

7th grade Social Studies: World War 1 Lesson 5 April 27-May 1

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 349

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

YouTube-<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCTOoRgpHTjAQPk6Ak70u-pA> or

regular internet<https://www.cnn.com/cnn10->

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!

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
Google Classroom 7 th	yvtstfw
Google Classroom 8 th	cjzrnla

Ms. Sullivan

Office hours Monday-Friday 9am-11am

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

Ms. Roche

Office Hours Monday-Friday 8am-3pm

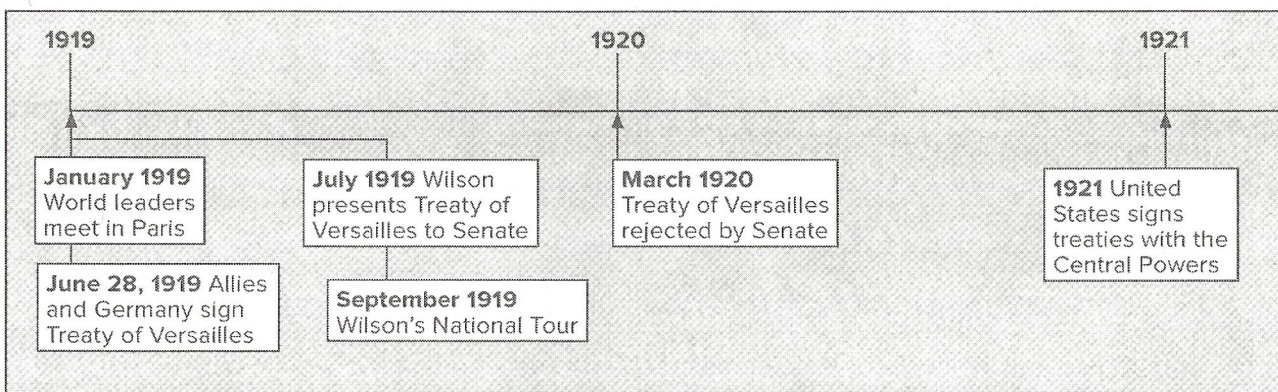
Email	croche@amphi.com
Phone	480-744-6481
Zoom Meeting ID Or	933-926-1519 and password 907005
Zoom weblink	https://zoom.us/j/9339261519
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/domain/469
Google Classroom 6 th grade	hi5dv5n
Google Classroom 7 th grade	ma4mewd

World War I

Lesson 5 Searching for Peace

ESSENTIAL QUESTION*Why does conflict develop?***GUIDING QUESTIONS**

1. *Why did the Allies oppose Wilson's plan for peace?*
2. *Why did the U.S. Senate reject the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations?*

Terms to Know**national self-determination** the right of people to decide how they should be governed**reparation** payment for damages caused during a war**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 ...
	What was the purpose of President Wilson's Fourteen Points?	
	What was the goal of the League of Nations?	
	What countries were leaders in the Paris peace conference?	
	How did the U.S. Senate react to the Treaty of Versailles?	

World War I**Lesson 5** Searching for Peace, *Continued***Making a Peace**

In January 1919, world leaders from 27 nations came to Paris, France. They met for a peace conference after World War I. There were problems to solve. In Europe, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary had each lost between 1 and 2 million dead. Millions more people were wounded. The war had destroyed towns and farms. Russia was having a civil war. Some European people were trying to form their own nations. At the same time, influenza, or the flu, killed millions of people around the world.

Woodrow Wilson wanted the world to have a fair and lasting peace. He described his peace plan in the Fourteen Points. The points included changing some countries' borders and making new nations. Wilson believed in **national self-determination**. He believed the people of these new nations should have the right to decide the kind of government they wanted for their nation. President Wilson also had ideas that could help nations get along with one another.

Some of Wilson's Fourteen Points

- Free trade among nations
- Free use of the seas
- No more secret treaties
- Limit weapons each nation may have
- Countries should peacefully settle conflicts over colonies
- Form League of Nations

Wilson's final, or last, idea was to create a League of Nations. Its purpose was to preserve peace and prevent future wars among member nations.

Many Europeans liked Wilson's ideas, but they worried that some of them were not complete. For example, in areas where several cultures were grouped together, there was no plan for how to make national self-determination work.

Neither Germany nor Russia sent leaders to the peace talks. They were not invited. Among those who attended were leaders from the United States, France, Great Britain, and Italy. They were called the Big Four.

? Contrasting

1. How was the European war experience different from that of the United States?

? Marking the Text

2. Underline the sentence which describes the goal of Wilson's Fourteen Points.

? Identifying

3. What problem did some Europeans find with Wilson's ideas?

? Listing

4. Which two nations did not send representatives to Paris? Why?

World War I

Lesson 5 Searching for Peace, *Continued*
 **Reading Check**

5. Why didn't Great Britain, France, and Italy support Wilson's Fourteen Points?

 **Analyzing**

6. Why do you think Great Britain and France wanted Germany to pay large reparations?

 **Reading Check**

7. Why did Wilson bring the Treaty of Versailles to the U.S. Senate?

The Big Four

President <i>Woodrow Wilson</i>	United States
Prime Minister <i>David Lloyd George</i>	Great Britain
Premier <i>Georges Clemenceau</i>	France
Prime Minister <i>Vittorio Orlando</i>	Italy

Wilson did not want to punish defeated nations. The Europeans wanted revenge. They did not support Wilson.

Clemenceau and Lloyd George wanted Germany to make large **reparations**. Reparations are payments for damages caused by war. Clemenceau wanted Germany to be broken up into smaller countries. Wilson believed in his own ideas, but he finally had to give in to the Allies' demands.

On June 28, 1919, The Allies and Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles. It was harsh, but the Germans had no choice but to sign.

According to the treaty, Germany had to:

- pay billions of dollars in reparations to the Allies
- completely disarm
- give up overseas colonies
- give up some land in Europe.

The treaty also broke up the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires. It made new nations and brought back old ones. These actions allowed the people in the new areas to have national self-determination, but there would be trouble later. Wilson's League of Nations remained in the treaty. He felt it would be able to correct any mistakes in the rest of the treaty.

Opposition at Home

In July 1919, Wilson brought the Treaty of Versailles to the U.S. Senate. They would have to approve it before Wilson could sign it. But some Americans had objections.

The main American objections:

- The Treaty was too hard on Germany.
- The League of Nations would keep America involved in the problems of other nations.

World War I**Lesson 5** Searching for Peace, *Continued*

Wilson was a Democrat, but the Republicans controlled the Senate. Some of the senators wanted to embarrass Wilson and his party by not approving the treaty. Other senators did not agree with parts of the treaty, especially the League of Nations. A few would not sign any treaty at all.

Henry Cabot Lodge was a powerful senator. He headed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Lodge was also an enemy of Wilson. He wanted the treaty to limit the United States' promises to other nations.

Senator Lodge did the following:

- He argued that if the United States joined the League of Nations, other nations might order the United States to go to war.
- He delayed a vote on the treaty to give time for other opponents to speak.
- He proposed changes to the treaty to limit obligations of the United States.

In September 1919, Wilson went on a national tour to gather support for the treaty. When he came back he was too ill to fight for it.

In March 1920, the Senate finally voted to reject the Treaty of Versailles. Over the next year, the United States signed a different treaty with each of the Central Powers. The United States never joined the League of Nations.

Glue Foldable here

Check for Understanding

What did Wilson do to promote the Treaty of Versailles?

Why do you think his efforts failed?

Reading Check

8. Why did Republicans oppose the Treaty of Versailles?

FOLDABLES

9. Use a two-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Label the anchor tab *Treaty of Versailles*. On the left tab, write the question *Who signed it and why?* On the right tab, write the question *Who did not sign it and why?* Use both sides of the tabs to answer the questions about the Treaty of Versailles. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

7th grade Social Studies: The Christmas that Stopped a War 1914: May 3-8

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Day 3: Answer question 1-3

Day 4: Answer questions 4-5

Day 5: 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.

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

YouTube-<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCTOoRgpHTjAQPk6Ak70u-pA> or

regular internet<https://www.cnn.com/cnn10->

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

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Zoom Meeting ID Or	315-220-5486
Zoom weblink	US04web.zoom.us/j/3152205486
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/Page/1735
Google Classroom 7 th	ytvstfw
Google Classroom 8 th	cjzrnla

Ms. Sullivan

Office hours Monday-Friday 9am-11am

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

Ms. Roche

Office Hours Monday-Friday 8am-3pm

Email	croche@amphi.com
Phone	480-744-6481
Zoom Meeting ID Or	933-926-1519 and password 907005
Zoom weblink	https://zoom.us/j/9339261519
Teacher Page on AMS	www.amphi.com/domain/469
Google Classroom 6 th grade	hi5dv5n
Google Classroom 7 th grade	ma4mewd

The Christmas that stopped a War 1914

December 1914. Ypres, Belgium. The two sides are bogged down in trenches. Over 250,000 people had been killed at Ypres that autumn. "Never before had so much blood been spilled in so small an area" wrote an observer from the front.

On Christmas Eve, a full moon came out. The frozen ground was glistening. Graham Williams aged 21, of the London Rifle Brigade, peered over the parapet towards the German lines. Normally at such an hour, this section of "No Man's Land" was filled with darting figures in the shadows. Some would be scouting others trying to retrieve the dead and the wounded. From time to time, the flat ugly turnip fields of Flanders would be lit up in grotesque desolation by flares.

Tonight, however, an eerie stillness hung in the crystal-clear air. Williams remembers: "It was as though a curtain was about to rise on a miracle."

He saw light in the east just above the German trenches it was too low to be star. Williams was surprised that no one shot at it. He saw another light, and another. Suddenly lights were all along the enemy trenches as far as the eye could see.

"By God, the Jerries have Christmas trees!" Williams shouted to the man next to him. Then from a German trench not more than 50 yards away a chorus of the richest baritones Williams had ever heard began singing: "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht, (silent night holy night).

When the carol was finished, Williams regiment cheered and sang "The first Noel" They followed with "O come, all ye faithful" to cheers from the Germans who replied with its Latin Version, *Adeste Fidelis*"

The mutual serenading went on for an hour, there were cries of "Come over and see us Tommy" and "No you come over and see us, Jerry" But neither side moved.



Christmas day dawned, cold clear, sparkling, - and peaceful. No Mans Land soon filled with thousands of soldiers from both sides, walking arm in arm and taking photographs. Several football matches were staged, mostly knock about affairs with a tin can for a ball, caps for goalposts. One Scot managed to produce a real football, and a more normal match was played with the Saxons (Germans) winning 3-2. Sportsmanship was the rule. If a man got knocked down the other side helped them to his feet.

Some men cut buttons off their jacket to give as Christmas presents ... A German officer handed over his spiked helmet, and was given a tin of bully beef in return. Soldiers with skills contributed too. One Englishman, a hairdresser, gave haircuts to docile Germans kneeling on the ground. A German who was a professional juggler, so amazed his audience that it wasn't hard to imagine him, like the pied piper of Hamelin leading the British army behind the lines to a prison camp.

"It was wonderful to be able to walk round without being shot at," said one survivor.

It was also an opportunity for a solemn task. Often bodies would lie rotting for days, out of reach amid the firing. When the commander of the Sixth Gordon Highlanders tried to stop his men from climbing over the parapet, not even the chaplain obeyed him.

"I'm off to bury the dead," he said.

Soldiers on both armies dug graves side by side. Then the Chaplain, helped by a German divinity student, conducted a joint burial service.



On Jim Prince's part of the front a German sang "Stille Nacht" whilst standing on top of the parapet - a perfect target. Prince's regiment responded with "While shepherds watched their flocks by night"

Then amazingly, the German started to walk towards the British lines, followed by about half a dozen other Germans all with their hands in their pockets.

For a moment, it looked as though they were going to surrender, but the British started climbing out of their trenches too. Prince was among them. Five yards away from a German he stopped. Here was one of the

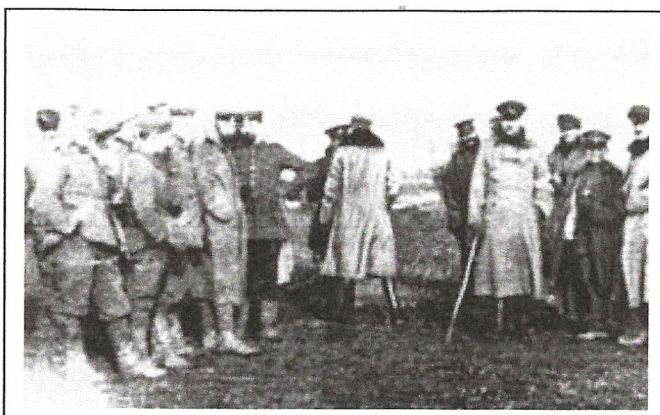
enemy that he had been shooting at. The German said simply "I am a Saxon, why do we fight?"

Leslie Walkinton, remembering the scene recalls. "It all happened spontaneously and very mysteriously. A spirit stronger than war was at work that night"

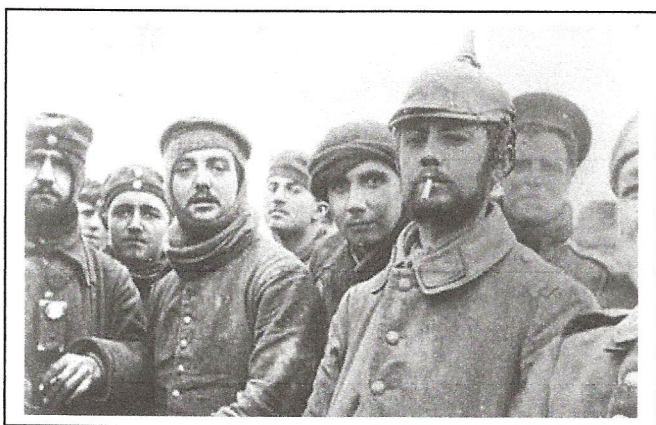
SOURCE: *Drive the Point Home* by Graham Twelftree (1994) pp. 39-41)

CLIPS: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOz9SpWc_yE

Or <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kg5rqxP2cZs>



German and British soldiers mingle in No Mans Land.



German and British soldiers share a cigarette.

TASKS

1. List all the things that the soldiers did on Christmas Day 1914 that were unusual.

2. The commanders of both armies were not happy when they heard about what had happened. Why do you think this was?

3. What effects do you think this Christmas Truce would have had on the soldiers when they had to continue fighting the next day?

4. If you were a soldier in the Christmas truce, would you have gone back to fighting the next day? Explain why.

5. Imagine you are a soldier involved in the Christmas Truce write a postcard home describing what happened and how you felt
OR

Write a poem describing what happened and how it felt to spend Christmas in this way.