

Welcome to World War I! Bienvenido al Primera Guerra Mundial!

1. If you were absent, check the absent binder.

2. Take out your Do Now sheet

3. Write today's date in Thursday's box

4. Write tonight's homework (escribir tarea) on your agenda

[Homework (tarea) is in green (verde) on the left (izquierda)]

5. Put the agenda away and gather needed supplies like pens, pencils, and paper

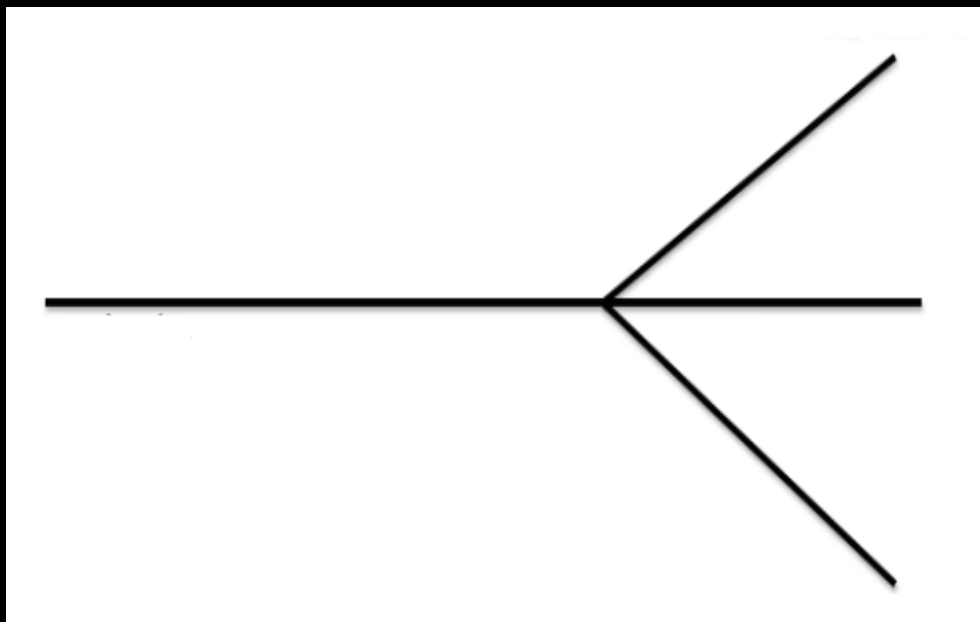
6. Be ready to complete the Do Now when the bell rings.

Do Now

Directions: Watch the video to write a thesis statement.

Draw your chicken foot on the back.

What are your thoughts on Senator Cindy Hyde-Smith's comments?
¿Qué opinas de los comentarios de la senadora Cindy Hyde-Smith?



Remember:

A thesis statement is one sentence long.

It has **THREE** Claims.

Provide your opinion and the reasons why you have that opinion.

Put Up your Do Now when complete.

<https://twitter.com/HuffPost/status/1062114062517956608?s=09>

Things you should know...

Last day I am accepting late informal work is Friday. Tuesday for the Propaganda Poster.

El último día que estoy aceptando el trabajo informal tardío es el viernes. Martes para el cartel de propaganda.

Tutoring/Recovery on Tuesday and Thursday from 2:30 to 4:00pm.
Tutoría / Recuperación los martes y jueves de 2:30 a 4:00 pm.

PowerSchool has been updated.
PowerSchool ha sido actualizado.

Grade boost packet is coming soon!
Grado de información de paquetes de ayuda próximamente!

Ms. Hall's SMART GOALS

1.

I will have students following procedures **more than 75%** of the time by the **end of November**. I'll reach my goal by **reviewing procedures, reward students following procedures, and remind students of what the procedures are.**

2.

I will have **at least 50% of my students passing with a C or better** by the **end of November**. I'll reach this goal by **conducting One-on-Ones, reviewing vocabulary more, and creating opportunities for more hands on activities.**

Today's Objective

We are figuring out how the United State got involved in WWI.
Estamos descubriendo cómo Estados Unidos se involucró en la
Primera Guerra Mundial.

Receive today's notes and follow the directions.
Recibe las notas de hoy y sigue las instrucciones.

**Eastern Front and
The United States**

Eastern Front: pg. 983-984

Use the caption/hashtag method to summarize each paragraph. Write summaries on note sheet.

Utilice el método de título / hashtag para resumir cada párrafo. Escribir resúmenes en hoja de notas.

The Battle on the Eastern Front

Even as the war on the Western Front claimed thousands of lives, both sides were sending millions more men to fight on the **Eastern Front**. This area was a stretch of battlefield along the German and Russian border. Here, Russians and Serbs battled Germans and Austro-Hungarians. The war in the east was a more mobile war than that in the west. Here too, however, slaughter and stalemate were common.

Early Fighting At the beginning of the war, Russian forces had launched an attack into both Austria and Germany. At the end of August, Germany counterattacked near the town of Tannenberg. During the four-day battle, the Germans crushed the invading Russian army and drove it into full retreat. More than 30,000 Russian soldiers were killed.

Russia fared somewhat better against the Austrians. Russian forces defeated the Austrians twice in September 1914, driving deep into their country. Not until December of that year did the Austrian army manage to turn the tide. Austria defeated the Russians and eventually pushed them out of Austria-Hungary.

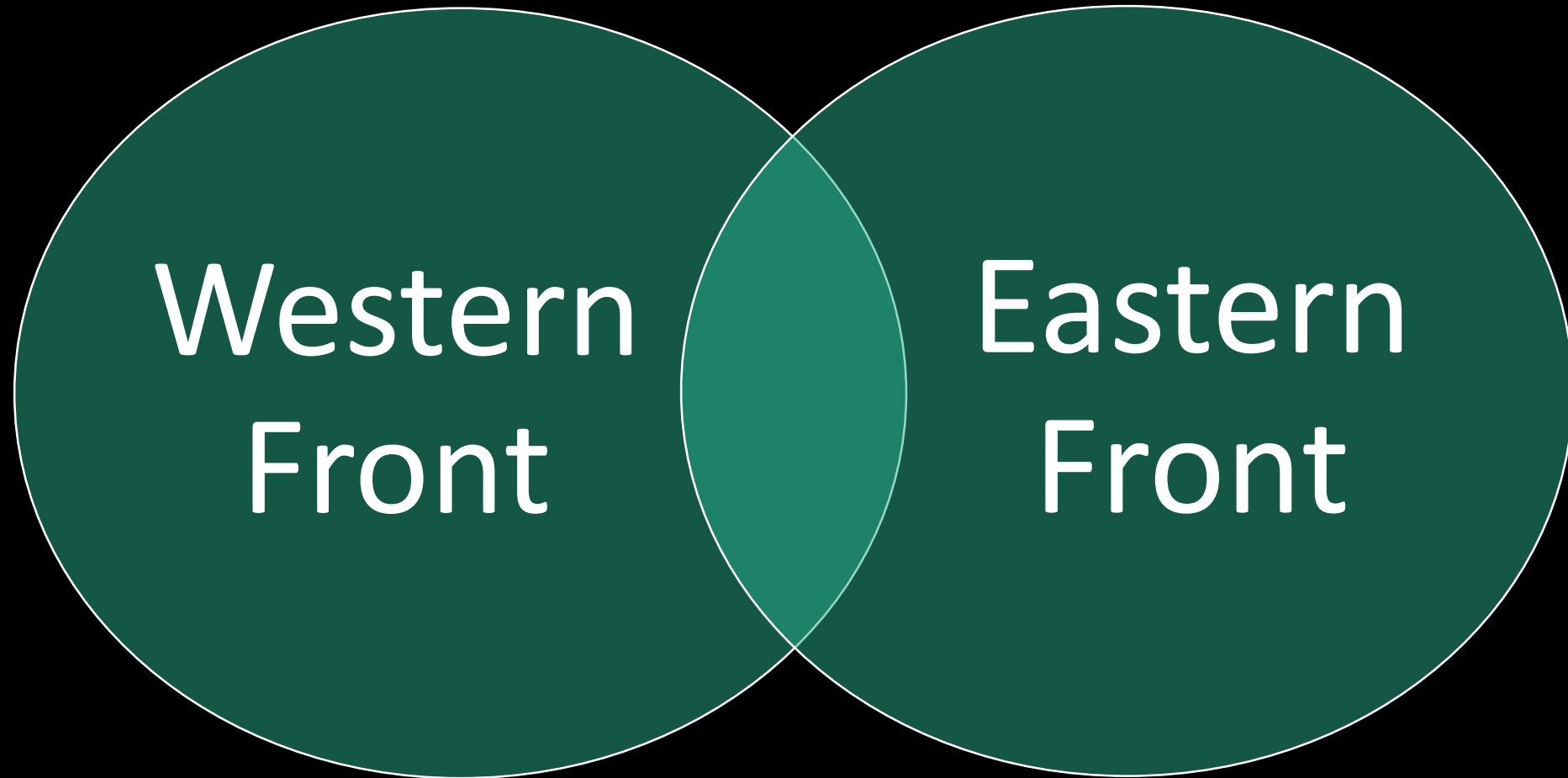
The Russian army had only one asset—its numbers. Throughout the war the Russian army suffered a staggering number of battlefield losses. Yet the army continually rebuilt its ranks from the country's enormous population. For more than three years, the battered Russian army managed to tie up hundreds of thousands of German troops in the east. As a result, Germany could not hurl its full fighting force at the west.

Germany and her allies, however, were concerned with more than just the Eastern or Western Front. As the war raged on, fighting spread beyond Europe to Africa, as well as to Southwest and Southeast Asia. In the years after it began, the massive European conflict indeed became a world war.

Eastern Front: pg. 983-984

Answer the Pulse Check Questions and fill in the Venn Diagram.

Responda las preguntas de Pulse Check y complete el diagrama de Venn.



Global Conflict: pg. 987

Use the caption/hashtag method to summarize each paragraph.

Utilice el método de título / hashtag para resumir cada párrafo.

Utilize the map at the bottom of the page to answer the questions.

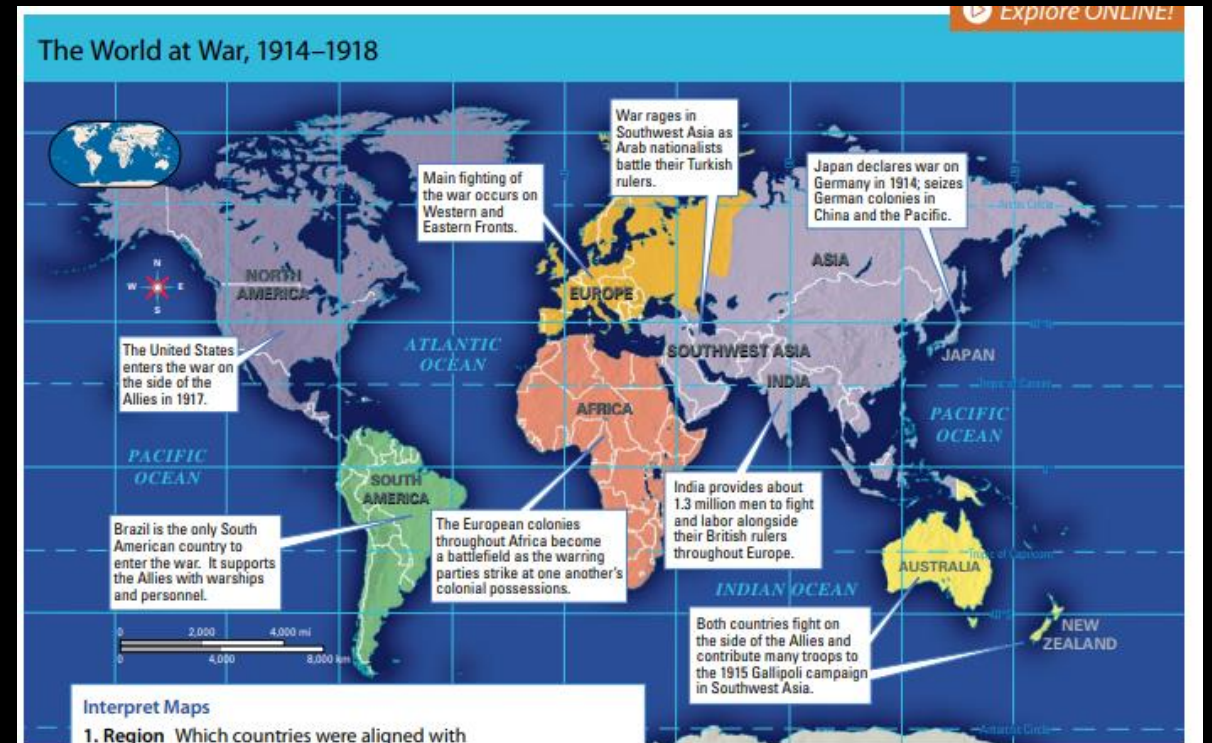
Utilice el mapa en la parte inferior de la página para responder las preguntas.

1.

Battles in Africa and Asia In various parts of Asia and Africa, Germany's colonial possessions came under assault. The Japanese quickly overran German outposts in China. They also captured Germany's Pacific island colonies. English and French troops attacked Germany's four African possessions. They seized control of three.

Elsewhere in Asia and Africa, the British and French recruited subjects in their colonies for the struggle. Fighting troops as well as laborers came from India, South Africa, Senegal, Egypt, Algeria, and Indochina. Many fought and died on the battlefield. Others worked to keep the front lines supplied. To be sure, some colonial subjects wanted nothing to do with their European rulers' conflicts. Others volunteered in the hope that service would lead to their independence. This was the view of Indian political leader Mohandas Gandhi, who supported Indian participation in the war. "If we would improve our status through the help and cooperation of the British," he wrote, "it was our duty to win their help by standing by them in their hour of need."

2.



America in the War: [Page 988]

Use the caption/hashtag method to summarize each paragraph.
Utilice el método de título / hashtag para resumir cada párrafo.

1.

America Joins the Fight In 1917, the focus of the war shifted to the high seas. That year, the Germans intensified the submarine warfare that had raged in the Atlantic Ocean since shortly after the war began. In January 1917, the Germans announced that their submarines would sink without warning any ship in the waters around Britain. This policy was called **unrestricted submarine warfare**.

2.

The Germans had tried this policy before. On May 7, 1915, a German submarine, or U-boat, had sunk the British passenger ship *Lusitania*. The attack left 1,198 people dead, including 128 U.S. citizens. Germany claimed that the ship had been carrying ammunition, which turned out to be true. Nevertheless, the American public was outraged. President Woodrow Wilson sent a strong protest to Germany. After two further attacks, the Germans finally agreed to stop attacking neutral and passenger ships.

3.

Desperate for an advantage over the Allies, however, the Germans returned to unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917. They knew it might lead to war with the United States. They gambled that their naval blockade would starve Britain into defeat before the United States could mobilize. Ignoring warnings by President Wilson, German U-boats sank three American ships.

Watched the linked videos and answer the questions.
Miré los videos vinculados y respondí las preguntas.

Questions

Video 1:

Zimmerman Telegram
<http://bit.ly/ZimmTel>

Questions

Video 2:

WW1: Zimmerman Telegram
<http://bit.ly/MxZimmTel>

On the Home Front: [Page 988-989]

Use the caption/hashtag method to summarize each paragraph.
Utilice el método de título / hashtag para resumir cada párrafo.

War Affects the Home Front

By the time the United States joined the Allies, the war had been raging for nearly three years. In those three years, Europe had lost more men in battle than in all the wars of the previous three centuries. The war had claimed the lives of millions and had changed countless lives forever. The Great War, as the conflict came to be known, affected everyone. It touched not only the soldiers in the trenches but civilians as well.

Governments Wage Total War World War I soon became a **total war**.

This meant that countries devoted all their resources to the war effort. In Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, and France, the entire force of government was dedicated to winning the conflict. In each country, the wartime government took control of the economy. Governments told factories what to produce and how much.

Numerous facilities were converted to munitions factories. Nearly every able-bodied civilian was put to work. Unemployment in many European countries all but disappeared.

So many goods were in short supply that governments turned to **rationing**. Under this system, people could buy only small amounts of those items that were also needed for the war effort. Eventually, rationing covered a wide range of goods, from butter to shoe leather.

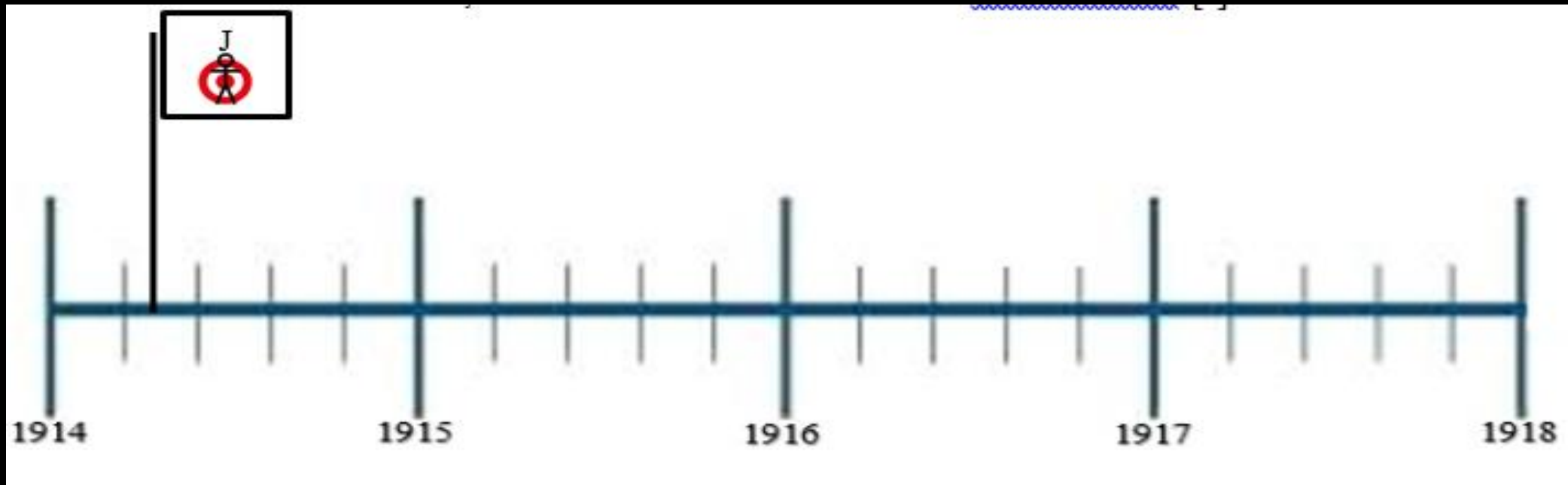
Governments also suppressed antiwar activity, sometimes forcibly. In addition, they censored news about the war. Many leaders feared that honest reporting of the war would turn people against it. Governments also used **propaganda**, one-sided information designed to persuade, to keep up morale and support for the war.

Women and the War Total war meant that governments turned to help from women as never before. Thousands of women replaced men in factories, offices, and shops. Women built tanks and munitions, plowed fields, paved streets, and ran hospitals. They also kept troops supplied with food, clothing, and weapons. Although most women left the work force when the war ended, they changed many people's views of what women were capable of doing.

WWI Timeline

Directions: Draw a picture for each event as you place it chronologically on the timeline below. You may label the event with the letter provided.

Instrucciones: Haz un dibujo para cada evento a medida que lo colocas cronológicamente en la línea de tiempo a continuación. Puede etiquetar el evento con la letra provista.



Question? Preguntas?



Extra Credit

Map

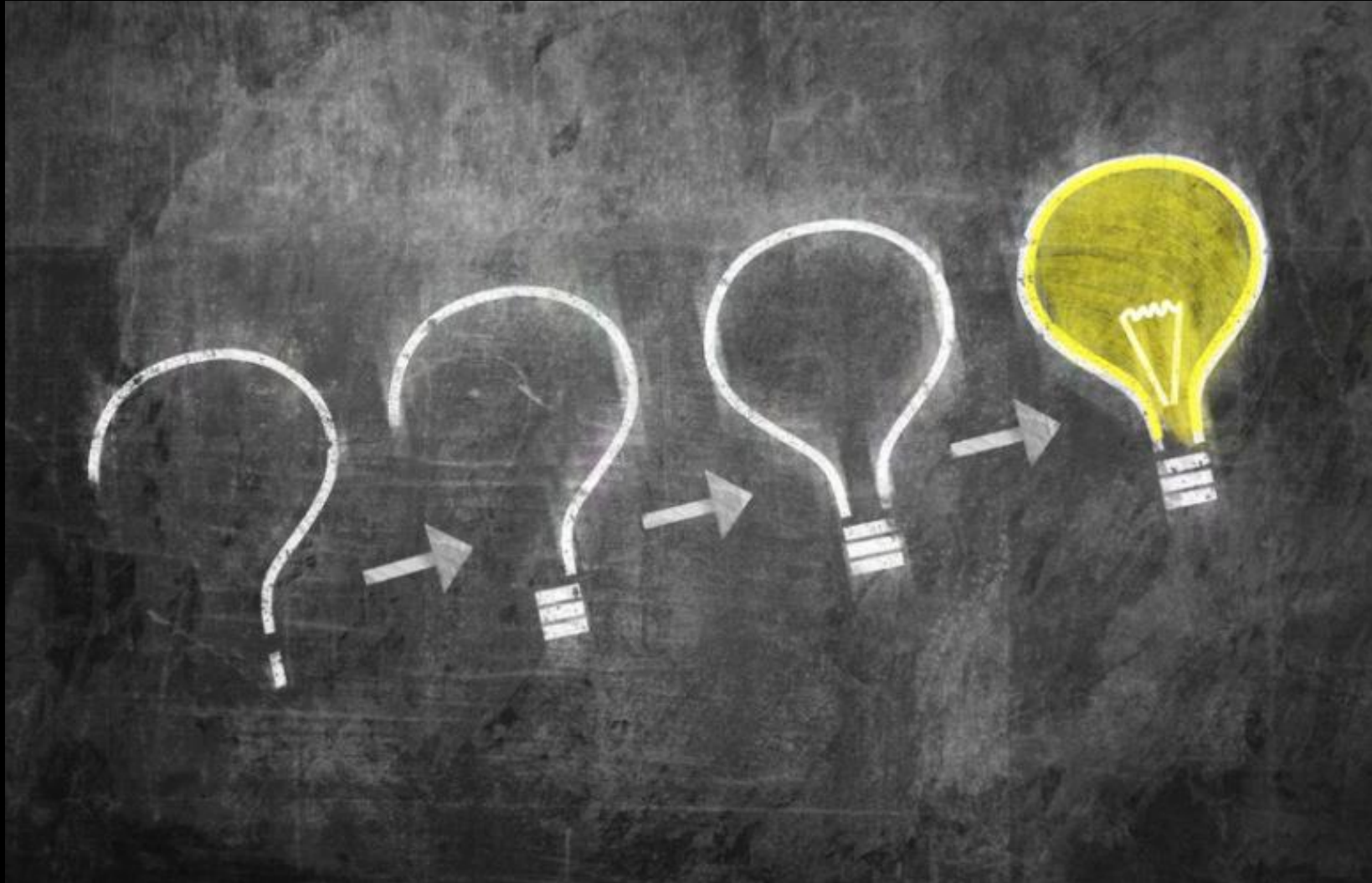
Directions: Utilize page 979 to label and color the WWI map.

Instrucciones: Utilice la página 979 para etiquetar y colorear el mapa de WWI.

- You need four different colors
Necesitarás cuatro colores diferentes.
- Color 5 bodies of water
Colorea 5 cuerpos de agua.
- Label 20 countries
Etiqueta 20 países
- Color by alliance or neutrality
Coloréalos según alianza o neutralidad.



Question? Preguntas?



One on One

- Discuss
 - Academic Performance
 - What academically worked for you?
 - What did not work for you?
 - What can Ms. Hall do to help me?
- Receive feedback from the teacher



****Electronic Submissions ONLY****

Homework

Homework

1. Syllabus, Parent Forms, Learning Styles
2. SMART Goal and Self Reflection
3. Finish Propaganda Poster
4. Test on 11.20.18

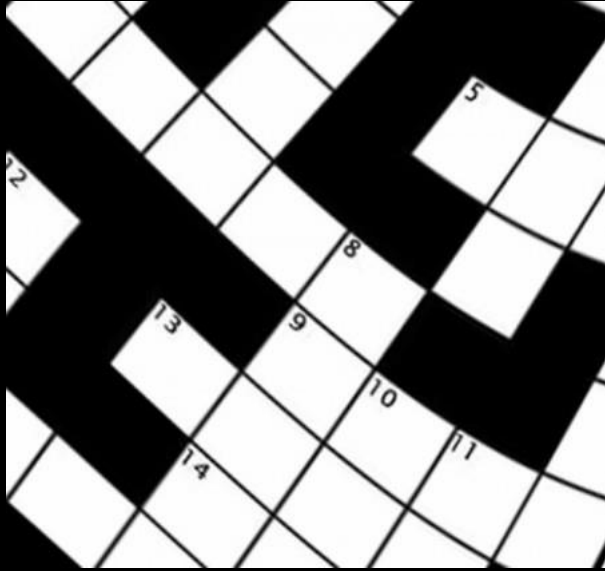
Electronic Submission Rules

- If work is emailed, it must arrive the night before the due date.
 - If the due date is Monday, your work needs to be in my inbox on Sunday night at 11:59:59!
- If the email comes in at 12:00, it will be assessed a late penalty.
- Print outs of assignments maybe turned in within the first five minutes of class.
- If the assignments is handed in after five minutes, it will be assessed a late penalty.
- Handwritten assignments will NOT be accepted unless given express permission

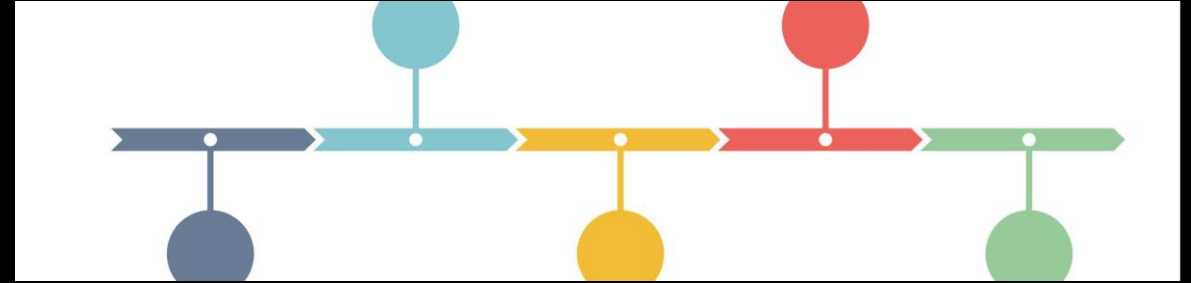
Extra Help Materials {Cont.}

- First Quarter Materials
 - Review Game:
 - <https://join.quizizz.com/696922>
- Historical Tools:
 - Primary and Secondary Sources
 - <https://youtu.be/xldm6RguzRM>
 - Timeline
 - <https://youtu.be/842mEdbuTJs>
 - Continents and Oceans
 - <https://youtu.be/OCihWUruLRY>
- Reformation
 - <https://youtu.be/D7gtYwQ1ubk>
 - <https://youtu.be/1o8oIElbnxE>
 - https://youtu.be/Q2t9ZlbnJ_s
 - https://youtu.be/C4d_7dOC-GQ
 - <https://youtu.be/TOufxhVywKw>
 - https://youtu.be/M-9F7GPI_J4
- Early Americans and Africans
 - <https://youtu.be/S5Lp0KrQTqM>
 - <https://youtu.be/O3YJMaL55TM>
- Exploration
 - <https://youtu.be/vf82WAw0lqw>
 - <https://youtu.be/GD3dgiDreGc>
 - Flocabulary Video: Class code: **NJCSVB**
- Columbian Exchange
 - <https://youtu.be/dRBipnpq6Wg>
 - <https://youtu.be/OwMcRljS3SM>
 - <https://youtu.be/HQPA5oNpfM4>
- Economics
 - <https://youtu.be/b4pnutYN97U>
 - <https://youtu.be/NWFXiHaGcWg>
- Atlantic Slave Trade
 - <https://youtu.be/0IJrhQE6DZk>
 - https://youtu.be/dnV_MTFEGiY
 - <http://bit.ly/2pbPbNv>
- Scientific Revolution/Enlightenment
 - <https://youtu.be/drgsZc8Gjb8>
 - <https://youtu.be/9hodYUDDfsY>
 - <https://youtu.be/LNBkHhUZdro>
 - https://youtu.be/u84di7LHS_M
 - https://youtu.be/CP8k_f3PFq8
- American Revolution
 - <https://youtu.be/p8BwWBc571k>
 - <https://youtu.be/HlUisBXQHcW>
- French Revolution
 - <https://youtu.be/VEZqarUnVpo>
 - <https://youtu.be/ITTvKwCyIFY>
 - https://youtu.be/IF4lPWU_qxY
 - <http://bit.ly/FrenchRevVideos>
- Napoleon Bonaparte/Cong. of Vienna
 - <https://youtu.be/t05O-iVx2R8>
 - <https://youtu.be/hrR8H8roNI8>
 - <https://youtu.be/9l21Mbhnguk>
 - https://youtu.be/Kw_aFcqizWU
- Industrial Revolution
 - <https://youtu.be/7mxhObloHdg>
 - <https://youtu.be/zhL5DCizj5c>
 - https://youtu.be/6QKIts2_yJ0
- Economics
 - <https://youtu.be/gFJlivYEdAI>
 - <https://youtu.be/zBxW2WLO9d8>
 - <https://youtu.be/B3u4EFTwprM>
- World War I:
 - <https://youtu.be/Cd2ch4XV84s>
 - <https://youtu.be/tletwavDMgM>
 - <https://youtu.be/24i4ncHuf6A>
 - <http://bit.ly/TrenchWGame>
 - <https://youtu.be/j8HmPNgOC2Q>
 - <https://youtu.be/DHn1Egt6Xdg>
 - <https://youtu.be/k7v3cq1ZJjM>
 - <https://youtu.be/oEFo4o579G8>
 - <https://youtu.be/-3Uj5kxiLI>

Study Strategies!



- Go to <https://crosswordlabs.com/>
- Go through your packet of notes
- Create a TWENTY clue crossword
- Use vocabulary and proper nouns
- Save and email to a peer for a great review!



- Write the main historical events of the day on individual flash cards.
- Place the date on one side and the event on the other.
- Mix up the cards with the event facing you
- Put the cards in chronological order without looking at the dates