

★ **Guided Reading Activity 6-1**

DIRECTIONS: Recording Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. Who seized power in Mexico shortly before Woodrow Wilson took office as president in 1913? _____
2. How did Wilson respond to a refusal of the Mexicans to apologize for arresting American sailors in April 1914? _____
3. How did Wilson respond to attacks on American soil by Mexican guerrilla Pancho Villa? _____
4. What was the result of this action? _____
5. How was the new surge of nationalism evident in Europe in the late 1800s? _____
6. What is self-determination? _____
7. How did nationalism cause unrest in the Balkans in the late 1800s? _____
8. Who was behind the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, and what did the group want? _____
9. What were the initial countries in World War I? _____
10. What was the major problem for Germany at the outset of the war? _____
11. Why did 4.5 million Irish Americans sympathize with Germany and the Central Powers? _____
12. How was America's prosperity intertwined with the military fortunes of Britain, France, and Russia? _____
13. How did the Germans get around Britain's blockade of Germany? _____
14. What acts caused President Wilson to ask Congress for a declaration of war against Germany? _____

★ Guided Reading Activity 6-2

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Supporting Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

❑ **Main Idea:** The United States instituted a draft for military service, and African Americans and women took on new roles.

- Detail:** Realizing a draft was necessary, Congress created a new system called _____.
- Detail:** African American soldiers fought with distinction, and the entire _____ won the French decoration _____.
- Detail:** World War I was the first war in which women officially served in the armed forces, in _____ positions.

❑ **Main Idea:** The government used Progressive ideas to manage the economy and pay for the war.

- Detail:** Congress created _____ that emphasized _____ between big business and government.
- Detail:** The _____ coordinated the _____, while the _____ was responsible for _____ regulating.
- Detail:** To raise money, the government borrowed more than \$20 billion from the American people by selling _____ and _____.

❑ **Main Idea:** Women, African Americans, and Mexican Americans all helped to fill labor shortages created by the draft.

- Detail:** To prevent strikes from disrupting the war effort, the _____ was established to pressure industry to grant _____ to workers.
- Detail:** Wartime job openings and high wages drew thousands of _____ to factories producing war materials.
- Between 1917 and 1920 over _____ Mexicans _____ into the Southwest providing labor for farms and ranches.

❑ **Main Idea:** Propaganda and limits on civil liberties were part of domestic life during World War I.

- Detail:** A new government agency, the _____, had the task of “selling” the war to the American people.
- Detail:** The _____ of 1918 made illegal any public expression of opposition to the war and allowed officials to prosecute anyone who criticized the president or the government.

★ Guided Reading Activity 6-3

DIRECTIONS: Using Headings and Subheadings Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct subheading to help you write each answer.

I. Combat in World War I

- A. How did soldiers from both sides attempt to break through enemy lines? _____

- B. What were the results of such actions? _____

- C. Why did both sides begin to develop new technology? _____

- D. When and where did the Germans first use poison gas? _____
- E. What two military vehicles were introduced during World War I? _____

II. The Americans and Victory

- A. Who was responsible for preventing any American ships from being sunk on their way to Europe? _____
- B. How did he accomplish this? _____

- C. What was Vladimir Lenin's first act after seizing power in Russia in 1917? _____

- D. Where was the most massive attack in American history, and who was its commanding officer? _____
- E. When was the end of World War I? _____

III. A Flawed Peace

- A. Who were the principal figures in the post-war negotiations? _____

- B. What was the purpose of the fourteenth point of the Fourteen Points? _____

- C. Why did some of the other Allied governments criticize Wilson's Fourteen Points? _____

- D. What happened to Germany under the Treaty of Versailles? _____

- E. Why did the senators known as "the Irreconcilables" reject Wilson's idea of a League of Nations? _____

SECTION 6-3

★ Guided Reading Activity 6-4

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. When the war ended, government agencies removed their controls from the American economy and people raced to buy goods that had been _____, while businesses rapidly _____ they had been forced to keep low during the war.
2. Workers wanted to raise their wages to keep up with _____, but companies wanted to hold down wages because _____ was also driving up their operating costs.
3. By the time the war ended, workers were better organized and more capable of organizing _____ than they had been before.
4. The first major strike took place in _____, when 35,000 _____ walked off the job demanding higher wages and shorter hours.
5. Their actions worried many Americans because the _____ was a common tactic used in Europe by _____ and other radical groups.
6. The most famous strike of 1919 took place in _____, when roughly 75 percent of the _____ walked off the job.
7. Hundreds of thousands of returning American soldiers needing employment were in competition with _____ who had moved north for jobs at the beginning of the war.
8. As strikes erupted across the United States in 1919, the fear that Communists might seize power led to a nationwide _____ known as the _____.
9. In June 1919, eight _____ in eight cities exploded within minutes of one another, suggesting a nationwide conspiracy.
10. United States Attorney General _____ established a special division within the Justice Department that eventually became the _____.
11. From late 1919 to the spring of 1920, the government carried out raids without regard for the _____ of the suspects.
12. When the Attorney General's prediction that violence would rock the nation on May Day 1920 proved wrong, he lost much of his _____ and soon faded from prominence.
13. Economic problems, labor unrest, racial tension, and the fresh memories of World War I all combined to create a general sense of _____ in the United States.
14. Warren G. Harding struck a chord with voters when he called for a return to "_____,," urging a return to the days before Progressive Era reforms.