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- 1. A _____ is a 100% Army component that represents a particular Army unit, typically assigned to an existing unit.
 - Ⓐ a Joint Service JSC
 - Ⓑ a Unit
 - Ⓒ a Unit Division
 - Ⓓ a Service Unit
- 2. When a function code (FC) is used to display a unit's organizational structure (Base, Branch, Group, Section, Property, Personnel, and what a unit is allowed to request).
 - Ⓐ a function code unit
 - Ⓑ a unit
 - Ⓒ a function
 - Ⓓ a function
- 3. When a function code (FC) is used to identify the details associated with a function, such as, Base, Branch, Group, Section, and supporting supply organization.
 - Ⓐ a function code
 - Ⓑ a unit
 - Ⓒ a unit
 - Ⓓ a unit
- 4. When a unit's functional status is set by the user to identify the severity of a condition that is occurring for a piece of equipment.
 - Ⓐ a unit
 - Ⓑ a unit
 - Ⓒ a unit
 - Ⓓ a unit
- 5. When a functional status is used to indicate the equipment was released due to a maintenance requirement.
 - Ⓐ a unit
 - Ⓑ a unit
 - Ⓒ a unit
 - Ⓓ a unit

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 11
SECTION 2

Section Summary
A NEW KIND OF WAR

World War I was the largest conflict in history up to that time. Millions of French, British, Russian, and German soldiers went to battle. Germany wanted to defeat France quickly, but Belgian forces resisted Germany's advance. Both sides dug deep trenches on the battlefield to protect their armies from enemy fire. This conflict on the Western Front turned into a long, deadly **stalemate**, or deadlock that neither side could break.

New technology made World War I different from earlier wars. Modern weapons were able to kill more soldiers than ever before. In 1915, first Germany then the Allies began using poison gas. New machines like tanks, airplanes, and submarines were used in this war. In 1915, Germany flew **zeppelins** to bomb the English coast. Both sides equipped airplanes with machine guns. Pilots known as "flying aces" confronted each other in the skies. However, their "dog fights" had little effect on the ground war. German submarines called **U-boats** attacked Allied ships. To defend against them, the Allies organized **convoys**, or groups of merchant ships protected by warships.

Battle lines shifted back and forth on Europe's Eastern Front. War deaths were higher than on the Western Front. Russia was not ready to fight a modern war. When pushing into eastern Germany, Russian armies were badly defeated. In 1915, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and Germany. In 1917, the Austrians and Germans attacked the Italians.

Although most of the fighting took place in Europe, World War I was a global conflict. Japan used the war to seize German outposts in China and islands in the Pacific. The Ottoman empire joined the Central Powers. Its strategic location enabled it to cut off Allied supplies to Russia through the Dardanelles, a vital strait. The Ottoman Turks were hard hit in the Middle East. Arab nationalists rebelled against their rule. The British sent T.E. Lawrence, or Lawrence of Arabia, to aid them. European colonies in Africa and Asia were also drawn into World War I.

Review Questions
1. Why did a stalemate develop on the Western Front?

2. What caused the great number of deaths during World War I?

READING CHECK

Which of the European powers was not ready to fight a modern war?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *confronted* mean in the underlined sentence? What clues or examples can you find in the surrounding words, phrases, or sentences that hint at its meaning? For example, think about the meaning of the phrase "dog fights." Circle the words in the paragraph that could help you learn what *confronted* means.

READING SKILL

Identify Supporting Details
Identify two differences between the Western Front and the Eastern Front.



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As the years went by, following the original settlements in Jamestown and Massachusetts Bay, the colonists began to grow further and further apart from those in England. A rising birth rate in the mid-1700s, as well as a rise in immigration, led to overpopulation in certain areas along the eastern coast. As colonists looked for more land, they allied with the British to fight in the French and Indian War. In spite of their victory, greater tensions began to develop between the British and her colonies. In an effort to pay off war debts, the British began to tax the colonists heavily, as well as made efforts to regain tighter control. The colonies saw this as a violation of their natural rights, and began to fight back. In this unit, learn how a small group of non-united colonies were able to work together to overthrow one of the most powerful countries of all time in the American Revolution. Road to Revolution Packet - WordFile Size: 720 kbFile Type: docDownload File Emerging Tensions/American RevolutionFile Size: 2269 kbFile Type: pptxDownload File Road to Revolution Packet - PDF FileFile Size: 984 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File French and Indian War and the Road to Revolution information (from class)File Size: 73 kbFile Type: docxDownload File Issues Behind the Revolution Part 1File Size: 19 kbFile Type: docxDownload File Issues Behind the Revolution Part 2File Size: 18 kbFile Type: docxDownload File Revolution Review - WordFile Size: 18 kbFile Type: docxDownload File Unit Links: Quizlet Flashcards for Unit This unit examines the causes, progress, and results of the American Revolution. This unit will focus on early American documents such as the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. You will study the roles of women, American Indians, and free and enslaved Blacks in the Revolution and learn about how important leaders in colonial government worked to form and strengthen the new nation. Quick Notes: Unit 2 Quick NotesStudy Guide: Unit 2 Study GuidePractice Quizizz: Brock American Revolution Quiz Practice Quizlet: American Revolution Quizlet Warm-Up: How might the Great Awakening influence the American Revolution?Vocabulary:French and Indian War1763 Treaty of ParisProclamation of 1763Stamp ActIntolerable ActsCommittee of CorrespondenceSons and Daughters of Liberty Learning: Closing:Answer Unit 2 Study Guide Questions 1-9Watch Tea Party School House Rock Warm-Up: Why were the British justified in taxing and punishing the colonist? Why were the colonist justified in rebelling and intimidating royal officials?Vocabulary:Declaration of IndependenceThomas JeffersonCommittee of FiveJohn LockeSocial ContractNatural RightsJohn AdamsBen FranklinContinental ArmyGeorge WashingtonBarton von SteubenMarquis de Lafayette Learning: Closing:Answer Unit 2 Study Guide Questions 10-21Watch What you might not know about the Declaration of Independence Warm-Up: What are the similarities or differences between George Washington, Baron von Steuben, and Marquis de Lafayette?Vocabulary:Valley ForgeBattle of TrentonBattle of SaratogaBattle of YorktownGeneral Cornwallis Learning: Closing:Answer Unit 2 Study Guide Questions 22-25Watch Valley Forge Warm-Up: What motivations did the French have in allying with the colonist in the American Revolution?Vocabulary:Role of WomenRole of American IndiansRole of Free BlacksTreaty of Paris 1783 Learning: Closing:Answer Unit 2 Study Guide Questions 26-29 ReviewUnit 2 Study GuideUnit 2 QuizTake Brock American Revolution Quiz TestTake Unit 2 Test American Revolutionary Turn in Portfolio: Readings and Study GuideThe American War of Independence (1775-1783) served as a harsh lesson to the British Empire that the dominions they controlled, if treated improperly, would always be susceptible to revolution. The British did not wish to see the thirteen colonies break away from their realm, yet their colonial policies in the late-18th century proved consistently disastrous, demonstrating a complete lack of empathy or common understanding with the American population. One might argue that independence was always on the horizon in this period for North America, yet even in an era of enlightenment the British seemed, through sheer ignorance, negligence and pride, to seal their own fate. As with any revolution in history, ideological differences may have provided the foundation and impetus for change, but it is so often the events in the run up to the internal struggle that enhance tensions and ultimately trigger the conflict. The American Revolution was no different. Here are 6 key causes of the American revolution. 1. Seven Years War (1756-1763) Although the Seven Years War was a multinational conflict, the main belligerents were the British and French Empires. Each looking to expand their territory across numerous continents, both nations suffered mass casualties and racked up copious amounts of debt in order to fund the long and arduous struggle for territorial dominance. Arguably the most important theatre of the war was in North America, which in 1756 had been geographically split between the empires of the British, French and Spanish. With key but costly victories at Quebec and Fort Niagara, the British were able to emerge victorious from the war and henceforth assimilated large swathes of previously held French territory in Canada and the Mid-West as a result of the Treaty of Paris in 1763. After a three-month siege of Quebec City, British forces captured the city at the Plains of Abraham While British victory had removed any French and Native Indian threat (to an extent) to the thirteen colonies, the war had led to greater economic hardship in the US and an acknowledgment of the cultural differences between colonists and Britons. Clashes in ideologies became all the more apparent as the British looked to levy higher taxes on the thirteen colonies in order to heal the debt they incurred from military and naval spending. On 13 September 1759, on the Plains of Abraham near the city of Quebec, an outnumbered British army fought a battle that would change the history of the world: the Battle of Quebec.Watch Now 2. Taxes and Duties If the Seven Years War had not exacerbated the divide between the colonies and the British metropole, the implementation of colonial taxation certainly did. The British witnessed these tensions first-hand when the Stamp Act of 1765 was introduced. Colonists bitterly opposed the new direct taxation on printed materials and forced the British Government to eventually repeal the legislation a year later. "No taxation without representation" became an iconic slogan, as it effectively summarised the colonial outrage at the fact they were being taxed against their will and with no form of representation in Parliament. A key cause of the American revolution which followed the Stamp Act was the introduction of Townshend Duties in 1767 and 1768. This was a series of acts that imposed new forms of indirect taxation of goods such as glass, paint, paper, lead and tea. These duties caused outrage in the colonies and became the main root of spontaneous and violent opposition. Encouraged and rallied by propaganda leaflets and posters, such as those created by Paul Revere, colonists rioted and organised merchant boycotts. Eventually, the colonial response was met with fierce repression. 3. Boston Massacre (1770) Just a year after the imposition of the Townshend Duties, the governor of Massachusetts was already calling for the other twelve colonies to join his state in resisting the British and boycotting their goods, which coincided with a riot in Boston over the seizure of a boat aptly named Liberty for smuggling. The Boston Massacre, 1770 Despite these tremors of discontent, nothing suggested that the colonies might seriously consider fighting their British masters until the infamous Boston massacre of March 1770. This was one of the most significant causes of the American revolution. A detachment of redcoats were accosted by a large crowd in the city, and bombarded with snowballs and more dangerous missiles as the cold and frustrated townsfolk vented their anger on the soldiers. Suddenly, they opened fire after a soldier was knocked down, killing five and injuring six others. The Boston Massacre is often represented as the inevitable start of a revolution, but in fact it initially prompted Lord North's government to withdraw the Townshend Acts and for a time it seemed like the worst of the crisis was over. However, radicals such as Samuel Adams and Thomas Jefferson kept the resentment ticking over. 4. Boston Tea Party (1773) A switch had been flicked. The British government had a chance to make important political concessions to these disgruntled voices, yet they chose not to, and with this decision, the opportunity to avert rebellion was lost. In 1772, a British ship which had been enforcing unpopular trade regulations was burned by angry patriots, while Samuel Adams set about creating Committees of Correspondence - a network of rebels across all of the 13 colonies. Boston Tea Party Yet it was in December 1773 that the most famous and overt display of anger and resistance took place. A group of colonists led by Adams hopped aboard the East India Company trade vessel Dartmouth and poured 342 chests of tea (worth close to \$2,000,000 in today's currency) of British tea into the sea at Boston Harbour. This act - now known as the 'Boston Tea Party', remains important in patriotic American folklore. 5. Intolerable Acts (1774) Rather than attempting to appease the rebels, the Boston Tea Party was met with the passing of the Intolerable Acts in 1774 by the British Crown. These punitive measures included the forced closure of Boston port and an order of compensation to the East India Company for damaged property. Town meetings were now also banned, and the authority of the royal governor was increased. The British lost further support and patriots formed the First Continental Congress in the same year, a body where men from all the colonies were formally represented. In Britain, opinion was divided as the Whigs favoured reform while North's Tories wanted to demonstrate the power of the British Parliament. It would be the Tories who got their way. Dan takes a walk around Colonial New York with Karen Quinones (of Patriot Tours) to explore the great battle and in its original setting.Listen Now In the meantime, the First Continental Congress raised a militia, and in April 1775 the first shots of the war were fired as British troops clashed with militia men at the twin battles of Lexington and Concord. British reinforcements landed in Massachusetts and defeated the rebels at Bunker Hill in June - the first major battle of the American War of Independence. Shortly after, the British withdrew into Boston - where they were besieged by an army commanded by the newly appointed General, and future president, George Washington. 6. King George III's Speech to Parliament (1775) On 26 October 1775 George III, King of Great Britain, stood up in front of his Parliament and declared the American colonies to be in a state of rebellion. Here, for the first time, the use of force was authorised against the rebels. The King's speech was long but certain phrases made it clear that a major war against his own subjects was about to commence: "It is now become the part of wisdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a speedy end to these disorders by the most decisive exertions. For this purpose, I have increased my naval establishment, and greatly augmented my land forces, but in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to my kingdoms." After such a speech, the Whig position was silenced and a full-scale war was inevitable. From it the United States of America would emerge, and the course of history radically changed.

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