

Supporting Questions

<u>Snowball Technique Questions</u>	<u>Snowball Technique Answers</u>
<p>Check for Understanding-Supporting Questions:</p> <p>a. What connections can we make between WWI and our contemporary society?</p>	<p>Check for Understanding-Supporting Questions:</p> <p>a. Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust, instituted in 1951, Asian tsunami of 2004, 9/11- worldwide silence is used as a language of commemoration and mourning. War memorials erected (images on article)- names of the dead- turning numbers into names! Influenced remembrance of the Holocaust, Vietnam War, AIDS epidemic. Britain had to borrow from USA led to USA being the financial superpower. Europe moved from creditor powers to debtor nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ European investments in non-European countries shifted<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Which meant influence shifted in economic and political development▪ Industrialization started in other countries that had previously previously reliant on Europe's industrialization▪ Signaled the end of European dominated financial system▪ Contributed to world economic crisis development○ The two Russian Revolutions (February and October) = significant legacy of First World War- creation of the Soviet system (image in article)

<p>e. What is collective mourning? Why is it important?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State policies for the WWI also led Civil War and created foundation for the Soviet System – conscription into army, forced grain requisitions, surveillance of the population, official calls to arms, use of violence on civilians for military aims <p>e. Collective mourning- moment of silence- originated with a Melbourne journalist in a letter to London Evening news – now observed ex: Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust, instituted in 1951, Asian tsunami of 2004, 9/11- worldwide silence is used as a language of commemoration and mourning.</p>
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<u>Gallery Walk and Silent Paper Questions</u>	<u>Gallery Walk and Silent Paper Answers</u>
<p>Whole Class Discussion: Check for Understanding:</p> <p>a. Why should we care about memorials like these? Why did it start with World War I and why did it carry on into today?</p> <p>b. Who is Wilfred Owen and why is that important to know? What emotions is he expressing in this poem, give an example of why you think he feels that way. Do you think this is a similar emotion expressed for soldiers from different countries? How about soldiers today?</p>	<p>Whole Class Discussion: Check for Understanding:</p> <p>a. It brings a sense of closure to the relatives of lost soldiers and shows respect to those who gave their lives on the battlefield and those who mourn their death. Ex: 9/11.</p> <p>b. Wilfred Owen was a WWI soldier killed in battle. This brings significance to the poem that he wrote because it gives a first hand account of soldier's beliefs and reactions to the war, death and mourning. Emotions seem to be anger, despair, sorrow – very different from the propaganda posters of soldiers being brave and valiant. Students will have to draw on prior knowledge from the unit to answer about other soldier sentiments- it should be similar feeling but there have been proud soldiers so answers could vary.</p>

c. Why was there such a heavy emphasis on buying bonds? How did the financial methods of the war impact our world today? Do you think these financial changes would have happened whether the war occurred or not? Why?

d. What is the significance of Germany's hyperinflation? How did it affect the world?

e. What connection did the war have to the Revolution? How does this image show us this connection? How did the Revolution impact the world?

f. Analyze this political cartoon. Give one detail that stands out to you and why. How are these two images connected?

c. The nations in war were going into significant debt because they did not anticipate how long the war would be. They needed to issue war bonds to citizens to fund the war. The methods led to trade and taxes being different and a shift in who controlled the financial market.

d. Under a plan to ease hyperinflation in Germany, the USA, Britain, and a few other nations loaned Germany funds to stabilize its currency so it could pay reparations. American gold arrived by the barrel load in 1924. Basically the debt incurred and the struggle to get out of debt for Germany was a factor in the cause for WWII.

e. Soviets remembered the war as an imperialist conflict that exposed the political despotism of the tsar and exacerbated economic cleaves among the classes All Russians contributed to the war effort – fighting for mother Russia – patriotic.

- February Revolution led by female workers and soldier's wives – demanded economic and political rights
- War helped to radicalize the revolution over the course of 1917
- State policies for the WWI also led Civil War and created foundation for the Soviet System – conscription into army, forced grain requisitions, surveillance of the population, official calls to arms, use of violence on civilians for military aims

f. Answers may vary- a few examples may be German give spare bones to Turkey as they tear apart their shares of Russia. This can connect to the picture because of the harsh terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Germany and Russia

