

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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# CHAPTER 5

## SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY (1 OF 2)

### The Anaconda Plan

Imagine you are a Confederate general who has just intercepted the Anaconda Plan and must brainstorm a war strategy to fight against it. On the next page, write the name of your strategy, list 3-5 steps your strategy includes, and draw the details of your strategy on the map provided using arrows and brief notes.

# SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE.

Reproduced by order of Congress in the year 1861 by J. D. Elliott, of Cincinnati in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Ohio.

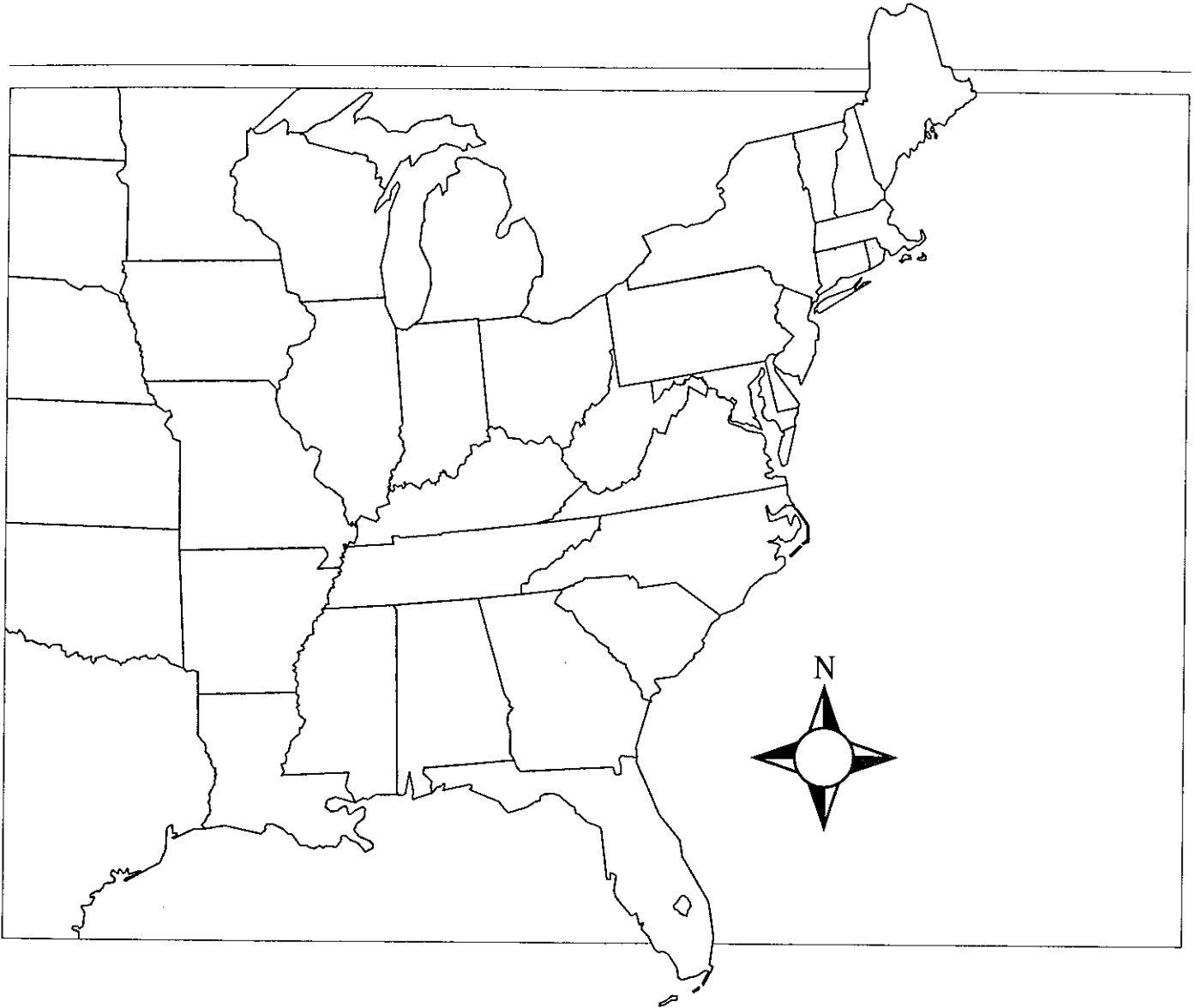


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# CHAPTER 5

## SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY (2 OF 2)



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

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# CHAPTER 5

## SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY

### Numbers Don't Lie

*This chart shows the resources the North and the South had at the start of the Civil War. Study the chart and answer the questions.*

	Union (North)	Confederacy (South)
<b>Number of States</b>	23	11
<b>Population</b>	22 million	8 million free people 4 million slaves
<b>Factories</b>	100,000	20,000
<b>Money in Banks</b>	\$189,000,000	\$47,000,000
<b>Army</b>	16,000 men	No army when the war started
<b>Navy</b>	90 ships 9,000 men	No navy when the war started

1. How many more states did the North have than the South?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How many more people did the North have?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How many more factories and how much more money did the North have?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why didn't the South have an army or a navy at the beginning of the war?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Write a few sentences summarizing the advantages the North had going into the Civil War.

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\_\_\_\_\_

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# CHAPTER 7

## WRITING ACTIVITY (1 OF 2)

### Red Poppies

Read the poem below by a Canadian, Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae, about attending the funeral of a fellow soldier during World War I. Use "In Flanders Fields" as a model to write your own poem about a war or some other tragedy, historic or recent, that caused many deaths. Your poem must be at least eight lines long. It does not need to rhyme, but it should have a solemn tone. After polishing your poem, copy it on the next page.

#### In Flanders Fields

In Flanders Fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.





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# CHAPTER 7

## SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY (1 OF 2)

### The Invention of Modern Warfare

Read the journal entries below from Willard Newton, a young World War I soldier, and answer the questions that follow.

**July 24, 1918**

I am glad when day breaks for Fritz [the Germans] quits shelling. We are on guard all the morning, being relieved in the afternoon by men from the first battalion, who are moving in and taking our billets. We leave these billets late in the afternoon and move a few kilometers nearer the lines (where friend and foe face each other all the time) and are billeted in small dug-outs, 12 men being assigned to each. The dug-outs having iron frames covered with sheet iron, the sheet iron being covered with dirt and camouflaged with dead bushes.

To kill or to wound anyone a shell must hit directly on one of these dug-outs as they are under the level of the ground. Batteries of artillery, heavy and light, are stationed all around us, some of them firing all the time. Like the dug-outs they are concealed to keep them hid from view of enemy 'planes that come over any chance they get. The third and second platoons are stationed a few hundred yards from us, the third being assigned to billets, while the second platoon has to "dig in" (each man had to dig a hole in the ground large and deep enough to lay his body in) and put up their "pup" tents. The first platoon returns to Proven and camps in an old pasture.

**July 28, 1918**

[Willard's platoon takes a train to the place where they are to work for the day.] We are hailed, at a small bridge that crosses over the branch that runs through the sunken bottom by a sentinel, who says that only one man must pass over at the time and that he must stoop over as he crosses to keep from being seen by the Germans. Crossing we follow a trench that leads into another trench that is filled with English and doughboys from our own division, most of them laying under the ground in holes they have dug asleep. We come to another low place in the trench and again we have to stoop when crossing. Continuing on up the same trench we come to where the other section of the platoon is working and we begin working with them, throwing mud out of the trenches and putting in duck-boards for the doughboys to walk on.

Anxious to say I have seen No Man's Land, I step on a firing base and take a look. Borrowing a pair of field glasses from an English sentinel I look over at the German trenches. Not a human being can be seen though as the Fritzie do not dare to peep over the top. Scores of British 'planes fly about over No Man's Land observing and occasionally diving on the German trenches pouring hundreds of machine gun bullets into them and rising again while the Germans use machine and anti-aircraft guns in

# CHAPTER 7

## SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY (2 OF 2)

an effort to shoot them down. The lieutenant warns us against looking upward while the Germans are shelling the British planes as there is danger of getting hit in the face and eyes by pieces of falling shrapnel. But the fellows seem to pay no attention to his warning, for every time a 'plane would draw fire they would look up at it.

... We stop work for the day at 8 P.M. and start for camp. We stop at the ammunition dump where the train is supposed to meet us, and here we wait for 75 minutes, but no train shows up. In the meantime Fritz has started to shelling the roads and gradually begins shelling near this dump. Our lieutenant seeing that pretty soon Fritz will be shelling the dump gets his platoon started down the road. He was not any too soon in doing this for after we got a few hundred yards down the road shells began falling by twos and fours around this dump. We hike to camp, following the dirt road a while and then the rail track. We made a record hike, reaching camp at 11:30 P.M., sooner than we had expected to. We were all tired and hungry from the day's work and the hike, but our cook was on the job and had a hot supper prepared for us.

—quoted in the *Charlotte Observer*, September 19, 1920

1. According to Willard Newton, how much of the time does artillery shelling (shooting) take place? What would it be like to live with the shelling?

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2. What is the purpose of the trenches? Why would it be hard to spend much of your time in a trench?

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3. How effective does trench warfare seem? Does the army seem to be moving forward? Why or why not?

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# CHAPTER 8

## SOCIAL STUDIES ACTIVITY

### Fear Itself

Read the following quotations from Franklin D. Roosevelt. Beside each one, write what you think President Roosevelt is trying to motivate Americans to do during the Great Depression.

“Men are not prisoners of fate, but only prisoners of their own minds.”

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“The only thing to fear is fear itself.”

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“When you get to the end of your rope, tie a knot and hang on.”

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“The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much. It is whether we provide enough for those who have little.”

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