SHELL EDUCATION

Leveled Texts for Social Studies

The 20th Century

Full-color Teacher Resource CD







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How to Use This Product

Readability Chart






Title of the Text	Star	Circle	Square	Triangle
The Industrial Revolution	2.1	3.2	5.0	6.7
Men of the Industrial Revolution	2.0	3.2	4.8	6.5
European Immigration	2.0	3.3	4.9	6.5
Asian Immigration	2.0	3.3	4.7	6.8
World War I: The "Great War"	2.2	3.1	4.8	6.8
The Roaring Twenties	1.8	3.2	4.5	6.5
The Great Depression	1.6	3.1	4.6	6.5
World War II in Europe	2.0	3.0	4.6	6.5
World War II in the Pacific	2.0	3.0	4.5	6.6
World War II Leaders	2.2	3.2	4.7	6.9
The Civil Rights Movement	2.2	3.0	4.7	6.5
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.	2.2	3.0	4.7	6.6
The Cold War	2.0	3.0	5.1	6.5
Conflicts in the Middle East	2.2	3.1	5.2	6.5
Modern World Leaders	2.2	3.2	5.0	6.6

Correlation to Standards

The No Child Left Behind (NCLB) legislation mandates that all states adopt academic standards that identify the skills students will learn in kindergarten through grade 12. While many states had already adopted academic standards prior to NCLB, the legislation set requirements to ensure the standards were detailed and comprehensive. In many states today, teachers are required to demonstrate how their lessons meet state standards. State standards are used in the development of Shell Education products, so educators can be assured that they meet the academic requirements of each state.

Shell Education is committed to producing educational materials that are research and standards based. In this effort, all products are correlated to the academic standards of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Department of Defense Dependent Schools. A correlation report customized for your state can be printed directly from the following website: **http://www.shelleducation.com**. If you require assistance in printing correlation reports, please contact Customer Service at 1-877-777-3450.

McREL Compendium

Shell Education uses the Mid-continent Research for Education and Learning (McREL) Compendium to create standards correlations. Each year, McREL analyzes state standards and revises the compendium. By following this procedure, they are able to produce a general compilation of national standards. The social studies standards on which the texts in this book focus are correlated to state standards at **http://www.shelleducation.com**.

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World War II in the Pacific

Japan invaded China in 1937. The United States did not like this. U.S. President Roosevelt spoke up. He said that he would not sell Japan oil or steel. Japan needed these things to fight the war. Japan wanted to take over other nations in East Asia to get the oil. So, President Roosevelt put bomber planes in the Philippines to protect these nations. The Philippines are islands. They are between Japan and the nations with the oil. The president sent ships, too. He had them go to Pearl Harbor. Pearl Harbor is in Hawaii. These actions upset the Japanese.

Surprise Attack!

It was Sunday, December 7, 1941. Hundreds of Japanese planes sat on ships. The ships were in the Pacific Ocean. The planes were there to bomb Pearl Harbor. Pearl Harbor was a big U.S. navy base. It had the most U.S. forces in the Pacific. The Japanese planes took off. It was just before 8:00 A.M. The Japanese started dropping bombs. The Americans were caught off guard. In just two hours, the Japanese ruined 188 aircraft. They sank 21 ships. More than 2,400 Americans died.



Japan saw this attack as a success. On the same day, Japan also hit the Philippines. Japan hoped to make the United States leave the Pacific. The next day, the United States and Great Britain declared war on Japan. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. Why? They were part of the Axis. The Axis was made up of Japan, Germany, and Italy. The Axis nations were against the Allies. The Allies included Great Britain and France. The United States joined the Allies.

The Battle of Midway

By June 1942, the Japanese attacked a U.S. base. The U.S. base was on Midway, a small island in the Pacific. A win there could put the Japanese in charge of the Pacific. Then, they could strike the West Coast of the United States. The Japanese thought it would be a surprise. But U.S. code breakers had found out about the plan. The United States sent up planes, fought hard, and won the battle.

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The Bloody Battle of Iwo Jima

The Americans wanted to control a small island. The island was named Iwo Jima (ee-WOH JEE-muh). Iwo Jima stood in the way of reaching the Japanese mainland. Planes from the island shot down U.S. planes. The United States wanted this island to be a base for U.S. planes. The United States attacked the island.

There was a Japanese commander on the island. He asked for reinforcements (ree-uhn-FORS-muhntz). This means he asked Japan for more troops. But no troops were sent by Japan. He knew he would lose the battle. Still, he told his men to fight to their deaths. They must not give up.

The awful battle lasted 34 days. Both sides lost many men. Thousands died. Thousands were hurt. The Americans won. They had a new base in the Pacific. From there, they could send up planes. They could drop bombs on Japan. The Japanese had started a war in America. Now, America would bring the war to the Japanese homeland.

The War Ends

Scientists had made an atomic bomb. U.S. President Harry Truman chose to use it. The bomb fell on August 6, 1945. It landed on Hiroshima (huh-ROH-shuh-muh). The bomb wiped out the city. More than 70,000 people died. But Japan did not surrender (suh-REN-duhr). They did not give up. So, another atomic bomb fell three days later. It hit the city of Nagasaki (nah-gah-SAH-kee). Another 40,000 died. Then, the Japanese gave up. They surrendered (suh-REN-duhrd). World War II was over. More people had died in this war than in any war before.

Comprehension Question

Why did Americans want to control Iwo Jima?

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World War II in the Pacific

Japan attacked China in 1937. The United States did not like this. U.S. President Roosevelt told Japanese leaders that he would not sell them oil or steel. Japan needed these things to fight the war. Japan wanted to take over other nations in East Asia to get the oil. So, Roosevelt put bomber planes in the Philippine Islands. These islands are between Japan and the nations with the oil. President Roosevelt sent ships, too. These ships went to Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. His actions angered the Japanese.

Surprise Attack!

On Sunday, December 7, 1941, hundreds of Japanese planes sat on ships in the Pacific Ocean. These Japanese planes planned to bomb Pearl Harbor. Pearl Harbor was a big U.S. naval base. It had the most U.S. forces in the Pacific. The Japanese planes took off. They began dropping bombs just before 8:00 A.M. The Americans were taken by surprise. In less than two hours, the Japanese had ruined 188 U.S. aircraft. They had sunk 21 U.S. ships. More than 2,400 Americans died.



Japan saw its attack on Pearl Harbor as a success. On the same day, Japan also hit the Philippine Islands. Japan hoped to knock the United States out of the Pacific. The next day, the United States and Great Britain declared war on Japan. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. This was because they were part of the Axis. The Axis was made up of Japan, Germany, and Italy. The Axis nations were against the Allies. The Allies included Great Britain and France. The United States joined the Allies.

The Battle of Midway

In June 1942, the Japanese attacked the U.S. base on Midway. Midway is a small Pacific island. A win there could give the Japanese control over the Pacific. Then, Japan could strike the West Coast of the United States. The Japanese counted on it being a surprise. But, U.S. code breakers had found out what was planned. The United States forces prepared their planes. The United States fought back and won the battle.

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The Bloody Battle of Iwo Jima

The Japanese knew the Americans wanted the small island of Iwo Jima (ee-WOH JEE-muh). Why? Iwo Jima stood in the way of the United States attacking the Japanese mainland. Japanese planes took off from the island. Then, they shot down U.S. planes. The United States wanted to control the island.

The Japanese commander on the island asked for reinforcements (ree-uhn-FORS-muhntz). This means that he needed more troops. He was told that no more troops were coming. He knew Japan would lose the island. Still, he told his men to fight to their deaths. No matter what, they could not give up.

This awful battle lasted 34 days. Thousands of men died on both sides. When it was over, the Americans had won. They had a new base in the Pacific. From there, they could launch planes. They could drop bombs on Japan. The Japanese had started a war in America. Now, America would bring the war to the Japanese homeland.

The War Ends

U.S. scientists had made an atomic bomb. President Harry Truman decided to use it. The bomb fell on August 6, 1945. It landed on Hiroshima (huh-ROH-shuh-muh). It wiped out the city. More than 70,000 people died. But Japan did not surrender (suh-REN-duhr). So, another atomic bomb fell three days later. It hit the city of Nagasaki (nah-gah-SAH-kee). Another 40,000 people died. Then, the Japanese gave up. World War II was over. More people had died in this war than in any war before.

Comprehension Question

Why did the Japanese defend Iwo Jima?

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World War II in the Pacific

Japan invaded China in 1937. The United States did not like this. So, U.S. President Roosevelt told Japanese leaders that America would not sell them oil or steel. They needed these things to fight the war. Japan decided to take over other nations in East Asia to get oil. To prevent this, Roosevelt stationed bomber planes in the Philippines. The Philippines are between Japan and the nations with oil. The president sent ships to Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, too. His actions frustrated the Japanese.



Surprise Attack!

Early on Sunday, December 7, 1941, hundreds of planes waited on Japanese ships in the Pacific Ocean. They planned to bomb Pearl Harbor, a large U.S. naval base. It had the biggest group of U.S. forces in the Pacific. The Japanese planes began bombing just before 8:00 A.M. The Americans were taken completely by surprise, and in less than two hours, the Japanese had ruined 188 U.S. aircraft and 21 ships. More than 2,400 Americans died.

Japan saw its attack on Pearl Harbor as a success. On the same day, Japan also attacked the Philippines in an attempt to knock the United States out of the Pacific. The attack made Americans angry. The next day, the United States and Great Britain declared war on Japan. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. This happened because they were part of the Axis. The Axis was made up of Japan, Germany, and Italy. The Axis nations were against the Allies. The Allies included Great Britain and France. The United States joined the Allies.

The Battle of Midway

In June 1942, the Japanese attacked the U.S. base on Midway, a tiny Pacific island. A victory there would give the Japanese control over the Pacific. Then, they could attack the western United States. The Japanese counted on a surprise attack, but U.S. code breakers had discovered their plans. The United States forces readied their planes, fought back, and won the battle.

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The Bloody Battle of Iwo Jima

The small island of Iwo Jima (ee-WOH JEE-muh) stood in the way of the Americans attacking the Japanese mainland. The Japanese knew the Americans would try to take this island. The Japanese commander on the island asked for reinforcements (ree-uhn-FORS-muhntz). When he heard none were coming, he knew Japan would lose the island. Still, he gave his men orders not to surrender and to fight to their deaths.

As a result, the terrible battle lasted 34 days. Thousands of men died on both sides. When it was over, the Americans had won a base in the Pacific. From there, they could launch planes to drop bombs on Japan. The Japanese had started a war in America. Now, America would bring the war to the Japanese homeland.

The War Ends

U.S. scientists had created a powerful atomic bomb. President Harry Truman decided to use it. The bomb fell on August 6, 1945. It landed on Hiroshima (huh-ROH-shuh-muh) and wiped out the city. More than 70,000 people died. But Japan did not surrender (suh-REN-duhr). So, another atomic bomb fell three days later on the city of Nagasaki (nah-gah-SAH-kee). Another 40,000 people died. Then, the Japanese surrendered. World War II, the deadliest war in history, was over.

Comprehension Question

What were the benefits of having control of Iwo Jima? Describe both the American and Japanese points of view.

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World War II in the Pacific

In 1937, Japan invaded China. The United States felt this was wrong, and U.S. President Roosevelt told Japanese leaders that America would not sell them oil or steel. Since the Japanese needed oil to fight the war, they decided to conquer other nations in Asia to obtain it. To prevent this, Roosevelt stationed bomber planes in the Philippines, which are between Japan and the nations with the oil. The president also sent battleships to Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. His actions frustrated the Japanese, and they decided to launch an attack on America.



Surprise Attack!

Early on Sunday, December 7, 1941, hundreds of planes waited on Japanese ships in the Pacific Ocean. They planned to bomb Pearl Harbor, a large naval base with the biggest group of U.S. forces in the Pacific. The Japanese planes began bombing just before 8:00 A.M. and caught the Americans completely off guard. In less than two hours, the Japanese had ruined 188 U.S. aircraft and 21 ships and killed more than 2,400 Americans.

Japan saw its attack on Pearl Harbor as a success. On the same day, it also attacked the Philippines in an attempt to knock the United States out of the Pacific. The attack had made Americans angry and determined. The next day, the United States and Great Britain declared war on Japan. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. This happened because these nations were part of the Axis powers made up of Japan, Germany, and Italy. The Axis nations were against the Allies. The Allies included Great Britain and France. The United States joined the Allies.

The Battle of Midway

In June 1942, the Japanese attacked the U.S. base on Midway, a tiny Pacific island. A victory there would give the Japanese control over the Pacific so that they could attack the western United States. The Japanese counted on a surprise attack, but U.S. code breakers had discovered what was planned. The U.S. forces readied their planes, fought back, and won the battle.

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The Bloody Battle of Iwo Jima

The small island of Iwo Jima (ee-WOH JEE-muh) stood in the way of the Americans attacking the Japanese mainland. The Japanese knew the Americans would try to take this island, so the Japanese commander on the island asked for reinforcements (ree-uhn-FORS-muhntz). When he heard none were coming, he knew he would lose the island. Still, he told his men to not surrender and to fight to their deaths.

As a result, the terrible battle lasted 34 days and killed thousands of men on both sides. When it was over, the Americans had won a base in the Pacific from which they could launch planes to drop bombs on Japan. The Japanese had started a war in America. Now, America would bring the war to the Japanese homeland.

The War Ends

U.S. scientists had created a powerful atomic bomb, and President Harry Truman decided to use it. When the bomb fell on August 6, 1945, on Hiroshima (huh-ROH-shuh-muh), it wiped out the city and killed more than 70,000 people. Even so, Japan did not surrender (suh-REN-duhr) until after a second atomic bomb was dropped three days later on the city of Nagasaki (nah-gah-SAH-kee). Another 40,000 people died. World War II, the deadliest war in history, was finally over.

Comprehension Question

Why was it important for Americans to take the war to Japan's homeland?

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