

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 13: Growing Pains

Section 3 World War I

Directions: Use the information from pages 341 - 345 to complete the following.

1. For _____ years, _____ had been in a state of unrest with nations vying for _____ on the continent and in overseas trade.
2. On July 28, 1914, a Serbian student _____ Archduke _____, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary which sparked a _____.
3. Other European nations were quickly drawn into the _____.
4. The _____ were led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.
5. The _____ included Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia.
6. In 1914, President _____ proclaimed that the United States would remain _____.
7. In January 1917, _____ began a _____ (submarine) war against all _____ merchant ships trading with Great Britain.
8. Germany hoped to stop the flow of _____ to the Allies and cripple the British _____ before the United States became involved.
9. After President Wilson discovered that Germany was encouraging _____ to declare _____ on the United States, he asked _____ on April 6, 1917, to declare war on _____ "to make the world safe for _____."
10. _____ responded immediately.
11. The _____ authorized a _____ (a compulsory enrollment for military service).

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12. Camp Doniphan was set up near Fort Sill as a field _____ training base.
13. The two camps became the “_____ of the Field Artillery,” training over 60,000 soldiers.
14. Before serving in France, young _____, who later became _____ of the United States, was sent to Fort Sill for training and was given the added duty of running the camp canteen.
15. In the closing days of the war, nineteen _____ helped the Americans Expeditionary Force (the U.S. _____) win several key battles by talking in “_____.”
16. _____ between the _____ were being intercepted and _____ by the Germans.
17. An officer overheard the Choctaw talking among themselves in their _____ language, and that became the new “_____” the Allies used.
18. In May 1917, states were asked to organize a state _____ to coordinate publicity, food and fuel conservation, military preparedness, and campaigns for _____ and war savings stamps.
19. James Monroe Aydelotte chaired the Oklahoma council, and Roberta Campbell Lawson chaired the Oklahoma Woman’s Committee of _____.
20. In addition to its many duties, the council organized an Oklahoma _____ Bureau, which was charged with locating _____ (those in disagreement or opposition) and those who were disloyal to the government.
21. Some _____ in the Canadian River valley refused to be _____ and leave their families.
22. They _____ the countryside, supposedly on their way to a demonstration in _____.
23. This “_____” took its name from the dissenters’ _____ on their march.

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24. This group's association with the _____ Party turned the public _____ the Socialists, and, by war's end, the party was finished in Oklahoma.
25. Farmers at home _____ during the war.
26. They were encouraged to _____ as much as they could, and _____ were good, compared to pre-war days.
27. Families grew their own "_____ " and _____ days of _____ or foods made with wheat so the food supplies could be used for the war effort.
28. _____ prices rose to \$2.25 in March 1918, as supplies were shipped to the war zone.
29. It was often said that the Allies "_____ to victory on a sea of Oklahoma _____."
30. Businessmen at home signed on as "_____ - _____ - _____," people who _____ their time as civil servants or government officials.
31. With so many men serving in the military, _____ began working in the _____, _____, and _____.
32. While World War I raged in _____, a silent _____ was making its presence worldwide.
33. The debate still continues on the origin of the _____ outbreak that we know now as the 1918 _____.
34. (A _____ is something that occurs over a wide geographic area; in this case, the world.)
35. Before the year was over, _____ Americans and somewhere between 20 and 40 _____ people worldwide had died from the disease.
36. _____, _____, and _____ gatherings were _____.
37. The disease _____ as mysteriously as it had appeared, but it changed families forever.

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38. On November 11, 1918, the _____ army surrendered, and an _____ (a temporary stop to the fighting) was signed.
39. The _____ (a city in France) was signed on June 28, 1919, which formally ended the war.
40. In 1919, a national _____ went into effect (the 18th Amendment), and in 1920, women received the right to _____ (the 19th Amendment).
41. In 1919, _____ American _____, if not already so designated, were given U.S. _____.
42. For _____ who had not received citizenship status by military service, allotment, or special treaty, a _____ Act in 1924 granted citizenship to all Native Americans _____ in the United States.