

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

dlance@tusd.net

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

Other hours available if requested

Distance Learning: Reading and Comprehension Questions

Your assignment 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 weekly. The difference here, of course, is that the packet work is your only work requirement. **Your second assignment is for the weeks of 4/27-5/1 and 5/4-5/8. Please see the due dates for your specific class on page 2!** This first assignment was for the week of 4/20-4/24. You will be receiving one more installment of this required work. This is a ***Weekly assignment*** just as if you were in class. I will expect that you are spending twenty minutes per day on it. However, you can work at your own pace, and if you miss a day, you will need to make it up the next day. I don't care about the logistics, just do it! Your work is due to me weekly and I cannot accept late work past May 15th. ***Do not let me down!*** Please keep in mind that I may choose to include more work in the lessons that come in the weeks after 4/20. I will provide instructions and revised grading policies.

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: This entire assignment is worth 200 points, with each lesson packet being worth 50 points. Again, please keep in mind that I may choose to include more work in the lessons that come in the weeks after 4/20. I want to be fair and not overload you with too much work. However, I may need to revise this based on how you are progressing. For this reason the assignments after the week of 4/20 are To Be Announce, (TBA). 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 2 review (1-5) Due 5/8
May 22-25: TBA

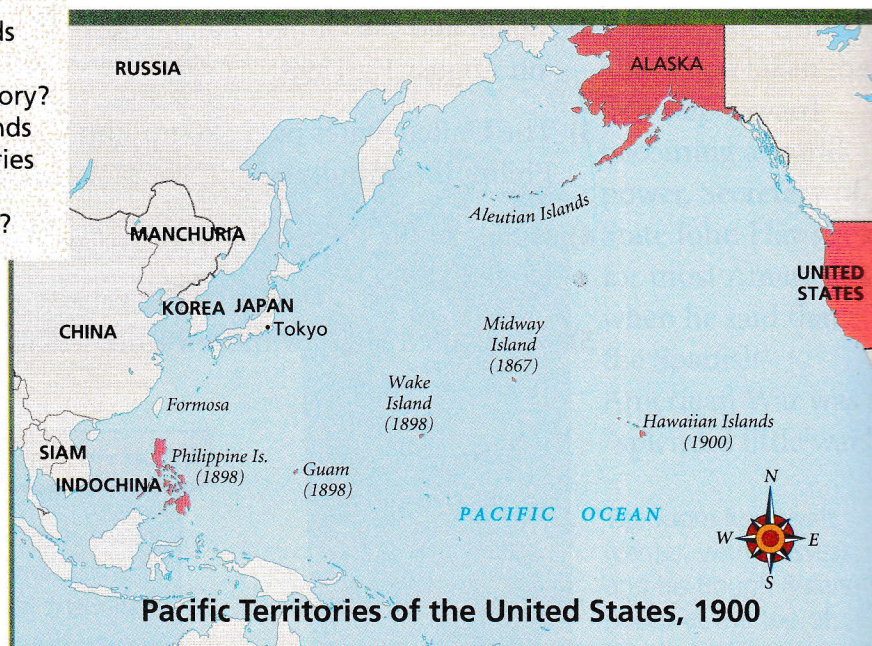
The United States continued to increase its power in the Pacific Ocean. In 1900, the Hawaiian Islands were made an American territory. The people became American citizens. These islands, in addition to the Philippines, gave America an even stronger ability to increase trade with the Far East.

America began to focus on China. China lost its independence in the nineteenth century. European countries took control of several Chinese cities, using them as trading centers. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany established their own government and courts in China. Japan also gained new land. America had been trading with China for years. However, now American merchants were concerned that China's trade might fall under the control of a few countries.

In 1899, Secretary of State John Hay offered a new trading policy for China. This was the Open Door Policy. Hay convinced the foreign nations in China to allow open and free trade for all countries.

MAP STUDY

When did the Hawaiian Islands become an American territory? How many islands became territories in 1898? Which ones were they?



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What Was the Boxer Rebellion?

Many Chinese were angry that parts of their country had been given to foreigners. They felt that something had to be done to stop what was happening. They formed political clubs and had secret meetings. Members discussed how to remove all foreigners from China. Each club had a different name, but they became known as "Boxers" because of the physical exercises many of them did.

The Boxers rebelled in the spring of 1900. European countries and Japan sent soldiers to stop the rebellion. The United States sent troops to protect its interests. The revolt of the Boxers threatened to destroy the Open Door Policy. The Boxer Rebellion, as it is called, did not last long. Foreign control of China was quickly brought back. Secretary of State Hay encouraged the countries to take no more Chinese

territory. Instead, many countries imposed fines on the Chinese for damages done to their property and goods.

The United States returned a large part of this money to China. The money was used to allow Chinese students to attend American universities. This favor, along with other efforts by Americans to protect the land of native Chinese, helped bring friendly relations between the two countries for many years to come.

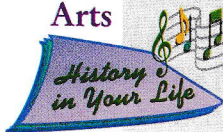


Chinese fighters tried to remove all foreigners from China during the Boxer Rebellion.

Ragtime and the Music of Scott Joplin

Ragtime is a unique American style of jazz written chiefly for piano. Scott Joplin became known as "the king of ragtime." The son of a formerly enslaved African, Joplin left home at about age fourteen. For ten years he played piano in saloons and honky-tonks across Missouri. He settled in Sedalia, Missouri, playing piano at the Maple Leaf Club. In 1899 he published the "Maple Leaf Rag," and the sheet music sold over a million copies. Joplin wrote or collaborated on more than sixty pieces of music, including the Ragtime opera *Treemonisha* (1911). It failed to interest any serious producers during his lifetime. Joplin's music enjoyed a revival in the 1970s. *Treemonisha* won critical acclaim for its first full-scale production in 1975. The film *The Sting* (1973) used "The Entertainer" and other Joplin rags as its background music. The Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prize awarded Joplin a special citation in 1976, sixty years after his death.

Fine
Arts



SECTION 3 REVIEW Write the answers to these questions on a separate sheet of paper using complete sentences.

- 1) What happened to Hawaiian people when the Hawaiian Islands became a United States territory?
- 2) Which countries established their own government and courts in China?
- 3) What was the Open Door Policy?
- 4) Why did the Boxer Rebellion start?
- 5) How did the United States gain friendly relations with China?

What do you think



Aside from improving trade with the Far East, why do you think making Hawaii a U.S. territory was important?



Abroad

Throughout the world

★ **Imperialism**

The practice of taking over land to become a stronger nation

In four years' time, William McKinley had become a popular President. During his administration, the United States had gained Puerto Rico. It had set up a system to protect Cuba. America was becoming an important power in Asia. The American navy had set up a base in the Philippine Islands. China had been opened to more American trade. European nations showed they respected the United States' new power. They knew America would help protect their interests in Asia.

What Happened in the Election of 1900?

McKinley had no problem winning a second term as President in 1900. For the second time, he easily defeated the Democratic candidate, William Jennings Bryan. Bryan had tried to make **imperialism** a campaign issue. Imperialism is the practice of taking over land to become a stronger nation. The Republicans avoided bringing up the issue as much as

possible. McKinley chose Theodore Roosevelt as his Vice President.

Less than one year after being re-elected, McKinley was assassinated. Theodore Roosevelt, at age forty-two, became the youngest President of the United States when he took office in 1901. He became a very powerful President. He believed in reforming America at home. He also wanted to strengthen the nation's power **abroad**.

Roosevelt was a new, active leader for a new century.



This is the last photo of President McKinley (center) before he died.



President Roosevelt agreed that workers like these Pennsylvania coal miners deserved "a square deal."

What Reforms Did Roosevelt Support?

Roosevelt believed American society had many problems. He felt Americans deserved an equal opportunity to better themselves and that too many people were paid too little. American workers, said Roosevelt, must receive a "square deal."

Roosevelt wasted no time in showing that reform was important to him. In 1902, coal miners went on strike. President Roosevelt agreed with the strikers. He forced the owners to find a way to end the strike. This was the first time that the government had supported the rights of union workers.

• **Initiative**
 The power to have to pass laws
 • **Muckrakers**
 A person who wrote a book about corruption or problems
 • **Primary**
 An election in which the voters choose candidates
 • **Progressives**
 People who believed that Americans should pass laws to solve America's political problems
 • **Recall**
 The act of removing someone who has performed poorly out of office
 • **Referendum**
 The right of voters to have to approve or not approve a law
 • **Reject**
 To refuse to accept



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★ **Initiative**

The power citizens have to suggest new laws

★ **Muckraker**

A person who wrote articles and books describing corruption and problems

★ **Primary election**

An election in which the people choose candidates

★ **Progressives**

People who believed that America should pass laws to correct America's social and political problems

★ **Recall**

The act of voting someone who has performed poorly out of office

★ **Referendum**

The right voters have to approve or not approve bills

Reject

To refuse to accept

What Political Reforms Did the Progressives Make?

A new group of reformers were the **Progressives**. The Progressives believed that America should make progress to become a better country. Progressives thought this would happen only if laws were passed to correct America's social and political problems.

Progressive reformers wanted the people to have more power in the political system. They wanted the people to choose political candidates in a **primary election**. At the time, political leaders picked the candidates. Progressives wanted to give the voters the right to approve or **reject** bills passed by state legislatures in a **referendum**. They thought that citizens should be able to suggest new laws in an **initiative**. They also believed that state and city government officials who performed poorly should be removed from office by the voters in a **recall**.

The Progressives informed the public of existing problems. Many wrote articles and books describing corruption and problems. The writers were called **muckrakers**. Lincoln Steffens wrote a book, *The Shame of Cities*. The book described problems in American city slums. *The History of Standard Oil* by Ida Tarbell explained the harsh methods John D. Rockefeller used to create his monopoly in the oil business.

The Progressives were confident the nation was ready for reform. Reformers had a President who believed as they did. Many business leaders feared Roosevelt.

How Did Roosevelt Control Big Business?

Although Roosevelt was in favor of economic growth, he did not want big businesses to harm society. He felt that to be fair in their business affairs, trusts should be broken into smaller companies. This would create competition and give less power to monopolies. He charged that trust companies went against the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

At first Congress did not respond to the President's desire to put controls on big business. However, when the President turned to the people for support, Congress started to listen. In time, many antitrust lawsuits were brought before the Supreme Court. The Department of Commerce and Labor was created to keep an eye on business dealings. People were pleased with the efforts of President Roosevelt, who came to be known as the "trustbuster."

SECTION 4 REVIEW Choose the best word or name in parentheses to complete each sentence. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1) (William Jennings Bryan, William McKinley) won the election of 1900.
- 2) (Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan) became President after McKinley was assassinated.
- 3) A (referendum, initiative, primary election) is the power citizens have to suggest new laws.
- 4) A (primary election, referendum, recall) is voting someone from office who has performed poorly.
- 5) A (Progressive, muckraker) was a person who wrote articles and books describing corruption and problems.

What do you think



Which do you think is most important to American citizens: referendums, recalls, or initiatives? Why?

• **Conservation**
The act of protecting natural resources by limiting the use of them.

• **Natural Resources**
Raw materials found in nature, such as water and minerals.

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