

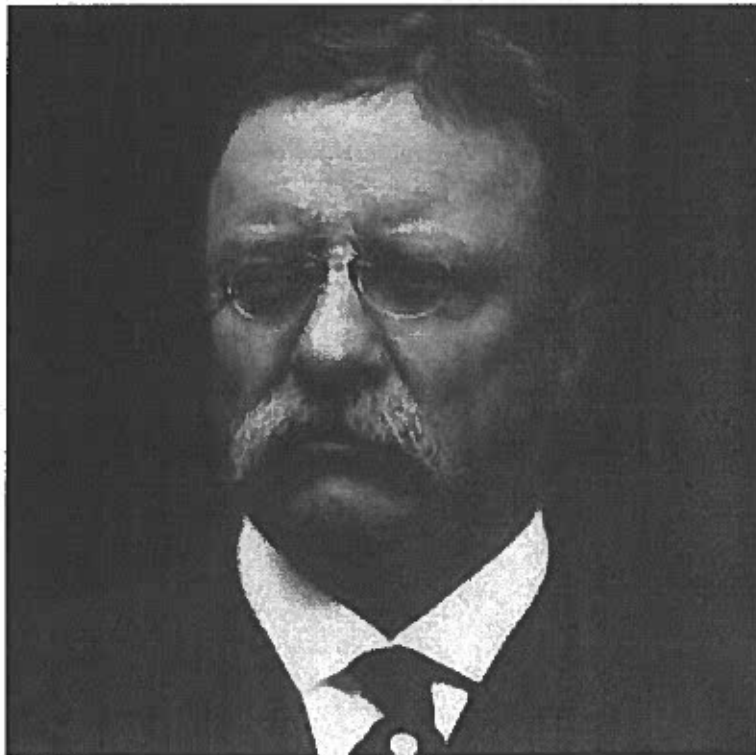
Name: _____

Theodore Roosevelt Webquest and Video Analysis

Directions: Complete the following questions using resources from the links listed below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sBpfih7w4B8> (The Presidents series video)

<http://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/theodore-roosevelt> (History.com)



To begin this assignment, watch the Presidents series video: Theodore Roosevelt on YouTube and then answer the following questions.

1. Why is Theodore Roosevelt considered a complicated and contradictory person?

2. What was Theodore Roosevelt's attitude towards party politics?
3. How did Roosevelt's energy levels astound people?
4. What did Roosevelt know was the driving force behind politics? How did he use this knowledge to his advantage?
5. What did Roosevelt believe was the greatest form of evil in the United States?
6. Who was considered to be possibly as powerful as Teddy Roosevelt, the President of the United States of America, at this time?
7. After five months in office, how did Roosevelt begin to assert himself against the industrialists?
8. What message did Roosevelt want to send to the corporate barons of the time?
9. Describe the societal ills Roosevelt was faced with as president.

10. What crisis was feared when coal miners went on strike in 1902?

11. Why did Roosevelt intervene in the strike? What was the end result?

12. How did Roosevelt view the position of the United States the world?

13. Why did Roosevelt believe a canal through Columbian territory was vital for the United States?

14. How did Roosevelt get the canal built, over the objections of the Columbian government?

15. Why did European nations begin to meddle in the affairs of Latin America? How did Roosevelt view these European incursions?

16. What policy did Roosevelt enact regarding the Western Hemisphere? What did this policy state?

17. What was "big stick diplomacy?"

18. What margin of victory did Roosevelt experience when he ran for his second term in 1904?

19. Why had the lives of working class Americans become intolerable during the first decade of the 20th century?

20. What kind of conditions did author Upton Sinclair describe at a Chicago meat packing plant in his book The Jungle?

21. How did Roosevelt respond to the public's shock after hearing of the conditions in the food industry?

22. What was the Antiquities Act? Why did Roosevelt support it?

23. By the end of his presidency, how much land did Roosevelt preserve?

24. What other legacies did Roosevelt leave behind?

25. Why did Roosevelt not run for re-election in 1908? Why would that decision haunt him for the rest of his life?

For the next section of this assignment, proceed to the History.com website listed on the front page, read the article, and answer the following questions.

26. When and where was Theodore Roosevelt born?

27. Why did Roosevelt retreat from his early career in the New York State Assembly in 1884? Where did he go?

28. Describe Roosevelt's political career following his return from the frontier.

29. How did Roosevelt respond to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War? How did he become a war hero?

30. Why did some members of the Republican Party push to have Roosevelt named as William McKinley's running mate in the 1900 election?

31. How did Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice President, become president in 1901?

32. What was Roosevelt's "Square Deal?"

33. What did Roosevelt believe was his greatest accomplishment as president?

34. How did Roosevelt win the Nobel Peace Prize?

35. What did Roosevelt do after leaving office in 1908?

36. Why was Roosevelt angered with his successor, William Howard Taft, upon returning to the United States? What action did Roosevelt take?

37. What was the outcome of the 1912 election?

38. How did Roosevelt view President Woodrow Wilson's handling of the First World War?

39. When and where did Theodore Roosevelt die?

IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

U.S. 'OPEN DOOR POLICY'

Directions: Read the following text and complete the related activities.

Following its loss of the two Opium Wars, China entered a period where foreign imperial powers developed 'spheres of influence' within its borders. Each of the following nations developed and established 'spheres of influence' in China after the mid-1800s: France, Britain, Germany, Russia and Japan. For example, in 1860, Russia captured a large portion on Northern China and controlled it as its own 'sphere of influence'.

Japan also took advantage of China in its weakened state. It worked to increase its influence in Korea, a country that China had formally dominated. The two countries eventually erupted into war over control of Korea in the form of the Sino-Japanese War. Similar to the previous Opium Wars, the Sino-Japanese War proved to be another crushing defeat for the Qing dynasty and China. As a result, China was forced to give control of Korea, the island of Taiwan and the Liaodong Peninsula to Japan. As well, Japan began to establish 'spheres of influence' on the eastern coast of China.



(Above) United States
President McKinley.

For its part, the United States did not establish its own 'sphere of influence' within China but the United States government argued that it should receive the same commercial and trading rights as other foreign powers. The United States sought to establish an "Open Door Policy" in China meaning it wanted equal access to trade in China for all nations. The policy was meant to prevent foreign powers from carving up China into colonies.

The United States took matters in Asia more seriously after the Spanish-American War, when they took control of the Philippines. In 1898, President McKinley stated his desire for the



(Above) United States Secretary of State John Hay.

creation of an "open door" that would allow all foreign nations access to the Chinese market for the purposes of trade. The following year, Secretary of State John Hay addressed letters to the foreign powers in China. In these letters the United States called on these countries to allow free trade in their 'spheres of influence'. As well, it called for Chinese political unity, meaning the country should not be carved up into colonies.

While no nation formally agreed to Hay's policy, it helped preserve an open door to trade in China. However, it did little to stop China from being dominated by foreign powers.

Challenges to the Open Door Policy occurred several times in the years that followed. First, the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 saw Chinese nationalists fight in an attempt to end foreign occupation of their country. Second, Japan issued the "21 Demands" on China in 1915. These were special privileges requested by Japan that would occur within China.



U.S. "OPEN DOOR POLICY" QUESTIONS

Directions: Complete the following questions based on the included reading.

1. After which two wars did imperial foreign powers begin to develop 'spheres of influence' in China?
2. What were the major foreign powers that established 'spheres of influence' in China?
3. During that general time period did the establishment of these 'spheres of influence' occur?
4. What was the Sino-Japanese War? Briefly explain.
5. Explain what is meant by the United States' 'Open Door Policy'.
6. What event caused the United States to become more interested in Asia?
7. Who was the United States Secretary of State that addressed letters to the foreign powers in China?

8. What were some challenges to the 'Open Door Policy' in China?

9. Look at the cartoon on the bottom of page two of the reading.

a. What do the people in the cartoon represent?

b. What are the people doing?

c. What is the central message of this cartoon?