Name _____ Date _____

Ms. Mendez / Mr. Clarke MLK - 111

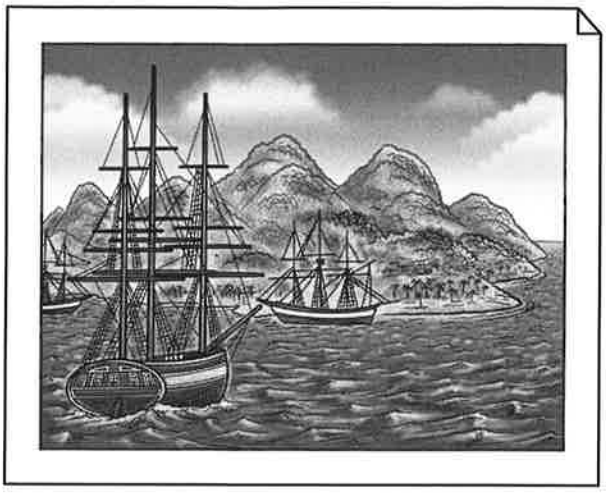
# United States History

# Independent Assignment



Name: Date:

# HAWAII JOINS THE UNITED STATES



By the end of the 1800s, European countries had colonies all over the world. Great Britain and France had colonies in Africa and Asia, and owning these colonies gave Great Britain and France great power. The United States owned much of the North American continent but owned no colonies.

The United States had once been a group of colonies. Because Americans had not liked being ruled by a foreign government, many of them were against imperialism. Imperialism means ruling over foreign countries. Many Americans did not want to rule over colonies the way Great Britain had ruled over them. These Americans were called isolationists, which means they wanted to stay out of the world's business.

However, other Americans believed there were benefits to having colonies. These expansionists thought owning colonies in other parts of the world would be good for trade. Also, they thought it would be good to have places for merchant and Navy ships to refuel.

Located 2,000 miles southwest of California, the Hawaiian Islands soon got the attention of the United States. American merchant ships stopped there for food and supplies on the way to China. Little by little, Americans began settling in Hawaii. Many of these settlers were sugar planters. Sugar became Hawaii's most important export, and most of it was sold to the United States.

In 1887, the United States approved a treaty with Hawaii. The treaty said there would be no import duties on Hawaiian sugar. This helped Hawaiian sugar farmers. They did not have to pay extra money when they shipped sugar to the United States. In return, Hawaii gave the United States use of Pearl Harbor as a naval base.

However, Congress passed a new law about sugar in 1890. The law caused sugar from Hawaii to compete with sugar grown in the United States. Because prices on Hawaiian sugar fell, Hawaii's economy sank into a depression. The following year, Hawaii got a new ruler, Queen Liliuokalani. She wanted the Americans out of Hawaii. The Queen thought Americans had too much power over the economy of her country.

American sugar planters led a revolution. The rebels forced the Queen to step down, and they took over the government. The United States was then asked to annex Hawaii. In 1898, Congress agreed to make Hawaii a part of the United States.

Name: Date:

# HAWAII JOINS THE UNITED STATES

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **1.** Ruling over foreign countries is called _____.

- **A.** isolationism
- **B.** expansionism
- **C.** imperialism
- **D.** socialism

☐ **2.** The Hawaiian Islands are located 2,000 miles southwest of _____.

- **A.** California
- **B.** Florida
- **C.** Texas
- **D.** Maine

☐ **3.** The United States had a treaty with Hawaii that said there would be no import duties on Hawaiian _____.

- **A.** sugar
- **B.** pineapples
- **C.** coconuts
- **D.** macadamia nuts

☐ **4.** Hawaii gave the United States the use of Pearl Harbor as a _____.

- **A.** naval base
- **B.** shipping port
- **C.** marina
- **D.** colony

☐ **5.** In _____, Hawaii became a part of the United States.

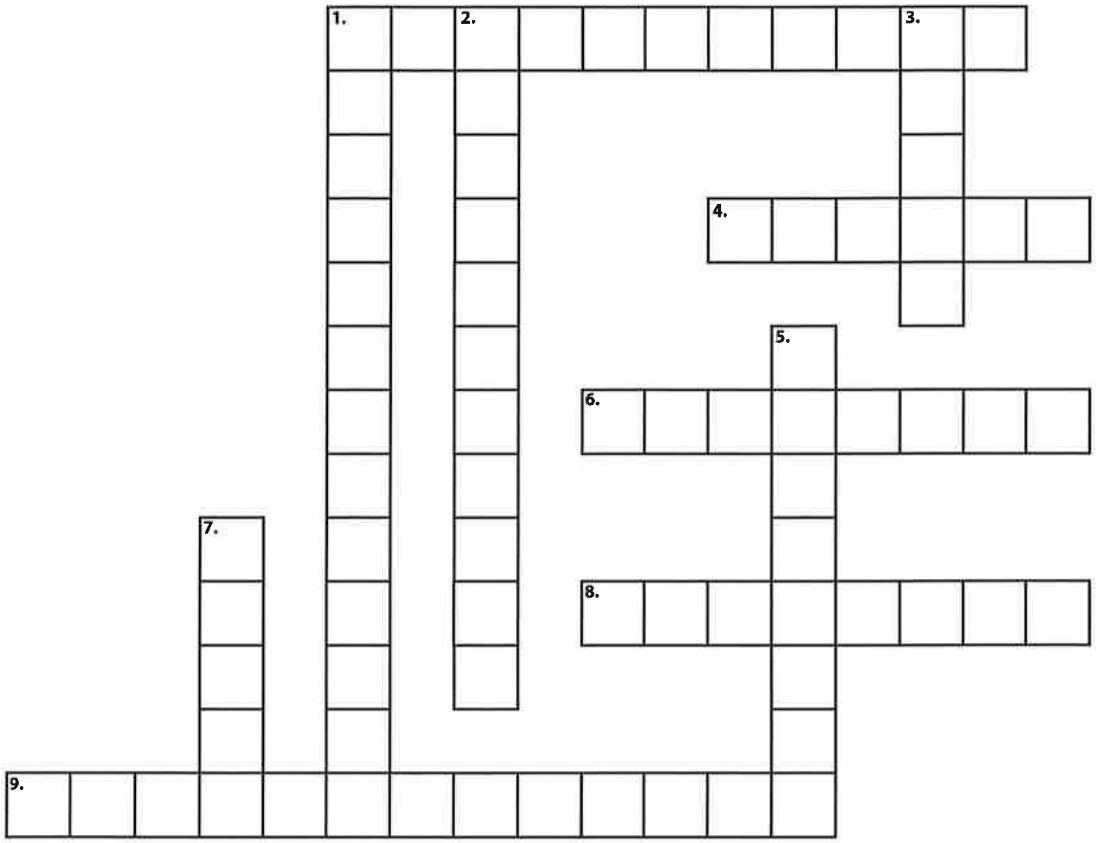
- **A.** 1890
- **B.** 1865
- **C.** 1898
- **D.** 1800

Name: Date:

# HAWAII JOINS THE UNITED STATES

## Crossword Puzzle

*Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.*




**ACROSS**

1. Because Americans had not liked being ruled by a foreign government, many were against _____.
4. _____'s new queen thought Americans had too much power over the economy of her country.
6. Unlike Great Britain and France, the United States owned no _____.
8. _____ sugar planters settled in Hawaii.
9. _____ thought owning colonies would be good for trade.

**DOWN**

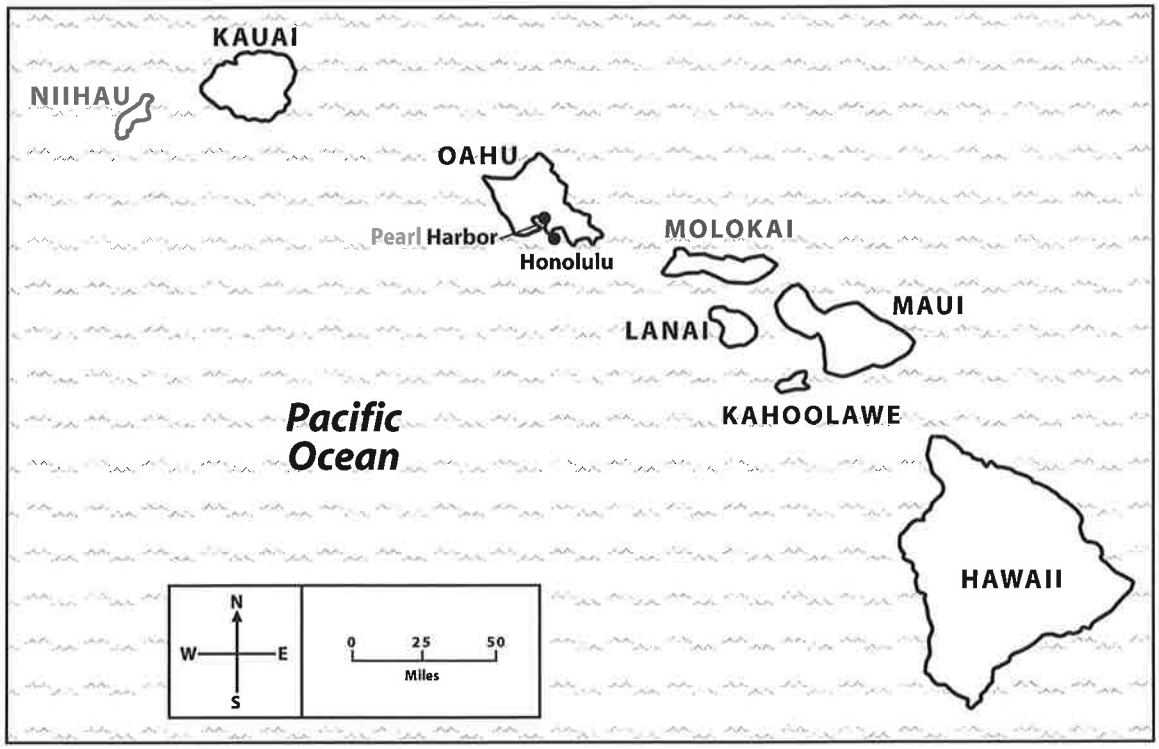
1. American _____ wanted to stay out of the world's business.
2. Hawaii gave the United States the use of _____ _____ as a naval base.
3. _____ was Hawaii's most important export.
5. After the rebels took over Hawaii's government, the U.S. _____ agreed to annex Hawaii.
7. American merchant ships stopped in Hawaii to refuel on the way to _____.

Name: Date:

# HAWAII JOINS THE UNITED STATES

## Map – Hawaii

*Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.*




**1.** What are the four largest Hawaiian Islands?

_____

_____

**2.** What are the two smallest Hawaiian Islands?

_____

_____

**3.** On which island is Pearl Harbor located?

_____

_____

Name: Date:

# HAWAII JOINS THE UNITED STATES

## Extension Activities

*Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.*

**1.** Who was Captain James Cook? What did he do? Look on the Internet or at the library to find out three facts about Captain James Cook.

**2.** Queen Liliuokalani was the last monarch of Hawaii. Look on the Internet or at the library to find out three facts about Queen Liliuokalani.

**3.** What year did Hawaii become a state? Look on the Internet or at the library to find out.

Name: Date:

# QUIZ: HAWAII JOINS THE UNITED STATES

## True/False

*Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.*

_____ **1.** Imperialists wanted to stay out of the world's business.

_____ **2.** Many American cattle ranchers settled in Hawaii.

_____ **3.** Queen Liliuokalani thought Americans had too little power over the economy of Hawaii.

_____ **4.** Hawaii became part of the United States in 1898.

_____ **5.** Expansionists thought owning colonies in other parts of the world would be good for trade.

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **6.** _____ was Hawaii's most important export.

- **A.** Rice
- **B.** Coffee
- **C.** Tea
- **D.** Sugar

☐ **7.** Hawaii gave _____ the use of Pearl Harbor as a naval base.

- **A.** China
- **B.** Japan
- **C.** the United States
- **D.** Great Britain

## Short Answer

*Answer the following question in complete sentences.*

**8.** Why were many Americans against imperialism?

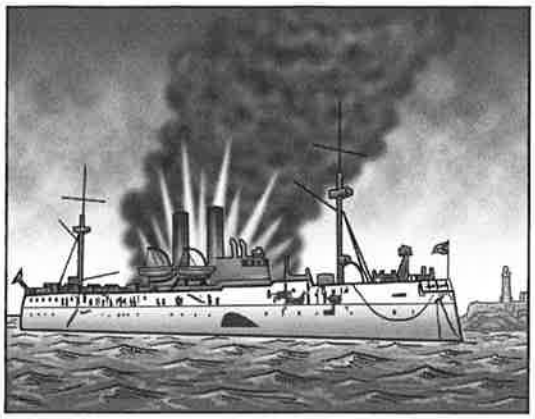
_____

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Name: Date:

# THE FIGHT TO FREE CUBA

Cuba, an island south of Florida, had been trying for years to be free from Spain. Spain would not let Cuba go, so the Cubans rebelled and fought against the Spanish soldiers. By the end of 1896, Cuban rebels had taken over most of Cuba's countryside.



The Spanish government tried to keep control of Cuba. Many Cuban people were forced to move into concentration camps. Locked up in these camps, the prisoners could not help the Cuban rebels.

People were treated very badly in the camps. Of the hundreds of thousands who were imprisoned in the camps, thousands died. Some died because they got sick, and others starved to death. When Americans heard about what was happening, they felt sorry for the Cubans. They wanted the U.S. government to step in and help the Cuban people. President William McKinley tried to talk Spain into giving the Cuban people more control of Cuba's government. Spain, though, did not listen, and things got worse in Cuba.

Riots broke out in Havana, Cuba. President McKinley sent the U.S.S. *Maine*, a battleship, to protect Americans in Cuba. While docked in the harbor, the *Maine* suddenly exploded. The ship sank immediately, and more than 260 Americans were killed. Americans blamed the explosion on a Spanish bomb. The Spanish said the explosion must have been caused by a problem inside the ship. People still do not know what caused the explosion that sank the *Maine*.

Americans demanded that the United States go to war against Spain. The battle cry became "Remember the *Maine*!" This time, President McKinley tried to get the Spanish government to give Cuba independence. Spain said no, so President McKinley asked Congress to officially declare war on Spain.

Congress passed a joint resolution that said Cuba was free. The resolution stated that if the United States won the war, then it would not take Cuba for itself. Congress also said the United States would not try to control Cuba's government. The Spanish government cut off its relationship with the United States.

The Spanish-American War started in April 1898. By August, the war was over. The United States had won. The two countries signed the Treaty of Paris in December 1898. Spain was forced to give up Cuba. This was not the only result of the war. In addition, the United States gained control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. Though the plan had been only to free Cuba, the United States now had an empire.

Name: Date:

# THE FIGHT TO FREE CUBA

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **1.** Cuba tried for years to get its freedom from _____.

- **A.** France
- **B.** Spain
- **C.** the United States
- **D.** Puerto Rico

☐ **2.** The Spanish government forced Cubans to move _____.

- **A.** into concentration camps
- **B.** to Havana
- **C.** to Florida
- **D.** to the countryside

☐ **3.** President McKinley sent the U.S.S. *Maine* to _____.

- **A.** bomb Havana
- **B.** rescue the Cubans
- **C.** protect Americans in Cuba
- **D.** all of the above

☐ **4.** The war to free Cuba was called the _____.

- **A.** Civil War
- **B.** Seven Years War
- **C.** Cuban War
- **D.** Spanish-American War

☐ **5.** After the war ended, the United States gained control of _____.

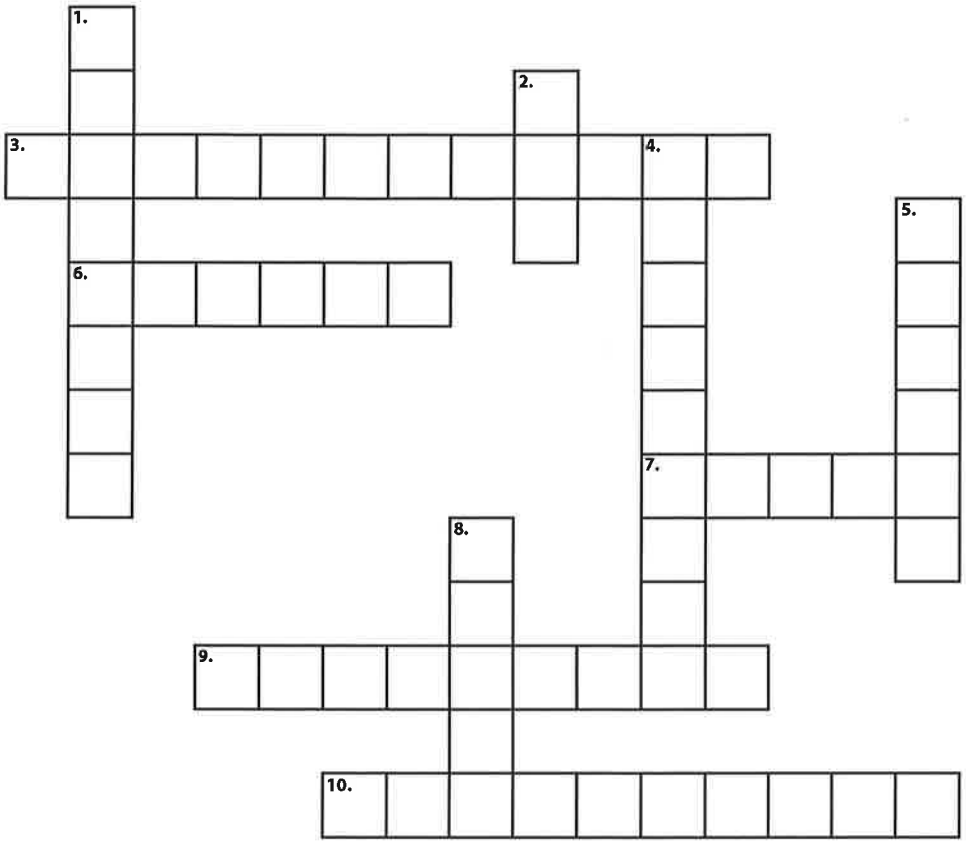
- **A.** Puerto Rico
- **B.** Guam
- **C.** the Philippines
- **D.** all of the above

Name: Date:

# THE FIGHT TO FREE CUBA

## Crossword Puzzle

*Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.*




**ACROSS**

**3.** Americans demanded that the _____ _____ go to war against Spain.

**6.** By the end of 1896, Cuban _____ had taken over most of Cuba's countryside.

**7.** President McKinley tried to negotiate with _____.

**9.** _____ felt sorry for the Cuban people and wanted to help.

**10.** _____ _____, Guam, and the Philippines were controlled by the United States after the Spanish-American War.

**DOWN**

**1.** _____ passed a joint resolution that said Cuba was free.

**2.** The United States won the _____ against Spain.

**4.** Americans blamed the _____ aboard the U.S.S. *Maine* on a Spanish bomb.

**5.** Riots broke out in _____, Cuba.

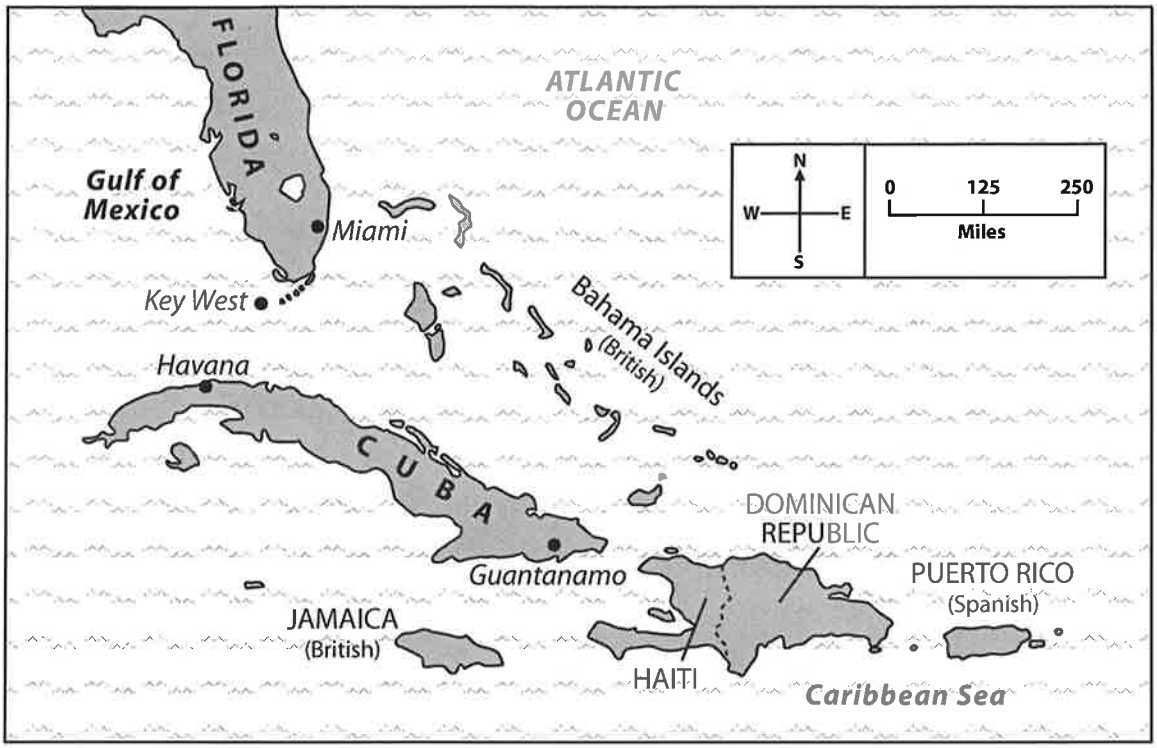
**8.** When the _____ _____ suddenly exploded, more than 260 Americans were killed.

Name: Date:

# THE FIGHT TO FREE CUBA

## Map – Cuba in 1898

*Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.*




**1.** About how far apart are Key West, Florida, and Havana, Cuba?

_____

_____

**2.** Which islands were ruled by Great Britain?

_____

_____

**3.** What are the names of the three bodies of water that surround Cuba?

_____

_____

Name: Date:

# THE FIGHT TO FREE CUBA

## Extension Activities

*Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.*

**1.** Do you think the United States should have gotten involved in Cuba's fight against Spain? Why or why not?

**2.** After the war, Spain gave the United States Puerto Rico and Guam. How did the United States gain control of the Philippines? Look on the Internet or at the library to find out.

**3.** What is the current status of freedom in Cuba today? Look on the Internet or at the library to find out.

Name: Date:

# QUIZ: THE FIGHT TO FREE CUBA

## True/False

*Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.*

_____ **1.** The United States ruled over Cuba starting in 1898.

_____ **2.** The U.S.S. *Maine* was sent to protect Americans in Cuba.

_____ **3.** By the end of 1896, Spanish soldiers had taken over most of Cuba's countryside.

_____ **4.** The Spanish government forced many Cubans to move into concentration camps.

_____ **5.** The war between the United States and Spain was called the Cuban War.

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **6.** The document that freed Cuba in 1898 was called the _____.

- **A.** Caribbean Islands Accord
- **B.** Treaty of Paris
- **C.** Havana Safe Haven Act
- **D.** Cuban Independence Agreement

☐ **7.** Congress passed a joint resolution that said Cuba was now _____.

- **A.** part of the United States
- **B.** part of Spain
- **C.** free
- **D.** none of the above

## Short Answer

*Answer the following question in complete sentences.*

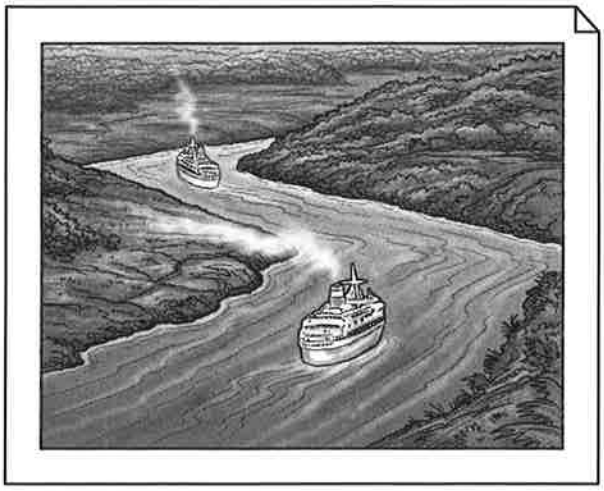
**8.** What are two places that belonged to the United States after the Spanish-American War?

_____

_____

Name: Date:

# THE PANAMA CANAL



Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States in 1901. One of his main goals was to build a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Sailing from the east coast to the west coast of the United States took weeks. Ships had to take a dangerous route around the southernmost tip of South America. A canal would make the travel route much shorter and safer.

The United States decided the best and easiest place to build a canal was in Panama. At the time, Panama was part of Colombia. The United States tried to make a deal with Colombia to build a canal. But the Colombian government asked for more money than the United States wanted to spend. The U.S. government came up with a plan. If Panama was its own country, then it might let the United States build a canal.

In 1903, President Roosevelt helped Panama break free from Colombia. The United States sent troops to help in the fight against the Colombians. As soon as Panama was free, it agreed to let the United States build the Panama Canal. Under the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, the United States leased a 10-mile-wide strip of land from Panama. The United States would build the canal in the area it called the Panama Canal Zone.

Before construction could start, the builders had to get rid of the mosquitoes. These biting insects carried deadly diseases, like yellow fever and malaria. The United States sent an expert, William Gorgas, to get rid of the bugs. He told the U.S. Army to drain the swamps and ponds. After a year and a half, the mosquitoes were gone.

Workers came from all over the world to build the canal. At the height of construction, 44,000 people worked on the canal at one time. They moved rocks and trees out of the way using dynamite, picks, and shovels. The dangerous work was made more difficult by the hot, humid climate.

It took about ten years to complete the Panama Canal, which was finished in 1914. From shore to shore, the canal is 40 miles long. It cost over $350 million to build. More than 5,000 people who worked on the canal died because of accidents and disease.

Traveling through the Panama Canal took less than half a day. Ships carrying goods could now get to their markets faster. Countries could send their navy ships quickly between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The canal lived up to its motto: "The Land Divided, the World United."

Name: Date:

# THE PANAMA CANAL

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **1.** Before the Panama Canal was built, sailing from the east coast to the west coast of the United States took _____.

- **A.** days
- **B.** years
- **C.** hours
- **D.** weeks

☐ **2.** The United States first tried to make a deal with _____ to build a canal.

- **A.** Colombia
- **B.** Panama
- **C.** Mexico
- **D.** Ecuador

☐ **3.** The United States leased a 10-mile-wide canal zone from _____.

- **A.** Spain
- **B.** Panama
- **C.** Colombia
- **D.** Argentina

☐ **4.** From shore to shore, the Panama Canal is _____ miles long.

- **A.** 70
- **B.** 30
- **C.** 40
- **D.** 10

☐ **5.** Because of the Panama Canal, _____.

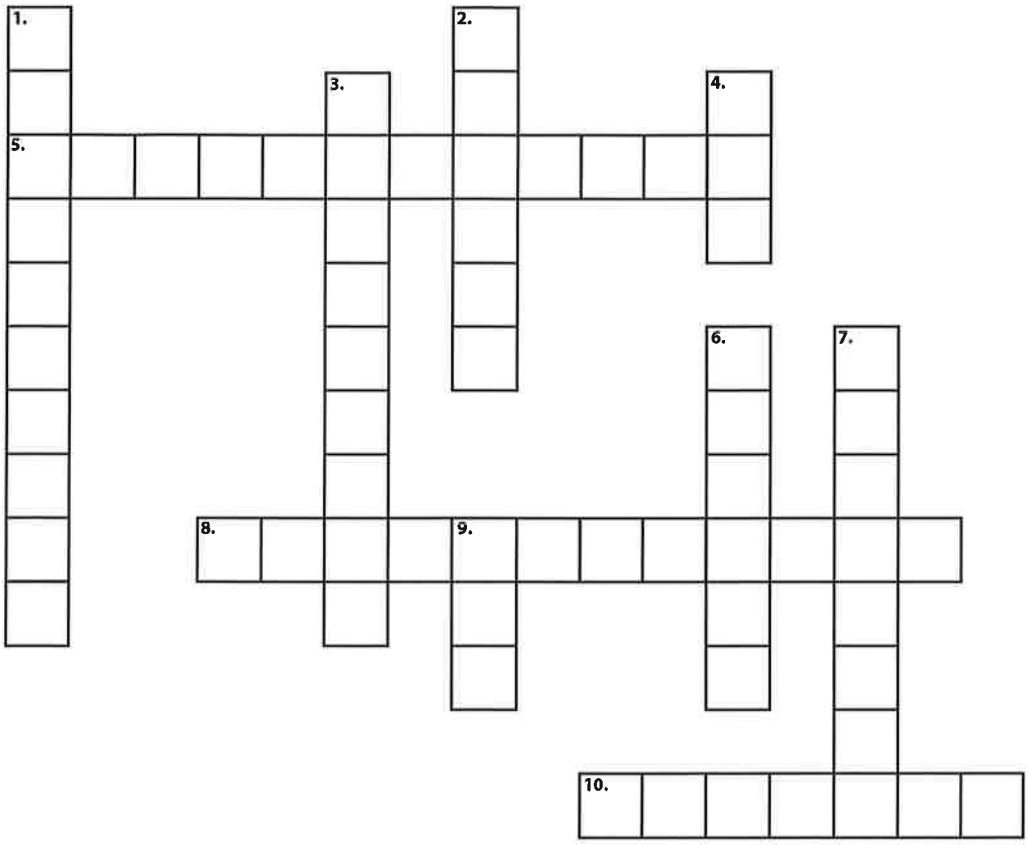
- **A.** ships carrying goods could get to markets faster
- **B.** navy ships could travel quickly between oceans
- **C.** traveling from the east coast to the west coast was much shorter and safer
- **D.** all of the above

Name: Date:

# THE PANAMA CANAL

## Crossword Puzzle

*Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.*




**ACROSS**

**5.** Before the Panama Canal was built, ships had to travel around the southernmost tip of _____ _____.

**8.** At the height of _____, 44,000 people worked on the canal at one time.

**10.** The hot, humid _____ made building the canal more difficult.

**DOWN**

**1.** William Gorgas and the U.S. Army got rid of the _____ in the canal zone.

**2.** President Roosevelt wanted to build a canal that connected the Atlantic and Pacific _____.

**3.** The _____ _____ is 10 miles wide.

**4.** Traveling through the Panama Canal took less than half a _____.

**6.** The Panama Canal's motto is, "The Land Divided, the World _____."

**7.** In 1903, the United States helped Panama break free from _____.

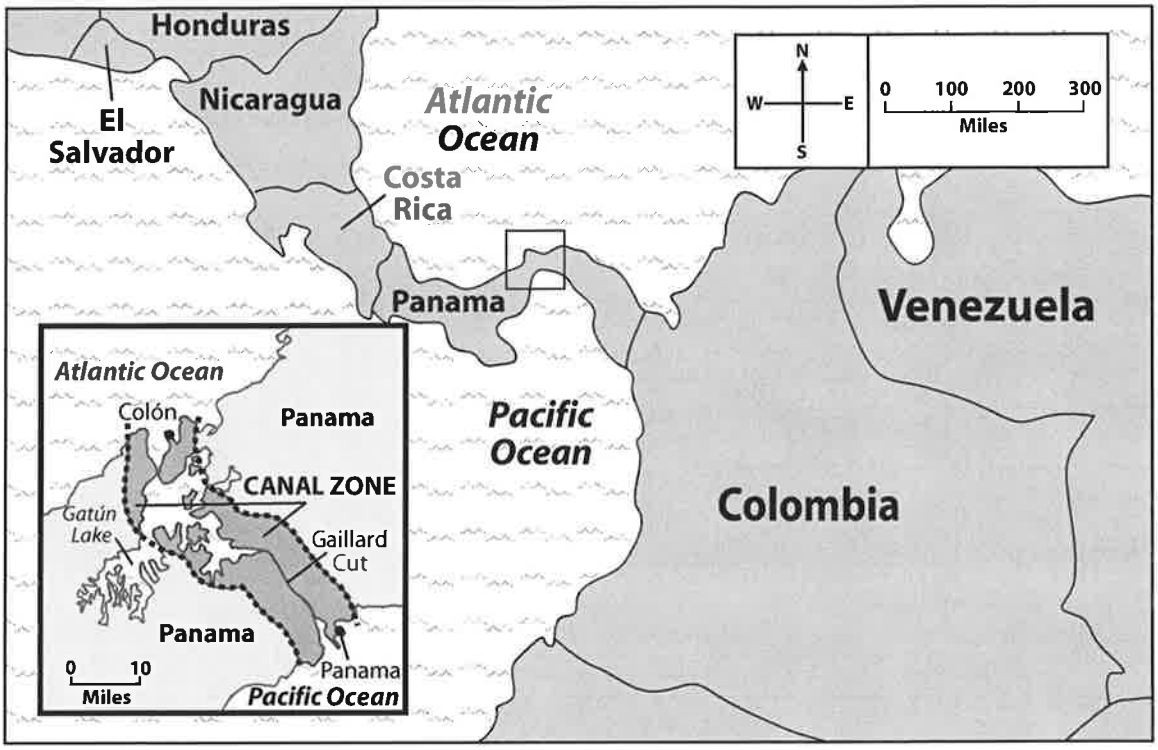
**9.** It took about _____ years to complete the Panama Canal.

Name: Date:

# THE PANAMA CANAL

## Map – The Panama Canal

*Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.*




**1.** Which two countries border Panama?

_____

_____

**2.** What is the name of the body of water that is south of Panama?

_____

_____

**3.** Why do you think the builders chose to build the Panama Canal where they did?

_____

_____

Name: Date:

# THE PANAMA CANAL

## Extension Activities

*Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.*

**1.** For many years, the United States controlled the Panama Canal Zone as if it were a U.S. territory. When was control of the canal given to Panama? Look on the Internet or at the library to find out.

**2.** The Panama Canal was built using a series of locks to help move the ships through the different levels. How did the locks work? Look on the Internet or at the library to find out.

**3.** Why do you think workers came from all around the world to build the Panama Canal?

Name: Date:

# QUIZ: THE PANAMA CANAL

## True/False

*Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.*

_____ **1.** The United States first tried to make a deal with Argentina to build a canal.

_____ **2.** The Panama Canal is 10 miles long.

_____ **3.** President Roosevelt wanted to build a canal that connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

_____ **4.** The U.S. Army got rid of the mosquitoes before construction began.

_____ **5.** It took about ten years to complete the Panama Canal.

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **6.** At the height of construction, _____ people worked on the canal at one time.

- **A.** 44
- **B.** 440
- **C.** 4,400
- **D.** 44,000

☐ **7.** In 1903, the United States helped Panama break free from _____.

- **A.** Colombia
- **B.** Mexico
- **C.** Ecuador
- **D.** Brazil

## Short Answer

*Answer the following question in complete sentences.*

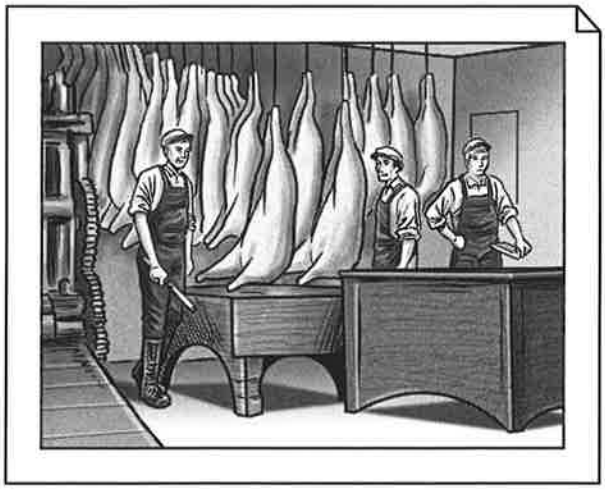
**8.** What is the motto of the Panama Canal?

_____

_____

Name: Date:

# THE MUCKRAKERS



From 1900 to about 1915, the United States went through the Progressive era. Progressives were people who wanted to solve the many problems of the nation. Factories had bad working conditions. Many people lived in unsafe housing. There were no laws about the quality of food or medicine.

What made the progressives different from members of other reform movements was their cheerfulness and optimism. The progressives were sure that if Americans knew about the problems, then they would try to fix them.

Writers researched the problems that the progressives wanted to fix, like child labor, unfair business practices, and racial discrimination. These writers were the first investigative reporters. In books and magazine articles, they reported the problems. President Theodore Roosevelt named these writers muckrakers. He meant that they raked up dirt, or found out bad things, and let people know what they had found out.

Upton Sinclair was a famous muckraker who wrote a novel called *The Jungle*. In this novel, he described the disgusting conditions of meatpacking factories in Chicago. His descriptions came from seven weeks of research he had done in these plants. Sinclair wrote about how factories killed the pigs and cows, cleaned the animals, and packaged the meat. He described the unsafe and filthy working conditions that the employees had to suffer through every day. *The Jungle* told Americans what foods they were really eating, and many people were shocked and angry.

For example, to save money, meatpacking plants killed horses, canned the meat, and sold it as beef. People who bought this canned "beef" had no way to know they were really eating horse. Another food was packaged as potted chicken but was not chicken. It was really "tripe, and the fat of pork, ... and hearts of beef." There was no chicken at all in the "potted chicken."

President Roosevelt read *The Jungle* and was horrified. He asked Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. This law said all food and drugs must meet quality standards set by the government.

Sinclair proved that a novelist can help change the law. Other muckrakers worked to change things too. During the Progressive era, many cities passed laws to improve the health and housing of their citizens. States made it illegal for young children to work in factories. The muckrakers of the Progressive era helped make a difference.

Name: Date:

# THE MUCKRAKERS

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **1.** In the early 1900s, _____.

- **A.** factories had bad working conditions
- **B.** many people lived in unsafe housing
- **C.** there were no laws about the quality of food or medicine
- **D.** all of the above

☐ **2.** _____ researched problems and let people know about them.

- **A.** Lawyers
- **B.** Muckrakers
- **C.** Meatpackers
- **D.** Scientists

☐ **3.** Upton Sinclair wrote a muckraking novel called _____.

- **A.** *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- **B.** *Chicago*
- **C.** *The Jungle*
- **D.** *How the Other Half Lives*

☐ **4.** Because of Sinclair's novel, _____ passed the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906.

- **A.** Congress
- **B.** the President
- **C.** the Supreme Court
- **D.** none of the above

☐ **5.** During the _____, laws were passed to improve the health, housing, and quality of life of Americans.

- **A.** Roaring Twenties
- **B.** Great Depression
- **C.** Spanish-American War
- **D.** Progressive era

Name: Date:

# THE MUCKRAKERS

## Chart – Causes and Effects

*Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.*

| CAUSE | EFFECT |
|---|---|
| • There were no laws about the quality of food or medicine. | • Meatpacking factories packaged foods and sold them as beef, even though the meat was not really beef. |
| • President Roosevelt read Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. | • President Roosevelt asked Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. |
| • The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was passed. | • Meatpacking factories were given quality standards set by the government to follow. |

**1.** What was the effect of President Roosevelt reading *The Jungle*?

_____

_____

**2.** What was the cause of meatpacking factories following quality standards?

_____

_____

**3.** What happened because there were no laws about the quality of food or medicine?

_____

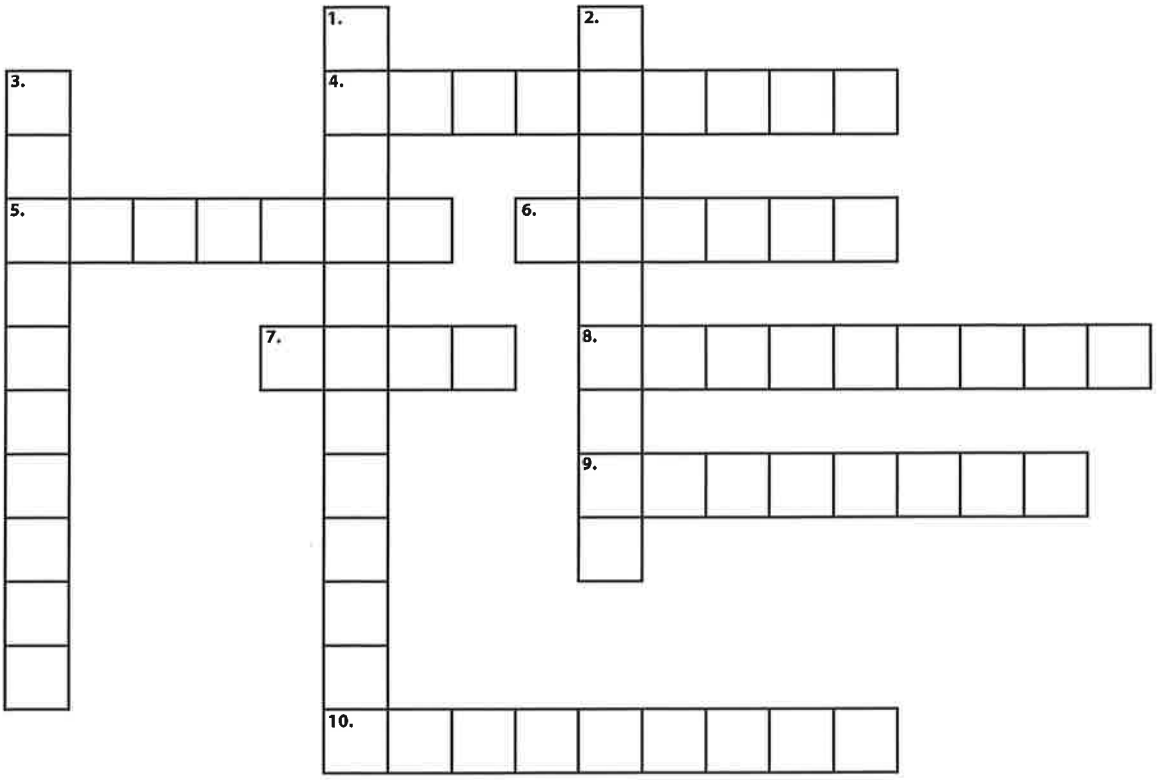
_____

Name: Date:

# THE MUCKRAKERS

## Crossword Puzzle

*Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.*




**ACROSS**

4. After President _____ read *The Jungle*, he asked Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act.
5. Sinclair's novel described the meatpacking factories in _____.
6. To save money, meatpacking plants killed _____ and sold the meat as beef.
7. Sinclair wrote about how factories killed animals, cleaned them, and packaged the _____.
8. Sinclair's famous novel is called _____ _____.
9. Sinclair did seven weeks of _____ in meatpacking plants.
10. The Pure Food and Drug Act made sure all food and drugs met quality _____.

**DOWN**

1. _____ were people who wanted to solve the many problems of the nation.
2. The muckrakers were the first investigative _____.
3. _____ raked up dirt, or found out bad things, and let Americans know what they had found out.

Name: Date:

# THE MUCKRAKERS

## Extension Activities

*Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.*

**1.** Jacob Riis wrote a famous book called *How the Other Half Lives*. Look on the Internet or at the library to find out what this book is about.

**2.** Would you like to be an investigative reporter? What unjust condition in today's world would you research and write an article about?

**3.** What kind of articles were published in *McClure's* magazine? Look on the Internet or at the library to find out.

Name: Date:

# QUIZ: THE MUCKRAKERS

## True/False

*Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.*

_____ **1.** Muckrakers researched problems and let people know about them.

_____ **2.** Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act because of Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle*.

_____ **3.** Progressives were known for their negative attitudes.

_____ **4.** Progressives wanted to solve the problems of the nation.

_____ **5.** Food and drugs met high quality standards in 1900.

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **6.** *The Jungle* described _____.

- **A.** the conditions of meatpacking factories
- **B.** the rain forests of South America
- **C.** types of playground equipment
- **D.** the Progressive era

☐ **7.** The muckrakers were the first _____.

- **A.** members of a reform movement
- **B.** investigative reporters
- **C.** owners of meatpacking factories
- **D.** novelists

## Short Answer

*Answer the following question in complete sentences.*

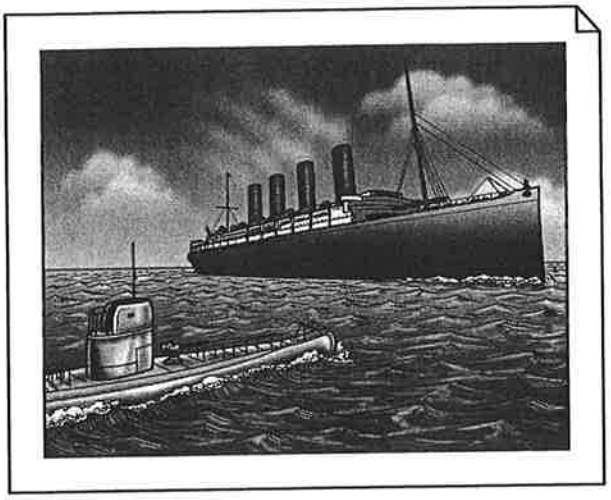
**8.** What is one thing Sinclair found out during his research?

_____

_____

Name: Date:

# THE GREAT WAR



On June 28, 1914, an angry citizen shot and killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia. Ferdinand was the future leader of Austria-Hungary. At the time, many European countries had made alliances with each other. The countries in each alliance would back each other up in a war. There were two main alliances: the Central Powers and the Allies. The Central Powers included Austria-Hungary and Germany. The Allies included France, Russia, Great Britain, and Serbia.

Austria blamed Serbia for the assassination and declared war. Each country's alliance backed it up. The countries of each alliance declared war on the other alliance, and World War I began.

Europe was far away from North America, and the United States did not want to make enemies. Therefore, President Woodrow Wilson wanted the United States to stay neutral. During the war, the United States kept selling food, weapons, and supplies to countries on both sides. These things were sent on ships to Great Britain, Germany, and other countries.

Much of World War I was fought at sea. The Germans had a new type of submarine called the U-boat. As part of Germany's strategy, the U-boats bombed and sank British supply ships. If the British could not get food and supplies, Germany would be more likely to win the war.

In May 1915, the *Lusitania* left New York to sail to Great Britain. The ship was secretly carrying weapons for Great Britain. Germany knew about the weapons onboard. Though the U-boats were not supposed to attack neutral ships, one fired upon and sank the *Lusitania*. About 1,200 passengers were killed, including 128 Americans.

Americans demanded that the United States declare war on Germany. Instead, President Wilson asked Germany's government to apologize and pay for damages, which it did. The next year, a U-boat sank a French passenger ship. The United States again asked Germany to promise to stop sinking passenger and merchant ships. Germany agreed to stop but later sank some American merchant ships, further angering Americans.

Because Germany would not stop sinking American ships and because of many other reasons, Congress voted on April 6, 1917, to go to war against the Central Powers. The United States helped the Allies win the war. By the end of World War I, much of Europe was destroyed, and 8.5 million people had died. The war had also made the United States a powerful political world leader.

Name: Date:

# THE GREAT WAR

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **1.** Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were shot in _____.

- **A.** Paris, France
- **B.** London, England
- **C.** Berlin, Germany
- **D.** Sarajevo, Bosnia

☐ **2.** In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson wanted to _____.

- **A.** enter World War I
- **B.** join the Central Powers alliance
- **C.** stay neutral
- **D.** none of the above

☐ **3.** A _____ sank the *Lusitania*.

- **A.** German U-boat
- **B.** French passenger ship
- **C.** Russian battleship
- **D.** Hungarian tanker ship

☐ **4.** In 1917, Congress voted to go to war against the _____.

- **A.** Allies
- **B.** Central Powers
- **C.** Axis Powers
- **D.** none of the above

☐ **5.** By the end of World War I, _____.

- **A.** much of Europe was destroyed
- **B.** over 8.5 million people had died
- **C.** the United States had become a powerful world leader
- **D.** all of the above

Name: Date:

# QUIZ: THE GREAT WAR

## True/False

*Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.*

_____ **1.** Congress voted to go to war against the Allies.

_____ **2.** By the end of World War I, much of Europe was destroyed.

_____ **3.** A British U-boat sank the *Lusitania*.

_____ **4.** The *Lusitania* was an American battleship.

_____ **5.** President Woodrow Wilson wanted to stay neutral.

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **6.** An _____ shot and killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

- **A.** angry citizen
- **B.** Austrian sniper
- **C.** American assassin
- **D.** Australian soldier

☐ **7.** The Allies included _____ and Serbia.

- **A.** France
- **B.** Russia
- **C.** Great Britain
- **D.** all of the above

## Short Answer

*Answer the following question in complete sentences.*

**8.** What are the names of two countries that were part of the Central Powers?

_____

_____

Name: Date:

# THE WAR AT HOME




When the United States decided to enter World War I, it had to build an army. This army needed supplies. President Woodrow Wilson set up the War Industries Board. It was in charge of making and delivering supplies for the war.

Bernard Baruch headed the War Industries Board. He planned to run U.S. industries like one giant factory. This factory would provide supplies and food for the Allies. Baruch decided what would be made and where the raw materials would come from. Many patriotic companies were happy to help the War Industries Board. They made tanks and guns instead of cars, and they made uniforms instead of regular clothes.

Herbert Hoover was appointed U.S. Food Administrator. Hoover was in charge of supplying soldiers with food. His job was to get farmers to grow more and to get Americans to eat less. The first part was easy. Farmers grew extra food to send overseas. It was more difficult to get Americans to eat less. Hoover had to get Americans to follow some new rules. He set up Meatless Tuesdays, on which nobody was supposed to eat meat, and Wheatless Wednesdays. Hoover got his message out to Americans through catchy slogans like "Food will win the war." His guidelines were not law, but many Americans followed Hoover's plan because they were patriotic.

The U.S. military grew as more than a million young men volunteered to join. However, more men were needed. To get enough soldiers, the government passed a draft law, the Selective Service Act of 1917. All men between the ages of 21 and 30 had to sign up for the military. Under this law, if a man's name was picked, he had to join the military.

With so many men joining the military, there were jobs that needed to be filled. The Selective Service Act did not include women, so women took over the jobs. Until this time, it was uncommon for a woman to have a job outside the home. Now, women took all kinds of jobs. For example, women became factory workers, auto mechanics, and streetcar conductors. These jobs were not available to women before the war.

By the time peace was made in 1918, Americans had helped turn the tide in the war. People at home had done their part to help the soldiers overseas. Over 126,000 Americans died in the war. The help of the United States was an important reason the Allies won the war. The United States had built some strong ties in Europe.

Name: Date:

# THE WAR AT HOME

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **1.** _____ headed the War Industries Board.
- **A.** Herbert Hoover
- **B.** Woodrow Wilson
- **C.** Bernard Baruch
- **D.** Upton Sinclair

☐ **2.** Herbert Hoover's job was to get farmers to grow more so _____.
- **A.** Americans could eat more
- **B.** the extra food could be sent overseas
- **C.** farmers could make lots of money
- **D.** all of the above

☐ **3.** If a man's name was picked by the draft, he had to _____.
- **A.** become a farmer
- **B.** work for the War Industries Board
- **C.** join the military
- **D.** work in a factory

☐ **4.** During World War I, women worked as _____.
- **A.** factory workers
- **B.** auto mechanics
- **C.** streetcar conductors
- **D.** all of the above

☐ **5.** The _____ won World War I.
- **A.** Central Powers
- **B.** Allies
- **C.** Axis Powers
- **D.** none of the above

Name: Date:

# THE WAR AT HOME

## Chart – World War I Casualties

*Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.*

| Countries | Dead | Wounded |
|---|---|---|
| **Allies** | | |
| Russia | 1,700,000 | 4,950,000 |
| France | 1,357,800 | 4,266,000 |
| Great Britain | 908,371 | 2,090,212 |
| Italy | 650,000 | 947,000 |
| Romania | 335,706 | 120,000 |
| United States | 126,000 | 234,300 |
| Serbia | 45,000 | 133,148 |
| Belgium | 13,716 | 44,686 |
| Others | 15,522 | 45,658 |
| **Total** | **5,152,115** | **12,831,004** |
| **Central Powers** | | |
| Germany | 1,773,700 | 4,216,058 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,200,000 | 3,620,000 |
| Turkey | 325,000 | 400,000 |
| Bulgaria | 87,500 | 152,390 |
| **Total** | **3,386,200** | **8,388,448** |
| ***Grand Total*** | ***8,538,315*** | ***21,219,452*** |

**Source:** Encyclopedia Britannica

**1.** How many total people died or were wounded during World War I?

_____

_____

**2.** How many people from France were wounded during World War I?

_____

_____

**3.** Why do you think the United States had fewer casualties than many other countries in World War I?

_____

_____

Name: Date:

# QUIZ: THE WAR AT HOME

## True/False

*Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.*

_____ **1.** The Central Powers won World War I.

_____ **2.** U.S. farmers grew extra food to send overseas.

_____ **3.** The War Industries Board was in charge of making and delivering supplies for the Allies.

_____ **4.** Americans followed Hoover's plan because it was a law.

_____ **5.** Women took over jobs that needed to be filled.

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **6.** The _____ made sure there were enough soldiers for the U.S. Army.

- **A.** War Industries Board
- **B.** U.S. Food Administrator
- **C.** Selective Service Act
- **D.** Treaty of Versailles

☐ **7.** Getting Americans to eat less was the job of _____.

- **A.** Bernard Baruch
- **B.** Herbert Hoover
- **C.** American women
- **D.** President Wilson

## Short Answer

*Answer the following question in complete sentences.*

**8.** What is one job that women did while men were fighting in the military?

_____

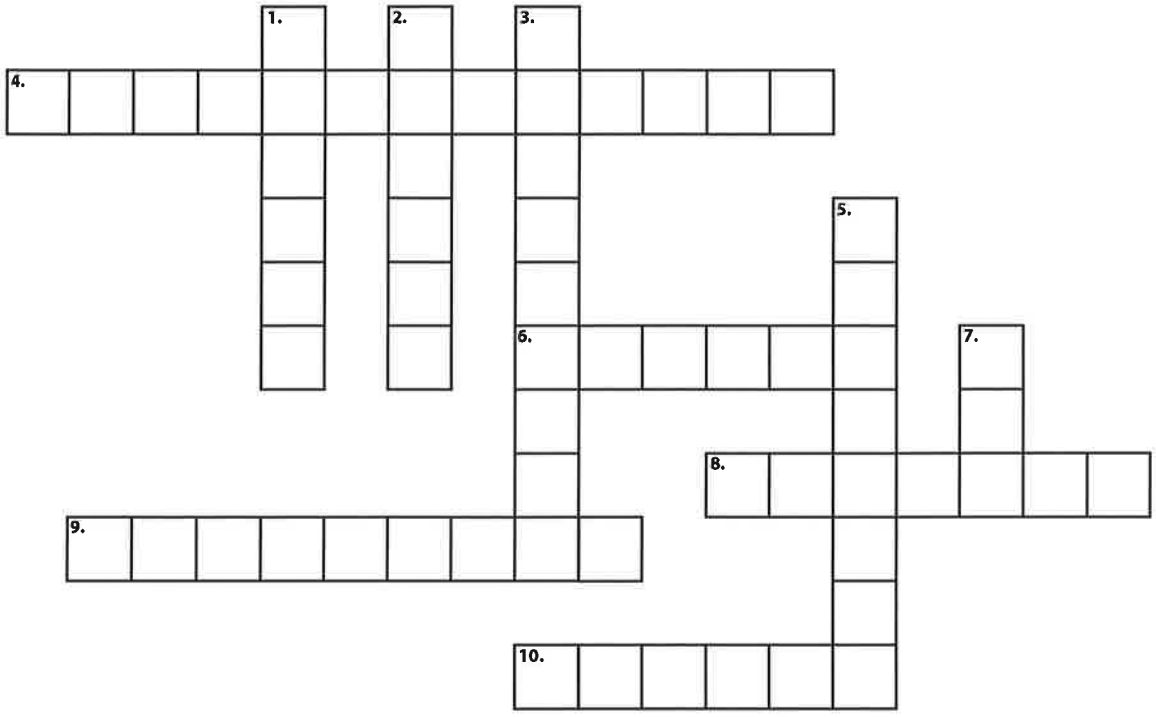
_____

Name: Date:

# THE GREAT WAR

## Crossword Puzzle

*Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.*




**ACROSS**

**4.** The _____ _____ included Austria-Hungary and Germany.

**6.** President _____ asked Germany to apologize and pay damages for sinking the *Lusitania*.

**8.** Americans wanted to declare war on _____ after the *Lusitania* sank.

**9.** The _____ was secretly carrying weapons for Great Britain.

**10.** As part of Germany's strategy, _____ bombed and sank British supply ships.

**DOWN**

**1.** A year after the *Lusitania* sank, a U-boat sank a _____ passenger ship.

**2.** The _____ included France, Russia, Great Britain, and Serbia.

**3.** _____ _____ _____ began when the countries of each alliance declared war on the other alliance.

**5.** _____ voted on April 6, 1917, to go to war against the Central Powers.

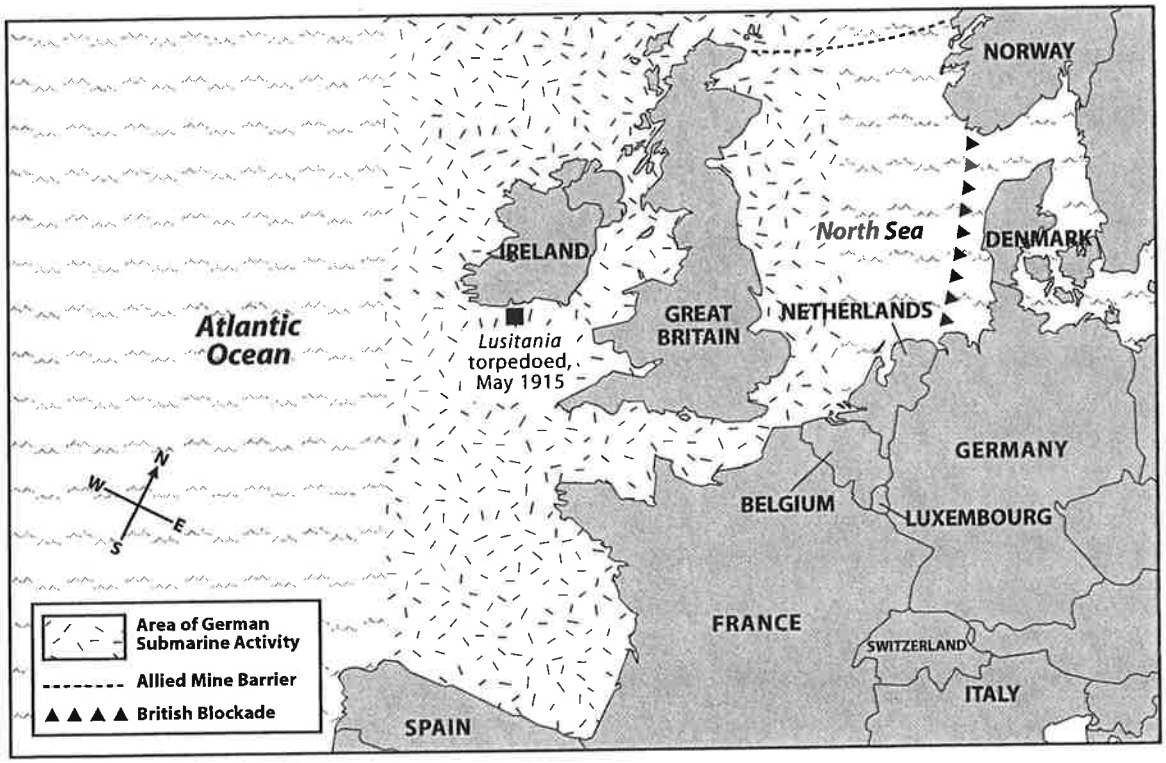
**7.** Much of World War I was fought at _____.

Name: Date:

# THE GREAT WAR

## Map – The War at Sea

*Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.*




**1.** Off the coast of which country was the *Lusitania* torpedoed?

_____

_____

**2.** Could a ship get from Norway to the Netherlands without passing any German U-boats?

_____

_____

**3.** Could a ship travel to Great Britain without passing any German U-boats?

_____

_____

Name: Date:

# THE GREAT WAR

## Extension Activities

*Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.*

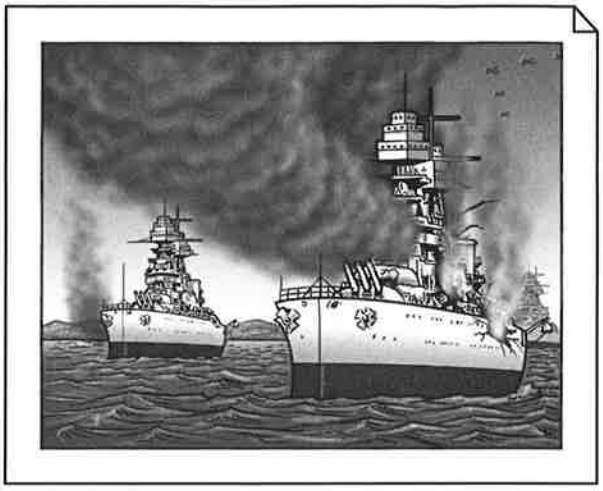
**1.** What was the Zimmerman Note? Look on the Internet or at the library to find out what the Zimmerman Note said.

**2.** Which four world leaders attended the Versailles Peace Conference? Why did they meet? Look on the Internet or at the library to find out.

**3.** World War I was the first war in which chemical weapons were used. The Germans and the Allies both used poison gas against their enemies. The gas choked and blinded its victims. Do you think using chemical weapons in war should ever be allowed? Explain your answer.

Name: Date:

# THE UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR



While the United States struggled through the Great Depression, the rest of the world was at war. Countries like Japan, Germany, and Italy were invading and taking over the countries around them.

Most Americans did not want to get involved in the war. However, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt thought the United States should help its allies. The United States helped France and Great Britain by selling weapons to them.

Germany took over many countries, including Poland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium. In 1940, Germany invaded France, and France surrendered. Great Britain stood alone in Europe. The United States was officially neutral but had an alliance with Great Britain. Although the United States had not formally declared war on Germany, the U.S. Navy fought the Germans on the Atlantic Ocean.

During this same time, the relationship between Japan and the United States was growing worse. The Japanese military invaded parts of China. Then, Japan took control of France's military bases in Asia. In response, the United States stopped shipping goods, like scrap metal, oil, and fuel, to Japan. Japan depended on the United States for these things, especially oil.

Japanese diplomats came to Washington, D.C., to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The Japanese wanted the United States to start trading with them again. The two countries could not come to an agreement. As the diplomats met with Hull, Japan's military prepared to attack the United States.

On Sunday, December 7, 1941, at 7:55 a.m., the Japanese attacked. Japanese bombers launched a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, a U.S. naval base in Hawaii. Important U.S. ships, including many battleships, were anchored in the harbor. Many of the sailors were asleep onboard. Japanese planes bombed the anchored ships. Nineteen of them sank or were damaged. The Japanese also bombed over 150 aircraft, most of which were on the ground at the base. Over 2,300 Americans died.

President Roosevelt spoke to Congress the next day. He called the attack on Pearl Harbor "a date that will live in infamy." Roosevelt asked that Congress declare war. In a few hours, Congress approved a declaration of war. Three days later, Germany and Italy, Japan's allies, declared war on the United States. Congress then declared war on Germany and Italy. The United States had officially entered World War II.

Name: Date:

# THE UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR

## Multiple Choice

*Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.*

☐ **1.** President Roosevelt thought the United States should help its allies, _____, in the war.

- **A.** Germany and France
- **B.** France and Great Britain
- **C.** Japan and Italy
- **D.** Great Britain and Japan

☐ **2.** Although the United States had not formally declared war on Germany, the U.S. Navy fought the Germans _____.

- **A.** on the Atlantic Ocean
- **B.** in the sky over France
- **C.** on land in Europe
- **D.** all of the above

☐ **3.** While _____ diplomats met in Washington, D.C., Japan's military prepared to attack the United States.

- **A.** German
- **B.** Italian
- **C.** British
- **D.** Japanese

☐ **4.** On Sunday, December 7, 1941, Japanese bombers attacked _____.

- **A.** Guantanamo Bay
- **B.** Pearl Harbor
- **C.** San Francisco
- **D.** all of the above

☐ **5.** The Japanese bombers sank or damaged _____ U.S. ships and over 150 aircraft.

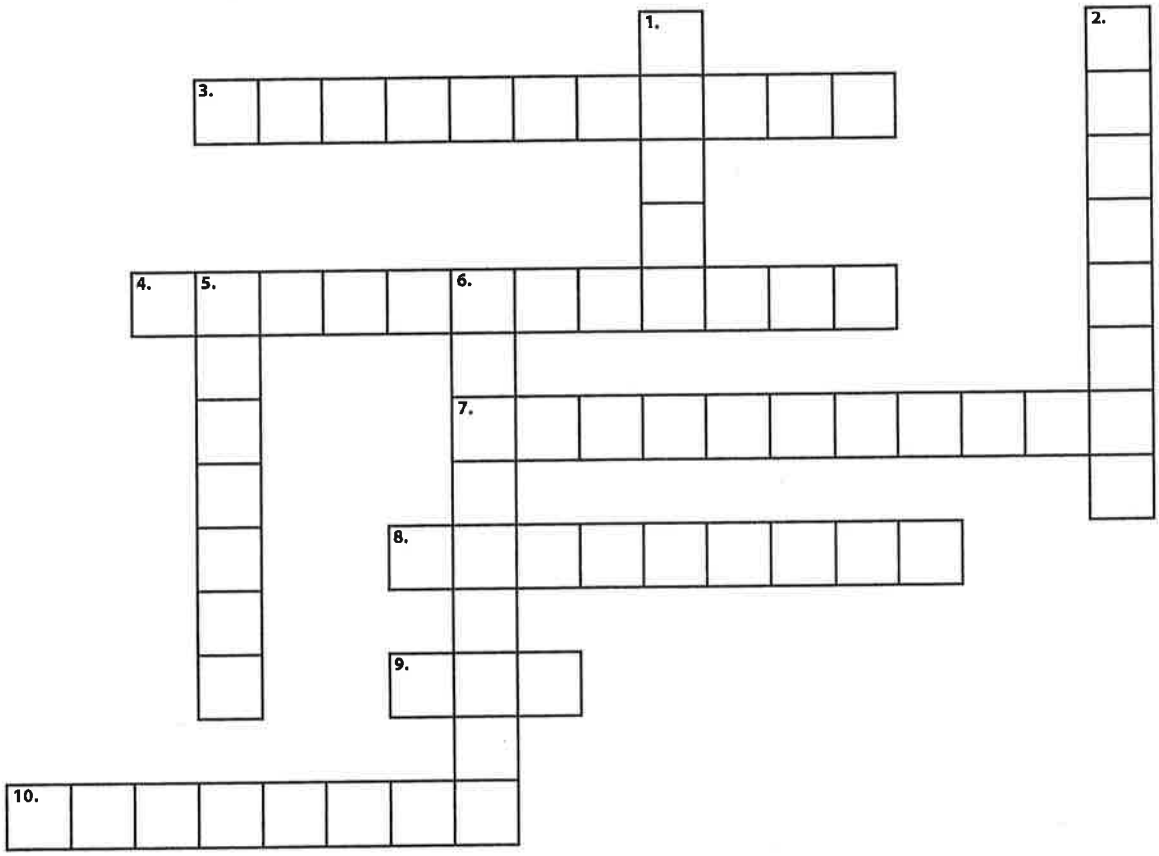
- **A.** 2
- **B.** 10
- **C.** 19
- **D.** 30

Name: Date:

# THE UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR

## Crossword Puzzle

*Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.*




**ACROSS**

**3.** U.S. _____ were anchored in the harbor with sailors asleep onboard when the Japanese attacked.

**4.** The _____ _____ entered World War II after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

**7.** _____ _____ is a U.S. naval base in Hawaii.

**8.** President _____ called the attack on Pearl Harbor "a date that will live in infamy."

**9.** While the United States struggled through the Great Depression, the rest of the world was at _____.

**10.** _____ declared war on Japan, Germany, and Italy.

**DOWN**

**1.** The Japanese military invaded parts of _____ and took control of France's military bases in Asia.

**2.** While Japanese diplomats tried to come to an agreement with the United States, the Japanese _____ prepared to attack.

**5.** Although the United States was officially _____, the U.S. Navy fought the Germans on the Atlantic Ocean.

**6.** Japanese _____ came to Washington, D.C., to meet with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.