I S T A L I N H K O P B K W V E
K B R I T A I N B X Y H S R E W O P S I X A A W
F B A A S I S I U U I B D M H I R O S H I M A V
H B U J A P A N K V H Q Z T I W H C S U A A R R

Pearl Harbor Hiroshima Harry Truman Anne Frank Gestapo Normandy

Poland air raid Churchill concentration camps

General Dwight D. Eisenhower Auschwitz UBoats Stalin German Blitz

United States Britain Arizona Europe Atomic Bombs December

Benito Mussolini Hitler Holocaust Depression Allied Powers

Axis powers Japan FDRoosevelt