

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

Chapter 11: Patterns of Progress

Section 5: The Impact of the First World War

Focused Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. In 1914, the _____ of the heir to the Austrian throne threw the European continent into all-out _____ involving almost all of its nations.
2. The principal combatants were _____ and France, who fought against _____ and Austria.
3. For the first time in American history, North Carolina exerted its _____ over the United States.
4. After the U.S. entry into the war in 1917, the federal government _____ (conscripted) all able-bodied single young men into service. North Carolina provided _____ soldiers.
5. To train these troops, the federal government set up three _____ camps across North Carolina.
6. Only a small _____ of North Carolinians were publicly opposed to America's role in the war.
7. The _____ industry in the state greatly profited from the stresses of the war. More _____ were needed across the nation to make _____ and other military materials. _____ cigarettes increased as more people worked longer hours.
8. Because our federal government provided _____ for American, British, and French troops, many kinds of goods were needed to fight the war.

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9. Folks in the _____ were generally patriotic, but they were less likely to invest in _____ (long-term IOUs issued to raise money for the war). In contrast, _____ workers held contests throughout 1917 and 1918 to see who would buy the _____ bonds during Liberty Loan drives.
10. For the first time, _____ were drafted just like whites.
11. The worst _____ came in 1918 when the worldwide epidemic of Spanish _____ hit the state. This was the worst _____ crisis in North Carolina history.
12. _____ died across the state during one of the _____ winters in decades.
13. The Germans _____ in November 1918. After the _____, as the end of the war was called, many North Carolinians took almost a year to get home.
14. North Carolina found itself _____ because of the war. Farmers had gotten good prices for their _____ and _____. Because many men were absent, _____ had gone up in many factories.
15. North Carolina joined the rest of the United States in an _____ in 1920 and 1921.
16. Some of the first real labor _____ in the state took place in Charlotte and Concord. A _____ occurs when workers refuse to work, usually as a protest over some grievances.
17. One of the biggest _____ of the war was the passage by Congress of the _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which gave _____ the right to vote.

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18. The war had an interesting and long-lasting impact upon _____ North Carolina. It created an _____ for African Americans to leave the state and find better jobs in _____ cities.
19. So many blacks from across the South left that their action became known as the _____.
20. Although most black _____ lived in the North for the rest of their lives, they seldom broke their ties to back home.