War Effort Sort

Where did each action have its main effect?

USH.C.5.1 "Describe the transformations in American society and government policy as the nation entered World War II. Examine fascism in Germany and Italy, including its roots in economic depression, effects of the Versailles Treaty, and ideology..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

ALLIED AID	HOME FRONT
Choose AID when the action described provides supplies or equipment to a nation fighting the Axis powers. Focus on who receives the support.	Choose HOME when the action described changes work or daily life in the United States to support the war effort.
The United States sent wheat to the Soviet Union to help feed its troops.	Families collected scrap rubber so it could be reused.

1 SORT

8 items

For each item, circle AID or HOME, then choose two items and explain how you knew where each belonged.

1.	The United States gave Britain 50 destroyers in exchange for rights to use British bases.	AID HOME
2.	Drivers used ration coupons to buy limited amounts of gasoline.	AID HOME
3.	Many women took jobs building military aircraft in U.S. factories.	AID HOME
4.	Britain paid cash for U.S. weapons and carried them away on its own ships.	AID HOME
5.	Americans bought war bonds to help pay for the war.	AID HOME
6.	The Bracero program brought Mexican workers to farms in the United States.	AID HOME
7.	U.S. car factories switched to making military vehicles.	AID HOME
8.	Under Lend-Lease, the United States sent war supplies to Britain without requiring immediate payment.	AID HOME

2 PROVE IT

Explain your thinking

Pick two items from Part 1. For each one, tell how you knew where it belonged.

ITEM # _____ **HOW I KNEW** _____

ITEM # _____ **HOW I KNEW** _____

3 MAKE YOUR OWN

One of each

Write one new example of AID and one new example of HOME.

AID _____

HOME _____

CHALLENGE

In two sentences, compare one policy that aided Britain with one home-front action and explain how each supported the war effort.

War Effort Sort

PART 1 · SORT

#	ITEM	CATEGORY	WHY
1	The United States gave Britain 50 destroyers in exchange for rights to use British bases.	**AID**	Britain received U.S. warships.
2	Drivers used ration coupons to buy limited amounts of gasoline.	**HOME**	Rationing changed daily life in the United States.
3	Many women took jobs building military aircraft in U.S. factories.	**HOME**	The wartime workforce changed in the United States.
4	Britain paid cash for U.S. weapons and carried them away on its own ships.	**AID**	Under cash and carry, Britain received U.S. weapons.
5	Americans bought war bonds to help pay for the war.	**HOME**	A bond drive asked people in the United States to help fund the war.
6	The Bracero program brought Mexican workers to farms in the United States.	**HOME**	The program changed the U.S. agricultural workforce.
7	U.S. car factories switched to making military vehicles.	**HOME**	Factories in the United States changed what they produced.
8	Under Lend-Lease, the United States sent war supplies to Britain without requiring immediate payment.	**AID**	Britain received U.S. war supplies.

PART 2 · PROVE IT

Accept any explanation that names the deciding feature from the rule box for the chosen item.

PART 3 · MAKE YOUR OWN (SAMPLE ANSWERS)

- **AID**: The United States sent food to China to support its war effort.
- **HOME**: People planted victory gardens to grow food at home.

Challenge: Lend-Lease sent U.S. supplies to Britain so it could keep fighting Axis forces. At home, U.S. car factories switched to making military vehicles, providing more equipment for the war.

Accept other historically accurate examples if they clearly distinguish support sent to an Allied nation from a change in U.S. work or daily life. For Part 2, each explanation should identify the recipient or the domestic change.