

Oliver S.S. News

Social Studies 8 - Unit 5 : Imperialism & WWI

What's Happening

- Letter to the President -3/1
- Unit Test 5 - 3/5 - 3/8

A Note From Mrs. Oliver

Colgate Tutoring
Every Tuesday & Thursday
3:00pm - 4:45pm
Late Bus Provided

A Peek At What We Are Learning

Vocabulary & EQS

Content and grade level vocab & the overall topics for the unit.

Essay

Letter to The President

Assessment

All Quizzes & Tests have opportunities for completing corrections and retesting.

CRQ's

New York State Social Studies Framework

Current Events

Articles from Upfront Magazine that focus on combining history with the present.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
After School Until 3:00pm	After School Until 3:00pm	Not Available	After School Until 3:00pm	After School Until 3:00pm

Unit 5

Vocab & EQ

Vocabulary Terms

1. What does **"BIG STICK DIPLOMACY"** refer to? – Theodore Roosevelt's plan for U.S. foreign relations that depended on a strong military to achieve its aims.
2. What happened during the **BOXER REBELLION**? – The 1900 revolt by secret Chinese societies against outside influences of imperialism.
3. What was **DOLLAR DIPLOMACY**? – President Taft's foreign policy to encourage investment rather than use force in Latin America.
4. What did the **FOURTEEN POINTS** call for? – Wilson's plan for lasting peace through international openness and cooperation at the end of WWI
5. What did the **GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT** result in? – The United States made a pact with Japan. The U.S.A. ended segregation of Asian children in San Francisco public schools. In return, Japan agreed to limit the immigration of its citizens to the United States.
6. What was the purpose of the **GREAT WHITE FLEET**? The goal of the 1907 world cruise by an armada/convoy of U.S. battleships was to demonstrate American naval strength.
7. What is **GUERRILLA WARFARE**? – A form of nontraditional warfare, generally by small bands of fighters.
8. What occurs during **IMPERIALISM**? – A stronger nation extends political, economic, and military, control over weaker territories.
9. What was the **LEAGUE OF NATIONS**? – A world organization to promote peaceful cooperation between countries at the end of WWI.
10. What was the impact of the **OPEN DOOR POLICY**? – Created by U.S. Secretary of State John Hay's, it opposed European's spheres of influence in China and resulted in all countries having equal trading rights in China.
11. What was the goal of the **PANAMA CANAL**? – To create a waterway across Panama that shortened the trip between the Atlantic and the Pacific .
12. What was the purpose of the **PLATT AMENDMENT**? – To set the conditions under which Cuba was granted independence in 1902 that included restrictions on rights of Cubans and granted the U.S. the "right to intervene" to preserve order in Cuba.

Essential Questions

How and why did the United States take a more active role in world affairs?

- During its early history, the United States played a small role in world affairs.
- Eventually, the United States abandoned isolationism and began to acquire influence and territories outside its continental borders.
- Growth of economic interests, imperialist spirit, and Yellow Journalism brought the United States into the Spanish American War where the United States acquired colonies and became a world power as a result.

How did the United States extend its influence once it became a world power?

- America's decision to keep the Philippines helped to expand U.S. influence, compete with European colonial powers, gain Asian markets, and extend American culture to the people of Asia.
- American entrepreneurs and political leaders called for a role in Latin America which contributed to anti-American sentiment and instability in the area.

Unit 5

Vocab & EQ

Vocabulary Terms

13. **What was the ROOSEVELT COROLLARY an extension of?** – President Theodore Roosevelt’s corollary was an extension of the Monroe Doctrine that kept the Western Hemisphere free from intervention by European powers.
14. **Who were the ROUGH RIDERS?** – A volunteer cavalry unit assembled by Theodore Roosevelt, famous for their 1898 charge at San Juan Hill that helped win the U.S. the Spanish American War.
15. **What is SELF-DETERMINATION?** – The right of people to choose their own form of government.
16. **What were SPHERES OF INFLUENCE?** – Zones that gave an imperial nation like the European powers exclusive access to commerce/trade.
17. **What was the impact of “SEWARD'S FOLLY”?** – Purchase of Alaska from Russia creates 49th U.S. state.
18. **What is SOCIAL DARWINISM?** – Belief that Darwin’s theory of the survival of the fittest should be applied to societies, justifying imperialism and racism.
19. **What was the U-BOAT used for?** – German submarine used in unrestricted submarine warfare during WWI.
20. **What was the WESTERN FRONT?** – The battle front between the Allies and Central Powers in Western Europe during World War I.
21. **What is YELLOW JOURNALISM?** – newspapers that used sensational headlines and exaggeration to promote readership
22. **What was the ZIMMERMANN NOTE?** – A telegram from the German foreign minister Zimmerman that proposed an alliance with Mexico against the United States during WWI.

Essential Questions


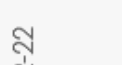












What historical circumstances led to World War I, and why did the United States enter the war?

- In 1914, nationalism, militarism, imperialism, and entangling alliances combined to drag Europe into a world war.
- The United States attempted to remain neutral but abandoned its long tradition of staying out of European conflicts as a result of unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmermann Note.

What were the historical impacts of WWI on the United States?

- The war permanently changed Americans’ relationship with their government. The federal government played a major role in Americans’ daily lives, taking on new powers to regulate industry, draft soldiers, and shape public opinion.
- The American entry into the war would play a key role in the Allied victory.
- Treaty of Versailles produced an unstable peace. Its harsh terms left Germany with a strong desire for revenge, while Soviet Russia threatened revolution throughout the industrial world.
- In the United States, the horrors of the war and the fear of radicals led people to question the nation’s role in the world.

8th Grade Unit 5 Feb/Mar 2023

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
5	6 H.W. Page #6 1-11 Crossword Words Key 	7 H.W. Crossword 12-22 Words 	8 H.W. Page # 11 2 – Clues Crossword 	9 H.W. # 14 2 – Clue Crossword 	10 H.W. Page #17/18 	11
12	13 H.W. # Page 21 Test Review 1-2	14 H.W. # Page 26 Test Review 3-4 	15 H.W. Page #29 Test Review 5 & 6	16 Test Review 7-10 2 - Clues Crossword Puzzle 	17 H.W. Page #35 Test Review 11 & 12	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27 Test Review 13-18 2 Clues Crossword 	28 H.W. Page # 42 2 - Clues Crossword	1 Test Review 19-21 2 - Clues Crossword 	2 Test Review 22-24 2 - Clues Crossword	3 H.W. Page 49 Test Review 25 - 27 	4
5	6 Test Review 28-32 2-Clues Crossword	7 Test Review Study 	8 Unit Test Part 1 	Unit Test Part 2 	Unit Test Part 3 	11