7th Grade Social Studies

This week we are providing you with contact information for your teachers, and web links where you can find your work. This will be the last week that paper packets will go home to all students. Starting next week, we will only mail paper packets to students that do not have internet access and devices at home. All other students will check the AMS page and teacher pages for their classwork.

7th grade class work can be found here...

https://www.amphi.com/Page/19043

Elective classes can be found here ...

https://www.amphi.com/Page/20814

ELD (English language development) work can be found here...

https://www.amphi.com/Page/19152

Please visit your teachers web pages or Google Classroom for more information. Offices hours have been listed for each teacher. This is a time in which you will be able to get ahold of and quick response from your teachers. Response time during off hours will vary.

Contact option description of programs:

Zoom: This is a virtual conferencing program where students can talk face to face with their teachers. Only available during office hours.

Google Classroom: Students can find class assignments, extra resources, and turn in work.

Remind 101: Receive group text message from teachers, numbers are kept private. Parents and students please join.

Teacher Contact Information:

Ms. Coleman

Office hours Monday-Friday 11am-2pm

Email	icoleman@amphi.com				
Phone	520-314-9691				
Zoom Meeting ID Or	315-220-5486				
Zoom weblink	US04web.zoom.us/j/3152205486				
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/Page/1735				

Ms. Roche

Office Hours Monday-Friday 8am-3pm

Email	croche@amphi.com			
Phone	480-744-6481			
Zoom Meeting ID	933-926-1519			
Zoom weblink	https://zoom.us/j/9339261519			
Teacher Page on	www.amphi.com/domain/469			
AMS				

Ms. Sullivan

Office hours Monday-Friday 9am-11am

Email	psullivan@amphi.com	
Zoom Meeting	327-966-7731	
ID		
Zoom weblink	https://zoom.us/j/3279667731	
Google	Student already in classes	
Classroom		
Teacher Page on	www.amphi.com/domain/3665	
AMS		

If you have questions or concerns, please text Mr. Mercilliott at 520-314-7996. Response time will vary if not during office hours.

7th grade Social Studies:

Read and follow the directions

Directions: Use the provided section to do the following work. This is designed so that you will do 1 portion of the assignment each day Monday-Friday.

- Day 1: Read and highlight key information and write any questions you might have in the margins
- Day 2: Answer questions in workbook pages-these will vary, just fill in the spaces
- **Day 3:** Write a short summary in your own words what you have learned-this should be at least a paragraph with topic sentence and supporting details. Write on separate sheet of paper.
- **Day 4:** Share the information you have learned with someone else, record a journal entry on what you discover. Write on the sheet of paper from day 3.
- **Day 5:** Answer the essential and guiding questions on the sheet of paper you did for day 3. The questions are on the top left of page 337.

Enrichment option, watch CNN 10 and choose one story to write a response to-summarize

YouTube-<u>https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCTOoRgpHTjAQPk6Ak70u-pA</u> or regular internet<u>https://www.cnn.com/cnn10</u>-

Jr Scholastic magazine: https://junior.scholastic.com/home-page-logged-in.html password Cooltruck5

Pick an article and answer the prompt at the end-this is a great free resource right now, enjoy!



World War I

Lesson 2 America's Road to War

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

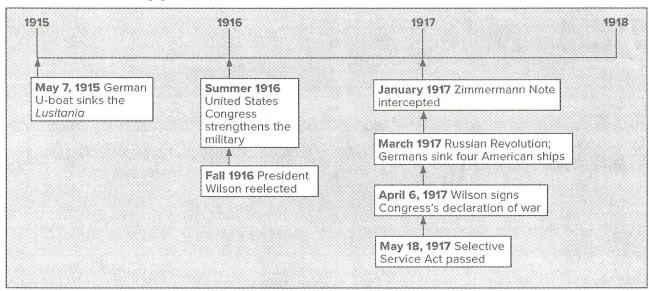
GUIDING QUESTIONS

- Why did the United States try to remain neutral during the war?
- What made the United States decide to enter the war?

Terms to Know

propaganda information used to influence opinion autocracy a government in which one person with unlimited power rules

When did it happen?



What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now		Later
	Which side did Americans favor early in the war?	
	How did the war in Europe affect the U.S. economy?	
	How did Americans feel about the Russian Revolution?	

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World War I

Lesson 2 America's Road to War, Continued

American Neutrality

President Wilson declared that the United States would be neutral in the war in Europe. But more than 30 million Americans were either foreign-born or were children of immigrants. They felt strong ties to one side or the other in the war. Most Americans favored the Allies. Their language, customs, and traditions were like those in Great Britain.

About 8 million Americans had come from Germany or Austria and favored the Central Powers. Many of the 4.5 million Irish Americans did, too. They were angry at Great Britain for their rule of Ireland.

Each side in the war wanted people to support them. They used **propaganda** to do it. Propaganda is information that is used to influence public opinion. The Allies called attention to the fact that Germany had invaded Belgium. Belgium was neutral. They told stories of German cruelty and called Germans "Huns" or "barbarians." The Central Powers used strong propaganda, too. But Allied propaganda had the greatest effect on Americans.

The United States was still neutral, and it wanted to trade with both sides in the war. Both sides needed what American businesses made. Then the British blockaded German ports. The British navy stopped American ships and seized goods going to Germany. The British said their country was fighting to survive. The Americans then traded only with Great Britain.

Trade between the United States and the Allies grew a great deal. France and Great Britain borrowed billions of dollars from the United States to pay for their war efforts. This war spending caused an economic boom in the United States. It also made the Germans angry. They were angry because they did not believe that a neutral nation, such as the United States, should help the Allies.

The Germans could not stop the British blockade. Instead, they decided to stop ships trading with Britain. In 1915, Germany said they would sink all ships that were using British ports. President Wilson warned Germany that he would hold Germany responsible for any American lives that were lost in attacks.

On May 7, 1915, a U-boat fired on the *Lusitania*. It was a British passenger ship. As it sank, more than a thousand people died. Among them were 128 Americans. This made Americans very angry. Later, Americans learned that the *Lusitania* had also carried war supplies.

Explaining

1. What is the purpose of propaganda?



Marking the Text

2. Underline the sentence that explains why the war might help the U.S. economy.



Explaining

3. What made the Germans upset at the United States?

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World War I

Lesson 2 America's Road to War, continued

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	Explaining
	Vhat was the Sussex ledge?

	Determining
	Cause and Effect

5. What actions did the United States take in response to German submarine attacks?

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6. Why did the Zimmermann Note upset Americans?

A few months later, another submarine attack injured some Americans. They were aboard the French passenger ship *Sussex*. This attack also made Americans angry. Germany offered money to the injured people to try to keep the United States from entering the war. It also promised to warn neutral ships before attacking them. This promise was the Sussex Pledge.

German Actions:

- Invaded Belgium
- Sank the Lusitania
- Attacked the Sussex
- Made the Sussex Pledge

The End of Neutrality

The submarine attacks made Congress take action. In the summer of 1916, Congress passed laws to strengthen the military. They doubled the size of the army. They also provided money to build warships.

Still, President Wilson hoped to stay out of the war. Most Americans agreed. But some saw the military buildup as a step toward entering the war. One Democratic campaign slogan for Wilson that year was, "He Kept Us Out of War." Wilson won by only a small margin.

January 1917

Germany warns they will sink on sight all ships using Allied ports.

By 1917, Germany believed they could defeat the Allies. They wanted to do this before the United States became involved. In January, they warned that they would sink all ships using Allied ports.

A few weeks later, British agents seized an important message. Arthur Zimmermann was the German foreign minister. He sent a note to the government of Mexico. He offered to form an alliance with Mexico if the United States joined the war. The note made Americans even more angry at Germany.

March 1917

Revolution begins in Russia.

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World War I

Lesson 2 America's Road to War, Continued

In March 1917, a revolution began in Russia. It was an effort to overthrow the government. The Russian ruler had power with no limits. This type of government is an **autocracy**. The Russians defeated their ruler. Their new government would be more democratic. The new rulers said they would have free elections and promised to keep fighting Germany, too. Russia's new government raised the Allies' hopes. Wilson could now say that they were fighting a war for democracy.

In the same month, Germany sank four American trading ships. Thirty-six Americans died.

April 1917

The United States declares war on Germany.

President Wilson decided the nation must enter the war. On April 2, 1917, he asked Congress to declare war against Germany. Congress debated the president's request. On April 6, they agreed that the United States must defend its rights as a world power. They passed the declaration of war. President Wilson signed it on April 6.

U.S. military forces would have to grow quickly. On May 18, Congress passed the Selective Service Act. This set up a military draft. A draft requires people to register and serve in the military if chosen. Millions of men from ages 21 to 30 registered. Three million were called to serve and two million more joined as volunteers. For the first time, women enlisted, but they did not serve in combat. They served as clerks, radio operators, and nurses.

More than 300,000 African Americans joined the armed forces. They were not treated fairly. They were forced to serve in separate units from white soldiers. Most of these men held low-level jobs at military bases. The military sent about half of them to Europe. Many served with honor. One regiment received medals from France.

Check for Understanding

List two actions that prove the United States was not totally neutral.

- 4
- 2

What do the Lusitania and the Sussex have in common?



Marking the Text

7. Underline the statement that gives the reason Congress agreed to declare war.



Identifying

8. What was the purpose of the Selective Service Act?

FOLDABLES

9. Use a two-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write Reasons for ... on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs U.S. Neutrality and U.S. Entering the War. Use both sides of the tabs to list what you remember about why the United States tried to remain neutral and what made that change. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.