American Imperialism Test #1

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

“We were still under a heavy fire and I got together a mixed lot of men and pushed on . . . pushing the Spaniards through a line of palm-trees, and over the crest of a chain of hills. When we reached these crests we found ourselves overlooking Santiago.”

—Theodore Roosevelt, 1902

1. The “mixed lot of men” Colonel Roosevelt refers to in this statement were
a. Buffalo Soldiers and Rough Riders.
b. the Texas Rangers.
c. Cuban Revolutionaries.
d. the Fighting 24th Infantry Regiment.

2. How did the Boxer Rebellion increase support for the Open Door Policy?
a. Japan realized that it needed the United States.
b. Westerners realized that they could more effectively exploit China if they stuck together.
c. China realized that Western trade was necessary to its survival.
d. China and the Western nations worked out a series of policies to enable trade to flow through third parties.

3. A 1917 law gave Puerto Ricans
a. self-rule.
b. U.S. citizenship.
c. control over interstate trade.
d. the power to regulate immigration.

4. The excerpt below is from the Roosevelt Corollary, a speech delivered to Congress in 1904.

...It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States.

In the Roosevelt Corollary, President Roosevelt asserts that the United States has the right to
a. involve itself in the domestic affairs of Latin American countries.
b. annex territories in Latin American countries for economic purposes.
c. block Latin American countries from making treaties with European powers.
d. prevent Latin American Countries from buying military equipment from Europe.

5. President Theodore Roosevelt received the Nobel Peace Prize for helping to negotiate a peace treaty between
a. Russia and Japan.
b. China and Japan.
c. Russia and China.
d. the United States and Korea.

6. What is one reason that the Platt Amendment was significant?
a. It led to the establishment of the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay.
b. It declared the annexation of Cuba.
c. It revoked the right of the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs.
d. It gave the United States authority to drain standing water, which led to the eradication of yellow fever in Havana.

7. U.S. Secretary of State John Hay proposed the Open Door Policy in China in opposition to
b. the Boxer rebellion.
b. European spheres of influence.  
d. the Russo-Japanese War.

8. In the late 1800s, what motivated the United States to claim territories abroad?
   a. The United States believed it had much to learn from studying the way other countries handled production and distribution of goods.
   b. Americans wanted to learn about other religious faiths.
   c. The United States was eager to find new markets and military advantages.
   d. Americans wanted to find restful destinations where nothing was polluted.

9. The *de Lome Letter*, a Spanish document which angered many Americans and helped stir them toward war, 
   a. pointed out the number of spies in America.
   b. established a direct link between the Spanish and Mexico in a plot against American interests.
   c. openly mocked and ridiculed the U.S. President as weak and ineffective.
   d. outlined European maps and plans about spreading their empires into Latin America.

10. Two popular ideologies contributed to imperialism: a sense of nationalism and 
    a. a belief in democracy.  
    b. a spirit of cooperation.  
    c. a belief in transcendentalism.  
    d. a feeling of cultural superiority.

11. Which statement best describes the policy of Dollar Diplomacy during the age of Imperialism? 
    a. The use of financial means to give the U.S. reason to intervene in the affairs of Latin American nations.
    b. Supported isolationism for the U.S.
    c. The use of military would be the first choice for U.S. intervention in Latin American.
    d. All of the above.

12. In the late 1800s, American expansionists were interested in Hawaii as a potential 
    a. tourist attraction.  
    b. fiftieth state.  
    c. coaling station and naval base.  
    d. fishing site.

13. The United States supported Panamanian revolutionaries in 1903 in their fight for independence from 
    a. Spain.  
    b. France.  
    c. Colombia.  
    d. Chile.

14. The U.S. became a world power as a result of: 
    a. The Spanish – American War/Imperialism  
    b. The Revolutionary War/Manifest Destiny  
    c. Civil War/Reconstruction  
    d. World War I/Progressivism

15. Why was the Open Door Policy important to the United States? 
    a. It gave the United States territory in China.  
    b. It gave the United States access to millions of consumers in China.
    c. It increased Chinese investments in the United States.
    d. It kept European goods out of China.

16. Which of the following is the best example of the debate for and against Imperialism? 
    a. The need to spread Christianity and the desire to become an international power.
    b. The need for new markets and rejection of the American ideal of “liberty for all.”
    c. Imperialism would reduce U.S. military forces and the United States should get more involved in foreign affairs.
    d. To become an international power and to develop new naval bases.

17. Why did the United States renew its commitment to support the Monroe Doctrine with military force (“Roosevelt Corollary”) after the Spanish-American War? 
    a. Public opinion had turned against expansion.  
    b. The United States wanted to protect its interests in Latin America. 
    c. The United States wanted to keep the military ready in case of unexpected combat in Asia.
    d. Publicizing such policies strengthened alliances abroad.
18. By the late 1800s, industrialized Western nations such as Great Britain, France, and Germany looked to Africa, Asia, and Latin America for new customers, places to invest, and
a. army troops. 
   c. raw materials.
b. capital. 
   d. ideas.

19. What happened at Manila Bay after war was declared between the U.S. and Spain?
a. The American fleet smashed the Spanish fleet, weakening Spanish control of the area.
b. The Cuban rebels were saved by an American invasion.
c. The Maine exploded.
d. The Rough Riders won a great battle.

20. The building of the Panama Canal was important because it:
a. Stabilized the economies of Latin American countries.
b. Improved relations between Colombia and the United States.
c. Facilitated movement between Atlantic and Pacific ports.
d. Promoted European investment in the United States.

21. "...the Government of the United States would be pleased to see formal assurances…, and lend its cooperation in securing like assurances from other interested powers [on the following]…

"First. [Other nations]Will in no way interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called "sphere of interest" or leased territory it may have in China.

"Second. That the Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within said "sphere of interest" (unless they be "free ports"), no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government.

"Third. That it will levy no higher harbor duties on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such "sphere" than shall be levied on vessels of its own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled, or operated within its "sphere" on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such "sphere" than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to its own nationals transported over equal distances." ...

SOURCE: Department of State, Washington, September 6, 1899

What is the most likely subject of this text?
a. The Boxer Rebellion 
b. Roosevelt’s Corollary 
c. The Open Door Policy 
d. World War I 
e. The Platt Amendment

22. Social Darwinism encouraged people in industrialized nations to believe that
a. they were superior to people who lived in less-developed countries.
b. they were inferior to people who lived in less-developed nations.
c. evolution impacted the culture of a nation’s inhabitants as much as it did the adaptation of species.
d. economic soundness resulted from cooperating with and showing respect for other nations.

23. The event that triggered a U.S. declaration of war on Spain in 1898 was
a. the death of José Martí.
b. the destruction of the USS Maine.
c. Dewey’s attack on the Philippines.
d. the de Lôme letter.

24. Which of the following best describes the Filipino reaction to becoming a territory of the U.S.?
a. Filipinos welcomed the opportunity to purchase American products from big businesses.
b. Filipinos welcomed the control the U.S. government exerted over them.
c. Filipinos enjoyed the U.S. missionaries’ involvement in their everyday life.
d. Filipinos, led by Emilio Aguinaldo rebelled against the U.S. troops unsuccessfully.
25. “The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse. This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to idealistic humanitarian sentiments, to the dictates of sound policy and strategy, and to legitimate commercial aims. It is an effort frankly directed to the increase of American trade upon the axiomatic principle that the government of the United States shall extend all proper support to every legitimate and beneficial American enterprise abroad.” —William Howard Taft, 1912

In this text, Taft is advocating what became known as
a. dollar diplomacy.
b. the new freedom.
c. the new nationalism.
d. “big stick” diplomacy.

26. “We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty and tends toward militarism, an evil from which it has been our glory to be free. We regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We maintain that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We insist that the subjugation of any people is “criminal aggression” and open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our Government.” —Platform of the American Anti-Imperialist League, 1899

Which action would the American Anti-Imperialist League most likely consider “criminal aggression”?
 a. declaring war on Spain
 b. occupying the Philippines
 c. constructing the Panama Canal
 d. the purchase of Alaska

27. The spike in population in Alaska Territory between 1880 and 1900 was mostly due to

![Population of Alaska, 1880-2000](image)

a. the discovery of oil.
b. the discovery of gold.
c. building of new cities.
d. government offers of free land.

28. What prompted the Russo-Japanese War?
 a. Russia sent ships to Edo Bay.
c. Japan and Russia each wanted to control Korea and Manchuria.
b. Japan sought to take over Siberia.
d. Japan and Russia each hoped to gain a foothold in Alaska.
29. President Theodore Roosevelt wanted to build the Panama Canal to shorten travel time between
   a. Panama and Colombia.  c. the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
   b. the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.  d. the Atlantic Ocean and the West Indies.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

30. Journalism that employs sensationalized reports and shocking illustrations is called “red journalism.”

31. Filipino nationalists welcomed the U.S. annexation of the Philippines in 1899 because they thought annexation would provide protection from Spain.

Matching

a. Search and Destroy  f. “Speak softly and carry a big stick”
b. “Remember the Maine!”  g. imperialism
c. guerrilla warfare  h. “There is nothing to fear but fear itself.”
d. sphere of influence  i. Dollar Diplomacy
e. Roosevelt Corollary  j. Jingoism

32. Geographic area where an outside nation exerts economic or political control

33. Practice of extending a nation’s power over other lands

34. Small groups of attackers who strike and then hide behind their enemies’ lines.

35. Policy of advancing U.S. interests abroad using economic power

36. Asserted the right of the United States to act as a police power in the Western Hemisphere and stop further imperialism there

37. Cry used to rally Americans against Spain

38. Term referring to aggressive American nationalism of this era.


   b. Liliuokalani  g. President Woodrow Wilson
   c. President William McKinley  h. Emilio Aguinaldo
   d. William R. Hearst  i. Joseph Marti
   e. Pancho Villa  j. Porfirio Diaz

40. Purchased Alaska and the Midway Islands

41. Planned to restore the power of the Hawaiian monarchy

42. Leader of Filipino patriots fighting for independence

43. Believed the US should change its course of diplomacy to one based on morality.

44. Publisher of the New York World, also sensationalized the Cuban revolt and helped shape American public opinion toward war...
45. American troops were sent to Mexico to hunt down this Mexican Revolutionary...without the permission of the Mexican government.

46. Publisher of The New York Journal, sensationalized events in Cuba and may have said “You furnish the pictures, I'll furnish the war”...
American Imperialism Test #1
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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