

# Summative Assessment for the *Announcing World War II* Unit



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## **Announcing World War II Summative (Short and Extended Response)**

**Duration:**

One class period (:50)

**Standard (s) Assessed:**

SS.A.5.3.2.8.1

**Description of Assessment Activity:**

First, students write a short description or explanation of selected events from World War II. Next, they write an extended response centered around the essential question for the unit.

**Teacher Directions:**

Go over the short- and extended-response tasks and rubrics found on the *Summative Assessment for Announcing World War II* sheet. The rubrics are paraphrased from the short- and extended-response rubrics for the reading section of the FCAT. Have the students write short descriptions using the Short Response Rubric as a guide and extended responses using the Extended Response Rubric. Grade the students' work according to the rubrics and the Short Answer Key. Students whose grades fall below 70 could be given an opportunity to improve their grades by having them provide an oral description for the areas on which they scored poorly.

**Student Directions:**

The assessment has two parts, a short response section and an extended response section. In the short-response section of the *Summative Assessment for Announcing World War II* sheet, carefully read the task statement. Use the Short Response Rubric as a guide to writing your answers. Write your answers in the space provided on the assessment sheet. In the extended-response section, read the task statement carefully. Use the Extended Response Rubric as a guide to writing your answer. Write your answer on the back of the Extended Response page.

**Scoring Method and Criteria:**

Score each of the short response answers using the Short Response Rubric. Score the extended response answers using the Extended Response Rubric found on the assessment sheet.

# Summative Assessment for Announcing World War II

## Part One: Short Response (Each item is worth 6 points)

### Task:

Write a **BRIEF** description of the event and how it **affected life** in the United States.

Use this rubric to guide you when writing your answer.

**Short Response Rubric**

<b>Full Credit</b>	<b>Half Credit</b>	<b>No Credit</b>
<b>The response</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· indicates that the student has a complete understanding of the event.</li><li>· is accurate, complete, and fulfills all the requirements of the task.</li></ul>	<b>The response</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· indicates that the student has a partial understanding of the event.</li><li>· includes information that contains some inaccuracies but is essentially correct, and/or the information is too general or too simplistic.</li></ul>	<b>The response</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· is inaccurate, confused, and/or irrelevant, or the student has failed to respond to the task.</li></ul>

### 1. December 7-Japanese invasion of Pearl Harbor

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### 2. The United States entering the war in Europe

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### 3. D-day

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**4. End of the war in Europe (VE day)**

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**5. The atom bomb and Hiroshima**

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**Part Two: Extended Response**  
**(This item is worth 70 points)**

**Task:**

Using at least FIVE examples from the World War II unit, EXPLAIN how the United States and its citizens reacted to the adversities created by World War II.

Use the rubric below to guide your answers. Write your answers on the back of this sheet.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b> <b>63-70</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b> <b>56-62</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b> <b>49-55</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>D</b> <b>42-48</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>F</b> <b>0-41</b></p>
<p>The response indicates that the student has a <b>thorough understanding</b> of the historical concept embodied in the task.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The student has provided a response that is accurate, complete, and fulfills all the requirements of the task.</li> <li>•Necessary support and/or examples are included.</li> </ul>	<p>The response indicates that the student has an <b>understanding</b> of the historical concept embodied in the task.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The student has provided a response that is accurate and fulfills all the requirements of the task.</li> <li>•The required support and/or details are not complete.</li> </ul>	<p>The response indicates that the student has a <b>partial understanding</b> of the historical concept embodied in the task.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The student has provided a response that includes information that is essentially correct, but the information is too general or too simplistic.</li> <li>•Some of the support and/or examples and requirements of the task may be incomplete or omitted.</li> </ul>	<p>The response indicates that the student has <b>very limited understanding</b> of the historical concept embodied in the task.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The response is incomplete and may exhibit many flaws.</li> <li>•It may not address all the requirements of the task.</li> </ul>	<p>The response is <b>inaccurate</b>, confused, and/or irrelevant, or the student has failed to respond to the task.</p>

## Short Response Answer Key

### 1. December 7-Japanese invasion of Pearl Harbor

The final incident that forced America to officially join the war came in December 1941. Japan's expansion into Asia brought reactions from America. We refused to send them oil for their industry as punishment for their aggressions. (The denial of access to important materials to a country is known as an embargo.) To get around this embargo, Japan set their sights on Southeast Asia and their oil rich lands. When negotiations with the United States did not end the oil embargo, Japan decided to destroy the United States Pacific war fleet based in Hawaii. This would cripple the United States' military in the Pacific Ocean and allow Japan to invade Southeast Asia to get oil. On December 7, 1941, Japan staged a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and dealt a devastating blow to the Pacific fleet. The United States now had no choice but to become actively involved in the war.

### 2. The United States entering the war in Europe

Three days after the Japanese invasion of Pearl Harbor, Germany and Italy, allies of Japan, declared war on the United States. America was officially at war with the Axis Powers of Japan, Germany, Italy, and their allies. The challenge facing the United States and its citizens was huge. Fighting a war in Asia and in Europe would challenge Americans like nothing they had done before.

### 3. D-day

The allied forces invaded France in an area on the Atlantic Ocean known as Normandy on June 6, 1944. We know that day as D-day. After tremendous loss of life, the invasion was successful.

### 4. End of the war in Europe (VE day)

Germany faced tremendous defeats at Normandy and in a battle called the Battle of the Bulge. After these defeats, Hitler reportedly took his life and the German troops then surrendered on May 7, 1945. The war in Europe was finally over. German Armed Forces Chief of Staff signs the document of unconditional surrender in Reims, France on July 7, 1945. This day became known as V-E Day.

### 5. The atom bomb and Hiroshima

In 1939, Albert Einstein, and other exiled German scientists reported that Germany was working on an extremely powerful bomb. They urged President Roosevelt to allow them to work on the development of this new weapon in the United States. A secret project was created called the Manhattan Project to build the first atomic bomb. On July 16, 1945, the atomic bomb was successfully tested in the desert in Los Alamos, New Mexico. After much consideration, the President decided to use this weapon on Japan to hasten their defeat and save the lives of American troops that would be lost if the war lasted longer.

On August 6, 1945, a B-29 bomber known as Enola Gay dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. The destruction was like nothing ever seen before. Nearly 100,000 lives were lost in the initial blast and many more from the effects of the radiation caused by the blast. Three days later, the H-bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan with similar results. The devastation was so great that Japan was forced to surrender rather than face another atomic bomb.