Alabama Answers the Call

Different roles in the World War I effort

SS24.5.5c "Describe the roles and contributions of Alabamians, including the 167th Infantry Regiment (4th Alabama), to the war effort during World War I."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one way the 167th Infantry helped, circle two different ways Alabamians helped from home, and number those three contributions 1, 2, and 3 to show different roles in the war effort.

From Alabama to France

1. In 1917, the United States entered World War I. The 4th Alabama, a National Guard regiment, was renamed the 167th Infantry Regiment. The regiment joined the 42nd Division, known as the Rainbow Division, and traveled to France. There, its soldiers fought alongside other American troops. They helped stop a German attack in the summer of 1918 and later fought as Allied forces pushed forward.

2. Not all Alabamians who helped the war effort carried rifles. Workers in Mobile built ships to move people and supplies across the ocean. Farmers grew cotton, a crop used to make cloth and bandages. Women volunteering with the Red Cross made dressings for wounded soldiers. Each job met a different need: transportation, materials, or medical care for troops far from home.

3. War work did not mean everyone was treated equally. Black Alabamians served in the military, but the armed forces kept Black and white troops in separate units. Black Alabamians also worked on farms and in other jobs that supported the war. A soldier in France and a worker in Alabama faced different tasks, yet both could help supply or protect the people fighting the war.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the 167th Infantry Regiment contribute to the war effort in France?

2. How did the work of Mobile shipbuilders help people involved in the war?

3. How did cotton farmers and Red Cross volunteers meet different needs of the war effort?

4. Describe one way Black Alabamians contributed to the war effort and one way Black troops were treated unequally.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum label describing how the 167th Infantry and two different groups at home helped the war effort. Explain how those groups met different needs, and include one fact about how Black service members were treated.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one way the 167th Infantry helped, circle two different ways Alabamians helped from home, and number those three contributions 1, 2, and 3 to show different roles in the war effort. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the 167th Infantry Regiment contribute to the war effort in France?	**Its soldiers helped stop a German attack in the summer of 1918 and later fought as Allied forces pushed forward.**
2	How did the work of Mobile shipbuilders help people involved in the war?	**They built ships that moved people and supplies across the ocean.**
3	How did cotton farmers and Red Cross volunteers meet different needs of the war effort?	**Farmers grew cotton used for cloth and bandages. Red Cross volunteers made dressings for wounded soldiers.**
4	Describe one way Black Alabamians contributed to the war effort and one way Black troops were treated unequally.	**Black Alabamians served in the military or worked in jobs that supported the war. The military kept Black and white troops in separate units.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The 167th Infantry Regiment, once called the 4th Alabama, fought in France and helped stop a German attack. Mobile shipbuilders made ships that moved people and supplies across the ocean. Alabama Red Cross volunteers made dressings for wounded soldiers, meeting a different need from the shipbuilders. Black Alabamians served in the military too, but Black and white troops were kept in separate units.

Accept any two distinct home-front contributions named in the passage. For unequal treatment, look for the separation of Black and white troops into different units.