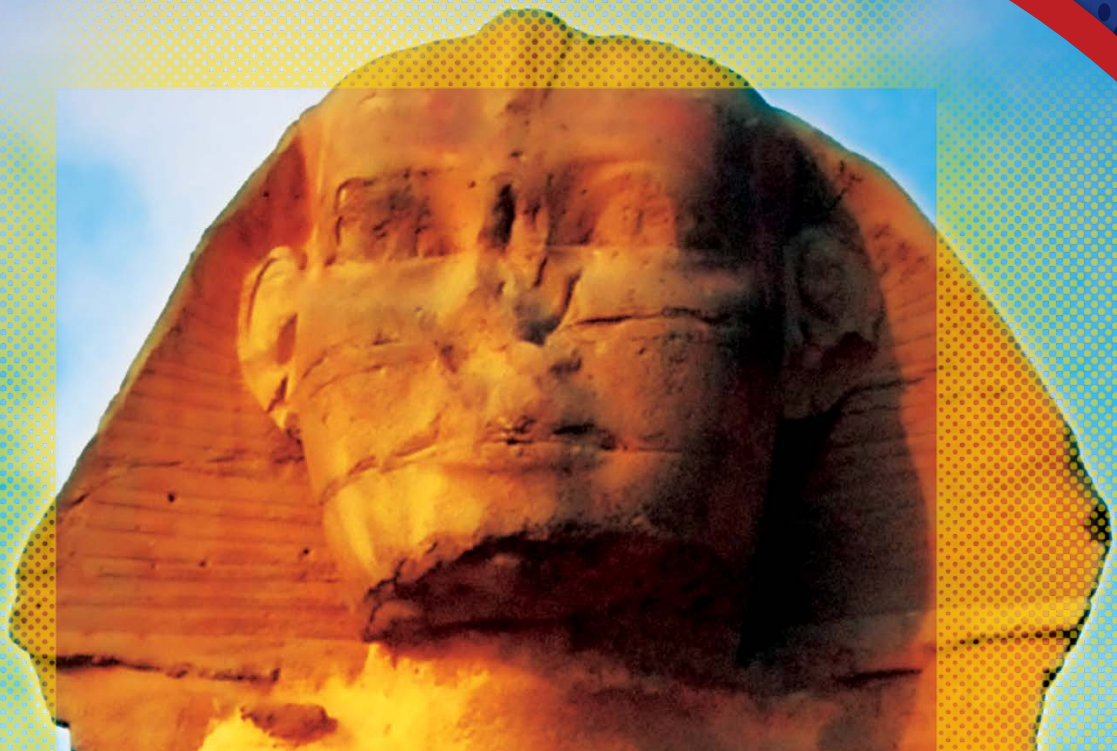


SAVVAS

Program
Overview

WORLD HISTORY

Social Studies Reimagined!



World History Survey

World History: The Modern Era

Overview

Social studies is more than dots on a map or dates on a timeline.

It's where we've been and where we're going. It's stories from the past and our stories today. And in today's fast-paced, interconnected world, it's essential.

Welcome to the next generation of social studies!

World History was created in collaboration with educators, social studies experts, and students. The program is based on the Savvas Mastery System. The System uses tested best practices, content expectations, technology, and a four-part framework—Connect, Investigate, Synthesize, and Demonstrate—to prepare students to be college- and career-ready.





◀ The System includes:

- Higher-level content that gives support to access complex text, acquire core content knowledge, and tackle rigorous questions.
- Inquiry-focused Projects, Civic Discussions, and Document Analysis activities that develop content and skills mastery in preparation for real-world challenges.
- Digital content on the Savvas Realize™ platform that is dynamic, flexible, and uses the power of technology to bring social studies to life.
- The program uses essential questions and stories to increase long-term understanding and retention of learning.



Connect

Make a Connection

Get students ready to learn by helping them make a personal connection to new content while activating prior knowledge.

Connect with real-world stories!

Developed in partnership with NBC Learn, the Savvas My Story videos help students understand Social Studies through a unique perspective. Students will soon make the connection that they themselves are the vital link between long-past eras and the world today.



Topic 16

TOPIC INQUIRY: PROJECT-BASED LEARNING

Create a Video Docudrama on The Impact of War

In this Topic Inquiry, students work in teams to create video docudrama on the story of how World War I impacted the lives of civilians.

The Impact of War affects the lives of people in many ways. Learning how war affects the lives of people will help students understand the impact of war on the world today.

STEP 1: CONNECT	STEP 2: INVESTIGATE	STEP 3: SYNTHESIZE	STEP 4: DEMONSTRATE
<p>Connect with Real-World Stories</p> <p>Students will connect with real-world stories by watching the video 'Fitting the clumsy' and reading the poem 'Fitting the clumsy'.</p> <p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Video: 'Fitting the clumsy' Poem: 'Fitting the clumsy' 	<p>Investigate the Impact of War</p> <p>Students will investigate the impact of war by reading the poem 'Fitting the clumsy' and watching the video 'Fitting the clumsy'.</p> <p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poem: 'Fitting the clumsy' Video: 'Fitting the clumsy' 	<p>Synthesize the Impact of War</p> <p>Students will synthesize the impact of war by reading the poem 'Fitting the clumsy' and watching the video 'Fitting the clumsy'.</p> <p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poem: 'Fitting the clumsy' Video: 'Fitting the clumsy' 	<p>Demonstrate the Impact of War</p> <p>Students will demonstrate the impact of war by reading the poem 'Fitting the clumsy' and watching the video 'Fitting the clumsy'.</p> <p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poem: 'Fitting the clumsy' Video: 'Fitting the clumsy'

Connect through inquiry-based learning.

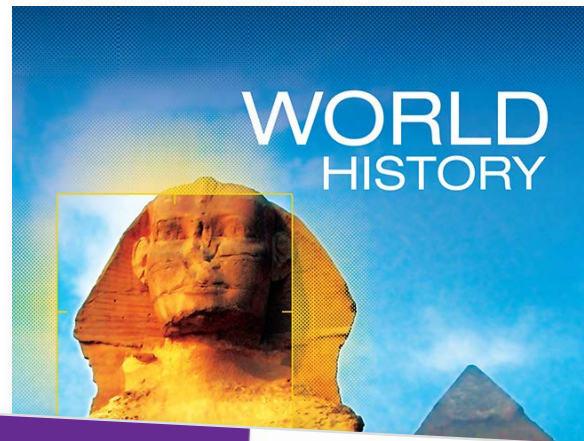
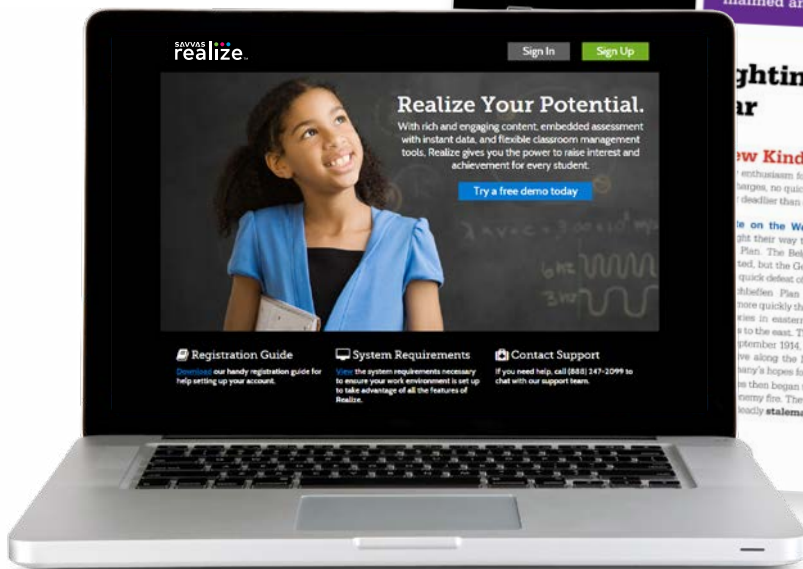
Easy-to-Use Projects offer rubrics for students and resources for teachers.

Civic Discussions encourage students to base arguments on evidence.

Document-Based Questions provide complete writing activities all in one place.

Connect to today's students with a new Student Text.

- A fresh, new, slimmer student book provides rigorous content.
- A magazine-like design with primary source call-outs and dramatic photos that support the text.
- Higher-order thinking questions and higher Depth of Knowledge assessments than traditional textbooks.



16.2 World War I—known at the time as the “Great War”—was the largest conflict in history up to that time. The French mobilized almost 8.5 million men, the British nearly 9 million, the Russians 12 million, and the Germans 11 million. For those who fought, the statistics were more personal. “One out of every four men who went out to the World War did not come back again,” recalled a survivor, “and of those who came back, many are maimed and blind and some are mad.”

to defeat the other. Battle lines in France would remain almost unchanged for four years.

Trench Warfare On the Western Front, the warring armies burrowed into a vast system of trenches, stretching from the Swiss frontier to the English Channel. An underground network linked bunkers, communications trenches, and gun emplacements. There, millions of soldiers roasted under the blazing summer sun or froze through long bitter winters. They shared their food with rats and their beds with lice. Between the opposing trench lines lay “no man’s land,” an empty tract, pockmarked with shell holes. Through coils of barbed wire, soldiers peered over the edge of their trenches, watching for the next enemy attack. They themselves would have to charge into this man-made desert when officers gave the order.

Sooner or later, soldiers obeyed the order to go “over the top.” With no protection but their rifles and helmets, they charged across no man’s land toward the enemy lines. With luck, they might overrun a few trenches. In time, the enemy would launch a counterattack, with similar results. Each side then rushed in reinforcements to replace the dead and wounded. The struggle continued, back and forth, over a few hundred yards

High Casualty Rates To break the Western Front, both the Allies and the Germans launched massive offensives in 1917. The French launched the French at Verdun. The British launched the Battle of the Somme. In a single grizzly day, more than a million soldiers were killed or wounded. Some soldiers wrote about their experiences in the front lines.

An Allied offensive at the Somme even more costly. In a single grizzly day, more than a million soldiers were killed or wounded. Some soldiers wrote about their experiences in the front lines.

The blue French cloth mingled with the German grey upon the ground, and placed the bodies were piled so high, could take cover from shell-fire below. The noise was so terrific that orders shouted by each man into the ear of the next. And whenever there was a moment in the tumult of battle and the ground wounded, one heard, high up in the joyful song of birds! Rude singing

Fighting the Great War

How Kind of War

enthusiasm for the war soon faded. There were no stirring targets, no quick and glorious victories. This was a new kind of war, deadlier than any before.

War on the Western Front As the war began, German soldiers moved their way through Belgium toward Paris, following the Schlieffen Plan. The Belgians resisted more than German generals had anticipated, but the German forces prevailed. However, Germany’s quick defeat of France soon followed. The Schlieffen Plan failed for several reasons. First, Russia rose in the east. This move weakened their forces in the west. In September 1914, British and French troops pushed back the Germans along the Marne River. The first battle of the Marne ended German hopes for a quick victory on the Western Front. The war then began to dig deep trenches to protect their armies from the enemy fire. They did not know that the conflict would turn into a stalemate, a deadlock in which neither side was able



Analyze Maps Who do you think was in a better strategic position at the start of the war, the Allies or the Central Powers? Why?

World War I and the Russian Revolution 10 16.2 Fighting the Great War

Notes: _____

Investigate

Spark Investigation

Keep students engaged throughout the learning process. Create a dynamic learning experience in which students participate actively inside and outside of class.

Engage every learner with a personalized pathway!

- Chunked text allows students to learn at their own pace, in their own way, on any device
- Dynamic images for visual learners
- Audio support for struggling readers
- One-click access to vocabulary definitions in English and Spanish



Poland during the winter of 1915.



>> Austrian soldiers advance into Russian Poland during the winter of 1915.

Other European Fronts

From the outset of World War I, Germany and Austria-Hungary battled Russia on the Eastern Front. There, battle lines shifted back and forth, sometimes over large areas. Even though the armies were not mired in trench warfare, casualties rose even higher than on the Western Front. The results were just as indecisive.

Mounting Russian Losses in the East In August 1914, Russian armies pushed into eastern Germany. Then, the Russians suffered a disastrous defeat at Tannenberg. Reeling from the disaster, the Russians retreated. After Tannenberg, the warring armies in the east fought on Russian soil.

As the least industrialized of the great powers, Russia was poorly equipped to fight a modern war. Although Russian factories geared up to produce rifles and other machinery for war, Russia lacked the roads and railroads to carry goods to the front. As the war raged on, some troops even lacked rifles.

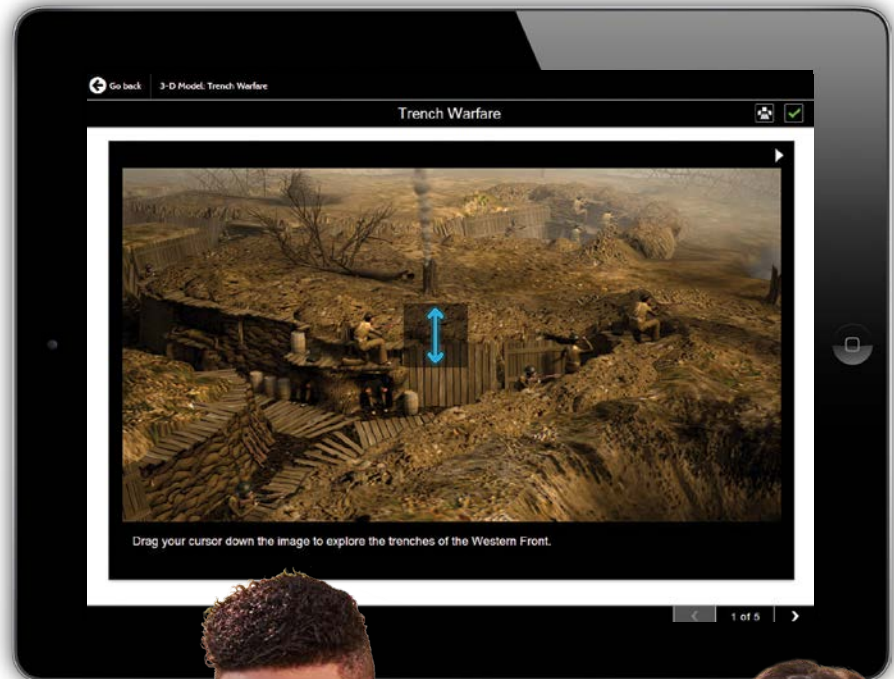
1 of 3 >



Engage attention with interactive features.

Including:

- Flipped videos
- Interactive 3-D models
- Charts
- Primary source image galleries
- Cartoons
- Illustrations
- Timelines
- Simulations



Engage students with Active Classroom strategies.

- Quick and easy energizers paired with each interactive feature increase in-class participation
- Differentiate instruction and support ELL
- Integrated in each daily lesson plan
- Incorporates process skills and encourages students to justify their thinking
- Offers a quick method to check understanding



Flexibility

Flexible Options for Every Classroom

Choose how you want to teach and how you want your students to learn. Use instructional materials based on your own technology set-up, teaching preferences, and classroom needs.

All Digital



Digital Options

- Student Digital Courseware
- Student eText
- Teaching Support Online
- ExamView® Test Bank CD-ROM
- Teacher Resource DVD

Blended



Blended Options (Digital and Print)

- Student Edition
- Student Digital Courseware
- Student eText
- ExamView® Test Bank CD-ROM
- Teacher Resource DVD

Now, Choose Your Teaching Support

World History is the first program to give you a new approach to teaching support. Available in two formats, these teaching resources give you the flexibility to choose your support based on your instruction and individual classroom needs.

Teacher's Edition

This innovative printed edition provides instruction and support for every digital asset on the online course.

om

Primarily Print



Print Options

- Student Edition
- Teacher Edition
- Teacher Resource DVD
- ExamView® Test Bank CD-ROM

Teaching Support Online

Point-of-use digital course instructional strategies, flexible planning tools, and instant access to student data on the Realize platform provide comprehensive teaching support online.



Program Tour

Start Online at SavvasRealize.com

The Savvas Realize™ platform is your online destination for the entire course, including all of the digital resources. With rich and engaging content, embedded assessments with instant data, and flexible tools to manage your classroom, Realize gives you the power to raise student interest and achievement.

What you'll find on Realize:

- Teacher resources in one location
- Flexible class management tools and embedded assessments
- Student and class performance data available instantly
- Core program resources, instruction, and professional development at point-of-use
- Customize program content or upload other content into your lessons



Savvas Sign In

Username

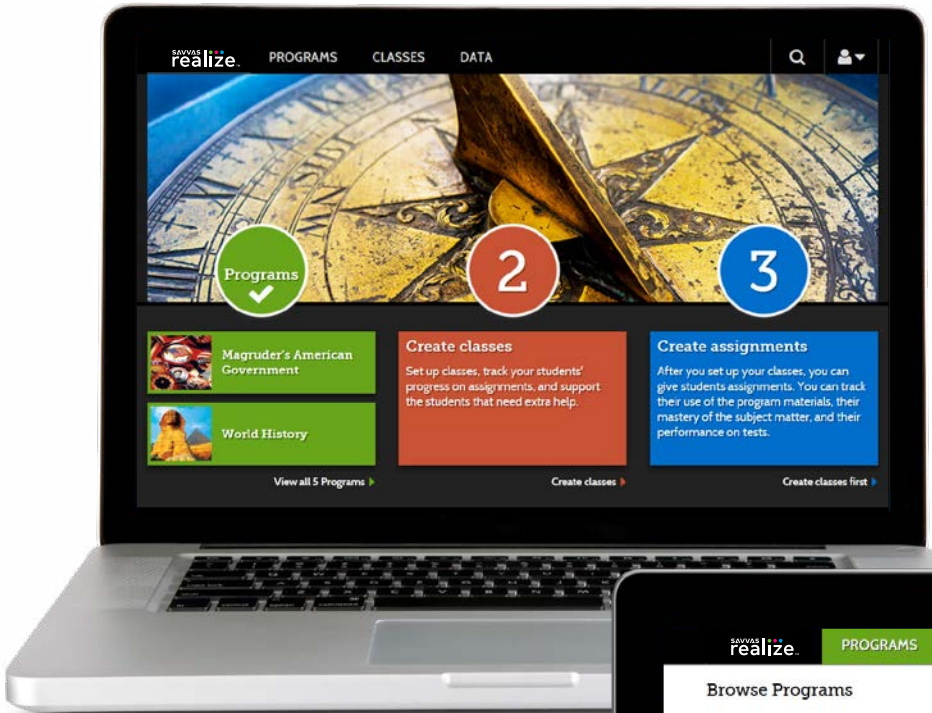
Password

Forgot your username or password? [Sign In →](#)

Help

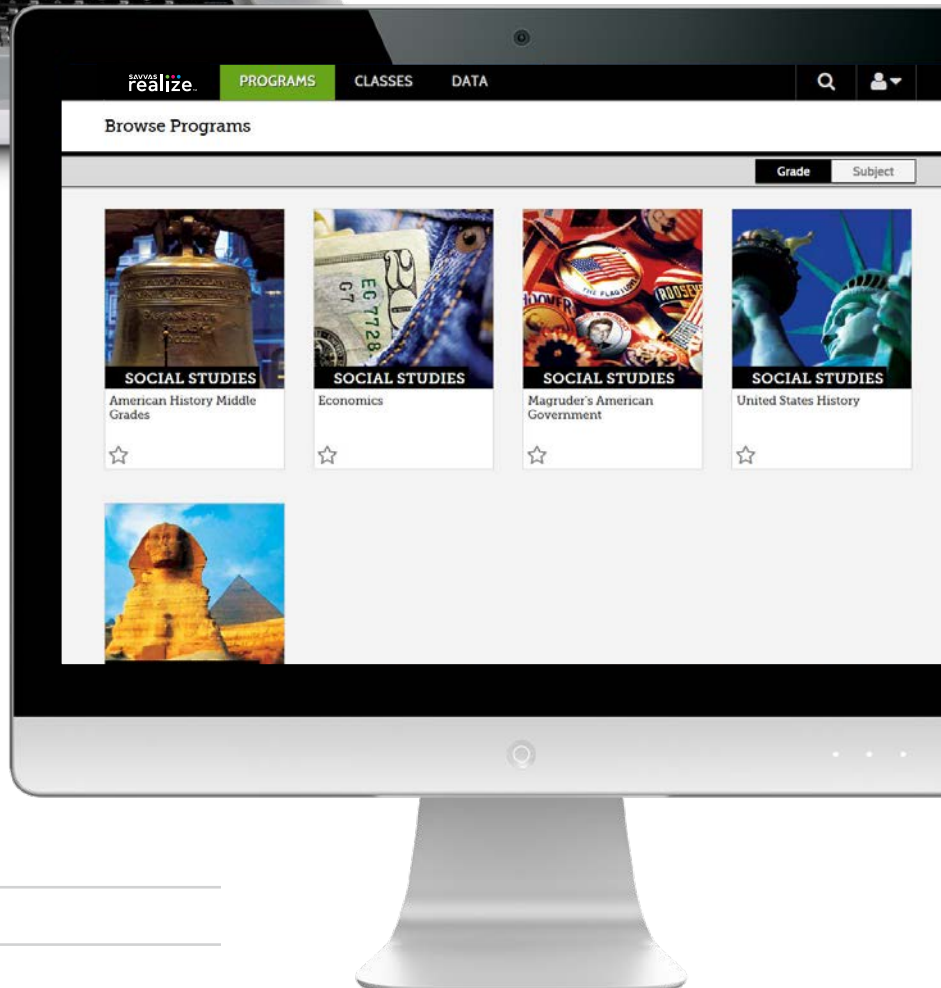


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◀ Access the Programs

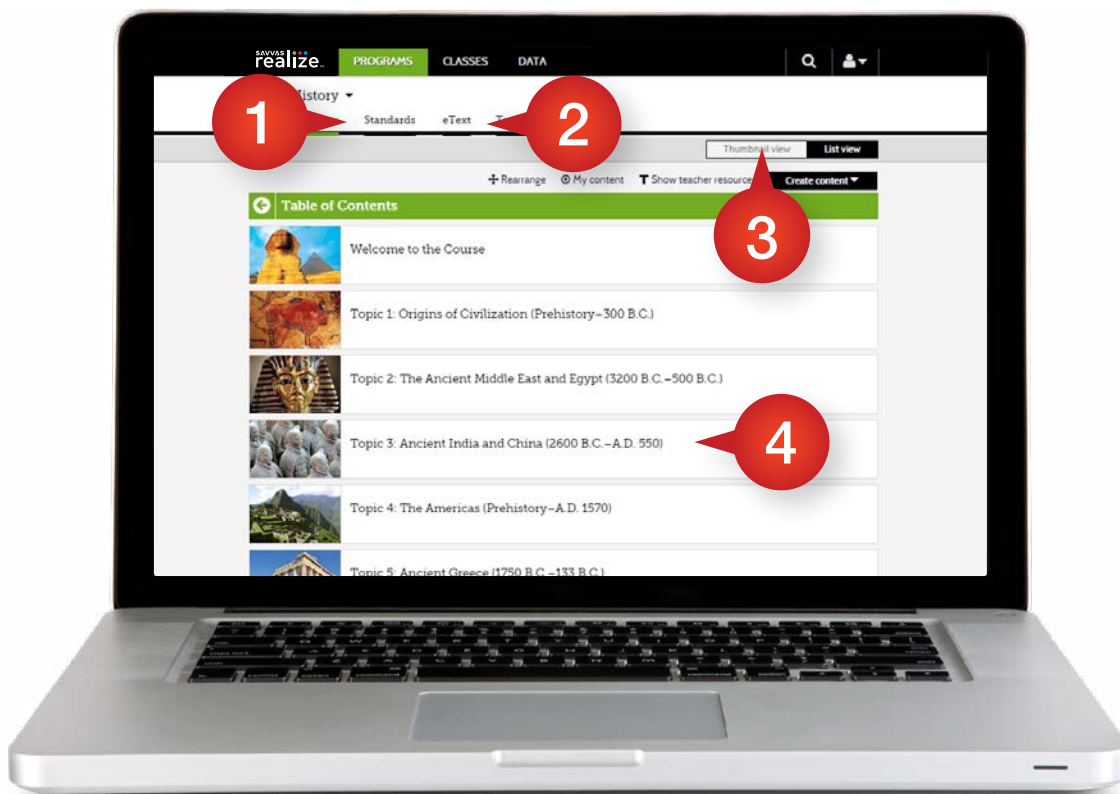
Select Your Course ▶



Program Tour

Navigate Through Your Course

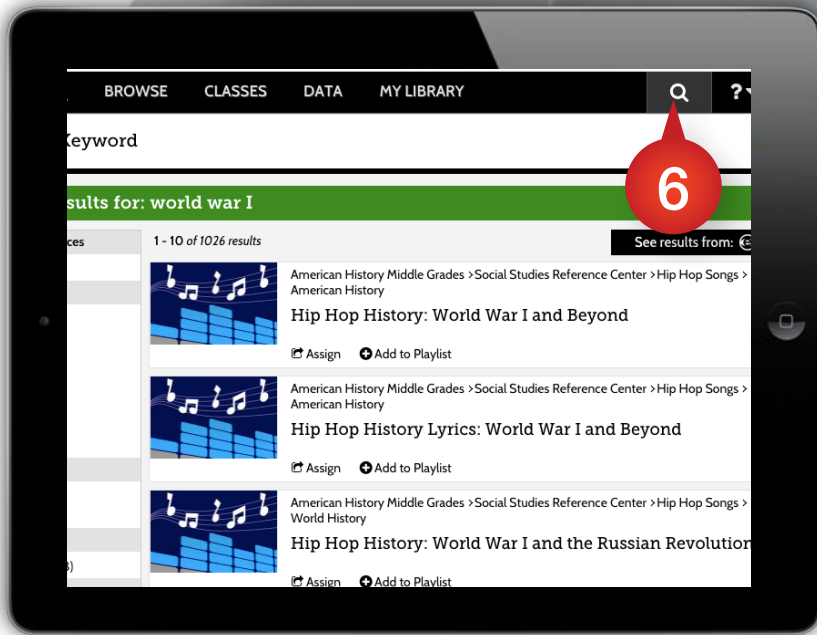
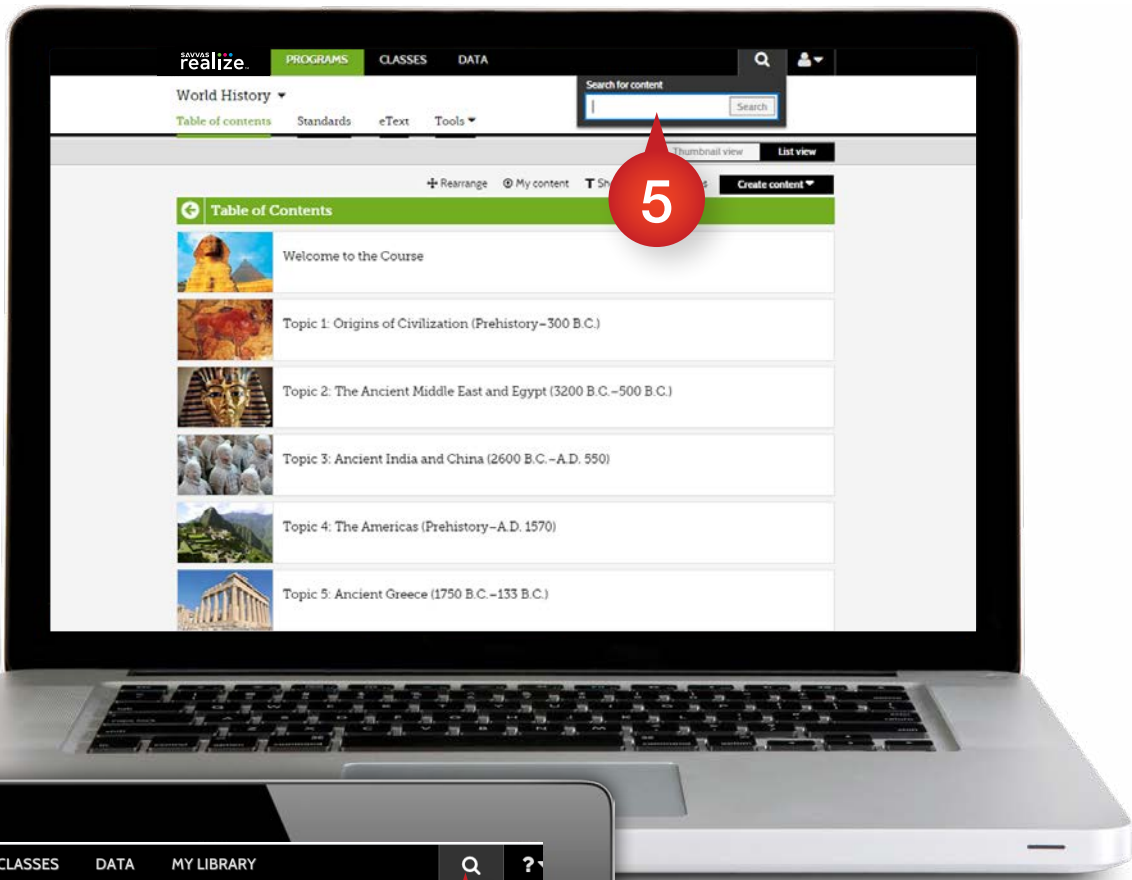
Use a clean, intuitive, and easy structure to access and adapt your course content, your lesson, and your assignments in real time. Simply click and teach!




Use the Table of Contents

- 1 Select **Standards** to view standard and see where they are taught
- 2 Select **eText** to access online ebook
- 3 Anytime you see **Rearrange**, **My content**, or **Customize**, you can customize the order or content of your curriculum
- 4 Select **Topic**, then lesson and text

Notes: _____



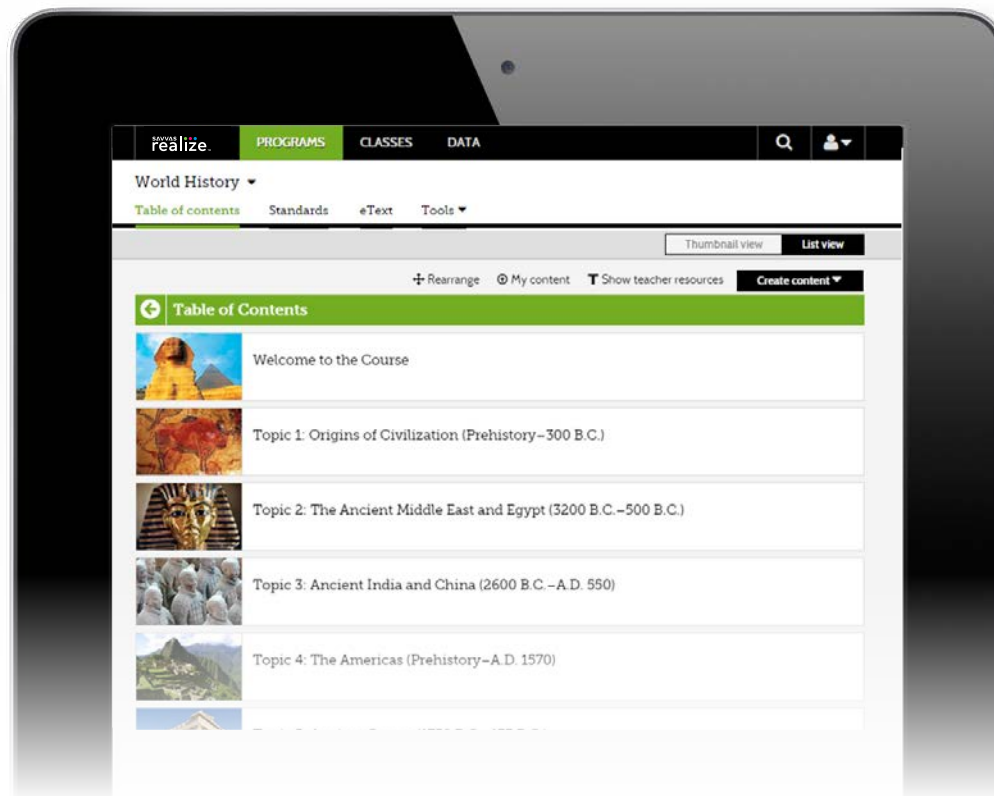
Search for content your way

- 5 Select the  to search by Standard or by Keyword
- 6 Search for Realize content or OpenEd resources. OpenEd search results provide hyperlinks to open sources.

Program Tour

Focus Your Coverage

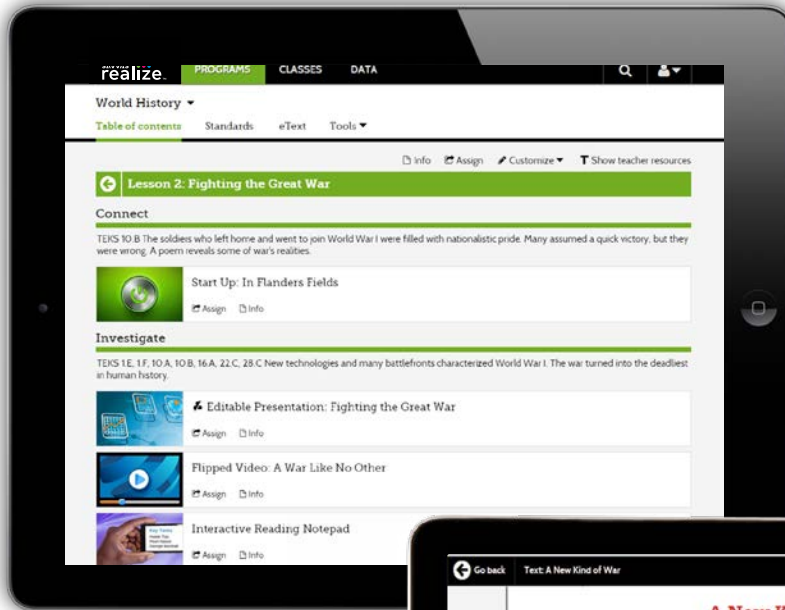
Get through all you need to cover in the time you have. This streamlined course is organized into Topic, Lesson, Text—making it more manageable to assign to students and teach in class.



Topic:

- 1 As you decide what you want to teach, you search first for the topic.

Notes: _____

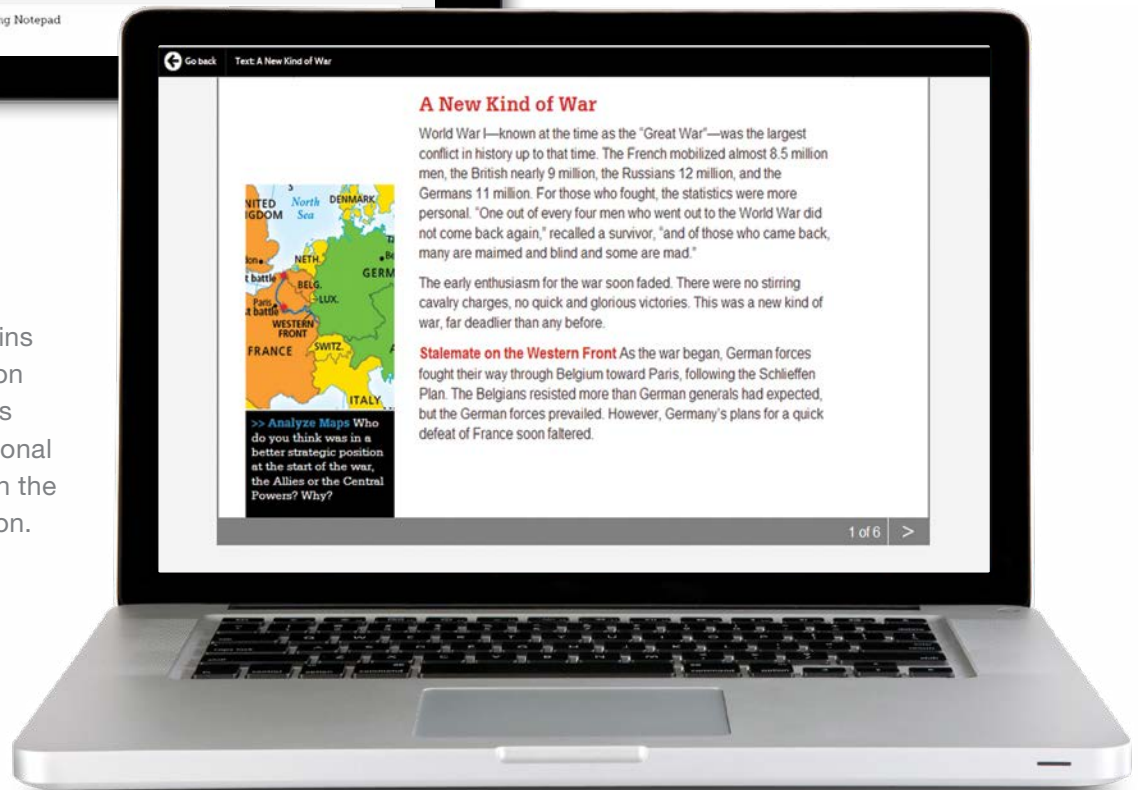


Lesson:

- 2 Within each topic are several lessons where you will find a variety of diverse resources to support teaching and learning.

Text:

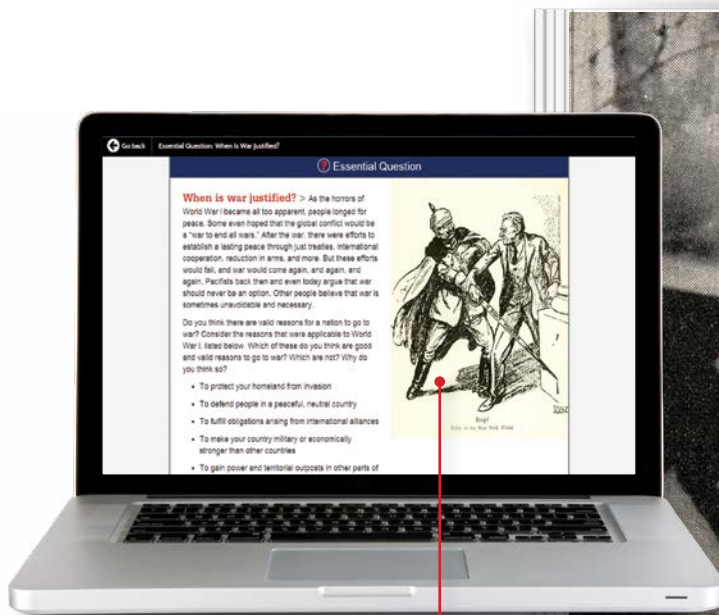
- 3 Each lesson contains chunked information called Texts. This is the same informational text that appears in the print Student Edition.



Program Tour

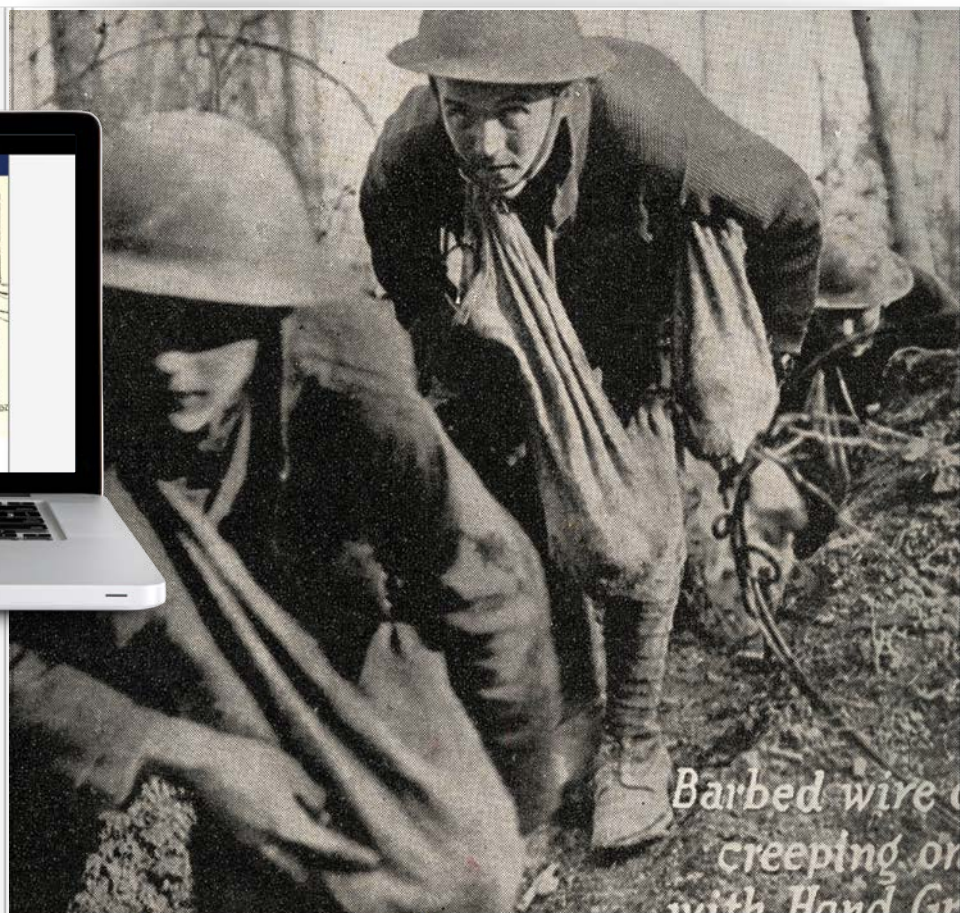
Introduce the Topic

Start each topic of instruction with a high-impact video story, a launch for inquiry-based learning, and a quick visual overview.



Connect through an Essential Question

An Essential Question connects the chapter lessons and gives learning focus and purpose. Explore it in print and online!



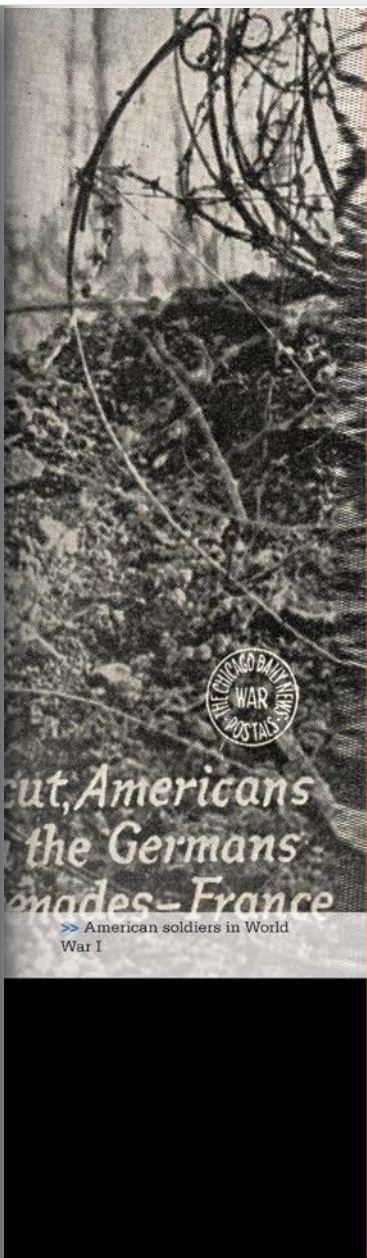
[ESSENTIAL QUESTION] When is war justified?

16

World War I and the Russian Revolution (1914–1924)



Notes: _____



Enduring Understandings

- Imperial rivalries, militarism, extreme nationalism, and a system of competing alliances contributed to the outbreak of World War I.
- Trench warfare and modern military technology led to a long stalemate and high casualty rates.
- U.S. entry into the war led to an Allied victory.
- Woodrow Wilson tried to build a lasting peace based on his Fourteen Points, but the Treaty of Versailles punished Germany harshly.
- In Russia, wartime hardships sparked the March Revolution, forcing the tsar to abdicate.
- Lenin and the Bolsheviks seized power in the November Revolution and began to build a communist state in Russia.

Start with Enduring Understandings

Each topic opens with Enduring Understandings, allowing students to preview expected learning outcomes.

Start with a Story!

My Story videos help students connect to the topic by hearing the personal story of an individual whose life is related to the content.

Interact with the Page

Realize icons throughout the text alert students to corresponding interactive features.

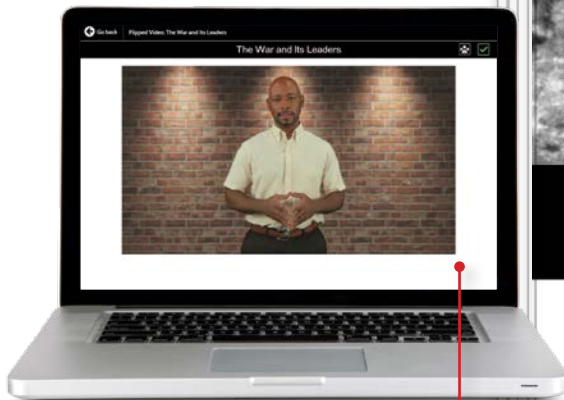
Program Tour

Present Lessons with Rigor

Teach each lesson with text and features that ensure relevancy and rigor.



Editable Presentations are provided for every lesson to support instruction.



Engaging video summaries

Taught by a master teacher, these videos can be used for flipped instruction as remediation for struggling readers or absentee students.

Embedded reading support at the start of each lesson includes Objectives and Key Terms, helping students read and understand informational texts.



>> Austrian soldiers advance into Russian Poland during the winter of 1915.

Interactive Flipped Video

16.2

World War I—known at the time as the “Great War”—was the largest conflict in history up to that time. The French mobilized almost 8.5 million men, the British nearly 9 million, the Russians 12 million, and the Germans 11 million. For those who fought, the statistics were more personal. “One out of every four men who went out to the World War did not come back again,” recalled a survivor, “and of those who came back, many are maimed and blind and some are mad.”

Fighting the Great War

A New Kind of War

The early enthusiasm for the war soon faded. There were no stirring cavalry charges, no quick and glorious victories. This was a new kind of war, far deadlier than any before.

Stalemate on the Western Front As the war began, German forces fought their way through Belgium toward Paris, following the Schlieffen Plan. The Belgians resisted more than German generals had expected, but the German forces prevailed. However, Germany’s plans for a quick defeat of France soon faltered.

The Schlieffen Plan failed for several reasons. First, Russia mobilized more quickly than expected. After Russian forces won a few small victories in eastern Prussia, German generals hastily shifted some troops to the east. This move weakened their forces in the west. Then, in September 1914, British and French troops pushed back the German drive along the Marne River. The first battle of the Marne ended Germany’s hopes for a quick victory on the Western Front.

Both sides then began to dig deep trenches to protect their armies from fierce enemy fire. They did not know that the conflict would turn into a long, deadly **stalemate**, a deadlock in which neither side is able

>> Objectives

Understand how trench warfare led to a stalemate on the Western Front.

Identify and describe the impact of modern military technology on the fighting.

Outline the course of the war on multiple European fronts.

Explain how World War I was a global conflict.

>> Key Terms

stalemate
zeppelin
U-boat
convoy
Dardanelles
T. E. Lawrence

Context for content

Each lesson begins with a narrative preview that provides context for what students will learn in the coming lesson.



Interactive Reading Notepad allows students to review lesson objectives, key terms, and academic vocabulary and provides rigorous close reading support.

Maps come to life

Students will continue to investigate the topic story through dynamic interactive maps. Students build map skills while covering the essential standards.



>> Analyze Maps Who do you think was in a better strategic position at the start of the war, the Allies or the Central Powers? Why?

Interactive Map



Program Tour

Practice Process Skills

Offer your students powerful lessons in Social Studies process skills and provide multiple opportunities for practice with support.



Core Concepts offers review of social studies strands—government, history, geography, culture, economics, and personal finance—as background or for re-teaching.



See content through multiple viewpoints

Online interactive galleries make the printed text come alive. Numerous primary source photos help show different perspectives of an event or topic.

they do at home in spring-time! It was enough to tear the heart out of one's body!
—German soldier Richard Schmieder, writing from the trenches in France

IDENTIFY CAUSE AND EFFECT How did the failure of Germany's Schlieffen Plan to quickly defeat France affect the future course of the war?

Modern Military Technology

The enormous casualties suffered on the Western Front were due in part to the destructive power of modern weapons. Two significant weapons were the rapid-fire machine gun and the long-range artillery gun. Machine guns mowed down waves of soldiers. Artillery allowed troops to shell the enemy from more than 10 miles away. The shrapnel, or flying debris from artillery shells, killed or wounded even more soldiers than the guns.

Poison Gas Efforts to overcome the stalemate of trench warfare led to the use of poison gas. Early on, the French used tear gas grenades, but by 1915, the

Germans began employing poison gas on a large scale. Even though the Allies condemned the use of poison gas, both sides developed and used different kinds of poison gases. Poison gas blinded or choked its victims or caused agonizing burns and blisters. It could be fatal. Though soldiers were eventually given gas masks, poison gas remained one of the most dreaded hazards of the war.

One British soldier recalled the effects of being gassed:

I suppose I resembled a kind of fish with my mouth open gasping for air. It seemed as if my lungs were gradually shutting down and my heart pounded away in my ears like the beat of a drum. . . . To get air into my lungs was real agony.

—William Pressey, quoted in *People at War 1914–1918*

Poison gas was an uncertain weapon. Shifting winds could blow the gas back on the soldiers who launched it. As both sides invented masks to protect against gas attacks, it became less useful. After the war, disgust and horror with the use of poison gas led to its ban in 1925, which is still in effect today.

Tanks, Airplanes, and Submarines During World War I, advances in technology, such as the gasoline-powered engine, led the opposing forces to use tanks, airplanes, and submarines against each other. In 1916, Britain introduced the first armored tank. Mounted with machine guns, the tanks were designed to move across no man's land. Still, the first tanks broke down often. They failed to break the stalemate.

Both sides also used aircraft. At first, planes were utilized simply to observe enemy troop movements. In 1915, Germany used **zeppelins** (ZEP uh lins), large gas-filled balloons, to bomb the English coast. Later, both sides equipped airplanes with machine guns. Pilots known as "flying aces" confronted each other in the skies. These "dogfights" were spectacular, but had little effect on the course of the war on the ground.

Submarines proved much more important. German **U-boats**, nicknamed from the German word for submarine, *Unterseeboot*, did tremendous damage to the Allied side, sinking merchant ships carrying vital supplies to Britain. To defend against the submarines, the Allies organized **convoys**, or groups of merchant ships protected by warships.

INFER How did U-boat attacks affect the fighting on land?



>> Poison gas and machine guns are two examples of the military technology that killed and wounded so many. These British machine gunners wear gas masks during the Battle of the Somme, in July 1916.

Interactive Gallery



Notes: _____

Other European Fronts

From the outset of World War I, Germany and Austria-Hungary battled Russia on the Eastern Front. There, battle lines shifted back and forth, sometimes over large areas. Even though the armies were not mired in trench warfare, casualties rose even higher than on the Western Front. The results were just as indecisive.

Mounting Russian Losses in the East In August 1914, Russian armies pushed into eastern Germany. Then, the Russians suffered a disastrous defeat at Tannenberg. Reeling from the disaster, the Russians retreated. After Tannenberg, the warring armies in the east fought on Russian soil.

As the least industrialized of the great powers, Russia was poorly equipped to fight a modern war. Although Russian factories geared up to produce rifles and other machinery for war, Russia lacked the roads and railroads to carry goods to the front. As the war raged on, some troops even lacked rifles. Still, Russian commanders continued to send masses of peasant soldiers into combat.

War in Southern Europe Southeastern Europe was another battleground. In 1915, Bulgaria joined the Central Powers and helped defeat its old rival Serbia. Romania, hoping to gain some land in Hungary, joined the Allies in 1916, only to be crushed by the Central Powers.

Also in 1915, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and later on Germany. The Allies had agreed in a secret treaty to give Italy some Austrian-ruled lands on its northern border. Over the next two years, the Italians and Austrians fought numerous battles, with few major breakthroughs. In October 1917, Italy suffered a major setback during the battle of Caporetto, but French and British forces stepped in to stop the Central Powers from advancing into Italy. Still, Caporetto proved as disastrous for Italy as Tannenberg had been for Russia.

2 CONTRAST How was the Eastern Front different from the Western Front?

A Global Conflict

Though most of the fighting took place in Europe, World War I was a global conflict. In 1914, Japan joined the Allies by declaring war on Germany. Japan used the war as an excuse to seize German outposts in China and islands in the Pacific. Japan's advances in East Asia and the Pacific would have far-reaching consequences in the years ahead as ambitious Japanese leaders set out to expand their footholds in China.



>> On the Italian front, soldiers trekked through the Alps using snowshoes and skis. At times, they even engaged in battle while wearing their skis. **Analyze Visuals** Based on this image, what else besides deadly weapons caused high casualty rates?

The Ottoman Empire Joins the War Because of its strategic location, the Ottoman empire was a desirable ally. If the Ottoman Turks had joined the Allies, the Central Powers would have been almost completely encircled. However, the Turks joined the Central Powers in late October 1914. The Turks then cut off crucial Allied supply lines to Russia through the **Dardanelles**, a vital strait connecting the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

In 1915, the Allies sent a massive force of British, Indian, Australian, and New Zealander troops to attempt to open up the strait. At the battle of Gallipoli (guh LIP uh lee), Ottoman troops trapped the Allies on the beaches of the Gallipoli peninsula. In January 1916, after 10 months and more than 200,000 casualties, the Allies finally withdrew from the Dardanelles.

Despite their victory at Gallipoli, the war did not go well for the Ottomans on a second front, the Middle East. The Ottoman empire included vast areas of Arab land. In 1916, Arab nationalists led by Husayn ibn Ali declared a revolt against Ottoman rule. The British government sent Colonel **T. E. Lawrence**—later known as Lawrence of Arabia—to support the Arab revolt. Lawrence led guerrilla raids against the Ottomans, dynamiting bridges and supply trains. Eventually, the

See, analyze, and interact

Students can use primary source image galleries throughout the lesson to interact with images that tie to the topic's story content.



Text or online?

Your choice

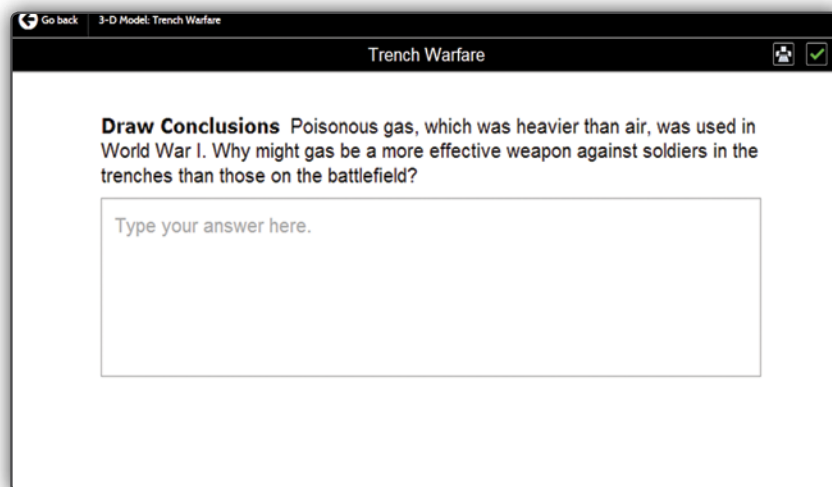
Students can learn content by reading narrative text online or in a printed Student Edition.

Mileposts for understanding questions act as reading speed-bumps, ensuring students understand what they've read before continuing on—available as open-ended questions in the Student Text or as multiple choice in online Text for instant feedback.

Program Tour

Support All Learners

Empower your students to learn independently based on their own interests, learning preferences, and level of standards mastery.



Point-of-Use Critical Thinking Questions

Prompts help students read, analyze, and understand maps.


Experience history in 3-D!

Students will feel like they are part of the story as they use interactive 3-D models.





>> Troops from Europe's colonies fought in World War I. These soldiers in a dugout near Verdun in 1915 are from French Africa.

 **Interactive 3-D Model**

Ottoman empire lost a great deal of territory to the Arabs, including the key city of Baghdad.

Deportation and Mass Murder of Armenians Meanwhile, the Ottoman empire was fighting Russia on a third front in the Caucasus Mountains. This region was home to ethnic Armenians, some of whom lived under Ottoman rule and some of whom lived under Russian rule. As Christians, the Armenians were a minority in the Ottoman empire and did not have the same rights as Muslims. Still, they prospered—much to the resentment of their neighbors.

Starting in 1915, the Ottoman government embarked on a brutal campaign against the Armenians, some of whom had joined the Russian forces. Claiming Armenians were traitors, the government ordered the deportation of the entire Armenian population from the

war zone. During barbarous forced marches, between 600,000 and 1.5 million Armenians were killed or died from hunger or thirst. A later wave of atrocities forced most of the remaining Armenians from Turkey. Many Armenians fled to other countries, including the United States.

European Colonies and the War European colonies were also drawn into the struggle. The Allies overran scattered German colonies in Africa and Asia. They also turned to their own colonies and dominions for troops, laborers, and supplies. Colonial recruits from British India and French West Africa fought on European battlefields. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand sent troops to Britain's aid.

People in the colonies had mixed feelings about serving. Some were reluctant to serve rulers who did not treat them fairly. Other colonial troops volunteered eagerly. They expected that their service would be a step toward citizenship or independence. Such hopes would be dashed after the war.

SUMMARIZE What were the major features and immediate effects of the war in the Middle East?

ASSESSMENT

1. **Identify Central Issues** What is a stalemate, and why did one develop on the Western Front?
2. **Identify Cause and Effect** What were the effects of major new military technologies on World War I?
3. **Draw Conclusions** How did the Ottoman empire's entry into the war on the side of the Central Powers have a negative impact on Russia?
4. **Support Ideas with Evidence** How did the war contribute to the mass murder of the Armenian people? Include details from the text.
5. **Synthesize** How did imperialism influence the war?

Primary sources at point-of-use provide scaffolded props to support ability to do in-depth analysis and supports key process skills.



21st Century Skill Tutorials cover everything from how to collaborate to how to read a map.

Audio helps struggling readers

Students can listen to the entire text read to them with the online eText. An audio glossary defines key terms.

Program Tour

Assess the Lesson and Topic

Students demonstrate their understanding, knowledge, and skills through Lesson Quizzes, Topic Tests, and Topic Inquiry performance assessments. Find numerous opportunities to assess students—both in print and online.

Quiz: Fighting the Great War

1. Read each question and choose the best answer.

Trench warfare led to a stalemate on the Western Front because

- A. both sides suffered from a shortage of weapons and soldiers.
- B. the Central Powers were unable to advance in France.
- C. it was difficult for either side to launch an offensive.
- D. the high casualty rate brought an end to battle quickly.

PRACTICE

1. German pride in military power and industrial leadership

French wanted to recover lost border province of Alsace and Lorraine

Russian defense and aid to Pan-Slavism

Minority populations within Austria-Hungary empire

Military tensions in Balkan states over territory

ASSESSMENT

MILITARY BUILD UP - EUROPE

Country	Army (1870-1914)	Navy (1870-1914)
Germany	1.5 million	1.5 million
France	1.2 million	1.2 million
Britain	1.0 million	1.0 million

Identify Major Causes Identify major causes of the following important turning points in world history from 1914 to the present: World War I. Write a brief explanation identifying the major causes of World War I, including militarism, role of nationalism, and why alliances were formed. Based on the chart, in building up their armies and which countries led the way their naval forces? **1.F**

Identify Major Causes Identify major causes of the following important turning points in world history from 1750 to 1914: European imperialism. Write a paragraph identifying the importance of imperialism in causing World War I. Consider why European nations competed for overseas colonies, the impact colonies had on the economies of European nations, and how imperialist motives affected Europe. **1.E**

Identify Major Effects Describe the major effects of the following important turning points in world history from 1914 to the present: World War I, including its impact on social, political, and economic systems. Write a paragraph describing the major effects of World War I on Germany after the war, including the impact on its social, political, and economic systems. Consider the status of Germany under the Treaty of Versailles, economic reparations, status of its military, and territorial changes. **1.F**

Identify Importance Identify the importance of nationalism in causing World War I. Write a paragraph identifying the importance of nationalism in causing World War I. Include specific examples of at least three cases of nationalism among European nations: Germany and France, Russia and Pan-Slavism, Austria-Hungarian minority populations, and conflicts in the Balkan states. **10.A**

Identify Major Characteristics and Effects Identify major characteristics of World War I, including trench warfare and high casualty rates. Write a paragraph about how trench warfare and high casualty rates characterized World War I. Consider the extent of the war, mobilization, how trench warfare was related to the stalemate, and causes of high casualty rates. **10.B**

Describe Participation Describe how people have participated in supporting and changing their governments. Write a paragraph describing how women supported and changed their governments during and after World War I. Consider women in industry, in the armed forces, and in medicine. What happened to women after the war? Did the governments of the United States and other nations recognize women's war efforts? **21.A**

Explain Impact Explain the political and economic impact of the Treaty of Versailles, including the mandate system. Write a paragraph explaining the political and economic impact of the mandate system under the Treaty of Versailles. Consider which areas outside of Europe were affected and under what conditions mandate countries could be free from control. How did mandates affect the domestic economies of the Allies? **10.C**

Military Technology in World War I

Identify major characteristics of World War I, including modern technology and its effects. Write a paragraph about the effects of modern technology on World War I. On the chart above, add in the major types of military technology and other examples as needed. Why were submarines like German U-boats especially effective during the war? **10.B, 20.C**

1 Lesson quizzes provide a quick assessment of understanding, with instant feedback.

2 Assessment provides comprehensive print review and assessment for each topic.

Notes: _____

- 3** Practice allows students to take a practice test at the end of each topic. Designed in the same format used in standardized tests.

- 4** Topic Tests provide a comprehensive assessment. Online tests include higher-order thinking, primary sources, maps, and rigorous, open-ended writing prompts.

Lesson Level Assessment

- Reading Checks
- Writing Responses
- Synthesis Activities
- Performance Tasks
- Process Skills Assessment

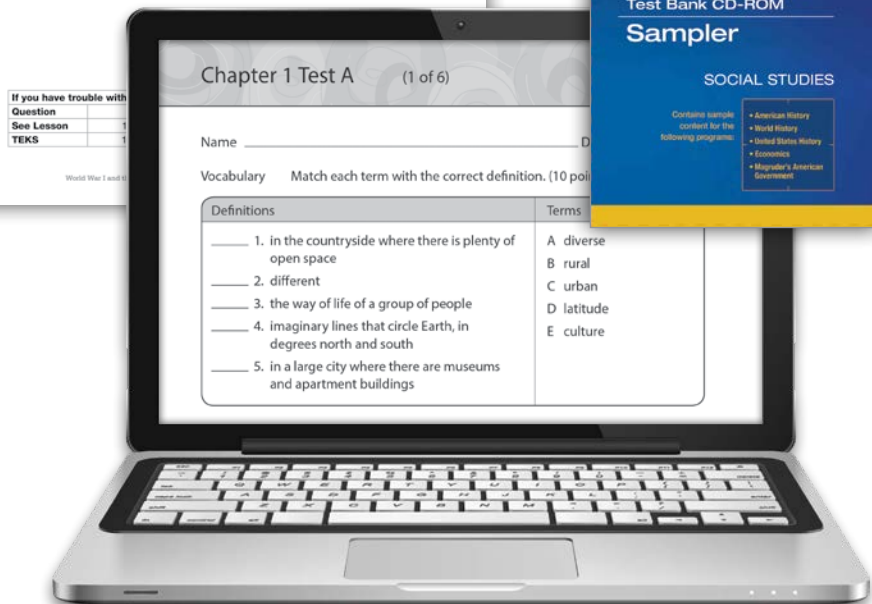
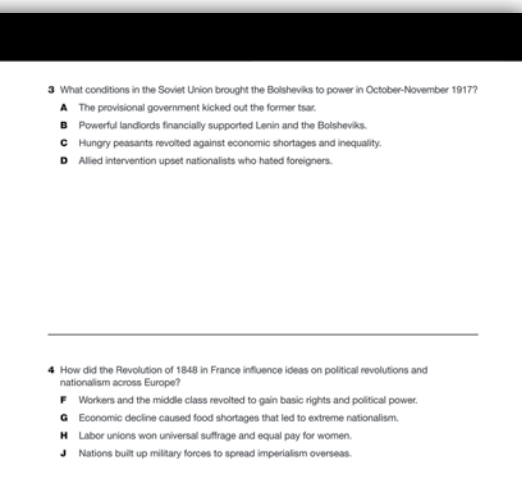
Topic Level

- Topic Synthesis Activities
- Review and Assessment
- Practice
- Topic Assessments
- Online Tests and Test Banks

Program Level

- Test Prep
- ExamView®

- 5** ExamView® Create your own test, quizzes, study guides, benchmarks, and worksheets with the ExamView® Test Bank CD-ROM.



Program Tour

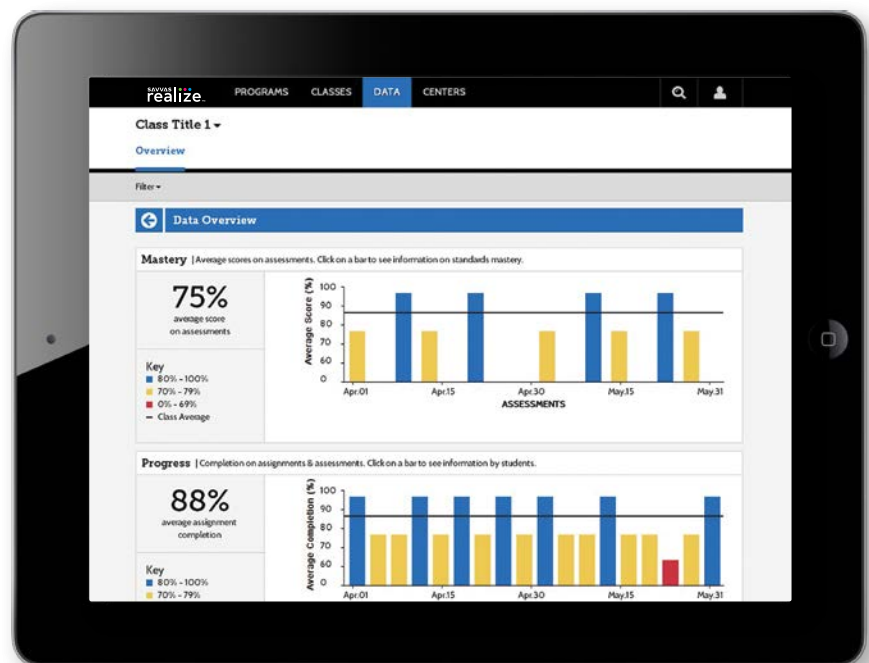
Track Mastery

Use data to guide instruction by seeing immediately how classes and individual students are progressing toward mastery.

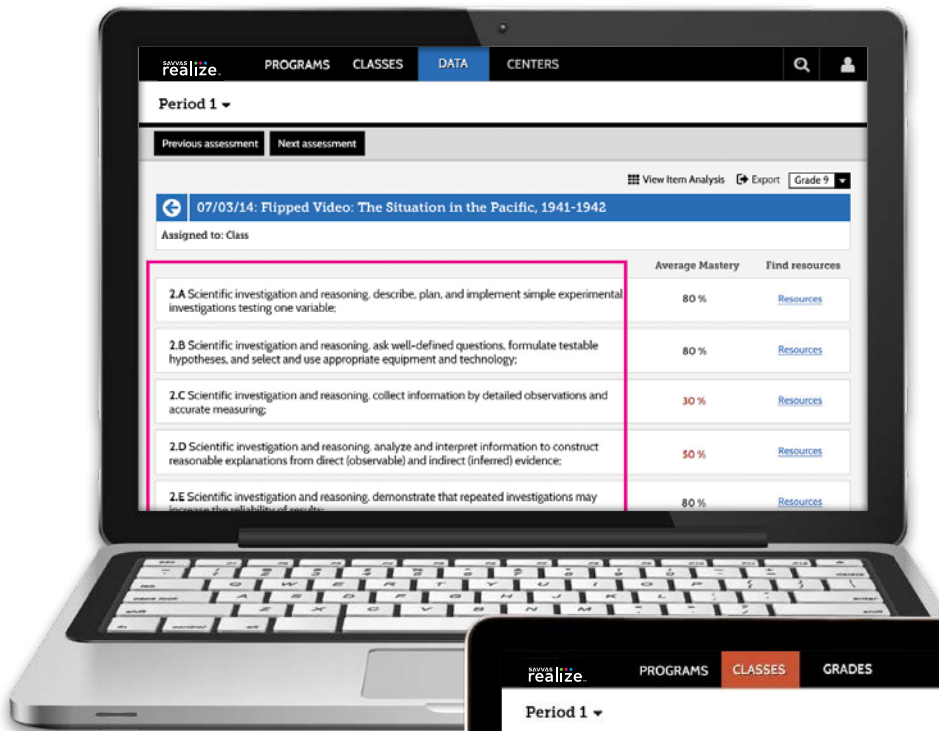
Visual dashboard of progress

Realize generates data to monitor progress and inform instruction:

- Check progress after lessons and chapters
- In-depth, real-time reporting
- Anytime access to detailed information on student mastery, progress, and usage
- Automatic remediation to support struggling students
- Monitor time spent on online assignments and tests



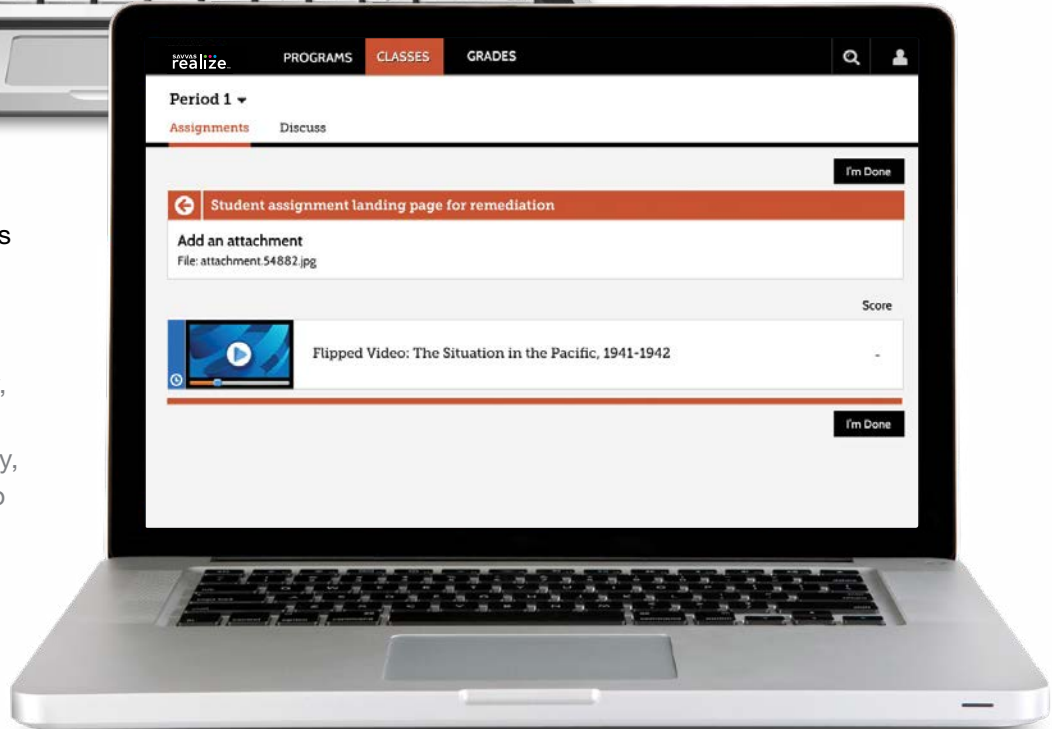
Notes: _____



Access personalized class data instantly

Links to additional resources and content help you support individual students who are struggling to understand concepts.

Address individual students easily by using the Realize system. As each student completes assignments and assessments, mastery, progress, and usage data are generated automatically, and you can give access to immediate remediation and enrichment.



For Students

Reimagine Learning for Your Students

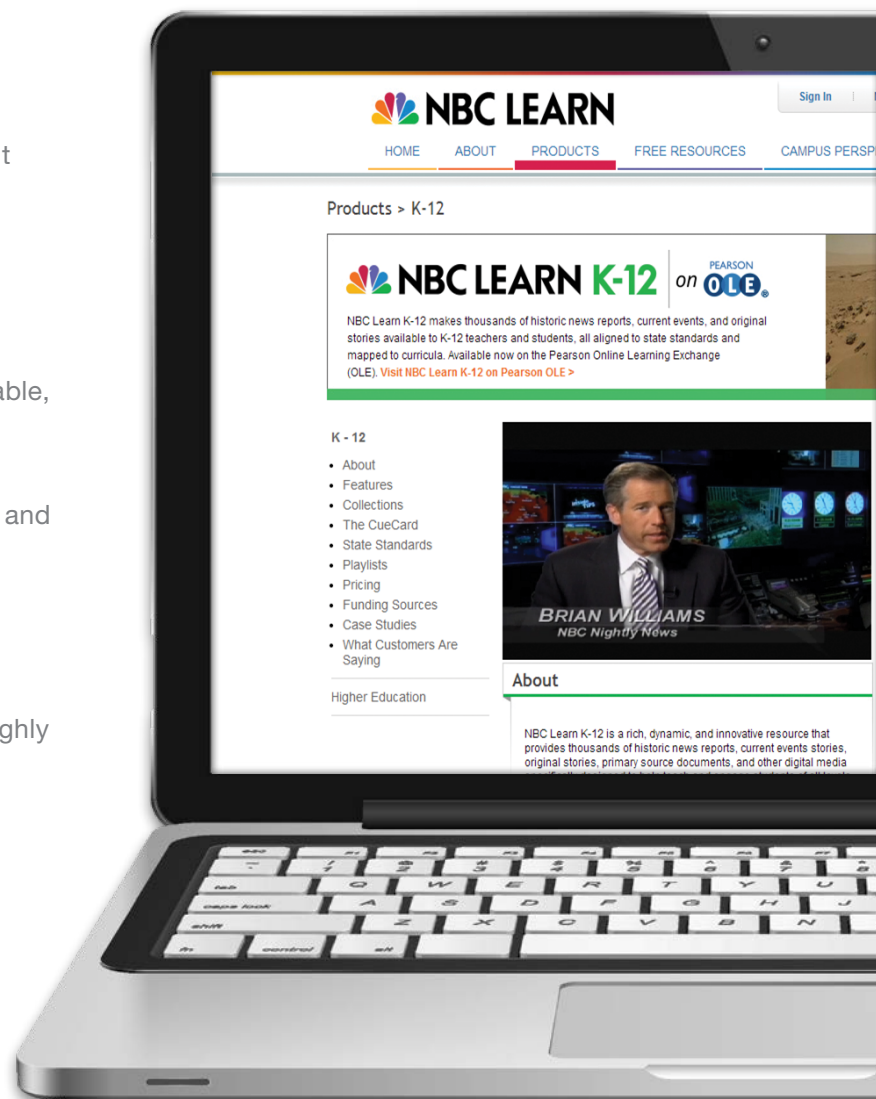
Prepare every student for college, career, and citizenship with this 21st century Social Studies program. Partner with the best educational resources to reimagine learning today.

Realize Results with these Student Resources

- **Student Digital Course** allows each student to read text, get assignments, submit answers, take quizzes and tests, and get instant feedback on mastery with remediation and enrichment.
- **Student Text** provides the narrative text, practice, and assessment in a highly readable, magazine-like design.
- **eText** provides an electronic version of the student text with note-taking, highlighting, and reading support including audio.

NBC Learn brings the world into your classroom!

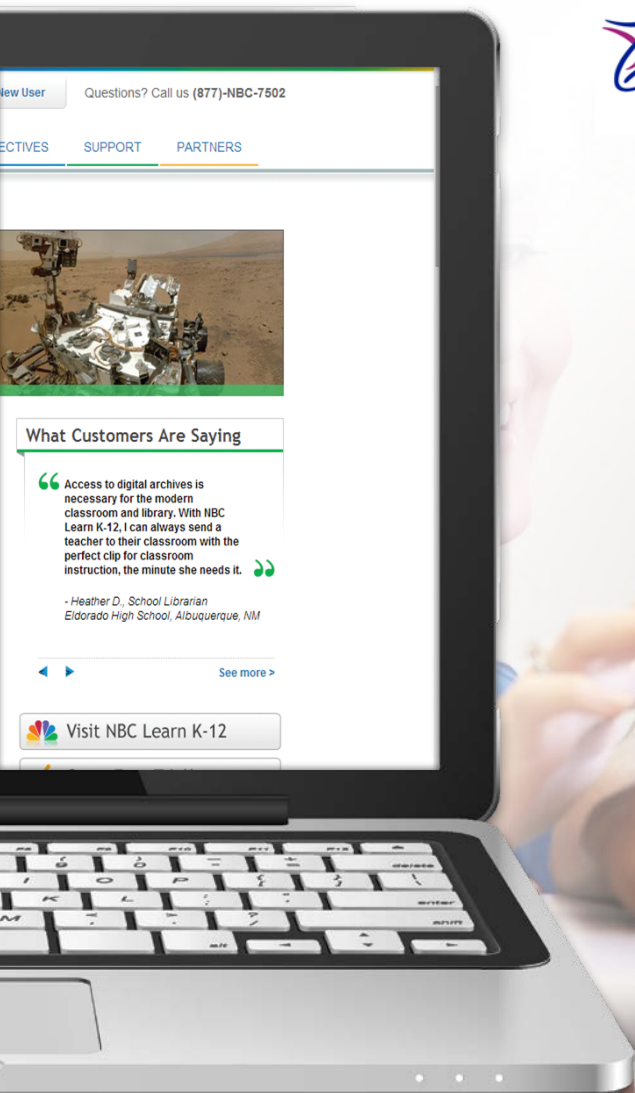
Search and integrate over 16,000 additional highly engaging videos into your course on Realize. Get up-to-date news and current events.





Buck Institute, Constitutional Rights Foundation, and Savvas make inquiry easy.

Step-by-step support in three different forms of inquiry: Project-Based Learning team project, Document-Based Question individual writing assignment, or Civic Discussion exercise.



For Teachers

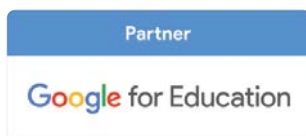
Reimagine Teaching for You

Created in collaboration with educators and students, this program provides comprehensive support for teaching and learning social studies.

Stay current throughout the lifetime of the adoption. Search by standard or keyword to find the latest and most appropriate educational materials.

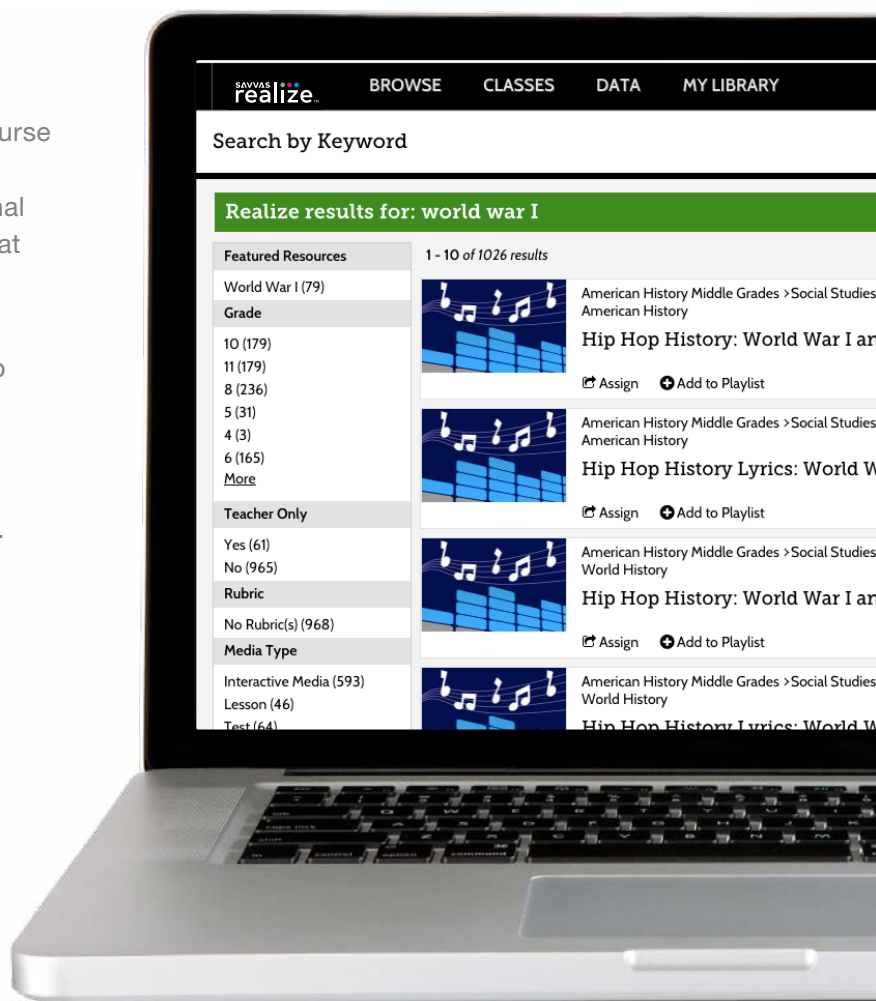
Realize Results with these Teacher Resources

- **Teacher Digital Course** offers complete course content and Teaching Support with lesson suggestions, blackline masters, professional development videos, and other resources at point-of-use in Realize.
- **Teacher's Edition** pairs suggestions with preview images of digital resources to help you plan and teach the course.
- **Resources DVD-ROM** contains offline versions of the interactive features and flipped videos found on the Digital Course.
- **ExamView Test Bank CD-ROM** provides ready-made tests and makes it easy to create customized tests.



Google™ Integration

Sharing content, assessments, and rosters is now easier than ever when working with both Savvas Realize™ and Google G Suite for Education.





Comprehensive Teacher Support

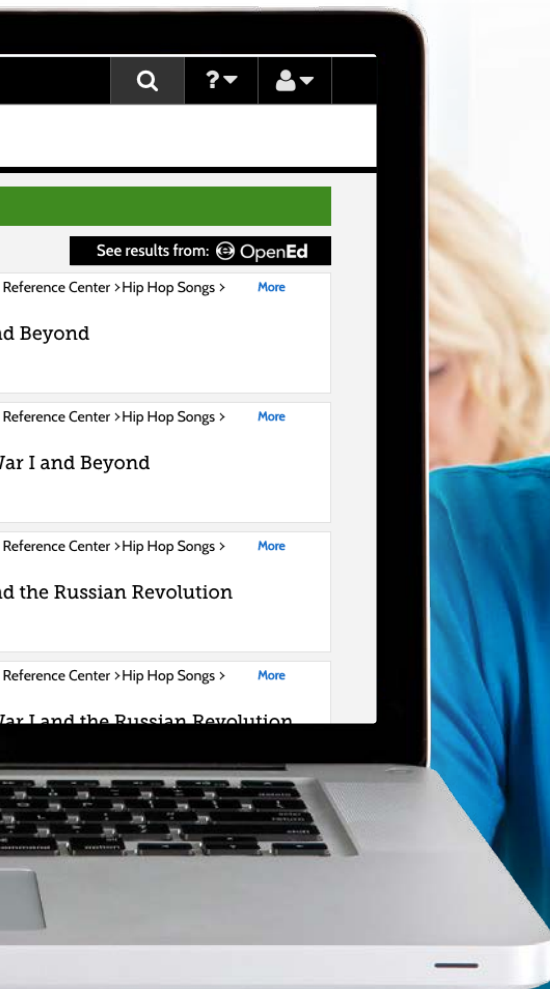
Your choice of 2 formats:



Teacher's Edition

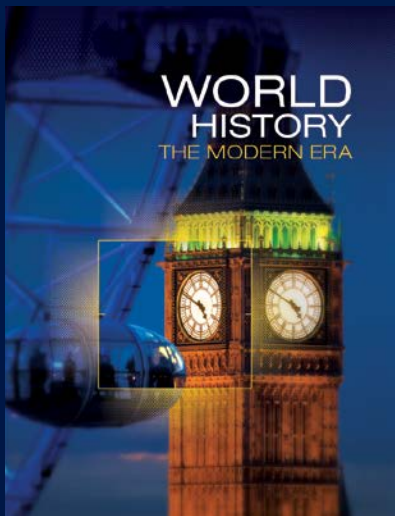
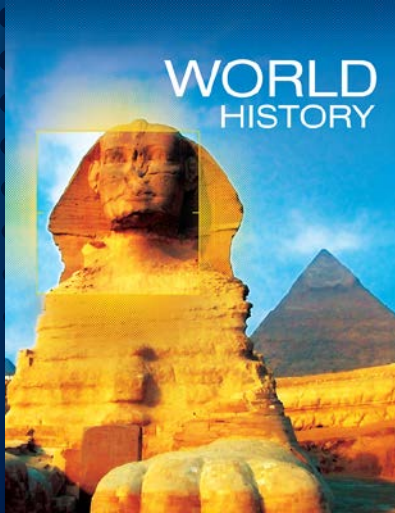


Teacher Support
in Realize



Savvas Social Studies

Social Studies Reimagined!



World History Survey

- Topic 1: Origins of Civilization (Prehistory–300 b.c.)
- Topic 2: The Ancient Middle East and Egypt (3200 b.c. –500 b.c.)
- Topic 3: Ancient India and China (2600 b.c. –a.d. 550)
- Topic 4: The Americas (Prehistory–a.d. 1570)
- Topic 5: Ancient Greece (1750 b.c. –133 b.c.)
- Topic 6: Ancient Rome and the Origins of Christianity (509 b.c. –a.d. 476)
- Topic 7: Medieval Christian Europe (330–1450)
- Topic 8: The Muslim World and Africa (730 b.c. –a.d. 1500)
- Topic 9: Civilizations of Asia (500–1650)
- Topic 10: The Renaissance and Reformation (1300–1650)
- Topic 11: New Global Connections (1415–1796)
- Topic 12: Absolutism and Revolution (1550–1850)
- Topic 13: The Industrial Revolution (1750 – 1914)
- Topic 14: Nationalism and the Spread of Democracy (1790–1914)
- Topic 15: The Age of Imperialism (1800–1914)
- Topic 16: World War I and the Russian Revolution (1914–1924)
- Topic 17: The World Between the Wars (1910–1939)
- Topic 18: World War II (1930–1945)
- Topic 19: The Cold War Era (1945–1991)
- Topic 20: New Nations Emerge (1945–Present)
- Topic 21: The World Today (1980–Present)

World History: The Modern Era

- Topic 1: The Renaissance and Reformation (1300–1650)
- Topic 2: New Global Connections (1415–1796)
- Topic 3: Absolutism and Revolution (1550–1850)
- Topic 4: The Industrial Revolution (1750–1914)
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