

CECA World History & Geography

3rd Quarter Week 7, 8, 9



| Date | Homework Assignment | Stamp |
|-------------------|---|-------|
| Tuesday 2/19 | Cornell Notes – 15.3 – two pages minimum | |
| Wednesday 2/20 | 15.3 repetitions at least 2-3 questions per section <i style="text-align: right;">Homework Due Tomorrow</i> | |
| Thursday 2/21 | Terms & Names Vocabulary - p.480 3-5 Main Ideas – p.480 - mark the page where you found the information | |
| Friday 2/22 | Worksheet - 15.3 - GUIDED READING Fascism Rises in Europe Study for Geo – GEO: the ENTIRE continent of Africa [political/cities/wonders] <i style="text-align: right;">Homework Due Tomorrow</i> | |
| Monday 2/25 | Cornell Notes – 15.4 – two pages minimum | |
| Tuesday 2/26 | 15.4 repetitions At least 2-3 questions per section <i style="text-align: right;">Homework Due Tomorrow</i> | |
| Wednesday 2/27 | Terms & Names Vocabulary - p.485 3-5 Main Ideas – p.485 / mark the page where you found the information | |
| Thursday 2/28 | Worksheet 15.4 GUIDED READING Aggressors Invade Nations / <u>Part A&B</u> Study for Ch 15 quiz & GEO: the ENTIRE continent of South America <i style="text-align: right;">Homework Due Tomorrow</i> | |
| Friday 3/1 | p.491 Cornell Notes – 16.1 – two pages minimum | |
| Monday 3/4 | 16.1 repetitions / At least 2 questions per section | |
| Tuesday 3/5 | Terms & Names Vocabulary - p.496 3-5 Main Ideas – p.496 / mark the page where you found the information <i style="text-align: right;">Homework Due Tomorrow</i> | |
| Wednesday 3/6 | Worksheet 16.1 GUIDED READING Hitler's Lightning War | |
| Thursday 3/7 | Worksheet – HISTORY MAKERS Charles de Gaulle / Q#1-3 Study for tomorrow's GEO ONLY quiz – ENTIRE Continent of North America Homework Packet due tomorrow – everything must be in order <i style="text-align: right;">Homework Due Tomorrow</i> | |
| Friday 3/8 | p.496 - #6 Clarifying & #7 Making Inferences Be ready to share in class tomorrow | |

65 points total – 4 points for each assignment finished and attached – 1 point for each stamp

CHAPTER
15

Section 4

GUIDED READING *Aggressors Invade Nations*

A. Drawing Conclusions As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions based on the time line.

| | | | |
|------|---|---|--|
| 1931 | Japan invades Manchuria. | → | 1. Why did the Japanese invade Manchuria? |
| | | | 2. Why did Britain and France take no action against Italian aggression? |
| 1935 | Mussolini invades Ethiopia. | ↗ | 3. Why did isolationists want these laws passed? |
| | U.S. Congress passes first of three Neutrality Acts. | → | |
| | | | 4. What were some effects of appeasing Hitler after his invasion of the Rhineland? |
| 1936 | German troops move into the Rhineland. | → | |
| | | | 5. What were the immediate results of this invasion? |
| 1937 | Japan invades China. | → | |
| | Hitler plans to absorb Austria and Czechoslovakia into the Third Reich. | | 6. Why was the Munich Conference unsuccessful? |
| 1938 | Munich Conference is held. | ↗ | |
| | | | 7. How did other countries help Franco's Nationalist forces bring about the collapse of Republican resistance? |
| 1939 | Franco becomes Spanish dictator. | ↗ | |
| | Germany and Russia sign a nonaggression pact. | → | 8. Why did Stalin sign an agreement with Fascist Germany, once a bitter enemy? |

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, explain how each of the following contributed to the march of aggression:

appeasement

Axis Powers

isolationism

Third Reich

CHAPTER
15

Section 3

GUIDED READING *Fascism Rises in Europe*

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read about Fascist policies, note some of the causes and effects of the event identified.

| Causes | Event | Effects |
|--------|---|---------|
| | 1. Mussolini gains popularity. | |
| | 2. King Victor Emmanuel III puts Mussolini in charge of the government. | |
| | 3. Hitler is chosen leader of the Nazi party. | |
| | 4. Hitler is tried for treason and sentenced to prison. | |
| | 5. President Paul von Hindenburg names Hitler chancellor in 1933. | |
| | 6. Hitler has books burned in huge bonfires. | |
| | 7. Nazis pass laws depriving Jews of their rights. | |

CHAPTER
16

Section 1

GUIDED READING *Hitler's Lightning War*

A. Following Chronological Order As you read about war in Europe and North Africa, answer the questions about the time line.

| | | | |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 1939 | | | 1. What did each leader gain from the secret agreement? |
| Aug. | Hitler and Stalin sign a non-aggression pact. | | 2. What strategy did Hitler use to conquer Poland? |
| Sept. | Hitler invades Poland. | | 3. What was Hitler's plan for conquering France? |
| 1940 | | | 4. What happened at Dunkirk? |
| April | Hitler invades Denmark and Norway. | | 5. What was the outcome of the Battle of Britain? |
| June | France surrenders. | | 6. What was the outcome of the fighting at Tobruk? |
| Sept. | German Luftwaffe begins bombing British cities. Italy moves to seize Egypt and Suez Canal. | | 7. How did Hitler's invasion compare with Napoleon's invasion of Russia? |
| 1941 | | | |
| Feb. | Hitler sends Rommel to help Italian troops seize Egypt and the Suez Canal. | | |
| June | Hitler invades the Soviet Union. | | |

CHAPTER
16

HISTORYMAKERS

Charles de Gaulle

Man of Destiny

Section 1

"An anxious concern about the fate of our country came as second nature to my three brothers, my sister, and myself."—de Gaulle

Charles de Gaulle, devoted to France, fought for his nation in two world wars. In a life full of ironies, he gave ammunition to his future enemies and made life difficult for his former allies.

De Gaulle came from a family deeply involved in French history. Two relatives had fought the English during the Hundred Years' War, one of them at the famous Battle of Agincourt in 1415. Other relatives had served as king's counselors or written histories of France. His father had fought in the French army that suffered the humiliating defeat in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870.

In 1909, young Charles decided to join the army, and he entered the French military academy. He was not a good student, and the school's report judged him "average in everything but height." He stood six feet five inches tall. Soon after his graduation, World War I erupted. Captain de Gaulle led a company in the fierce Battle of Verdun. He was wounded badly and left on the field for dead. He did not die but was instead taken to a German prisoner of war camp. He tried to escape five times. After the last failed attempt, he was held in solitary confinement for four months.

After the war, de Gaulle wrote military strategy. Before World War I, the French command used the coordinated attack of masses of soldiers to win wars. When the Germans swept through the French lines during that war, thinking changed. Now, the generals emphasized defense and built a strong line of forts and artillery to protect France. After seeing the tank in the First World War, de Gaulle was convinced that it would give offensive forces the advantage and that the new defensive strategy was wrong. He pushed his views with great vigor and emotion, angering his superiors by attacking them. As a result, his career suffered. However, his strategy was read in Germany, and in World War II they used his ideas against France.

During the Second World War, de Gaulle proved himself an able field commander, but in 1940 the Germans rolled over the French army. Henri Pétain, who was in charge of the government, wanted to surrender, which angered de Gaulle.

Called by Winston Churchill "the man of destiny," de Gaulle escaped one night on a plane to England. The next day, he made a defiant radio broadcast calling on the French to continue the fight against Germany. Some weeks later, a French military court found him guilty of treason and sentenced him to death.

With a handful of followers and a history of conflict with fellow officers, de Gaulle was not in an ideal position to lead a French government in exile. However, he established credible leadership. He used radio broadcasts to inspire the French people and kept in touch with underground fighters in France. On August 25, 1944, French troops became the first Allied forces to enter Paris. They were followed by de Gaulle himself, who was made prime minister by the legislature later that year.

De Gaulle grew disgusted with politicians, and in a year he retired. He formed a popular movement in 1947 but stayed outside the government. France reached a crisis, though, in 1958, and de Gaulle agreed to lead his nation again. He was made president and given broad powers. He ruled for a decade, creating order at home and pursuing an independent course abroad that often annoyed his former allies. He kept Britain out of the economic grouping called the Common Market (now the European Community). He angered the United States by reducing French involvement in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and made friendly gestures to Communist nations. He also criticized U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. In these actions, de Gaulle sought to give France a larger role in world affairs. In the end, he isolated France from other nations. He retired in 1969 after losing a vote of support. He died later that year.

Questions

- Determining Main Ideas** What was the driving force in de Gaulle's life? Explain your answer.
- Drawing Conclusions** Explain the two major ironies of de Gaulle's professional life.
- Forming and Supporting Opinions** Was de Gaulle's character better suited to the army or politics? Explain.

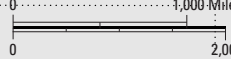
Africa: Political





1,000 Miles

2,000 Kilometers



South America: Political

