

# Guided Reading Activity

## World War I and Its Aftermath, 1914–1920

### Lesson 2 *The Home Front*

#### Review Questions: Outlining

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

#### I. Organizing the Economy

- A. The most important new agency created by Congress was the \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. The Food Administration increased the country's \_\_\_\_\_ and the Fuel Administration managed \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. Two ways the country paid for the war were by raising \_\_\_\_\_ and selling \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. With many white men in the military, industries turned to other segments of the population for workers, such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. Two laws that limited citizens' liberties were the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. Building the Military

- A. A system called \_\_\_\_\_ was created by Congress to register men for the draft.
- B. Not all U.S. soldiers were drafted; approximately 2 million were \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. Many African American soldiers fought with distinction in \_\_\_\_\_ units.
- D. For the first time, \_\_\_\_\_ served in the armed forces, although only in noncombat roles.
- E. Many \_\_\_\_\_ also served in the war—volunteering for service more than any other minority group in the United States.

#### Summary and Reflection

**Directions:** Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.

What was life like on the home front for women and minorities?

---



---



---



---



---