

## 7th Grade Social Studies Distance Learning Packet

Virtual Office Hours 9:00 a.m.- 11:00 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.- 3:00 p.m.

May 4	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8
Standard: 7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Causes & Course WWII Reading & Questions	Standard:7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Causes & Course WWII Reading & Questions	Standard:7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Causes & Course WWII Crossword Puzzle	Standard:7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Causes & Course WWII Informational Chart	Standard:7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Causes & Course WWII Important Event Match
May 11	May 12	May 13	May 14	May 15
Standard:7-4.6  Learning Tasks: Holocaust Reading & Questions	Standard:7-4.6  Learning Tasks: Reading & Questions	Standard:7-4.6  Learning Tasks: Reading & Questions	Standard:7-4.4, 7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Choose an activity from the choice board and complete	Standard:7-4.4, 7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Choose an activity from the choice board and complete
May 18	May 19	May 20		
Learning Tasks: Choose an activity from the choice board and complete	Standard:7-4.4, 7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Choose an activity from the choice board and complete	Standard:7-4.4, 7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Choose an activity from the choice board and complete	Standard:7-4.4, 7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Choose an activity from the choice board and complete	Standard:7-4.4, 7-4.5  Learning Tasks: Choose an activity from the choice board and complete



May 4, 2020, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ - Germany and Italy did not like the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. Japan, Italy, and Germany began to build up their militaries and wanted to establish empires. The international community did little to stop it. Italy was VERY upset with the Treaty of Versailles because they were on the victorious side and were not rewarded with a large amount of land. Germany was furious with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, especially the war guilt clause. The high cost of war reparations and the loss of valuable territory devastated Germany.

- a. They did not like the provisions.
- b. Their tax money built the Palace of Versailles.
- c. They wanted to build bigger and stronger armies.
- d. They were dissatisfied with the debt they were required to pay.

\_\_\_\_\_ - Italy, and Germany began military aggression in their drives for empires,

countries at war then.

- c. They could not loan money or sell weapons to countries at war.
- d. They could not create allies with countries at war.

\_\_\_\_\_ APPEASEMENT: Give Hitler what he wants and eventually he will stop! Great Britain and France falsely believed that a policy of appeasement would prevent another world war. This lack of a firm hand against aggression allowed Hitler to

of markets and shortages of natural resources while building on the nationalists' feelings that had made the country a world power just before the turn of the century. The Japanese first acted on this policy beginning in 1931 with the invasion of Manchuria. The League of Nations could only voice its disapproval of the invasion, and the Japanese responded by withdrawing from the League in 1933. Japan attacked China in 1937, which caused communist and noncommunist forces in China to unite to fight the foreigners and





May 7, 2020, \_\_\_\_\_

---

\_\_\_\_\_ - The Holocaust was a systematic plan of persecution and elimination of Jews and others (National Socialist Party of Germany) before and during World War II. The prejudice that caused the Holocaust was based on Anti-Semitism (prejudice against, hatred of Jews as a national, ethnic, religious, or racial group), which was part of the Nazi ideology. Religious and cultural differences coupled with suspicion and envy made the Hebrew people frequent scapegoats during times of crisis throughout the history of Europe.

- a. Prejudice against the Jewish people
- b. Prejudice against the German people

- c. Prejudice against the National Socialist Party of Germany
- d. Prejudice against the Jewish people

X : Á]•Z u v v }šZ Œ• u ^ •]Œ o \_ X : Á• v }šZ Œ• u ^ μ v •]Œ o

- a. Religious and educational differences
- b. Religious and economic differences

- c. Economic and political differences
- d. Religious and cultural difference

\_\_\_\_\_ Increased movement by Jews into the mainstream of European life led to increasing prejudice as Jews were often stereotypically seen as more intellectual and successful and less nationalistic. Prejudice against Jews have stemmed from these or numerous other irrational prejudices, but its existence was u

- a. So they could be identified immediately in public
- b. A symbol that represented evil because that is what they were.
- c. It meant they were not born in Germany.
- d. It was to show that they believed in Jehovah God



- 
10. When leaders of Nazi Germany were tried for crimes against humanity
  11. Denied German citizenship to Jews and prevented them from marrying non-Jews
  12. Night of broken glass when Nazi soldiers destroyed Jewish businesses, synagogues, and homes
- 

\_\_\_\_\_ - The Zionist movement gained strength in the late 1800s and early 1900s, with many Jews returning to Palestine and calling for a Jewish nation-state. The Balfour Declaration (1917), issued by the British, further increased the tension between the Jews and Palestinians because the British supported the creation of a Jewish state if the rights of the Palestinians were protected. With the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, Palestine became a British mandate. Support for a Jewish state/homeland



]œ š}]v•W