Students,

First off, we want to say we hope you are doing well, and we miss you. Over the next week some of us will be setting up some ways that you can get in touch with us through video conferencing/meeting websites and apps, and we look forward to being able to see and hear you.

Stay safe,

Mrs. Sullivan
Mrs. Coleman
Mrs. Roche

Students, until we head back to school, we will be doing our work through packets like and soon possibly online if you are able. We will be sending you 1 assignment per week. Each one will be designed so that you will do 1 portion of the assignment each day over the 5 school days each week.

For 7th grade Social Studies:

Use the guided reading pages to do one section a week

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 333.

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 internethttps://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!

World War I

Lesson 1 War in Europe

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What factors led to the outbreak of war in Europe?*
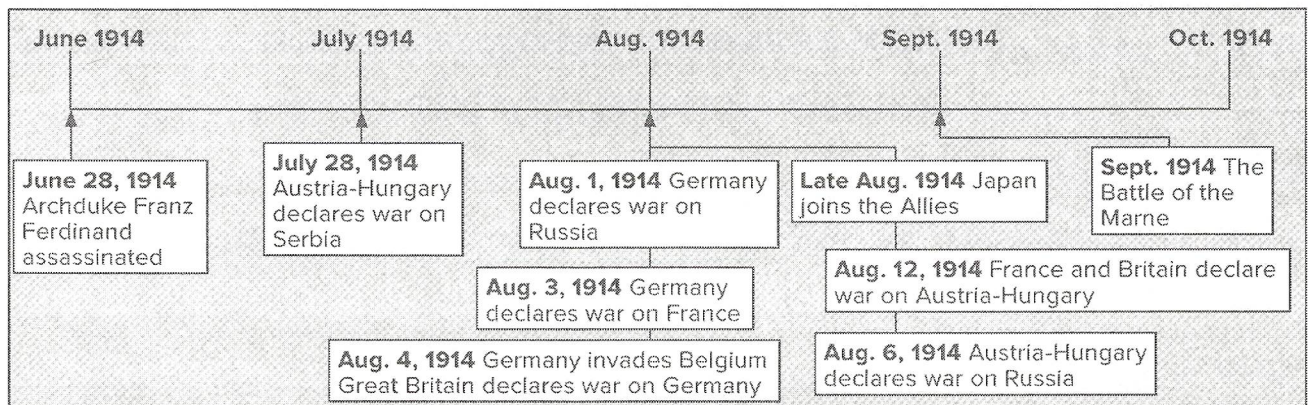2. *What changes made World War I become a long and deadly war?*

Terms to Know

nationalism a feeling of intense loyalty to a country or group

militarism celebration of military ideals, and a rapid buildup of military power

alliance system a system in which countries agree to defend each other

balance of power an equality of power among different countries that discourages any group from acting aggressively

stalemate a situation in a conflict in which neither side can make progress against the other

U-boat a German submarine

Day 5 Questions ↑

Where in the world?

When did it happen?

June 1914	July 1914	Aug. 1914	Sept. 1914	Oct. 1914

June 28, 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated

July 28, 1914 Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia

Aug. 1, 1914 Germany declares war on Russia

Late Aug. 1914 Japan joins the Allies

Sept. 1914 The Battle of the Marne

Aug. 3, 1914 Germany declares war on France

Aug. 12, 1914 France and Britain declare war on Austria-Hungary

Aug. 4, 1914 Germany invades Belgium Great Britain declares war on Germany

Aug. 6, 1914 Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia

World War I

Lesson 1 War in Europe, *Continued*

Troubles in Europe

In the early 1900s, a great deal of tension developed in Europe. **Nationalism** caused much of this tension. Nationalists felt strong loyalty to their country or group. Some groups united into new nations such as Italy and Germany. Some ethnic groups broke away from the nations that controlled them. New nations wanted to show off their power. This made older nations fear them.

Countries grew more powerful by building great empires. France and Great Britain had large empires but wanted to expand. Germany, Italy, and Russia wanted new colonies in Asia and Africa, too. As these empires grew, some countries were brought into conflict with each other.

Each empire wanted to be stronger than the others, so they each built up their military forces. This buildup of military power is called **militarism**. This militarism only made European nations more nervous.

Militarism in Europe	
Countries	**What They Built Up**
France, Germany, Russia	Huge armies
Germany, Great Britain	Large navies

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The nations created an **alliance system**. Nations in an alliance promised to help others if they were attacked. The alliance system was meant to keep peace. It was supposed to stop one country from being more powerful than the others. This was called a **balance of power**. However, this system was also dangerous. When one nation attacked another, an entire alliance would help defend it. Many countries would be pulled into a war.

There were two major alliances in 1914. The Triple Alliance included Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The Triple Entente included Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Slavic nationalists hoped to unite their people. They wanted to be free of the rule of Austria-Hungary. One small country, Serbia, supported them.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand was next in line to be king of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A Serbian nationalist group thought they could bring down the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Their plan was to kill the archduke. On June 28, 1914, one of the nationalists shot and killed the archduke and his wife. Austria-Hungary then declared war on Serbia.

FOLDABLES

1. Use a two-tab Foldable and place it horizontally along the dotted line over the text beginning with "The nations created …" Write the title *Alliance System* on the anchor tab. Label the first tab *Cause* and the second tab *Effect*. Use the space on both sides of the tabs to list the causes and effects of the alliances formed in 1914.

? Explaining

2. What did Serbian nationalists hope to accomplish by killing Archduke Franz Ferdinand?

_____

_____

World War I

Lesson 1 War in Europe, *Continued*

? Cause and Effect

3. What effect did the alliance system have on World War I?

_____

_____

? Explaining

4. How did Belgium help the Allies?

_____

_____

_____

? Identifying

5. What effect did trench warfare have on the progress of the war?

_____

_____

The alliance system brought many nations into the war. Russia had agreed to protect Serbia. As a result, the Triple Entente nations joined in, too. Austria-Hungary was in the Triple Alliance, so its allies were ready to help. The war spread quickly.

A World War Begins

The "Great War" had begun. At this point, the names and members of the alliances changed a bit.

The Allied Powers "The Allies"	The Central Powers
Great Britain France Russia Japan Italy	Germany Austria-Hungary The Ottoman (Turkish) Empire

Germany invaded Belgium on its way to attack France. It took the powerful German army nearly three weeks to defeat the Belgians. This delay gave France and Great Britain more time to prepare for war.

The French and the British met the Germans at the Marne River in September 1914. After a week, the Allies stopped the German advance. This battle made everyone realize that neither side would win easily.

Ground soldiers dug a system of trenches along the front lines. The trenches protected soldiers from flying bullets and shells. The war became a **stalemate** where neither side could make progress. To try to break the stalemate, both sides launched major attacks.

Germany attacked at Verdun. The battle lasted from February to December of 1916. About 750,000 soldiers were killed. Germany gained some ground but lost it again.

France attacked at the Battle of the Somme in July 1916. The Allies suffered very high casualties and eventually gained 7 miles (11.2 km).

During this war, new weapons caused more deaths and injuries than ever before. Better artillery fired larger shells farther. Better rifles shot more accurately. In April 1915, the Germans used poison gas against the Allied troops. Poison gas could

Lesson 1 War in Europe, *Continued*

injure or kill anyone who came into contact with it. Soldiers began to wear gas masks. The Allies began to use gas, too. In January 1916, the Allies started using armored tanks. Their tanks worked so well that the Germans began making tanks, too.

Airplanes changed the warfare for both sides. Pilots could report troop movements and bomb targets. Fighter planes had machine guns to shoot down enemy planes. Germany also used blimps to drop bombs on Allied cities.

The armies on land were not making progress against one another, so both sides tried a new tactic. Great Britain blocked ports used by the Germans. The blockade caused severe shortages of a variety of goods. Many Germans went without food and other supplies.

The Germans fought back with another weapon, the **U-boat**, or submarine. Submarines sank supply ships on their way to Great Britain. U-boat attacks on Americans at sea brought the United States into the war.

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Check for Understanding

List four advancements in technology that made warfare in World War I so deadly.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

How did the alliance system contribute to a war which involved nearly all the nations of Europe?

_____

_____

Marking the Text

6. Underline each new weapon that was used on land.

Reading Check

7. What was the result of German U-boat attacks on Americans at sea?

_____

_____

FOLDABLES

8. Use a three-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Technology & New Weapons* on the anchor tab. Label the three tabs *Land*, *Air*, and *Sea*. On the front and back of the tabs, write words and phrases that you remember about the advancements in warfare on land, air, and sea and the effects of each. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.