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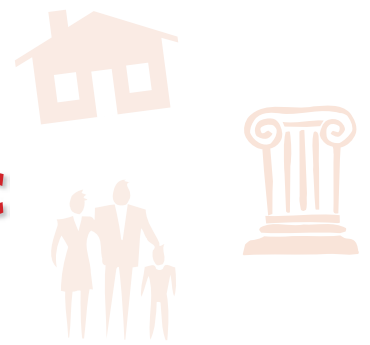
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# Assessment Rubric



## World War I



Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Assignment: \_\_\_\_\_ Level: \_\_\_\_\_

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Understanding Concepts	Demonstrates a limited understanding of concepts. Teacher assistance required	Demonstrates a basic understanding of concepts. Some teacher assistance required	Demonstrates a general understanding of concepts. Little teacher assistance required	Demonstrates a thorough understanding of concepts. Teacher assistance not required
Response to the Text	Expresses responses to the text with limited effectiveness, inconsistently supported with proof from the text	Expresses responses to the text with some effectiveness, supported with some proof from the text	Expresses responses to the text with considerable effectiveness, supported with appropriate proof from the text	Expresses thorough and complete responses to the text, supported with concise and effective proof from the text
Interpretation, Application & Analysis	Interprets and applies concepts with limited effectiveness, with few, unrelated details and incorrect analysis	Interprets and applies concepts with some effectiveness, with some detail but with inconsistent analysis	Interprets and applies concepts with considerable effectiveness with appropriate detail and analysis	Interprets and applies concepts with a high degree of effectiveness, with a variety of appropriate detail and analysis

**STRENGTHS:**

**WEAKNESSES:**

**NEXT STEPS:**



# Background and Causes

**W**orld War One has been called the first man-made **conflict** in history. World War One began in 1914 for many reasons. **Tension** was building in Europe because countries often got into “disagreements” with each other. For example:

- Britain and Germany both had a very strong **navy**. They were competing with each other to have the most boats.
- Many European countries were trying to develop **colonies** in southern Africa. This led the countries to be unfriendly to each other.
- France and Germany disliked each other because Germany won a war they fought in 1870.

## Getting the “isms” straight!

**NATIONALISM** : The belief that one’s country is better than another

**IMPERIALISM** : The desire to expand one’s country by taking over colonies or smaller countries

**MILITARISM** : The collection of weapons in order to prepare for war or armed conflict

People all over the world wanted other people to know how great their country was. This idea of **nationalism** led people to believe that their country was better than any other country. Many people believed that their country would win if there ever was a **war**.

A system of **alliances** was set up to try and avoid war. Alliances were like teams. Several countries got together to form an alliance, or team. If one country got into an argument with another country, it meant a team of countries got into an argument with another team of countries. A small argument could turn into a very big **dispute**.

In Europe, most people had feelings of nationalism for their country. Many people were unhappy because they did not live in an independent country. A number of countries in Europe were part of an **empire** that included people who spoke different languages and practiced different religions.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



# Outcomes



1. Use a straight line to match each vocabulary word with its correct meaning. Use a dictionary to help you.

1	armistice	being accountable for something	A
2	treaty	reduced to ruin	B
3	responsible	a group of people who come together for a reason	C
4	collapsed	a pause in fighting that both sides agree to	D
5	organization	to help grow or develop	E
6	intention	a formal agreement	F
7	promote	broken down completely	G
8	devastated	an intended goal	H

2. **“There are no winners in war, only losers.”** What do you think this quote means? Do you agree or disagree? Why?

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3. **“Even when the war over, the wounds still exist.”** What do you think this quote means?

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# British WW I Soldier

