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**Cycle II, Week 3 Cornell Notes: Great Depression and Imperialism (1930s-1800s)**

<p><u>Monday 11/7/16</u></p> <p>What caused the Great Depression?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some believe that the _____ crash was the only main cause of the Great Depression, but this is untrue.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was actually a _____ event. By 1929, the world suffered a major rise of _____—the number of people without _____.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• During the first four years of the Great Depression (1929–1933) the amount of money that the US economy put out went down by _____.</li> </ul>
<p>What were the four main causes of the Great Depression?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. _____ of goods and crops</li> <li>• 2. _____ and Money Policies</li> <li>• 3. _____ Action</li> <li>• 4. _____ Decisions</li> </ul>
<p>How did overproduction cause the Great Depression?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Roaring _____ were a time of huge economic growth, prosperity, and success.</li> <li>• Average worker output grew by _____ and business profits grew by _____</li> <li>• What was really happening:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under _____—people were not buying and using enough _____ and couldn't afford to buy what they wanted.</li> <li>• _____ were over producing _____:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During WWI, European farms needed American crops, but didn't need as much anymore now that war was over.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Since farmers were doing well during WWI, they took out huge _____ to buy new farming _____ and buy more farmland.</li> </ul>
<p>In Summary...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High _____ for goods and crops led to _____ causing many farmers and businesses to make more stuff or farm more crops than they could _____.</li> </ul>
<p>Why did banking and money policies cause the Great Depression?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uneven _____ of _____ did not stop poor people and middle class from buying new _____ items like cars and radios.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ were not keeping up with the prices of goods, but buying on _____ let poor/middle class people get luxury items and make small _____ on them each month.                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buying on Credit</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• By the end of the 1920s, _____ and 80% of the radios in the US were bought on credit!</li> <li>• Federal Reserve Board— created by congress in 1907             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made to _____ the US economy and set the interest rate for loans given by banks</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>In Summary...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banking policies allowed people to buy on _____ at first with lower interest rates and then _____ interest rates causing the US economy to be in _____.</li> </ul>

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<p>How did stock market actions cause the Great Depression?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The stock market showed that the US was doing well with money!</li> <li>• The stock market of the 1920s was doing great! People were using _____ to buy _____             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Called buying on _____ – pay some now and the rest later on.</li> <li>• Small investors and businessmen were more likely to invest in the stock market because you only had to pay _____.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• As 1920s business kept making more and more money, stock prices kept rising!             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buying stocks on margin was like taking out a loan to buy a car.</li> <li>• Problems started when _____ started loaning money to _____.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>What happens in October, 1929 that sparks the Great Depression?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• October 29, 1929: _____             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The stock market crashed and prices of stocks go way down!                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over _____ sold in a buying craze!</li> <li>• Losses more than _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A month earlier, actually, trading of stocks increased rapidly.                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prices fell rapidly and people started to panic trying to sell their stocks back before they lost all of their money.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Buying on margin caused many investors to lose all of their money!             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ began to _____ because they couldn't make back their own money                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 1930 and 1933, more than _____ US banks closed their doors forever.</li> <li>• When banks close, tons of US money _____ from the economy and people lost their life savings!</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Why were political decisions a cause of the Great Depression?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Great Depression could have been less of a problem if people in the _____ had not made certain mistakes.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They took poor economic and political advice</li> </ul> </li> <li>• President Herbert _____ did try to help, but it was too late!             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 1 month of the stock market crash, Hoover met with key business leaders asking them to keep _____ for workers _____, even though their _____ were _____                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoover created the _____ which increased tariffs (taxes) on imports to the US by _____                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thought this would keep Americans working, but it failed because it closed the US off from _____ with other nations</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><u>Tuesday 11/8/16</u> How did the Great Depression affect regular people?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ and Relief:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the American _____ and Northeast there were extremely high unemployment rates                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Americans during this time were trained to believe that success and _____ were their _____.</li> <li>• Many jobless males felt like a personal failure for not being able to _____ their families</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Most government thought _____ assistance was bad because it would cause Americans to not want to _____ for what they had.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<p>What was life like for people in cities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People wandered around in cities looking for _____ that didn't _____</li> <li>• They waited in long lines at the Salvation Army for _____ to feed themselves and their families</li> <li>• Men could be seen digging through _____ in search of _____             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some young men became _____                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wandered the country on _____ for adventure and odd jobs</li> <li>• (HO)meless and Jo(B)less=HOBOS</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>What was life like for farmers?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Flesh it Out!:</b> How were farmers doing before the Great Depression in the US? _____ _____</li> <li>• Before the depression, _____ were doing well and took out large _____ to buy more land and get _____ to make farming faster and easier.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the depression started:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmer's incomes went down _____</li> <li>• _____ of farmers lost their _____</li> <li>• _____ –drought (lack of rain) in the American _____                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Created Black Blizzards–Dust Storms</li> <li>• Caused most farmers to not be able to farm any crops and resulted in extreme _____ and lack of food</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>How did the Great Depression affect family lives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ class and _____ people had economic success during the 1920s. This was replaced with unemployment and people being unsure of their lives</li> <li>• Women returned to _____ and making clothes for families instead of _____ them since that was far less expensive!</li> <li>• Families _____ and ran _____ out of their homes.</li> <li>• Parents _____ their homes with kids, grandkids, and grandparents</li> <li>• _____ rates went down because of the price, but the number of "_____ families" increased because of the _____ of the depression.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployed men were embarrassed because they couldn't support families                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ and _____ rates decreased for the 1<sup>st</sup> time since the 1800s.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><u>Wednesday</u> <u>11/9/16</u> Important Vocabulary:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imperialism–the action of a _____ country taking over and/or controlling a country with _____</li> <li>• Colonialism–when a _____ takes direct _____ of an area and turns it into a _____ (part of the country in a different part of the world).</li> <li>• Nationalism–the belief that one country (usually your _____ ) is the _____ country in the world!</li> </ul>

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<p>What is the Old Imperialism?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lasted from the _____ (1500s–1700s)</li> <li>• During this time, European countries usually didn't take over other countries to control them, they just built a series of _____</li> <li>• Agreements were usually made with _____ to _____</li> <li>• This worked in India, China, Japan, Indonesia and other countries where trade flourished!</li> </ul>
<p>What is the “New Imperialism”?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lasted from the 1870s up until 1914. Direct _____ (takeover) and the creation of a formal _____ around the _____</li> <li>• Africa and Asia had very little European influence except on the _____ for _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Imperialism brought entire _____ under European control</li> <li>• The _____ caused countries to want to take over new land.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Flesh it Out!</b> : What was the Industrial Revolution? _____ _____ _____</li> <li>• European countries wanted new places to get _____ and resources</li> <li>• Motivated by political needs especially the building of empires and social and _____ reasons</li> </ul>
<p>How does European technology allow new imperialism to happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maxim Auto _____–colonized countries could not easily fight back with their less powerful _____</li> <li>• _____–Allow Europeans to sail deep into Africa down rivers and set up trade posts on the rivers.</li> <li>• _____, Canals, and Steam Power–Make travel and trade _____ and easier</li> <li>• _____–Europeans figured out how to treat diseases, like _____, which could be deadly and are primarily in places, like Africa, that Europe wanted to take over.</li> </ul>
<p>Why do Europeans think it is their job to colonize less advanced areas of the world?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White Europeans feel like it is their “ _____ ” to help teach people of color around the world how to be _____.</li> <li>• This is known as “ _____ ”</li> <li>• The white man saw themselves as better than other cultures in other parts of the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phrase coined from a famous author, _____.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Flesh it Out!</b>: What kinds of things do you think white European people would teach people from other places around the world? _____ _____ _____</li> </ul>
<p>What is the ‘Scramble for Africa’ and why did it happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The _____ started in the 1850s and lasted through the early 1900s.</li> <li>• During the mid 1800s, Africa was divided into different African cultures and there was tons of _____ between tribes.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People called it ‘The _____’ since what happened there was pretty much unknown.</li> <li>• By the 1880s, European countries started to industrialize and began to take over parts of Africa for resources             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Found large _____ and _____ mines!                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This caused even more countries to take land over!</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• By 1880s, Europeans control _____ of Africa: By 1914, they controlled every part of Africa except _____ and _____</li> </ul>
<p>What happen at the Berlin conference?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since so many countries were taking over land in Africa, there was likely to be a conflict over which country colonized which part of Africa first             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So, European countries held a conference known as the _____ in 1884–1885.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Countries established rules for colonizing in Africa.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed that any European country could control land in Africa, but that the must:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. Be _____ to maintain control</li> <li>• 2. Let other European countries know before taking over countries to keep _____ from happening</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><u>Thursday 11/10/16</u> What were things like in China before imperialism?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China looked down on foreign nations and _____ because they felt that they were better than other countries.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They had _____, manufacturing, _____, and other resources that were valuable, but they mostly were _____ and traded very little with the outside world.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Trade in China was controlled through a few selected _____. They had an advantage in trade and exported _____.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They only imported a few needed goods from _____.</li> <li>• Eventually they run into problems in 1839 when Britain decides that they want to change their trade relationship with China.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>What are the Opium Wars and how do they affect trade relations with China?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The _____ happen between China and Great Britain in 1839–1840             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Great Britain realizes that China really wanted and needed _____, so they started to illegally _____ it into China.                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China tried to stop this, but it resulted in a _____ battle at sea.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ended with the Treaty of _____ in 1842             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opened up more _____ for trade with Great Britain and allowed many British to work and live in the trade cities.                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It also gave _____ to Great Britain</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Results of the Opium Wars             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large population in China does not have enough food to feed the people. Many die of starvation</li> <li>• The government of China becomes dishonest and _____</li> <li>• Opium is being sent in more from the British, so Opium _____ rises</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>What is Chinese open door policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the end of the 1800s, the US finally caught onto how useful trade with China could be.</li> </ul>

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<p>and how does it affect trade relations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They made agreements with China to trade their _____ there and, in exchange, they would _____ from being colonized (completely taken over) by strong countries in Europe.</li> <li>• The _____ leads to the Boxer Rebellion in 1900             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chinese are frustrated by the privileges given to the US and other foreign traders as well as protection given to _____</li> <li>• Soldiers from many European countries put down the rebellion, but it causes leaders of the Qing Dynasty to want government change</li> <li>• Qing leaders take a _____ to modernize and become more like the west so that they can gain _____ and industry.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>How does Japan become imperialist during the 1800s?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1853, the US sends a military general named Commodore _____ to Japan.</li> <li>• Threatens Japan to _____ with the US or face total war.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japan opens up _____ for trade with the US in response.</li> <li>• The US in Japan quickly allows other countries to gain rights for foreign trade in Japan.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• _____ (1867–1912)–Japan has new ideas coming in from the west and starts to _____             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1867–The shogun of Japan steps down and is replaced with with Mitsuhiro who makes Japan more _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>• By the early 1900s, Japan has _____ and manufacturing and is known as a fairly _____ country because of their money!</li> </ul>
<p>How does Japan imperialize in Asia after they opened up trade with Europe and the US?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once Japan saw what imperialism was like, they wanted to start taking over other land for more _____ to support their growing _____ and industry.</li> <li>• 1876– forced _____ to open trade with them, but upset China.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This starts a _____ agreement between China and Japan in 1885. Both China and Japan agreed to not mess with Korea.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• By 1894, neither Japan or China was staying out of Korea. Resulted in the _____ War for control of Korea.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Korea was _____ after this war, but Japan gained their first colonies in the Pescadores Islands and _____ in 1895</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>What other conflicts were the result of Japan's new goal of imperializing?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japan and _____ go to war over _____, a part of China, and Japan wins.</li> <li>• 1905– Treaty of _____ gave Japan Russia's territory in _____ as a result of the fight between the two in Manchuria.</li> <li>• 1905– Korea was a protectorate of Japan and by 1910, Japan had _____ of Korea as a _____.</li> <li>• Japanese had harsh rules for Korea:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlawed _____ in Korea and shut down Korean _____ and newspapers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>