Chapter 21  Toward Empire

**Imperialism**

1. In his interpretation of the historical development of the United States, Frederick Jackson Turner focused on the importance of
   A. the traditions of Western European culture.
   B. the absence of a feudal aristocracy
   C. black people and black slavery
   D. the conflict between capitalists and workers
   E. the existence of cheap unsettled land

2. The “White Man’s Burden” referred to
   A. The financial cost of running the huge European colonial empires
   B. The cost in human lives of diseases, such as smallpox, to which only white people were susceptible.
   C. The duty of white laborers to rise up and overthrow the wealthy industrialists who were abusing their power and their workers.
   D. The cost of the wars that resulted from nineteenth-century militarism
   E. The belief that it was the duty of whites to “civilize” non-white people through colonization or economic dominance of non-white lands.

3. Secretary of State William Seward’s purchase of Alaska from the Russians in 1867 was based primarily on
   A. His realization that fishing rights in Alaskan waters would be a boon to American fishermen
   B. His desire to secure the vast oil reserves rumored to be hidden deep within Alaska’s forbidding interior
   C. Fears of Russian attempts to expand their control into western Canada and possibly the northwestern United States.
   D. His desire to help the Russians, who desperately needed the money they would get for dumping this “wasteland” on the Americans
   E. His dream of an American empire that would absorb all of North America, including Canada, Mexico, and Greenland.

4. As Secretary of State for President Lincoln, William H. Seward pursued a foreign policy that promoted
   A. the purchase of Alaska only
   B. a worldwide American empire
   C. an empire in the Western Hemisphere only
   D. war as a means of diplomacy
   E. a new steel-hulled navy

5. The term “Seward’s Folly” referred to Secretary of State William Seward’s
   A. Advocacy of a lenient policy toward the defeated Southern states
   B. Break with the majority radical faction of the Republican party in order to back President Andrew Johnson
   C. Belief that the Civil War could be avoided and the Union restored by
provoking a war with Britain and France
D. **Negotiation of the purchase of Alaska from Russia**
E. Ill-fated attempt to gain the presidency in 1860.

6. Queen Liliuokalani, the reigning monarch of Hawaii, was dethroned in the revolution of 1893 largely because of
A. a native revolt against the monarchy
B. **increased American tariffs on sugar**
C. a movement for democracy in Hawaii
D. British interference
E. anti-American sentiment

**Spanish American War**

7. All of the following contributed to American expansionism during the 1890's EXCEPT
A. Social Darwinism
B. A. T. Mahan's, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
C. Josiah Strong’s, *Our Country*
D. the new navy
E. **the Platt Amendment**

8. The primary cause of the Spanish-American War was
A. Spanish occupation of the Panama Canal
B. **American expansionism and support for Cuban nationalism**
C. The murder of two U.S. diplomats in Spain on a peaceful diplomatic mission
D. Spanish attacks on U.S. commercial ships off the coast of Cuba
E. The sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor by Spanish military agents

9. Which of the following has NOT been offered by historians as an explanation for the United States entry into the war with Spain in 1898?
A. President McKinley was too weak to withstand the multitude of pressures forcing him toward a decision for war.
B. Yellow journals created an irresistible war fever by publicizing atrocities allegedly being committed by the Spanish in Cuba.
C. American businessmen wanted to protect their investments in Cuba and assure a Cuban market for their products.
D. By the late 1890s the United States had assumed a world role that made it seem necessary to dominate the Caribbean.
E. **Spain was blatantly interfering with United States maritime rights as a nonbelligerent power.**

10. In the late nineteenth century, all of the following encouraged American jingoism EXCEPT
A. yellow journalism
B. the New Navy policy of Alfred Thayer Mahan and Theodore Roosevelt.
C. the example of European imperialism
D. the flooding of American markets by foreign products.
E. Social Darwinism.

11. The “yellow journalism” of the late nineteenth century might best be described as
A. Focusing on the influx of Chinese immigrants to the West Coast and calling for restrictions on such immigrations.
B. Attempting to alarm the public about the supposed “Yellow Peril” of Japan’s growing naval and industrial might.
C. Focusing exclusively on corruption and abuses in government and big business.
D. Reporting the news in an exaggerated, distorted, and sensationalized manner.
E. Dominated by the funding of large corporations so as to take a stance consistently favorable to big business.

12. Joseph Pulitzer was a pioneer in the development of
A. News journals aimed exclusively at the upper class and social elites in America
B. Weekly journals focusing exclusively on economic news
C. Yellow journalism
D. Ethics in journalism laws to prevent slanderous news stories which often ruined innocent peoples’ lives
E. The nation’s first national “wire service,” UPI

13. Joseph Pulitzer achieved fame and wealth as a
A. radio commentator
B. political cartoonist
C. photographer
D. film producer
E. newspaper publisher.

14. William Randolph Hearst achieved fame and wealth as a
A. Radio commentator
B. Newspaper publisher
C. Photographer
D. Film producer
E. Political cartoonist

15. The Teller Amendment of 1898 guaranteed the sovereignty of
A. Puerto Rico
B. The Philippines
C. The Virgin Islands
D. Panama
E. Cuba
16. The following cartoon refers to the results of which war:

A. War of 1812  
B. Civil War  
C. **Spanish-American War**  
D. World War I  
E. World War II

17. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States gained possession of Puerto Rico, Guam and
   A. The **Philippines**.  
   B. Cuba  
   C. Bermuda  
   D. The Panama Canal Zone  
   E. Hawaii

18. As a result of the Spanish-American War, Spain relinquished to the United States control of Puerto Rico, Cuba, and which of the following?
   A. Alaska  
   B. Hawaii  
   C. The Panama Canal Zone  
   D. Bermuda
   E. The **Philippines**.

19. Which of the following aroused the greatest controversy in the United States at the end of the Spanish-American War?
   A. Payment of a $20 million indemnity to Spain
B Humanitarian efforts on behalf of concentration camp victims
C Acquisition of the Philippine Islands
D Liberation of Cuba from Spanish control
E Increases in the size of the army and navy

20. The Spanish-American War spurred building of the Panama Canal by
A. **Demonstrating the need to shift naval forces quickly from the Atlantic to the Pacific**
B. Demonstrating the ease with which Latin American countries could be overcome by U.S. military force
C. Discrediting congressional opponents of the project
D. Removing the threat that any possible canal could be blockaded by Spanish forces based in Cuba and Puerto Rico.
E. Demonstrating that such tropical diseases as malaria and yellow fever could be controlled.

21. Which country did the U.S. have to “protect” Panama from after Panamanian revolutionaries successfully overthrew their rulers and announced their independence?
A. Colombia
B. Mexico
C. Bolivia
D. Venezuela
E. Argentina

22. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903
A. Enabled the United States to open trade with Cuba
B. Helped dispel the idea of Yankee imperialism
C. Created a buffer zone that ended Mexican raids across the United States border
D. **Gave the United States a permanent lease to an area ten miles wide in Panama.**
E. Ended the conflict between Panama and Costa Rica.

23. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, enunciated by President Theodore Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress in May 1904, did all of the following EXCEPT
A. Asserted that the United States would take action to guarantee that Latin American nations paid their debts.
B. Stated that the United States could intervene in the affairs of Western Hemisphere nations to forestall the intervention of other powers.
C. Was preceded by Roosevelt’s assertion that the Monroe Doctrine prohibited Europeans from using force in the Americas
D. Led to protracted intervention in Santo Domingo and, subsequently, to intervention in Haiti, Nicaragua, and Cuba.
E. **Proposed a massive foreign aid program to stabilize the government of Latin America.**
24. Which of the following led immediately and directly to Theodore Roosevelt’s issuance of the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine?
   A. Pancho Villa’s armed raids into Texas and New Mexico
   B. General Augusto Sandino’s insurrection against American troops occupying Nicaragua
   C. The arrest of an unarmed party of American sailors in Tampico, Mexico.
   D. American concern that a Japanese syndicate would attempt to purchase land near the Panama Canal.
   E. **American fear that financial instability in the Dominican Republic would lead to European intervention.**

25. William Howard Taft’s approach to American Imperialism was known as
   A. “Dollar Diplomacy”
   B. The “Big Stick” policy
   C. The “Open Door” policy
   D. The “Good Neighbor” policy
   E. “Appeasement”

26. The concept of Dollar Diplomacy as employed by President Taft implied that
   A. the United States government should use foreign policy to protect American private investments abroad
   B. the United States government should purchase land for overseas private investment
   C. American private bankers should be employed directly by the State Department
   D. American tax dollars should be used to bribe foreign leaders
   E. American tax dollars should be invested in foreign banks within the United States

27. The policy promoted by Theodore Roosevelt, most blatantly pursued in Central America, was the
   A. “New Deal” policy
   B. **“Big Stick” policy**
   C. “Good Neighbor” policy
   D. “Fair Deal” policy
   E. “Square Deal” policy

28. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt applied the "big stick" to diplomacy in the Caribbean when he helped organize a revolution in
   A. Argentina
   B. Mexico
   C. Venezuela
   D. **Panama**
   E. Nicaragua

29. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine expanded America’s role in
   A. **Central America and the Caribbean**
   B. the Philippines
C  North Africa
D  Asia
E  Europe

30. During the presidency of William H. Taft, United States policy in Latin America was driven primarily by
A  the administration's desire to benefit from European colonial inroads in the region
B  the President's goal of founding an effective Pan-American organization to deal with hemispheric issues
C  Congress' determination to ameliorate the hostility engendered by Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick policy
D  concern for the development of democracy and the protection of civil rights in the region
E  concern for United States economic and strategic interests in the region

31. The United States Open Door policy in Asia did which of the following?
A. Guaranteed military support for China's territorial integrity.
B. Opened China to Western trade for the first time.
C. **Bolstered American commercial interests in China.**
D. Rid China of European spheres of influence
E. Repudiated Japan's interests in China.

32. The Open Door policy of the early twentieth century called for
A. The continuation of the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere
B. The opening of United States markets to foreign goods
C. The elimination of passports for international travel
D. Unlimited European immigration into the United States
E. **Open access to China for American investment and commercial interests.**

33. The Open Door policy in China called for which of the following?
A  A consortium of nations to govern China
B  International acknowledgement of China's right to exclude the trade of any nation
C  Recognition of Chinese territorial gains in Manchuria
D  Reduction of foreign tariffs on Chinese goods
E  **Equal commercial access by all nations to the existing spheres of influence in China.**

34. "...the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese
territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

This quotation is part of the
A. Burlingame Treaty
B. **Open Door Notes**
C. Boxer Protocol
D. Kellogg-Briand Pact
E. Stimson Doctrine

35. Theodore Roosevelt's mediation in the Russo-Japanese War reflected his belief that the United States interests were best served by
A. a decisive victory for Russia.
B. a decisive victory for Japan
C. the acquisition of Russian and Japanese spheres of influence by the United States.
D. **a balance of power between Russia and Japan.**
E. the return of Russian and Japanese spheres of interest to China.

36. As a result of his role as a mediator in the Russo-Japanese War peace talks in 1905, Theodore Roosevelt
A. **Received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906**
B. Won the presidential election in 1912
C. Antagonized the Chinese government that nearly resulted in war with the United States
D. Created a cold war atmosphere between the United States and Russia
E. Signed the Treaty of Sakhalin Island that ended the war.

37. What was the reaction of most Filipinos when they were liberated from Spanish control and occupied by American forces following the Spanish-American War?
A. They applied for statehood, but their application was rejected by Congress which feared that the Philippines were too far away to effectively govern.
B. They welcomed the Americans as heroes and were thrilled when the United States government announced that the Philippines would eventually be granted its independence when the people had been educated and trained in running their own government
C. Their reaction was relatively neutral. They had known nothing but colonial status for hundreds of years and had become resigned to their fate
D. While there was some resentment at the American refusal to grant them immediate independence, there was little violence. Most Philippine hostility was expressed in a few scattered peaceful protests.
E. Filipinos, angered at American actions, declared themselves independent and launched a violent rebellion that killed thousands and took two years to quell.

38. Emilio Aguinaldo was
   A. The commander of the Spanish fleet defeated at Manila Bay
   B. The Spanish general whose harsh tactics against Cuban rebels helped bring on the Spanish-American War
   C. The leader of the Philippine insurrection against first Spanish and then U.S. occupation
   D. The commander of the Spanish fleet destroyed at Santiago
   E. The Spanish foreign minister who negotiated the treaty ending the Spanish-American War.

39. “We have pacified some thousands of the islanders and buried them; destroyed their fields; burned their villages, and turned their widows and orphans out-of-doors; subjugated the remaining tens of millions by Benevolent assimilation . . . . And so, by these Providences of God--and the phrase is the government’s, not mine--we are a World Power.”

   The statement above was most probably made in reference to United States policy in the
   A. Opening of Japan
   B. Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands
   C. Occupation of the Philippines
   D. Acquisition of Puerto Rico and Cuba
   E. Confrontation with the Soviet Union over Cuba

40. The United States devised the Open Door policy in 1899 in order to
   A. establish a United States colony in China
   B. encourage the Chinese to adopt Western culture
   C. protect United States economic interests in China
   D. prevent European nations from establishing a presence in Chinese territory
   E. assure the right of the United States to intervene in China whenever necessary