

# GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 16 3

## ANSWERS

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**How did soldiers protect themselves from the powerful artillery during World War I?** Trenches provided a very efficient way for soldiers to protect themselves against heavy firepower and within four months, soldiers on all fronts had begun digging trenches. This photograph shows French infantry manning a forward line of trenches in Lorraine during January 1915.

**What other dangers did the troops behind the trenches face?** Snipers' bullets and stray shell-bursts were constant hazards. Periodically, the trenches were subjected to heavy artillery bombardments in support of raids and patrols, or against groups of troops moving up to the line.

**How did the North and South recruit troops after the initial excitement of the war disappeared?** As the war dragged on through 1861 and into 1862, however, men proved less willing to enlist in the increasingly violent and protracted conflict. For this reason, both the United States and Confederate States enacted conscription in 1862. The Confederacy was the first to enact compulsory military service.

**Why did life in the south change more dramatically than the north?** As an agricultural region, the South had more difficulty than the North in manufacturing needed goods--for both its soldiers and its civilians. One result was that Southern civilians probably had to make more real sacrifices during the war than Northern civilians did.

**What weapon killed the most in WWII?** Atomic Bomb The bombs caused death and destruction on a scale that had never been seen before. Within days of the second bomb dropping on Nagasaki, the Japanese surrendered, and the Second

World War came to an end.

**Why was WW1 so bad?** New technologies like chemical gas and long-range artillery drove conflict to cruel new heights. Nine million soldiers died while the civilian death toll likely exceeded ten million. Infectious diseases also ran rampant, fighting leveled infrastructure, and the financial toll of the war was immense.

**How did soldiers from both sides attempt to break through enemy lines?** Poison gas, developed and used first by the Germans, and tanks, developed and used first by the British, were attempts to create offensive weapons to overcome the sheer defensive firepower of the machine gun and punch holes through enemy lines.

**How long did soldiers stay in trenches in WW1?** Soldiers rotated into and out of the front lines to provide a break from the stress of combat. They spent four to six days in the front trenches before moving back and spending an equal number of days in the secondary and, finally, the reserve trenches.

**Why were trenches bad?** Trench warfare created a living environment for the men which was harsh, stagnant and extremely dangerous. Not only were trenches constantly under threat of attack from shells or other weapons, but there were also many health risks that developed into large-scale problems for medical personnel.

**Were confederates better soldiers?** They had a larger population from which to draw soldiers, more industrial capacity to produce weapons and supplies, and a more extensive railway system for transporting troops and supplies. This meant that Union soldiers were generally better equipped and supplied than their Confederate counterparts.

**Were Confederate soldiers conscripted?** It was the Confederates, however, who had resorted to a draft first, in April 1862. All healthy Southern white men between ages 18 and 35 were required to serve three years (ultimately, this would be extended to men between ages 17 and 50).

**How many Confederate soldiers died in the Civil War?** But how many died has long been a matter of debate. For more than a century, the most-accepted estimate was about 620,000 dead. A specific figure of 618,222 is often cited, with 360,222 Union deaths and 258,000 Confederate deaths.

**What was the South's primary goal through off these attempts for expansion?**

Primary sources from this time are clear as to the goal of the Confederate States: to maintain and expand the practice of slavery. Although the majority of the white population in the southern states did not own slaves, they benefited from the culture of white supremacy.

**How did the Union naval blockade of southern ports impact the wartime success of the Confederacy?**

The blockade, although somewhat porous, was an important economic policy that successfully prevented Confederate access to weapons that the industrialized North could produce for itself. The U.S. Government successfully convinced foreign governments to view the blockade as a legitimate tool of war.

**How did the Civil War affect ordinary citizens in both the North and the South?**

The citizens of the South faced many of the same hardships as those of the North. When men left to go to war, women took up their duties on top of their own. Supplies were short, inflation was much more rampant than in the North, and long weeks passed without word from soldiers on the front line.

**What was the scariest weapon in ww2?** The V1 flying bomb was one of the most fear-inducing terror weapons of the Second World War. Thousands were killed and wounded by its warhead, but alongside those civilians are the forgotten victims of the V1 the people who made them.

**What was the weirdest weapon in ww2?** A prime example was the Windkanone ("wind cannon"), an anti-aircraft weapon that didn't fire a projectile. Instead, it shot a blast of air (compressed nitrogen and hydrogen) with the aim of knocking enemy aircraft out of the sky.

**What caliber has killed the most humans?** It is widely believed that the 9mm is the most common caliber used in murders.

**What was the deadliest day of World War 1?** The 1916 Somme offensive was one of the largest and bloodiest battles of the First World War (1914-18). The opening day of the attack, 1 July 1916, saw the British Army sustain 57,000 casualties, the bloodiest day in its history.

**What was the bloodiest battle in history?** The Battle of Stalingrad is known as one of the most pivotal actions of World War II. More than a million lives were lost in seven months of unrelenting fighting, and the eventual German defeat destroyed Hitler's dream of commanding a global empire.

**Why was WW1 such a bloody war?** This was a scale of violence unknown in any previous war. The cause was to be found in the lethal combination of mass armies and modern weaponry. Chief among that latter was quick-firing artillery. This used recuperating mechanisms to absorb recoil and return the barrel to firing position after each shot.

**Was World War I pointless?** World War I carries a reputation as a pointless bloodbath. This conjures up images of unimaginative military operations. Mass infantry charging senselessly into machinegun fire. Despite these views, the war sparked a revolution in military tactics and technologies.

**How was the line blurred between soldiers and civilian in ww2?** Even the distinction between civilians and soldiers had become blurred. Civilians had fought in Resistance circuits—and been shot, sometimes as hostages, and when the Allies or the Axis practiced area bombing, civilians were the main victims.

**What is No Man's Land in WW1?** It is commonly associated with World War I to describe the area of land between two enemy trench systems, not controlled by either side. The term is also used metaphorically, to refer to an ambiguous, anomalous, or indefinite area, regarding an application, situation, or jurisdiction.

**Where did soldiers go to the toilet in the trenches?** Use the latrines Toilets – known as latrines – were positioned as far away as possible from fighting and living spaces. The best latrines came in the form of buckets which were emptied and disinfected regularly by designated orderlies. Some latrines were very basic pit or 'cut and cover' systems.

**What happened to the dead bodies in the trenches in WW1?** During the fighting, the military authorities set up war graves registration services to record soldiers' temporary burial places and once the war had ceased these were moved to large, purpose-built cemeteries.

**What killed the most soldiers during WW1?** The casualties suffered by the participants in World War I dwarfed those of previous wars: some 8,500,000 soldiers died as a result of wounds and/or disease. The greatest number of casualties and wounds were inflicted by artillery, followed by small arms, and then by poison gas.

**How did soldiers protect themselves in ww1?** Trenches provided relative protection against increasingly lethal weaponry. Soldiers dug in to defend themselves against shrapnel and bullets. On the Western Front, trenches began as simple ditches and evolved into complex networks stretching over 250 miles (402 kilometres) through France and Belgium.

**What did troops do to protect themselves from artillery?** Each side occupied fighting lines (fronts) made up of trenches dug into the ground or breastworks constructed above low-lying country. The trenches protected the troops from small arms, machine-guns and artillery.

**How did trenches protect against artillery?** On the Western Front in 1914–1918, both sides constructed elaborate trench, underground, and dugout systems opposing each other along a front, protected from assault by barbed wire. The area between opposing trench lines (known as "no man's land") was fully exposed to artillery fire from both sides.

**How did artillery affect soldiers in ww1?** 60% of the battlefield casualties in WWI were caused by artillery shells exploding. Shrapnel wounds were particularly brutal for soldiers. The word 'shrapnel' comes from the small lead balls placed in an artillery shell that would spread out over the battlefield when exploded.

**Why were trenches built?** World War I was a war of trenches. After the early war of movement in the late summer of 1914, artillery and machine guns forced the armies on the Western Front to dig trenches to protect themselves.

**Why are trenches zigzag?** The major features of the trenches were based around minimizing casualties from artillery bombardment and enemy raids. The trenches were built in a zig-zag pattern to keep raiding enemies from firing down the full length of the fortification.

**Was the First World War pointless?** The First World War is often remembered as a futile waste of life. A pointless slugging match that saw uncaring commanders send thousands of young men to their untimely deaths.

**What did soldiers carry in order to protect themselves from chemical weapons?** The first and most important line of defense against chemical agents is the individual protection provided by gas masks and protective clothing and the collective protection of combat vehicles and mobile or fixed shelters.

**Who created trench warfare?** trench warfare, Warfare in which the opposing sides attack, counterattack, and defend from sets of trenches dug into the ground. It was developed by Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban in the 17th century for laying siege to fortresses. Its defensive use was first institutionalized as a tactic during the American Civil War.

**What were the horrors of WW1?** Chemical Warfare Despite the Treaty of Hague banning chemical weapons, countries from both sides used chlorine gas and phosgene to kill soldiers in trenches and beat back the enemy. Mustard gas was the most infamous, burning exposed skin and killing its victims from the inside.

**How did American troops help the Allies break the stalemate with Germany?** The Americans helped break the fortified Hindenburg Line at St. Quentin, and at St. Mihiel, half a million American and 100,000 French troops, supported by 1,500 Army Air Service aircraft, took back in four days territory the Germans had held for almost four years.

**Which new weapon had the greatest impact on World War I?** Perhaps the most significant technological advance during World War I was the improvement of the machine gun, a weapon originally developed by an American, Hiram Maxim. The Germans recognized its military potential and had large numbers ready to use in 1914.

**What was No Man's Land and why was it called that?** It is commonly associated with World War I to describe the area of land between two enemy trench systems, not controlled by either side. The term is also used metaphorically, to refer to an ambiguous, anomalous, or indefinite area, regarding an application, situation, or

jurisdiction.

**What is shrapnel made of?** Shrapnel is a general term used to describe the fragments thrown off by a bomb or other explosive device. Usually comprised of nails, ball bearings, needles or other small metal objects, these shards are the leading cause of death and injury following the explosion of a shrapnel bomb.

**How were trench mortars used in WW1?** In a war where men lived and died by artillery, trench mortars were the most immediate and effective fire support the 8th Queen's could call on. During attacks, mortar men advanced behind the infantry, deploying their mortars to knock out stubborn bunkers and hidden machine gun nests.

**How did modern weapons change combat in the First World War?** World War I popularized the use of the machine gun—capable of bringing down row after row of soldiers from a distance on the battlefield. This weapon, along with barbed wire and mines, made movement across open land both difficult and dangerous. Thus trench warfare was born.

### **Seidel's Physical Examination Handbook 8th Edition**

**Q: What is Seidel's Physical Examination Handbook?** A: Seidel's Physical Examination Handbook is a comprehensive guide to performing and interpreting physical examinations. It provides step-by-step instructions for each procedure, along with detailed illustrations and photographs.

**Q: Who uses Seidel's Physical Examination Handbook?** A: The handbook is used by healthcare professionals, including physicians, nurses, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners. It is also a valuable resource for students in medical and nursing programs.

**Q: What are the key features of Seidel's Physical Examination Handbook?** A: The handbook includes the following key features:

- Over 1,000 illustrations and photographs
- Step-by-step instructions for each procedure
- Comprehensive coverage of all body systems

- Evidence-based practice recommendations
- Special sections on geriatric, pediatric, and sports physical examinations

**Q: What are the benefits of using Seidel's Physical Examination Handbook? A:**

Using Seidel's Physical Examination Handbook offers several benefits, including:

- Improved accuracy and completeness of physical examinations
- Enhanced diagnostic skills
- Increased patient satisfaction
- Reduced risk of medical errors

**Q: Where can I purchase Seidel's Physical Examination Handbook? A:** Seidel's Physical Examination Handbook is available for purchase through online bookstores, medical supply stores, and major bookstores.

## **The Personal Branding Phenomenon: What It Is and Why It Matters**

### **What is personal branding?**

Personal branding is the practice of intentionally shaping and managing one's public image and professional reputation. It involves defining your unique value proposition, identifying your target audience, and creating and sharing content that establishes you as an expert in your field.

### **Why is personal branding important?**

In today's competitive job market, it's essential to stand out from the crowd. Personal branding can help you:

- Build credibility and trust
- Differentiate yourself from competitors
- Attract new clients or employers
- Advance your career

### **How do you build a personal brand?**

Building a strong personal brand takes time and effort. Here are some key steps:

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- **Define your values and goals.** What are you passionate about? What do you want to achieve?
- **Identify your target audience.** Who are you trying to reach?
- **Create compelling content.** Share valuable insights, stories, and experiences that resonate with your audience.
- **Be consistent.** Post regularly and engage with your followers.
- **Build relationships.** Network with others in your field and collaborate with them on projects.

### **What are the benefits of personal branding?**

The benefits of personal branding are numerous. It can help you:

- **Increase your visibility and credibility**
- **Attract more clients or employers**
- **Earn higher salaries**
- **Advance your career more quickly**
- **Build a strong network of professional contacts**

**Why is my Mitsubishi Electric air conditioner not cooling?** Mitsubishi Air Conditioner is Not Cooling These include blocked filters, low refrigerant, or a faulty component. Blocked filters are a common occurrence in most air conditioners. After years of operation, an air conditioner's filters will start to accumulate dust, and this will block the airflow, affecting cooling.

### **How to use Mitsubishi electric air conditioner control panel?**

### **How to force cool a Mitsubishi heat pump?**

**Why is my Mitsubishi AC heating mode not working?** If your air conditioner doesn't seem to be heating or cooling the room properly, check the filters to see if they need cleaning and check the drain pipe for any obstructions. If this doesn't help, contact us direct.

**Why is my AC running but not cooling to temperature?** A damaged or worn-out compressor can result in the AC running but not cooling. If you suspect a compressor issue, you'll need to seek professional help. Compressor problems often require technical expertise to diagnose and fix, and in some cases, the compressor may need to be replaced entirely.

**Why is my electric AC not blowing cold air?** First, check your filters and coils for dirt and debris that may be impeding airflow. Once you've cleaned the filters and coils, run the air conditioner with just the fan so that the ice accumulation can melt off. If the AC still doesn't blow cold air, it could be that refrigerant levels are too low.

**How do I reset a Mitsubishi air conditioner?**

**Which mode to use for Mitsubishi air conditioner?** If the room temperature is 2°C above the set temperature in winter, the unit will automatically switch to COOL to maintain temperature. During summer, the unit running on AUTO mode will automatically switch to cooling to maintain temperature. For convenience, AUTO mode is recommended. Just set and forget.

**How do you make a Mitsubishi electric air conditioner cold?** If you are now wondering How do I set my AC to cool mode, it is simple. To use the different modes, look at your Mitsubishi aircon remote control symbols labeled 'MODE' to cycle through the various modes available. Click on that button until it reaches the mode you want and set your desired temperature along with it.

**What is the symbol for cold on a Mitsubishi air conditioner?** just think of the snowflake for cool mode and the sun for the heat mode.

**What is the best setting for a Mitsubishi air conditioner?** The optimal setting for energy efficiency on your Mitsubishi air conditioner is the "Econo Cool" mode. This mode reduces the power consumption of the unit while maintaining a comfortable temperature. It achieves this by adjusting the temperature and fan speed automatically.

**Why is my AC not cooling in cool mode?** A dirty air filter can block airflow and reduce cooling to your home. In more extreme cases it can cause the system to shut down completely. If your thermostat checks out and you still don't have cool air,

locate your system's air filter, turn the system off, remove the filter and inspect.

### **How to turn the heat on a Mitsubishi air conditioner?**

**Why is my AC running but no hot air?** There could be many reasons why your indoor unit is blowing cold air instead of warm. It could be as simple as allowing the warm-up operation time to heat up. Other possible causes include a tripped circuit breaker or that the outdoor unit has no power. If so, you may need to call a professional.

**Why is my AC not going into heat mode?** The main causes of air conditioner heating problems with reverse cycle systems are: Ice building up. Clogged air conditioner filters and coils. Circuit breaker and fuse malfunctions.

**Why won't my AC get colder than 75?** Your AC might be stuck at 75 due to various reasons like clogged filters, refrigerant leaks, or the wrong unit size. It's best to have a professional diagnose and fix the issue.

**Should I turn off AC if it's not cooling?** If your AC unit is not cooling at all, it may indicate a malfunction within the system that could worsen if the unit continues to run. By shutting off your AC, you allow the system to rest, potentially preventing further damage until an HVAC professional can inspect it.

**Why is my AC not reaching set temperature?** One possible reason your AC is not reaching the set temperature is that the thermostat could be dirty. If dirt, dust, or other debris has accumulated within the thermostat box, it can cause the wires to heat up or other issues. Thermostats are cleaned during routine HVAC maintenance to help prevent this from happening.

**Why is my air conditioner running but not cooling the house?** There are a number of reasons why your air conditioner might be running but not cooling. It could be an issue with the thermostat, the compressor, or the evaporator coils. Or, it could simply be clogged with dust and debris, which is preventing it from working properly.

**Where is the reset button on an AC unit?** It's a small, red button usually located on or around the unit. The button should have a clear 'reset' label. Once you find the button, press it for around three seconds and observe the AC. Check whether the AC kicks on immediately and if it doesn't, press the button again for another three

seconds.

### **How do I reset my central AC not blowing cold air?**

**Why is my Mitsubishi electric not cooling?** Check if the Evaporator is clean If your Mitsubishi aircon is not cold, there are a number of reasons for this. It could be too small, the wrong size, clogged air filter, low refrigerant level, or bad thermistor. Clean the evaporator to ensure that the airflow is smooth and the unit functions efficiently.

### **How to use a Mitsubishi electric air conditioner?**

### **How to fix a Mitsubishi air conditioner?**

### **How do I reset my Mitsubishi air conditioner?**

**How do you make a Mitsubishi electric air conditioner cold?** If you are now wondering How do I set my AC to cool mode, it is simple. To use the different modes, look at your Mitsubishi aircon remote control symbols labeled 'MODE' to cycle through the various modes available. Click on that button until it reaches the mode you want and set your desired temperature along with it.

**Why is my AC not cooling in cool mode?** A dirty air filter can block airflow and reduce cooling to your home. In more extreme cases it can cause the system to shut down completely. If your thermostat checks out and you still don't have cool air, locate your system's air filter, turn the system off, remove the filter and inspect.

**Why is my Mitsubishi electric mini split not cooling?** There are several possible reasons why your mini split may not reach the desired temperature: \*Dirty air filter restricting airflow. \*Incorrect thermostat configuration. \*Refrigerant leak.

**Where is the AC reset button located?** Look for it first around on the exterior of your machine, especially along the bottom edge near the ground. An AC's reset button is typically red and visible, so it should be easy to spot. If you don't see a reset button on the outside, it could be located inside the unit behind the service panel.

### **How to do a hard reset on AC?**

**How do I reset the temperature on my air conditioner?** Turn your thermostat “off”, then flip the related circuit breaker “off”. Wait 30 seconds, then turn the breaker back “on,” then the thermostat. Set the thermostat to hot or cold, whichever you prefer, and your desired temperature. This should effectively reset it.

**Why is my Mitsubishi air conditioner not blowing cold air?** If your Mitsubishi aircon is not cold, there are a number of reasons for this. It could be too small, the wrong size, clogged air filter, low refrigerant level, or bad thermistor. Clean the evaporator to ensure that the airflow is smooth and the unit functions efficiently.

**What is the symbol for cold on a Mitsubishi air conditioner?** just think of the snowflake for cool mode and the sun for the heat mode.

**How do I fix my AC that isn't cold?** Check the thermostat and adjust the settings if it isn't set to Cool and an appropriate temperature setting to call for cooling. Examine the house circuit breakers for the AC unit and reset any tripped breakers. Check the air filter and replace the filter if it's dirty.

**Why is my AC running but not cooling?** There are a number of reasons why your air conditioner might be running but not cooling. It could be an issue with the thermostat, the compressor, or the evaporator coils. Or, it could simply be clogged with dust and debris, which is preventing it from working properly.

**Should I turn off AC if it's not cooling?** If your AC unit is not cooling at all, it may indicate a malfunction within the system that could worsen if the unit continues to run. By shutting off your AC, you allow the system to rest, potentially preventing further damage until an HVAC professional can inspect it.

**Why is my AC not cooling to the thermostat setting?** Start by making sure you have it set to your desired temperature and that it's switched to the “cool” setting. Next, double-check your vents to ensure they're open and free from obstructions. If that doesn't work, remove your A/C filter, and inspect it for any dust or discoloration.

**Why is my electric air conditioner not cooling?** Your home air conditioner may be on but not cooling because: Your air filter is dirty and clogged which restricts air flow. You may have a blocked or clogged condenser coil. The coils may be frozen.

**Where is the reset button on a Mitsubishi mini split?** In most cases, resetting the remote involves removing the batteries, waiting a few seconds, and then reinstalling them. To reset the indoor unit, locate the reset button (usually on the unit's front panel) and press it gently with a pin or paper clip.

**Why is my mini split blowing air but not cooling?** If the system is blowing, but the air doesn't seem cold enough, a refrigerant leak could be the culprit. One visual sign of low refrigerant or refrigerant leakage is frost/ice buildup on the outdoor AC unit.

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