

### April 13, 2020-7.3-6 Colonial Rebellions Reading & Quiz

Zulu Wars- The Zulu Wars in South Africa pitted imperial competition for land in South Africa by industrial nations against nationalism. The Dutch, British, and African people all sought the land and resources of the country. In the early 1800s, Shaka Zulu of the Zulu Kingdom in South Africa created a centralized state. The Boers, Dutch settlers were known as Afrikaners, began encroaching on lands of the Zulus. In a display of nationalism, Shaka Zulu led the South Africans in attacks against the Boers to protect his empire from Dutch control. His successors, however, we're unable to continue his rule as the British exerted increasing pressure in the area. In the 1880s, the Zulu War was fought against the British as the Zulus sought to retain independence, illustrating their growing nationalism. The Zulu nation, lacking the weaponry of the British, was defeated, and the Zulu nation became part of the British Empire.

- 1. What three groups of people wanted control of South Africa?
  - a. Boers, Dutch, Zulu
  - b. British, South Africans, Boers
- 2. Why did Shaka Zulu fight against the Boers?
  - a. To defeat his successors from Britain
  - b. To protect his empire from Dutch control

- c. British, Dutch, Africa
- d. Zulu, Afrikaners, Dutch
- c. To illustrate their growing imperialism
- d. To exert an increasing pressure in the area

3.

- 4. What are sepoys and what function did they serve?
  - a. Sepoys are Indian soldiers who continued to conquer nations for Britain.
  - b. Sepoys are Indian soldiers who train citizens to work in British factories.

5.

- a. finished goods.
- b. It built railroads, modern communication system, and suppressed local culture.
- 6. How had Britain improved India?
  - a. They brought new products for the Indian people to enjoy
  - b. They built railroads, modern communication systems, and schools
- 7. Why were the Sepoys upset with the British?
  - a. Britain built railroads thus destroying much of their land.
  - b. They used cow or pig grease on the new bullet cartridges.

- c. Sepoys were Indian soldiers hired by East India Company to protect trading interests.
- d. Sepoys are Indian soldiers hired by Britain to keep unruly ditizens in line.
- c. Britain used India for their great weaving industry and forced them to make more.
- d. It was a trading port to be used for production of goods in Asia.
- c. They brought jobs to the otherwise unemployed citizens
- d. They created communication systems and new products
- c. They suppressed their local culture and made them slaves.
- d. They built schools that only taught British culture.

Opium Wars - The Opium Wars and Boxer Rebellion took place in China because of imperial interests there. China was self-

## April 14, 2020: 7-3.6 Colonial Rebellion

<u>Directions</u>: Use the word bank to complete each statement.

### Word Bank #1-10

Industrial Revolution	Sepoy Rebellion	Boxer Rebellion	Modernize
Built hospitals	Berlin Conference	Colony	Boer War
Improved transportation	Matthew Perry	Sphere of influence	

1.							
2.	Thesparked the need for raw materials and markets for finished products.						
	In the the British fought the Dutch for control of South Africa.						
4.	At the European powers decided on the rules for colonizing Africa.						
5.	The Sepoy Munity in India and	the	in China both att	empted to rid their countries of fo	reign rule.		
6.	As a result of the Sepoy Mutin	y, India became a	of	Britain.			
7.	Japan opened trade with Ame	erica, ending 200 years	of isolation, after a visit fror	n			
8.	In order to fight off Western p	owers, the Japanese o	decided they must	<del>.</del>			
9.	Positive effects of imperialism	on India and Africa w	ere the Europeans	and	·		
10.	China was carved into		, which means the Europ	ean nation would have exclusive to	rading rights in that one area.		
Wc	ord Bank #11-20						
Hi	indu Im	perialism	Britain	Scramble for Africa			
a	nina Me	eiji Restoration	Raw materials	Native Culture			
La	olot od						

11. Negative effects of imperialism were the Europeans destroyed local industries and .04 Tf1 0 0 1 54 189.05 Tm0 Q(N)5(egative)6(e)-3(ffe)10U32and .04 Tf1 0 0 1 54 3

19. According to the Euro	opeans, it is their duty and obl	igation to civilize the natives a	and spread their superior culture	. This belief is known as the
20. The grabbing of color	nies in Africa by European nati	 ons was known as the		<del>.</del>
Word Bank #21-30				
Hong Kong	Enlightened rule	Shaka Zulu	Gold, God, & glory	
Social Darwinism	Open Door Policy	Boxer Rebellion	Asia	
Taiping Rebellion	Korea			
22	isthe	belief that only the strong na		oreign rule.
23. The motives for color	nization in the 1500s were		<del>.</del>	
24. Because of disconter	nt and hunger in China, the		_occurred.	
5. After the Opium War, China had to give Britain This area was returned to the Chinese in 2000.				
26. Europeans wanted to	o imperialized Africa,	, and Oceania	э.	
27. African tribal leaderled the native Africans to fight.				
28. The name Meiji mear	ns	·		

7th Grade SS Distance Learning Packet April 15, 2020- 7-3.7 Resource Guide Spanish American War Reading & Quiz

Monroe Doctrine-

- 4. What territory did NOT become a U.S territory as a result of the Spanish-American war?
  - a. Philippines c. Colombia
  - b. Guam d. Puerto Rico
- 5. Why did Cubans become upset with the United States?
  - a. The USblamed them for actions Spain took against them.
  - b. The USplaced a military government and exerted control over Cuba.
  - c. The USwas using Cuba as a port to trade illegal weapons.
  - d. The UStook complete control of the country of Cuba

Roosevelt Corollary-

April 16, 2020 7-17 American Imperialism Vocabulary Review

<u>Directions:</u> Use word bank to complete each statement. Use RD7-3.7 and pages 232-235 to help answer 1-15.

Word Bank

Spain McKinley Havana Hawaii April 17, 2020 7-4.1- Causes & Course of WWI Reading & Quiz

MAIN Causes-

Russian Revolution-Prior to World War I, Russians began to express discontent over economic, political, and social issues. Russians were unhappy over issues

like high taxes, working conditions, and political rights. The devastation from World War I increased t	he unhappiness felt by the Russian people. Czar Nicholas II

### April 21, 2020 7-4.2 Outcomes of WWI Reading and Quiz

Outcomes of WWI-The major effects of World War I were diplomatic solutions, geographic and political changes, and economic consequences. The Treaty of Versailles was the major peace treaty of World War I and President Wilson brought his proposals, known as the Fourteen Points, to the conference at Versailles to correct many of the problems that caused the Great War in attempt to bring about lasting world peace. Wilson wanted the basis of the Treaty to address the causes of the war. His Fourteen Point Proposal contained many ideas directly intended to undo the MAIN causes. Some of these points included no military build-up, no secret alliances, and the right to self-determination. His fourteenth point included the idea of creating a League of Nations, an international

April 23, 2020 7-3.4 Great Depression Reading & Quiz

Cause of Worldwide Depression-The depression of the 1930s, most commonly referred to as the Great Depression, was international in scope and not limited to the American experience with which most students are familiar. Due to the severe damages caused by World War I and the heavy monetary penalties imposed on Germany by the reparations included in the Treaty of Versailles, serious economic problems developed in Europe. Many European nations were faced with the expense of having to rebuild from the war, and although the Allied nations were using the reparations from Germany to help rebuild, the expenses due to the extreme damages of the war were high. Nations also faced the transition of soldiers returning from the war looking for work or replacing workers who held their jobs during wartime. Along with this transition, wartime spending had stretched many nations financially but had also kept employment high due to jobs created to maintain their militaries. Because of these factors, unemployment, therefore, rose in many nations after the war. Germany faced the greatest economic challenges due to the high reparations and the loss of some of its prime industrial land and resources imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. While this seemed to support British and French goals for post-war aims articulated in the Treaty of Versailles in order to prohibit and prevent Germany from causing another worldwide war, German economic weakness hurt trade and production in Western Europe as well. In 1923, France further sabotaged Germany's ability to become economically viable and thus pay owed reparations by seizing the Ruhr Valley, Germany's main industrial region. Germany's response was to begin printing money that had no economic support, thereby causing hyperinflation and the devaluing of money across the continent. Due to all of these financial difficulties and the necessity to rebuild, European nations were not buying and investing in foreign goods, including goods f

- 3. What happened to American farm production?
  - a. Excelled and began producing even more products for global trade.
  - b. Declined because European countries refused to buy from the U.S.
  - c. It was shut down because of global food poisoning during WWI.
  - d. Thy went into depression because they no longer had to feed Europe.

Stock Market-The 1920s seemed like a boom time because many Americans increasingly bought more stock in United States companies, hoping the good times

- 6. What increased after the banks closed?
  - a. Stock market crash and loans
  - b. Buying on credit and taking our loans
  - c. Unemployment and homelessness
  - d. Unemployment and market loans

<u>United States Loans-</u>The United States emerged from the economic chaos of World War I and the early 1920s as a creditor of European nations and therefore the European economy was integrally linked to that of the United States. As previously mentioned, European nations were strapped financially as they were trying to rebuild and recover from the war. Many nations borrowed money from the United States. Germany especially relied on United Sta

the national government's role in the economy and in the lives of individuals. For the first time in American history, direct relief as provided by the government was a significant component of everyday life.

- 9. How did the USimprove the economy during the Great Depression?
  - a. FDR rebalanced the stock market, and kept government out of individual lives
  - b. Individuals had to get two or three jobs and keep their money in the freezer.
  - c. The New Deal reform for families that were unemployed or war veterans only
  - d. The New Deal relief and reform from public works programs

European Action- Britain, on the other hand, enacted protectionist policies designed to protect the domestic industries and services from foreign competition such as dropping the gold standard and increased government ownership and/or management of Qa(o)-5(r)-22(m)-4(an)ihQq0.000011802 0 792 612 reW\*nBT/F2 11.04

