

Distance Learning
MOD World History, U.S. History, and U.S. Government
Grade Level: 10, 11, and 12

Introduction/comment to student.

Feel free to contact me with questions or just to say hello.

Stay safe and healthy.

Mr. Lance

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Office Hours: 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM Monday to Friday

Other hours available if requested

Distance Learning: Reading and Comprehension Questions

Your last assignment, for the weeks of 5/11-15 and 5/18-22, is to read the included section(s) and to complete the lesson/section review questions (complete all questions). You have become used to this format as we were already doing this in class as well as during these last couple of weeks in distance learning. Your previous assignment was for the weeks of 4/27-5/1 and 5/4-5/8. The first assignment was for the week of 4/20-4/24. **Please review the lesson description and due dates on the second page of this cover letter.** Remember these have been ***Weekly assignments*** just as if you were in class. As such, I will expect that you are spending twenty minutes per day on it. As I have stated before, you can work at your own pace, and I will except late work. But please be aware, I cannot accept late work past May 15th.

HOW are you going to do this? You have some options when it comes to completing this. Your work can be typed and emailed to me. Or, if you have a paper packet, you will turn your handwritten copy into the office on Friday, May 15th, 2020. ***As always, make sure that you write down the questions as well as the answers. Also, make sure my name is at the top of your paper in big print along with the chapter number and section number!*** I will be checking in with you to see how you are progressing.

GRADING: Remember all of the assignments are worth a total of 200 points, (each lesson packet being worth 50 points). I want to be fair and not overload you with too much work. I will always provide clear instructions and you will likely recognize the format of all assignments. Do your best and please use my office hours to contact me with your questions and concerns.

Make good choices!

April 20-24: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; section 1, lesson 1 review (1-8). Due 4/24.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 1 and 2 review (1-5). Due 4/24.
World History Chapter 7; section review (1-5). Due 4/24.

April 27-May 1: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; Lesson 2 review (1-7). Due 5/1.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 3 review (1-5). Due 5/1.
World History Chapter 7; section 2 review (1-5) Due 5/1.

May 4-8: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; Lesson 3 review (1-8). Due 5/8.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 4 review (1-5). Due 5/8.
World History Chapter 7; section 3 review (1-5) Due 5/8

May 11-15: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; Lesson 4 review (1-7). Due 5/15.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 5 review (1-5). Due 5/15.
World History Chapter 7; section 4 review (1-5) Due 5/15.

Special note: I will be providing these lessons as learning opportunities for week 5. These learning opportunities will not be graded, and therefore, not factor into 2nd semester grade calculations.

May 18-22: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; Lesson 5 review (1-7). Due 5/22.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 6 review (1-5). Due 5/22.
World History Chapter 7; section 5 review (1-5) Due 5/22.

Section

5

Roosevelt's Other Achievements

★Conservation

The act of protecting or limiting the use of natural resources

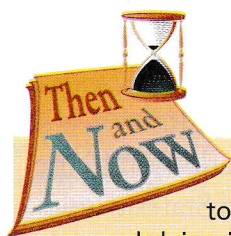
★Natural resources

Raw materials from nature, such as water and soil

During Roosevelt's administration, Congress passed many laws. They protected Americans from the sale of unhealthy meat and unsafe drugs. In 1906, Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act and the Food and Drugs Act. Government officials could inspect meat-packing plants to see if they were clean. Drug companies were required to prove their drugs were safe.

What Conservation Programs Were Started?

Before 1900, the nation's **natural resources** seemed unlimited. America had plenty of forest land, good soil, fresh water, coal, oil, and other minerals. President Roosevelt and others worried that America would run out of these resources. **Conservation** was needed to protect these resources.



If someone offers to sell you a medicine and claims it cures anything, will you buy it? Around 1900, newspapers were full of ads for "patent" medicines. The ads claimed the medicines could cure one or more illnesses or problems. Manufacturers never tested the medicines to prove their safety or the accuracy of the claims. The medicines were often fifty percent or more alcohol. People wanted to feel better, so they believed the claims and ordered the medicines. Sellers became rich, but the medicines did not help the buyers.

Today the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates medicines. Researchers must do studies to prove a medicine does what it is supposed to do. No medicine can be on the market without FDA approval. Doctors must prescribe most medicines.

President Roosevelt appointed Gifford Pinchot to head the United States Forest Service. Pinchot was committed to protecting the nation's natural resources. He convinced President Roosevelt to add 150 million acres to the country's forest reserve and to preserve valuable mineral-rich lands for future use. In 1902, Congress passed a law that gave the federal government the power to build dams and to establish irrigation projects. Land was developed for five national parks. In 1908, the President called state governors to a national conference to discuss steps they could take to preserve resources within their states. Soon after the conference, many state governments had set up conservation groups of their own.

★Foreign policy

The plan a government follows when dealing with other nations

What Was Roosevelt's Foreign Policy?

The plan a government follows when dealing with other nations is called **foreign policy**. The United States had three foreign policy plans. The policies involved Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

The policy toward Europe was to be neutral and isolated. The policy with Asia had more to do with settling disputes and improving trade. In 1905, Roosevelt helped Russia and Japan end a war between them. The United States set forth the Open Door Policy, which covered trade with Asia. Roosevelt also built a powerful navy. The navy protected American interests in Asia and the Caribbean Sea.

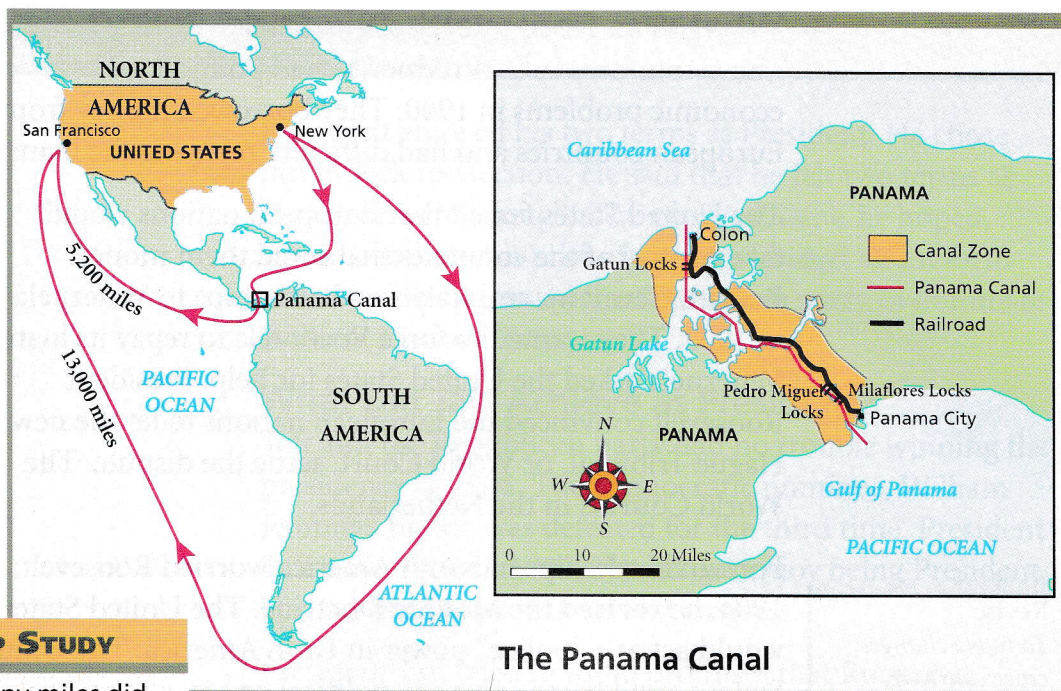
The policy toward Latin America had to do with the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine had stated that European nations could not start any new colonies in North or South America. Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic of today, ran into trouble with foreign debts. President Roosevelt then added the Roosevelt Corollary. Under this addition to the Monroe Doctrine, he stated that the United States would come to the aid of any Latin American country. The United States took over temporary control of Santo Domingo's finances and saw to it that its debts to Europe were taken care of peacefully.

Why Was the Panama Canal Built?

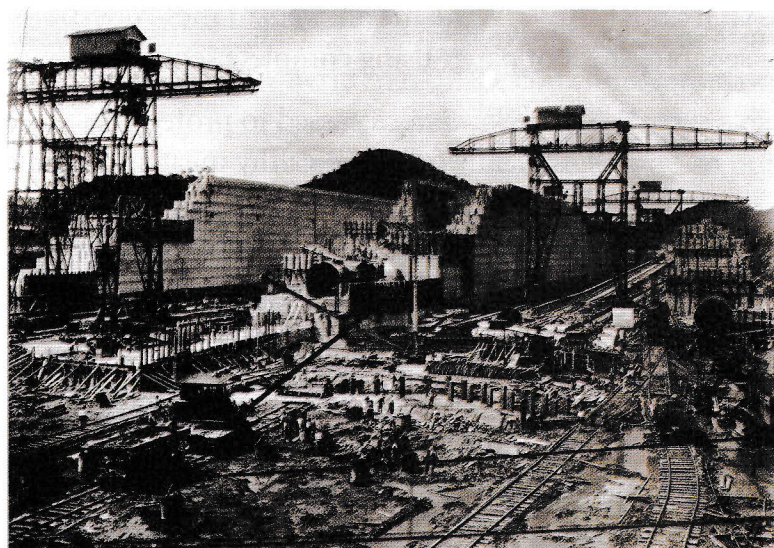
The navy needed a fast way to move its warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Also, commercial shippers would benefit from having a direct route. To solve the problem, a canal needed to be built through Central America.

The shortest route for the canal was through Panama, a part of the Republic of Colombia. A group of Panamanians did not want the United States to build a canal, because they were afraid of losing control there. When the United States government offered the country \$10 million for a strip of land through Panama, plus yearly rent, Colombia flatly refused.





Panama revolted against Colombia in 1903. President Roosevelt sent American battleships to help Panama. The revolt was successful. That year Panama became an independent republic. The United States paid the new Republic of Panama \$10 million, plus yearly rent, for a



The Panama Canal was a huge building project. It took ten years to finish.

ten-mile wide strip of land. The “Big Ditch,” as the canal was called, was completed in 1914. It took ten years to build. The canal was more than fifty miles long. It cut the distance for ships traveling from New York to San Francisco by more than 7,000 miles.

What Was Roosevelt's "Big Stick" Policy?

Many countries in Latin America had political and economic problems in 1900. They borrowed money from European countries and had difficulty repaying the loans.

The United States feared that European nations would take control of the countries that owed them money. Britain, Germany, and Italy sent battleships to Venezuela in 1902. They wanted to force Venezuela to repay its loans. Venezuela asked the United States for help. President Roosevelt convinced the European nations to let the new Hague Tribunal, or World Court, settle the dispute. The World Court is in the Netherlands.

Foreign battleships in South America worried Roosevelt. In 1904, he **revised** the Monroe Doctrine. The United States would act as a "police" power in Latin America. The United States would try to solve any political or economic problem in a Latin American country. The United States could use the military to bring back order to a Latin American country. This was called the "Big Stick" policy. The policy was called that because Roosevelt often used an African saying, "Speak softly and carry a big stick. . . ."

SECTION 5 REVIEW Write the answers to these questions on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

- 1) Which laws were passed to protect Americans from unhealthy meat and unsafe drugs?
- 2) What steps were taken to protect America's natural resources?
- 3) Why did the United States want to build the Panama Canal?
- 4) How did the United States gain the right to build the Panama Canal?
- 5) What was the "Big Stick" policy?

What do you think ?

Why do you think conservation of natural resources is important?

Roosevelt enjoyed his two terms as President. He chose not to seek re-election. He said that he felt two terms as President were enough. The new President, he hoped, would continue his plan of strength abroad and reform at home. He convinced the Republican party to nominate William Howard Taft.

What Did Taft Achieve as President?

Taft and the Republican party had no trouble winning the presidency in 1908. The Democratic nominee, William Jennings Bryan, was defeated for the third time. President Taft took office in 1909. He did not enjoy being President. He had trouble working with Congress.

President Taft tried to fulfill promises that Roosevelt made. Taft ordered the breakup of the Standard Oil Trust. He demanded a restructuring of the American Tobacco Company, which had been operated much like a trust. While he was President, Congress passed the Sixteenth Amendment to give the government power to collect **income taxes**. Income tax is tax placed on money people earn.

★Income tax
Tax placed on
money people earn

The Department of Labor was also set up. Laws were written to place communications companies under government control. Those who gave money to political candidates were forced to do so publicly. However, there

were ongoing problems involving tariffs. At times, Taft was accused of trying to undo some of President Roosevelt's conservation plans.

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois was a professor at Atlanta University. He published a collection of essays entitled *The Souls of Black Folk* in 1903. He said African Americans should immediately seek equal rights and opportunities. To accomplish this goal, he formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 with Ida Wells-Barnet, an African-American reporter. Today the NAACP is over half a million members strong.

MATTHEW HENSON: 1866–1955



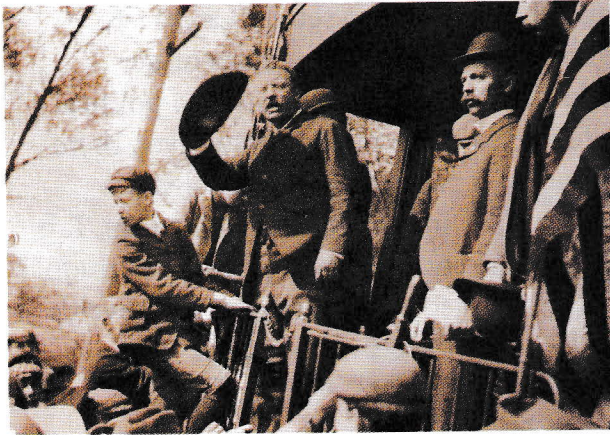
Matthew Henson was a codiscoverer of the North Pole with Robert E. Peary in 1909. He was not credited for his part in the discovery, however, until the late 1980s. He was the first African American to reach the pole and the only American to accompany Peary on the last leg of his journey. Henson's association with Peary lasted more than twenty years. They made a surveying trip to Nicaragua and seven northern expeditions before they made their trek to the North Pole. Thirty-three years after his death, Matthew Henson was given a hero's burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

What Happened in the Election of 1912?

Despite Taft's achievements, the Progressives felt he had not supported reform. They wanted Roosevelt to run against Taft for the Republican nomination in 1912. However, the Republican party nominated Taft.

Roosevelt organized a new political party. The new Progressive party nominated Roosevelt for President. Roosevelt was confident that the American people would re-elect him. People called this new political party the Bull

Moose party when Roosevelt said that he felt "as strong as a bull moose."



Theodore Roosevelt gestured with his hat to make a point during a campaign speech.

to rid the country of all forms of trust companies, which he felt were bad for American democracy. He thought America would be a stronger nation if small companies could compete equally.

In 1912, the Democratic party nominated Woodrow Wilson. The Democrats were in a good position to win, because the Republican party was divided between Taft and Roosevelt. Wilson had a reform plan called the "New Freedom." He wanted

★ **Minimum wage**
The smallest
amount a person
can be paid to do
a job

Roosevelt called his program the “New Nationalism.” He believed the federal government should regulate big business. The government should be responsible for improving American society by limiting workday hours and setting a **minimum wage**. A minimum wage is the smallest amount a person can be paid to do a job. He felt that children, women, and the injured required special protection by law. Among his other wishes were an expanded conservation program and suffrage for women.

The Bull Moose party and its candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, could not get enough support. The Democrats won the 1912 election. Woodrow Wilson took office as the twenty-eighth President in 1913.

1912 Presidential Election Results

Candidate	Popular Votes	Electoral Votes
Woodrow Wilson	6,286,214	435
Theodore Roosevelt	4,126,020	88
William Taft	3,483,922	8

SECTION 6 REVIEW On a separate sheet of paper, write *True* if the statement is true or *False* if the statement is not true.

- 1) William Jennings Bryan was defeated for the third time in the election of 1908.
- 2) President Taft enjoyed being President.
- 3) Congress passed the Sixteenth Amendment during the Taft administration.
- 4) During the election of 1912, the Republican party was divided between Taft and Wilson.
- 5) Roosevelt believed that big business did not need to be regulated.

What do you think ?

Even though Roosevelt was not elected President in the 1912 election, how do you think his ideas affected the future of America?