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## Wwi technology worksheet

During The First World War, the world watched in horror as technology showed its dark side, ushering in the first modern mechanized war. These resources carefully examine everything from machine guns to chlorine gas, exploring how these powerful innovations influenced the nature of war and led to an unprecedented loss of human life. At the beginning of World War I, it seemed like business as usual, but in a few years, the war would never be the same. This video discusses how this transition happened and what it meant to soldiers on the front line. Sal analyzes the most important technologies developed during World War I, such as machine guns, poison gas, tanks and aircraft carriers, and explains how earlier inventions such as the plane were re-designed for combat. Use this option to provide an overview before students examine individual technologies more thoroughly in the following resources. As an alternative to the Khan Academy video, students can use this resource to familiarize themselves with the weapons, devices and other inventions that led to unprecedented barbarity in this photographic exploration. There is a good reason why poison gas was eventually banned from the war. This article includes fascinating information about the first chlorine gas attack of 1915, and how it set the precedent for the use of chemical warfare in the future. Share quotes with your students if you find the article is too long. When the trench war caused gridlock on the Western Front, the British responded with a new weapon, the water tank. But the first brave souls who fought inside had no idea what to expect and quickly learned that the dangers inside the tanks were almost as deadly as those abroad. This interactive includes infographics, videos and images illustrating the dangers of these first combat tanks. This is a very well-judged lesson that invites students to make their own discoveries about the impact certain technologies have had on trench warfare by recreating a battlefield trench in the classroom. This is a large supplementary worksheet that is well combined with the above resource. Again, students are encouraged to draw conclusions from what they observe in primary source images. They will provide written answers to questions about the photos. This worksheet can also be used separately to insert the topic in a way that takes advantage of a student's curiosity. This creative course uses music, main source quotes, and station work before culminating in a in which students create fake tweets about soldiers fighting in World War I. We also believe that their optional expansion activity could be an exciting way to draw links between this topic and current events. The hosts of the Radiolab podcast tell the confusing story of the life of Fritz Haber, a young German chemist who initially wanted to solve the problem of feeding a rapidly growing population and a process that would allow bread to be made from nitrogen. What he did next with his Nobel Prize discovery will win him the title of war criminal and offer us a glimpse into what happens when people leave behind a conflicting legacy. This story is an exciting way to get students talking about the far-reaching effects of World War I innovations. The Dazzle Section may sound like the title of a hit Broadway show, but it was actually an experimental approach to using colliding stripes and contrasting colors to camouflage British sea boats, making it difficult to determine the size and direction of their journey. Does all this dazzle keep German U-boats from sinking their ships though? Content SpecialistEboni has extensive experience in curriculum development, with an emphasis on culturally responsive and arts-based approaches. Having spent years creating academic content and providing professional development to teachers, he now curates thematic playlists intended to provide teachers with valuable time-saving resources.9-10.W.7 Conducting Short as well as more ongoing research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; limit or broaden research where appropriate; Compose multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating an understanding of the subject under investigation.9-10.RH.1 to report specific text elements to support the analysis of primary and secondary sources, dealing with characteristics such as the date and origin of the information.9-10.RH.2 determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; Provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop during text.9-10.RH.3 detail a series of events described in a text. Determine whether previous events caused later or simply preceded.9-10.RH.7 Integration of quantitative or technical analysis (e.g. Research data) with qualitative analysis in printed or digital text.9-10.RH.9 Compare and contrast treatments of the same subject in various primary and secondary sources.11-12.RI.3 analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas or events interact and develop during the text.11-12.RH.1 Provide specific text elements to support analysis of primary and secondary sources , linking information obtained from specific details to understand the text as a whole.11-12.RH.2 determines the central or information from a main or secondary source; Provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships between key details and ideas.11-12.RH.7 integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in various forms and media (e.g. visual, quantitative, and word) in order to address a question or resolve a problem.11-12.RH.9 integrating information from various sources, sources, Primary and secondary, in a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting deviations between sources. When World War I broke out, weapons developed by countries were tested to the maximum possible level. Not ready to buy a subscription? Click to download the free sample sample download version When the First World War broke out, weapons developed by countries were tested with their maximum capacity. See the fact file below for more information on Weapons and Technology of World War I or alternatively you can download 20-page weapons and technology of the WWI worksheet package to use within the classroom or home environment. Key Facts & InformationWORLD WAR I To secure a political stronghold in their respective territories, countries formed factions in the early 1900s – the Allies with the British Empire, France, Belgium, Russia and later, the US, and the Central Powers of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.However, the war finally sparked after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Serbian nationalists. Tensions rose and on August 4, 1914, Germany invaded Belgium. As an ally in Belgium, Britain then declared war on Germany.For the first time, more powerful new weapons and vehicles were used – at sea, on land and in the air to maximise damage against enemies. The animals were largely used during this war. The horses pulled a gun, ambulances and refueling wagons. The soldiers on horse back were known as cavalry. The dogs were used to deliver messages, detect bombs and zeppelins and save lives. Pet pigeons were drafted in to carry messages over long distances, transporting news from the Front Line back to Britain.While they were not allowed to join the front line, women went to work in offices, factories, shops, transport, and on farms while men went to war. The war lasted four years and resulted in a total of 40 million military and civilian casualties. Through a decisive military defeat and Germany's surrender, the First World War ended through a truce. POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY The basic strategy of the first world war was the amount of firepower gathered to create the maximum destruction of the enemy. All combat tactics, flexibility, mobility, supply, manpower and surprise were subjected to this principle. Germany - The main war-torn country of the Central Forces during the war boasted of a decent amount of weapons and lost only allied countries combining forces. Infantry weapons, artillery and machine guns: The combined Allied forces boasted of their forces during the first world war. Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan and the United States developed weapons with greater death power and new methods to achieve victory. The cavalry - during the First World War, horses were used heavily. By the end of the war, over eight million horses and countless mules and donkeys died. The British started the war in 1914 with a larger fleet of submarines from Germany. The French started the war with 60 submarines and the US (1917) had built some submarines known as category K and probably based on the British design. Tanks and machine guns - machine guns were deadly weapons because heavy weapons, such as Maxim and Hotchkiss, made no man's land a killing zone. Tanks, as we can see now, didn't have the firepower. They were mainly used for cover and support during the war. Unconventional weapons also appeared like poison gas, flamethrowers, and grenades. Later in 1928, the Geneva Convention prohibits the use of poison in any war. Weapons and Technology of World War I Leaves is a fantastic bunch that includes everything you need to know about The Weapons and Technology of World War I in 20 in-depth pages. These are ready-to-use weapons and technology of World War I worksheets that are ideal for teaching students about the weapons and technology of World War I. When World War I broke out, weapons developed by countries were tested to the maximum possible level. Full list of included worksheetsIn WarzoneSky MastersLand RoversWaterWorldAcost effective weaponsAAA tragedy of WarNot There Still Medical TechnologyWeapons BannedThe Greatest WeaponLink / mention this page If you mention any of the content on this page on your website, please use the code below to list this page as the original source. &lt;a href= amp;gt;WWI Facts Weapons and Technology & amp; Worksheets: &lt;/a&gt; - KidsKconnect, September 5, 2020Link will appear as WWI Facts & amp; Workshexs Weapons and Technology: - KidsKconnect, September 5, 2020Use with any curriculum Worksheets are specifically designed for use with any international curriculum. You can use these worksheets as they are or edit them using Google Slides to make them more specific to your student feature levels and curriculum standards. Standards.

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