

Guided Lesson Notes

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading History

Directions: Complete this study guide as you move through the lesson. By taking notes, you are more likely to remember what you are learning. The completed study guide can be used for practice activities and to prepare for quizzes and exams. Be sure to save each study guide so you can access it when you need it.

Essential Vocabulary

As you encounter these World History terms in the lesson, enter the meaning and an example (or two) for each. You can even draw a picture. If there are other unfamiliar words you find, enter them in the blank spaces provided.

<i>sequence of events</i>	<i>main idea</i>
<i>newsreel</i>	<i>raw footage</i>
<i>summarize</i>	<i>Manhattan Project</i>

History Everywhere

1. What are some unexpected places where you might find historical information?

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2. How did chocolate spread from the Aztec Empire to Europe?

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3. What major invention in 1828 helped make solid chocolate bars possible?

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Mainly...

Sequence of Events		
<i>K – What you Know</i>	<i>W – Want to Know</i>	<i>L – What you Learn</i>

What's the Point?

Why does it matter what a historical document is trying to do?	
Key Ideas/ Main Points	
Important Details/ Examples	

(continue on next page) 

Questions I Have	
Summary (In Your Own Words)	

Celebrity Child Kidnapped

3 Facts



2 Questions
1 Comment

Lindbergh Fever

1. How did people in the early 1930s get updates on major news events like the Lindbergh kidnapping?

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2. What role did newsreel narrators play in shaping how the audience understood a story?

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3. What language in Script 1 suggests a dramatic and emotional reaction to the kidnapping?

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Just the Facts, Ma'am

Where can we look for the basic story of the Lindbergh kidnapping? Write a short summary using the content available in the lesson.

Summarizing a Historical Document

1. Why is it more important to remember the main ideas of a historical account than every detail?

2. How can remembering main ideas help you understand future events?

3. What is one effective strategy for remembering main ideas while reading history?

One Thing Leads to Another

<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	1. All historical events are considered equally significant regardless of their long-term impact.
<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	2. The use of atomic bombs in World War II changed how people think about war, energy, and human survival.
<input type="checkbox"/> True <input type="checkbox"/> False	3. The scientists who developed the atomic bomb all believed its use was completely justified.

Get It in Writing

In the spaces provided, write important words, names, places, and terms. Use bigger or bolder text for words that appear most often or seem most important.

[illegible]

In Hindsight

1. Why do historians often reassess the causes and effects of historical events after they happen?

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2. What role did Albert Einstein play in the development of the first atomic bomb?

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3. Why did Einstein later regret his involvement in encouraging the US to pursue atomic weapons?

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Nuclear Weapons Now

3 Key Ideas or Takeaways



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2 Interesting Facts or Details

1 Sentence Summary