

# CECA World History & Geography

## 3rd Quarter Week 4, 5, 6



Date	Homework Assignment	Stamp
Monday 1/22	Cornell Notes – 13.4 – two pages minimum	
Tuesday 1/23	Repetitions on 13.4 notes  <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Wednesday 1/24	Terms & Names Vocabulary - p.427 Main Ideas – p.427	
Thursday 1/25	Worksheet - CONNECTIONS - Planning for Peace: Vienna and Versailles  <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Friday 1/26	Worksheet - RETEACHING ACTIVITY - A Flawed Peace Study for Monday Geo/ Ch13 exam – Cities: <u>New Dehli --&gt; San Francisco</u>	
Monday 1/29	Cornell Notes – 15.1 – two pages minimum	
Tuesday 1/30	Repetitions on 15.1 notes  <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Wednesday 1/31	Terms & Names Vocabulary - p.467 Main Ideas – p.467	
Thursday 2/1	Worksheet – Guided Reading – Postwar Uncertainty – PART A & B Study for Fridays Geo– Cities: Santiago --> Washington D.C  <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Friday 2/2	Cornell Notes – 15.2 – two pages minimum	
Monday 2/5	Repetitions on 15.2 notes  <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Tuesday 2/6	Terms & Names Vocabulary - p.475 Main Ideas – p.475	
Wednesday 2/7	Worksheet - 15.2 Reteaching Activity – A Worldwide Depression  <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Thur 2/8	Study for Exam – 15.1, 15.2	
Friday 2/9	Packet Due Tomorrow	

65 points total – 4 points for each assignment – 1 point for each stamp

CHAPTER  
**13**  
Section 4

CONNECTIONS ACROSS TIME AND CULTURES

*Planning for Peace:  
Vienna and Versailles*

THEMATIC CONNECTION:  
POWER AND AUTHORITY

*At the end of World War I, delegates from 32 countries met in the Paris Peace Conference at the Palace of Versailles to draw up the terms of the peace. Some 100 years earlier, European heads of government had met in Vienna to restore order and establish long-lasting peace following the Napoleonic wars. How do these two peace conferences compare? Use the information in Chapter 23 and in Chapter 29 to fill in the chart below and answer the final question.*

	Congress of Vienna	Paris Peace Conference
1. Decision-makers	Representatives of five “great powers”—Prussia, Russia, Austria, Britain, and France—but primarily Metternich of Austria	
2. Goals	Prevent future French aggression, restore balance of power, restore royal families to European thrones	
3. War guilt/reparations	Fearing revenge, the victorious nations were easy on France.	
4. Military restrictions	France was allowed to keep a standing army.	
5. Territorial changes	To contain France, the weaker countries around France were strengthened; independent Switzerland, United Kingdom of Netherlands, and German Confederation were created.	
6. Legacy	Created an age of peace in Europe; diminished power of France but increased power of Britain and Prussia	

What lessons might future world leaders learn by comparing the two peace settlements?

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A circular logo with the word "CHAPTER" in a small font at the top, the number "13" in a large, bold font in the center, and the word "Section 4" in a smaller font at the bottom.RETEACHING ACTIVITY *A Flawed Peace*

## Section 4

**Sentence Completion** Select the name or term that best completes the sentence.  
Write the name or term in the blank.

Fourteen Points	Austria-Hungary	war guilt clause
Great Britain	mandates	Ottoman
League of Nations	Palace of Versailles	Woodrow Wilson
Finland	Germany	
Georges Clemenceau	United Nations	

1. Location of meetings to determine conditions of peace after World War I:  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Represented the United States at the Paris Peace Conference:  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Represented France at the Paris Peace Conference:  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Wilson's proposal for achieving a just and lasting peace:  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Proposed international association whose job would be to keep peace among nations:  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Part of the Treaty of Versailles that placed responsibility for the war solely on Germany:  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia were formed from this empire:  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Palestine, Iraq, and Transjordan came under the control of this country:  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. One nation, formerly part of Russia, that became independent:  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Term for postwar territories expected to be governed by the League of Nations:  
\_\_\_\_\_

**A. Summarizing** As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about new ideas and lifestyles that developed during the 1920s.

How did the following challenge deeply rooted ideas and traditions?			
1. Theory of relativity	2. Freudian psychology	3. Existentialism	4. Surrealism

How did the following demonstrate the independent spirit of the times?	
5. Jazz	6. Women

How did the following change ways of life?			
7. Automobiles	8. Airplanes	9. Radio	10. Movies

**B. Clarifying** On the back of this paper, identify each of the following:

Albert Einstein

Sigmund Freud

Friedrich Nietzsche

Charles Lindbergh

**Determining Main Ideas** The following questions deal with the depression that began in the United States and spread throughout the world. Answer them in the space provided.

1. How did the unstable new democracies created after World War I contribute to economic insecurity? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What was a coalition government? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What were the weaknesses of Germany's Weimar Republic?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. How did Germany recover from the inflation of 1923?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What were the conditions of the Kellogg-Briand pact?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What conditions contributed to the end of America's economic prosperity in the late 1920s?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What role did the stock market crash play in the collapse of the economy?  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. What were the global effects of the U.S. depression?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. What steps did Great Britain take to deal with the economic crisis?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. What programs did FDR institute to help the United States recover?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

