Teacher Guide: THE 1900s

In order of appearance in Preparing for the Oath, the Civics Test items covered in this theme are:

78. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.
   • World War I
   • World War II
   • Korean War
   • Vietnam War
   • (Persian) Gulf War

79. Who was President during World War I?
   • (Woodrow) Wilson

80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
   • (Franklin) Roosevelt

81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?
   • Japan, Germany, and Italy

82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
   • World War II

83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
   • Communism

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
   • civil rights (movement)

85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?
   • fought for civil rights
   • worked for equality for all Americans

86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001, in the United States?
   • Terrorists attacked the United States
Overview
This Teacher Guide will take you through the Civics Test questions covered in the theme, The 1900s. The instructional steps provided here target ESL students at the high beginning level. Watch the video on the Help screen and take some time to familiarize yourself with the elements and navigation of Preparing for the Oath so that you are comfortable presenting it to your class.

Introduction
To start the lesson, open the theme and present the Introduction Screen. Read the introductory paragraph aloud and discuss it with the students.

In the 1900s, the United States became a world power. It helped win World War I and World War II. It fought the Cold War against communism. At home, groups of people worked for fair treatment for all Americans.

Explore the Questions
These steps will help you guide your class through the theme, using an LCD projector:

1. Distribute the handout Key Vocabulary—The 1900s and review the definitions with the students.
2. Click on the Start button to begin the first video, Wars in the 1900s.
3. Play the video for the class with the captions on or off.
4. Pause the video where appropriate to discuss the vocabulary and images with the class.
5. Play the video again without pausing.
6. If there is a Practice activity available for this question, click on the “Practice” tab.
7. View and discuss the Practice activity.
8. Click on the “Try” tab.
9. Listen to the Civics Test item and have the students select the answer. Click on the “hear question” button to listen to the item repeatedly. After choosing the correct option, students can hear the answer aloud while they read along at the bottom of the screen.
10. Go through the rest of the videos in this theme, using the steps above.
11. Once the class has gone through all of the videos in this theme, wrap up this lesson with the handout, Matching—The 1900s, or assign it to the students for homework.
Key Vocabulary—The 1900s

**act:** a law that is officially accepted by the government

**ally:** a country that joins another country to fight a war

**bomb:** to attack a place with bombs

**capitalist:** a person, group, or nation that believes in or practices capitalism

**capture:** to get control of something

**celebrate:** to do something special because of a certain day or event

**citizen:** a person who legally belongs to a country and has the rights and protection of that country

**communism:** a political and economic system in which the government controls all the production of goods and owns most of the property

**create:** to make something new

**demand:** to strongly request or order

**election:** an event when people choose a member of government by voting

**equal:** to be the same

**equality:** a situation where everyone has the same rights

**general:** a person with a high rank in the Army, Air Force, or Marines

**marches:** organized walks by large groups of people to support an issue or to protest something

**military:** the armed forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard)

**nonviolent:** with no use of violence

**peaceful:** with no violence

**powerful:** having a lot of power or control

**protect:** to keep something or someone safe

**protest:** to say or show that you disagree with something

**racial discrimination:** treating someone unfairly because of their race, or color of their skin

**right:** something you are morally or legally allowed to do

**segregation:** to make people live, work, and study separately because of their race, religion or ethnicity

**separate:** to keep something or someone apart
slaves: people that are owned by other people and are forced to work without pay

speech: an expression of ideas and opinions that is made by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people

stock market: a financial system where people buy and trade shares, or parts of companies

terrorism: the use of violence to achieve political goals

terrorist: someone who uses violence to achieve political goals

treatment: the way someone acts towards another person

unfair: to not treat people equally
Matching—The 1900s

Match the question with the correct answer.

1. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
   A. fought for civil rights
   B. Franklin Roosevelt
   C. civil rights (movement)
   D. Terrorists attacked the United States
   E. Woodrow Wilson
   F. Japan, Germany, and Italy
   G. Communism
   H. World War II

2. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
   A. fought for civil rights
   B. Franklin Roosevelt
   C. civil rights (movement)
   D. Terrorists attacked the United States
   E. Woodrow Wilson
   F. Japan, Germany, and Italy
   G. Communism
   H. World War II

3. Who did the United States fight during World War II?
   A. fought for civil rights
   B. Franklin Roosevelt
   C. civil rights (movement)
   D. Terrorists attacked the United States
   E. Woodrow Wilson
   F. Japan, Germany, and Italy
   G. Communism
   H. World War II

4. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
   A. fought for civil rights
   B. Franklin Roosevelt
   C. civil rights (movement)
   D. Terrorists attacked the United States
   E. Woodrow Wilson
   F. Japan, Germany, and Italy
   G. Communism
   H. World War II

5. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
   A. fought for civil rights
   B. Franklin Roosevelt
   C. civil rights (movement)
   D. Terrorists attacked the United States
   E. Woodrow Wilson
   F. Japan, Germany, and Italy
   G. Communism
   H. World War II

6. Who was President during World War I?
   A. fought for civil rights
   B. Franklin Roosevelt
   C. civil rights (movement)
   D. Terrorists attacked the United States
   E. Woodrow Wilson
   F. Japan, Germany, and Italy
   G. Communism
   H. World War II

7. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United State?
   A. fought for civil rights
   B. Franklin Roosevelt
   C. civil rights (movement)
   D. Terrorists attacked the United States
   E. Woodrow Wilson
   F. Japan, Germany, and Italy
   G. Communism
   H. World War II

8. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?
   A. fought for civil rights
   B. Franklin Roosevelt
   C. civil rights (movement)
   D. Terrorists attacked the United States
   E. Woodrow Wilson
   F. Japan, Germany, and Italy
   G. Communism
   H. World War II

Additional Civics Test item on the 1900s:

Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s. ____________________________________________