

# GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 23 4 END OF WAR ANSWERS

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**Did the German Schlieffen Plan called for the German army to sweep around?**

To meet the possibility of Germany's facing a war against France in the west and Russia in the east, Schlieffen proposed that, instead of aiming the first strike against Russia, Germany should aim a rapid, decisive blow with a large force at France's flank through Belgium, then sweep around and crush the French armies ...

**Why was the Battle of the Bulge important guided reading?** The Battle of the Bulge marked the last German offense on the Western Front. The catastrophic losses on the German side prevented Germany from resisting the advance of Allied forces following the Normandy Invasion. Less than four months after the end of the Battle of the Bulge, Germany surrendered to Allied forces.

**What did the withdrawal of the Russians allowed Germany to concentrate on?**

Russia's withdrawal from World War I allowed Germany to stop fighting a two-front war and concentrate its forces and supplies on the Western Front, where it fought the combined efforts of the United Kingdom and France, and eventually the United States.

**What did the Battle of the Bulge cost Germany and what was the impact on**

**Quizlet?** The Battle of the Bulge cost Germany valuable resources, many lives, tanks, and aircraft. The Allies were then able to invade Germany. What was Germany's last line of defense? Germany's last major line of defense was the Rhine River.

**What was the main reason the Schlieffen Plan failed?** Historians disagree about whether the reduction of the invading force's numbers was the key reason the

Schlieffen Plan failed. Among other factors, Belgian resistance was stronger and the British Expeditionary Force was in the field sooner than the Germans expected.

**Why did Plan XVII fail?** folly of pressing ahead with Plan XVII, the planned French offensive into Alsace and Lorraine. Plan XVII had vastly underestimated the size of German invasion forces, and its execution would have dramatically enhanced the effectiveness of the German Schlieffen Plan.

**Could the Germans have won the Battle of the Bulge?** Without capturing Allied fuel dumps the offensive would grind to a halt. Indeed the only thing that hadn't changed from 1940 was that Germany was still numerically inferior. German forces could not afford to get bogged down in a battle of attrition which the Allies would surely win.

**How many Germans died in the Battle of the Bulge?** The Americans suffered some 75,000 casualties in the Battle of the Bulge, but the Germans lost 80,000 to 100,000. German strength had been irredeemably impaired. By the end of January 1945, American units had retaken all ground they had lost, and the defeat of Germany was clearly only a matter of time.

**What was the last German offensive in ww2?** The Battle of the Bulge was the last major German military offensive in western Europe.

**Why did Russia leave WW1?** Why did Russia leave World War I? Russia left WW1 because it was in the interest of Russian Communists (Bolsheviks) who took power in November 1917. The Bolsheviks' priority was to win a civil war against their domestic opponents, not to fight in WW1. They also thought that Germany would soon lose the war in any case.

**Why did Germans flee to Russia?** In 1763, they received an enticing offer from the Russian Czarina Catherine the Great, a former German princess. She promised colonists autonomy and free farmland in Russia should they choose to emigrate.

**What did Soviet soldiers do to Germans?** The majority of the assaults were committed in the Soviet occupation zone; estimates of the numbers of German women raped by Soviet soldiers have ranged up to 2 million. According to historian William Hitchcock, in many cases women were the victims of repeated rapes, some

as many as 60 to 70 times.

**Why was the Battle of the Bulge a significant Battle for Germany?** The Battle of the Bulge was the last German offensive on the Western Front in World War II. Although the surprise attack was initially successful, Allied counterattacks ultimately drove the Germans back, opening the way for the occupation of Germany and the end of the war in Europe.

**What event caused Japan to surrender in WWII?** It was the deployment of a new and terrible weapon, the atomic bomb, which forced the Japanese into a surrender that they had vowed never to accept. Harry Truman would go on to officially name September 2, 1945, V-J Day, the day the Japanese signed the official surrender aboard the USS Missouri.

**What was the first country to take over Berlin in 1945?** The Soviet Union continued the air war to support the ground offensive in Berlin. On 2 May 1945, the Berlin garrison surrendered to the Soviet army.

**What does blitzkrieg mean?** Blitzkrieg, meaning 'Lightning War', was the method of offensive warfare responsible for Nazi Germany's military successes in the early years of the Second World War.

**What battle took place that halted the German advance to Paris?** The German Army came within 70 km (43 mi) of Paris but at the First Battle of the Marne (6–12 September), French and British troops were able to force a German retreat by exploiting a gap which appeared between the 1st and 2nd Armies, ending the German advance into France.

**Who did Germany fight against on the battlefields of the Western Front?** During 1915, the British and French undertook a series of unsuccessful attacks against the Germans on the Western Front. Apart from their one offensive at Ypres in April, the Germans spent most of the year on the defensive. But for both sides it was a tough learning experience.

**Which members of the Triple Entente would Germany feel most threatened by and why?** This connected Britain, France and Russia in the 'Triple Entente' and stoked German fears of 'encirclement'. German nationalists viewed Britain as a

barrier to their global ambitions and German generals increasingly feared the growing military threat of Russia.

**What did the Schlieffen Plan call for Germany to do?** Prior to World War I, The Schlieffen Plan established that, in case of the outbreak of war, Germany would attack France first and then Russia. Instead of a 'head-on' engagement, which would lead to position warfare of inestimable length, the opponent should be enveloped and its armies attacked on the flanks and rear.

**What changes were made to the Schlieffen Plan?** The plan was heavily modified by Schlieffen's successor, Helmuth von Moltke, prior to and during its implementation in World War I. Moltke's changes, which included a reduction in the size of the attacking army, were blamed for Germany's failure to win a quick victory.

**Who did the German Army soldiers fear the most?**

**Who killed the most German soldiers in WWII?** The Red Army claimed responsibility for the majority of Wehrmacht casualties during World War II.

**What was the bloodiest Battle of WWII for America?** Battle of the Bulge Memorial Eisenhower — but at great cost. Soldiers fought in brutal winter conditions, and the U.S. Army lost approximately 19,000 men (and suffered some 75,000 total casualties) in what became the United States' deadliest single World War II battle.

**What did the Schlieffen Plan call for Germany to do?** Prior to World War I, The Schlieffen Plan established that, in case of the outbreak of war, Germany would attack France first and then Russia. Instead of a 'head-on' engagement, which would lead to position warfare of inestimable length, the opponent should be enveloped and its armies attacked on the flanks and rear.

**How did the Schlieffen Plan lead to stalemate?** The Schlieffen Plan's strategy required that France be defeated swiftly – but this didn't happen. That failure led to sustained trench warfare on the Western Front. In those grim battles of attrition, such as the Battle of the Somme and the Battle of Verdun, Allied forces ultimately outnumbered the Germans.

**What were the pros and cons of the Schlieffen Plan?** In conclusion, while the Schlieffen Plan had strengths such as speed and concentration of forces, its

weaknesses like inflexibility, reliance on precise timing, underestimation of Belgian resistance, and logistical challenges ultimately contributed to its failure in achieving its intended objectives.

**What did the Russian mobilization for war cause Germany to do?** Russia's warnings to Germany led to military action by German forces, which carried out their mobilization and declared war on August 1, 1914. At the start of the conflict, Russian forces launched offensives against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

**What did Germany Schlieffen's plan call for Quizlet?** What was the Schlieffen plan? Germany would attack France first by traveling through Belgium, and take Paris in about 3 weeks. France would surrender once Paris was taken, and then Germany would attack Russia.

**What does blitzkrieg mean?** Blitzkrieg, meaning 'Lightning War', was the method of offensive warfare responsible for Nazi Germany's military successes in the early years of the Second World War.

**How long did the Schlieffen Plan last?**

**Which early Battle marked the first major German defeat?** The recapture of Narvik on 28 May 1940 was the first major defeat of the war for Nazi Germany. Historians have claimed that the recapture of Narvik convinced Hitler to change his plans to invade Great Britain the same year.

**Why did Germany lose WW1?** Germany lacked the necessary raw materials to make cordite (the vital propellant for bullets and shells) and explosives. Austria-Hungary was hampered by a lack of rail transport and rail infrastructure. Britain had a manpower shortage and a paucity of acetone, the key component for making cordite.

**Why did Russia leave WW1?** Why did Russia leave World War I? Russia left WW1 because it was in the interest of Russian Communists (Bolsheviks) who took power in November 1917. The Bolsheviks' priority was to win a civil war against their domestic opponents, not to fight in WW1. They also thought that Germany would soon lose the war in any case.

**What was the most significant problem with the Schlieffen Plan?** The plan was heavily modified by Schlieffen's successor, Helmuth von Moltke, prior to and during its implementation in World War I. Moltke's changes, which included a reduction in the size of the attacking army, were blamed for Germany's failure to win a quick victory.

**What was the ultimate goal of the Schlieffen Plan?** The Schlieffen Plan was a war plan to fight a quick and decisive war against two enemies, France and Russia. The plan gambled on slow Russian mobilization, with most of its forces concentrated on France. The goal was to defeat France with the majority of its armies and then turn to defeat Russia.

**Who did Germany fight against on the battlefields of the Western Front?** During 1915, the British and French undertook a series of unsuccessful attacks against the Germans on the Western Front. Apart from their one offensive at Ypres in April, the Germans spent most of the year on the defensive. But for both sides it was a tough learning experience.

**What was another name for the Allied powers?** The Allies, formally referred to as the United Nations from 1942, were an international military coalition formed during World War II (1939–1945) to oppose the Axis powers. Its principal members by the end of 1941 were the "Big Four" – the United Kingdom, United States, Soviet Union, and China.

**Why was Russia so bad in WW1?** Unsurprisingly, poorly equipped and poor leadership resulted in Russian defeat. Many troops lacked boots, bedding, ammunition and weapons. Their officers told those without a rifle to get a rifle from dead Russian soldiers—which was not good for morale. Russia had no real military strategy.

**What did the Schlieffen Plan broadly called for?** Explanation: The Schlieffen plan was a military strategy created by Germany in the early 20th century, specifically before World War I. It aimed to quickly defeat France in the west and then turn towards Russia in the east, in order to prevent a two-front war.

**Storytelling: A Powerful Teaching Tool for ESL Classrooms**

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## **What is storytelling?**

Storytelling is the art of using words to create a vivid and engaging narrative. In an ESL classroom, storytelling can be used to engage students, develop their listening skills, and improve their vocabulary.

## **Why is storytelling an effective teaching method?**

Storytelling is an effective teaching method for several reasons. First, it is a highly motivating activity that can capture students' attention and make learning more enjoyable. Second, storytelling helps students to develop their listening skills by exposing them to natural and authentic language. Third, storytelling provides opportunities for students to learn new vocabulary in a meaningful context.

## **How can storytelling be used in the ESL classroom?**

Storytelling can be used in the ESL classroom in a variety of ways. Some common approaches include:

- Reading stories aloud to students
- Having students tell their own stories
- Role-playing stories
- Creating stories collaboratively

## **What are the benefits of using storytelling in the ESL classroom?**

There are many benefits to using storytelling in the ESL classroom, including:

- Improved listening skills
- Enhanced vocabulary
- Increased motivation
- Enhanced cultural awareness
- Improved social skills

## **How can I incorporate storytelling into my ESL lessons?**

There are many ways to incorporate storytelling into your ESL lessons. Here are a few tips:

- Choose stories that are interesting and relevant to your students.
- Use a variety of storytelling techniques to keep students engaged.
- Encourage students to participate in storytelling activities.
- Use storytelling to assess students' progress.

### **The Crucible Act 4 Questions and Answers: A Quizlet**

#### **Paragraph 1:**

- **Question:** Why does Danforth refuse to postpone the executions?
- **Answer:** He believes the executions are necessary to quell the hysteria and prevent further chaos in Salem.

#### **Paragraph 2:**

- **Question:** What evidence does Hale present against the court?
- **Answer:** He brings Proctor's confession nullifying Abigail's accusations and reveals the court's corrupt proceedings.

#### **Paragraph 3:**

- **Question:** How does Proctor's wife, Elizabeth, respond to her impending execution?
- **Answer:** She remains defiant and refuses to lie to save her life, even though she knows her actions will lead to her death.

#### **Paragraph 4:**

- **Question:** Who is the first character to be executed?
- **Answer:** Rebecca Nurse, an innocent woman who refuses to confess to a crime she did not commit.

#### **Paragraph 5:**



- **Question:** What is the significance of Proctor's final words?
- **Answer:** He denounces the court and dies as a martyr, symbolizing the sacrifice of individual integrity in the face of mass hysteria.

## **Sound Design by David Sonnenschein: Crafting Immersive Audio Experiences**

### **Q: Who is David Sonnenschein?**

A: David Sonnenschein is an award-winning sound designer known for his exceptional work in film, television, and video games. With a keen ear for detail and an innovative approach, he has created immersive and unforgettable sonic landscapes that enhance the storytelling experience.

### **Q: What are some notable projects that Sonnenschein has worked on?**

A: Sonnenschein's portfolio boasts an impressive array of projects, including the Oscar-winning films "Gravity" and "Parasite," the Emmy-winning television series "The Crown" and "Stranger Things," and critically acclaimed video games such as "God of War" and "The Last of Us."

### **Q: What is Sonnenschein's approach to sound design?**

A: Sonnenschein believes that sound is an integral part of storytelling, capable of conveying emotions, creating atmosphere, and immersing audiences in the narrative. He meticulously crafts soundscapes that support and enhance the visual elements, often employing a mix of traditional and experimental techniques.

### **Q: How does Sonnenschein collaborate with other creatives?**

A: Sonnenschein places great emphasis on collaboration. He works closely with directors, producers, and fellow sound designers to ensure that his work aligns seamlessly with their vision. His ability to communicate his ideas clearly and effectively fosters a productive and creative environment.

### **Q: What makes Sonnenschein's sound design unique?**

A: Sonnenschein's exceptional ability to manipulate and blend sounds results in unique and unforgettable sonic experiences. He possesses a mastery of both

analogue and digital tools, and his willingness to experiment with unconventional approaches gives his work a distinctive and captivating quality that sets it apart from the ordinary.

[storytelling as a teaching method in esl classrooms](#), [the crucible act 4 questions and answers quizlet](#), [sound design by david sonnenschein](#)

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