

## Chapter 21 Sample Test

### Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In order to open trade with Japan, President Millard Fillmore
- endorsed the McKinley Tariff.
  - announced the Open Door Policy.
  - sent Commodore Matthew Perry there with a fleet.
  - sent 150 U.S. Marines there to suppress a revolt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. William Randolph Hearst got support for military action in Cuba by
- using yellow journalism to “create” a war.
  - sympathizing with the Cubans.
  - sending money to support the war.
  - by writing the Teller Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. President Woodrow Wilson lifted the arms embargo on Mexico and stationed U.S. warships near Veracruz as a result of conflicts between
- Pancho Villa and Venustiano Carranza.
  - Victoriano Huerta and Venustiano Carranza.
  - Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata.
  - Porfirio Díaz and Francisco Madero.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Phillipe Bunau-Varilla
- initiated the Hay–Bunau-Varilla Treaty that extended the canal zone to 53 miles.
  - helped put down a revolution that was brewing in Columbia in 1903.
  - became Panama’s foreign minister to the United States.
  - organized a Colombian revolt that threatened to stop U.S. and French construction in the Panama canal zone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In 1893 wealthy planters in Hawaii revolted because
- Chief Kamehameha united Hawaiian resistance.
  - King Kalakaua removed wealthy planters from the government.
  - the McKinley Tariff imposed duties on all sugar shipped to the United States.
  - Queen Liliuokalani attempted to restore power to the Hawaiian monarchy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Imperial powers first became interested in Hawaii after
- British explorer Captain James Cook arrived in the islands in 1778.
  - miners discovered gold there in 1889.
  - Queen Liliuokalani took the throne in 1891.
  - planters established a new government with Sanford B. Dole as president.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Although the United States had invested more than \$1 billion in Mexico by 1913,
- most of Mexico’s 15 million people were prosperous landowners.
  - most of Mexico’s 15 million people were landless and poor.
  - its president, Porfirio Díaz, discouraged foreign investment.
  - its president, Porfirio Díaz, was in office only briefly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. After Commodore George Dewey destroyed Spain’s Pacific fleet in Manila Bay,
- Cubans signed the Platt Amendment, which protected Cuba from U.S. interference.
  - U.S. troops commanded by Nelson Miles invaded Cuba and met no resistance.
  - Spain asked for peace and signed a cease-fire in July 1900.
  - U.S. ships destroyed Spain’s Caribbean fleet outside Santiago de Cuba.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. When nations first began to negotiate for the right to build a canal across Panama,
- Panama was controlled by Venezuela.
  - Spain was still in control of Panama.
  - Panama was a province of Colombia.
  - Panama was a part of the Dominican Republic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In 1887 Hawaii's King Kalakaua signed a new constitution
- that returned power to the monarchy.
  - granting more power to the Hawaiian parliament, which planters controlled.
  - and established a new government headed by Sanford B. Dole.
  - allowing Hawaiian sugar to be shipped duty-free to the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Of the few thousand U.S. forces who died during the Spanish-American War,
- the majority died from food poisoning, disease, and other causes unrelated to battle.
  - most died in naval battles.
  - most were killed while capturing Kettle Hill.
  - the majority were killed in battle taking Puerto Rico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Dr. William C. Gorgas contributed to the digging of the Panama Canal by
- discovering that mosquitoes transmit yellow fever.
  - discovering that mosquitoes transmit malaria.
  - organizing a vast effort to rid the canal route of the mosquitoes that carry malaria and yellow fever.
  - signing the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Taft wanted to enforce the Monroe Doctrine by
- isolating the United States from the countries in Latin America.
  - allowing U.S. economic power to influence Latin American governments.
  - turning Latin American countries such as Nicaragua into U.S. territories.
  - removing U.S. businesses from Latin America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. In 1910, impoverished Mexicans found a leader in democratic reformer
- Victoriano Huerta, who assumed power in February 1913.
  - Porfirio Díaz, who captured Ciudad Juárez in 1911.
  - Venustiano Carranza, who led a people's revolution against Díaz.
  - Francisco Madero, who began the Mexican Revolution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. In 1867 the United States greatly expanded its territory
- when Secretary of State William Seward annexed Hawaii.
  - when the United States annexed Samoa and the Midway Islands.
  - with the acquisition of Alaska's 600,000 square miles.
  - with acquisitions gained under the peace treaty with Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. In 1898 the U.S. Congress issued a resolution that declared Cuba independent,
- even though Cuba was not then a U.S. territory.
  - causing Spain to withdraw from Cuba immediately.
  - initiating the first Cuban revolt against Spanish rule.
  - and passed the Philippine Government Act that granted full independence to the Philippines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. America and Mexico stood at the brink of war when U.S. Marines prevented Huerta from receiving weapons supplied by
- Great Britain.
  - Spain.
  - Russia.
  - Germany.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The Open Door Policy's main argument was that
- all European nations should have equal access to trade with Japan.
  - all nations should have equal access to trade with China.
  - Latin American countries were free to trade with all other nations.
  - Japan would allow U.S. ships to enter its harbors after leaders signed the Treaty of Kangawa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Before the Panama Canal opened to traffic on August 15, 1914,
- the French lost approximately 3,000 workers attempting to build their own canal.
  - the elimination of mosquitoes had removed all danger from the undertaking.
  - some 6,000 lives were lost building it.
  - all of the excavating had been done by hand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. As a result of the McKinley Tariff in 1890,
- prices for Hawaiian sugar dropped, and the islands' economy collapsed.
  - Hawaiians were able to drive out foreign sugar planters.
  - Hawaiian sugar was shipped duty-free to the United States for the first time.
  - Hawaii ceased to be of interest to the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Countries whose debt problems led to the development of the Roosevelt Corollary in 1904 were
- Nicaragua and Honduras.
  - Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.
  - Cuba and Puerto Rico.
  - Panama and the Philippines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Despite the U.S. Senate's rejection of both agreements, President Taft's administration followed treaty terms with
- Nicaragua and Honduras.
  - Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.
  - Cuba and Puerto Rico.
  - Panama and the Philippines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Between 1870 and 1914, Europeans built vast colonial empires that seized control of
- most of Alaska and much of Latin America.
  - Japan and the Philippines.
  - most of Africa and much of Southeast Asia.
  - Hawaii and Korea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Two major revolutionary groups during the struggle to overthrow Huerta were led by
- Francisco Madero and Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla.
  - Philippe Bunau-Varilla and José Martí.
  - Emilio Aguinaldo and Porfirio Díaz.
  - Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. The purchase that some people called Seward's Folly provided the United States with
- control of the Samoan Islands.
  - furs, timber, and minerals.
  - a naval refueling station in the Midway Islands.
  - economic control of a thriving sugar industry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Congress approved \$50 million that McKinley requested to prepare for war after
- Japan sank the U.S. battleship *Maine* during the Russo-Japanese War.
  - Germany sank the *Maine* while it lay in harbor in China's Shandong Province.
  - the *Maine* exploded and sank in Havana Harbor.
  - Spain sank the *Maine* in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Japan's efforts to modernize and industrialize began in
- 1868 during the Meiji Restoration.
  - 1778 with the arrival of Captain James Cook.
  - 1895 after Japan invaded and defeated China.
  - 1904 after Japan defeated Russia in the Russo-Japanese War.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. President Wilson delayed intervening in the Mexican Revolution because he believed that
- the United States and Latin America should recognize Madero as president of Mexico.
  - the United States should respect the Teller Amendment.
  - a few Americans' economic interests there did not merit a show of U.S. military force.
  - the U.S. Army was unprepared to train and supply soldiers to fight in Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. President Wilson's foreign policies differed from Taft's in that he
- disapproved of the role of big business in foreign affairs.
  - believed in imperialism and wanted to protect America's economic interests in Latin America.
  - wanted to expand U.S. businesses in Latin America in order to keep Europeans out of the region.
  - sent troops to Latin America to protect American interests.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. In a prelude to the Spanish-American War, Cuba revolted against Spain
- in response to the Platt Amendment.
  - in 1895.
  - to free the several hundred thousand Cubans imprisoned in *reconcentrados*, or reconcentration camps.
  - after the U.S. battleship *Maine* exploded and sank in Havana Harbor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Although Woodrow Wilson opposed imperialism, he
- sent more troops into Latin America than any other president before him.
  - allowed unrest in Latin America.
  - supported Taft's idea of dollar diplomacy.
  - did not care if Latin America supported democracy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. The rebel force in the north of Mexico was organized and led by
- Huerta.
  - Zapata.
  - Díaz.
  - Carranza.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. In the late 1800s no sphere of influence in China was established by
- Japan.
  - Germany.
  - Russia.
  - the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. The United States declared martial law in the Dominican Republic during the presidency of
- McKinley.
  - Roosevelt.
  - Taft.
  - Wilson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. "Seward's Folly" was what some people called
- the Spanish-American War.
  - the purchase of Alaska.
  - China.
  - the Philippines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. The commander of the Rough Riders later became governor of
- Cuba.
  - Puerto Rico.
  - the Philippines.
  - Panama.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. After the 1894 invasion of China, Japan won
- trading privileges with Russia.
  - the same trade privileges in China that European countries enjoyed.
  - control of all Chinese trade.
  - control of all foreign spheres of influence in China.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. After the United States recognized Carranza as president of Mexico, U.S. troops pursued
- Victoriano Huerta.
  - Venustiano Carranza.
  - Emiliano Zapata.
  - Pancho Villa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. In order to win the support of the Mexican people, in his attempt to destroy Carranza's government Pancho Villa
- joined with Emiliano Zapata.
  - attacked and killed American citizens.
  - allowed himself to be captured by John J. Pershing.
  - ran for president of Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. Hawaii became a U.S. territory in 1900 and the 50th state in
- 1917.
  - 1932.
  - 1945.
  - 1959.

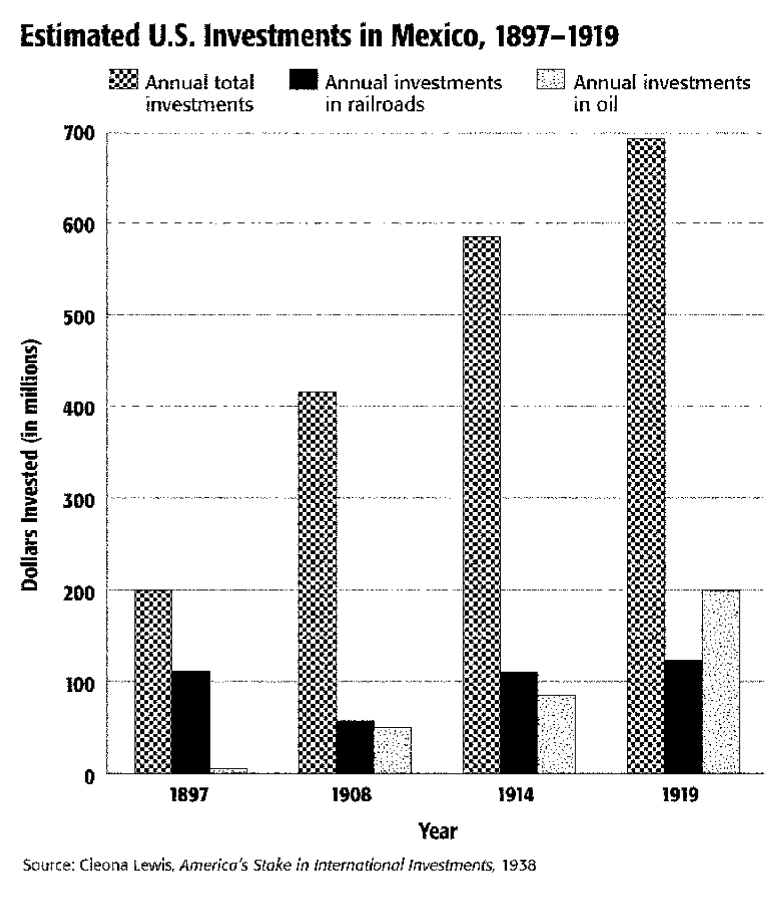
### Matching

*Match each statement with the correct item.*

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. imperialism          | i. General John J. Pershing |
| b. dollar diplomacy     | j. isolationism             |
| c. General Leonard Wood | k. Henry Cabot Lodge        |
| d. Teller Amendment     | l. Anti-Imperialist League  |
| e. Captain James Cook   | m. William H. Seward        |
| f. subsidy              | n. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty |
| g. Hay-Herrán Treaty    | o. Platt Amendment          |
| h. spheres of influence |                             |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. led 15,000 U.S. soldiers into Mexico to stop Francisco "Pancho" Villa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. declared that the United States had no intention of taking over Cuba
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. the practice of building an empire by founding colonies or conquering other nations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. avoiding involvement in the affairs of other nations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. arranged the purchase of Alaska from Russia for less than two cents per acre
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. treaty signed with Panama that enabled the United States to build the Panama Canal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. areas where foreign nations control trade and natural resources
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. group made up of Americans who opposed the peace treaty between the United States and Spain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. bonus payment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. policy that emphasized U.S. economic power and business investment to influence Latin American governments

## Short Answer



51. About how much did total U.S. investments in Mexico increase between 1897 and 1919?
52. Which increased more between 1897 and 1919, U.S. investments in Mexican oil or U.S. investments in Mexican railroads?
53. About how much did U.S. investments in Mexican oil increase between 1897 and 1919?
54. Define yellow journalism and describe its effect on U.S. involvement in Cuba.
55. Why did many Americans favor expansion over isolationism?
56. How did the Platt Amendment differ from the Teller Amendment? How did Cubans react to the Platt Amendment?
57. Who were the Boxers? How did they respond to the Open Door Policy and what was the result?
58. How did the philosophy of Alfred Thayer Mahan influence Roosevelt's decision to build a stronger navy as well as a canal through Central America?

**Essay**

59. Describe the political and geographical obstacles America overcame in order to build the Panama Canal. Explain the significance of the project and America's motivation for undertaking it.
60. How did the Mexican Revolution affect U.S.–Mexico relations as well as Mexican immigration to the United States in the early 1900s?

**Other**

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

61. \_\_\_\_ The Panama Canal is about 250 miles long and was opened to traffic in 1921.
62. \_\_\_\_ The nations known as the ABC Powers were America, Britain, and China.
63. \_\_\_\_ Dr. Walter Reed proved that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes.
64. \_\_\_\_ In 50 years Japan transformed itself from an isolated nonindustrial country to a major world power.
65. \_\_\_\_ President Theodore Roosevelt initiated the policy known as dollar diplomacy by expanding U.S. businesses in Latin America.
66. \_\_\_\_ In 1916 Pancho Villa and his Mexican revolutionaries attacked and burned a southwest American town, killing 17 U.S. citizens.
67. \_\_\_\_ President Grover Cleveland supported the planters' government by annexing Hawaii in 1898.
68. \_\_\_\_ The most colorful group of soldiers in the Spanish American War was the Rough Riders, the First Volunteer Cavalry, led by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.
69. \_\_\_\_ Sugar planters in Hawaii suffered a severe economic setback as a result of the McKinley Tariff.
70. \_\_\_\_ The Roosevelt Corollary enhanced U.S. foreign policy as first set forth in the Monroe Doctrine.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

71. The Roosevelt Corollary
  - a. contradicted the Monroe Doctrine.
  - b. said that the Monroe Doctrine no longer applied to European nations.
  - c. said that the United States would act as an international police power.
  - d. added Japan and China to the nations protected by the Monroe Doctrine.

How did Roosevelt change U.S. policy in Latin America?

72. In the naval battle outside of Santiago de Cuba
- a. the U.S. fleet was taken unprepared.
  - b. the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed.
  - c. the Spanish fleet went on to capture Puerto Rico.
  - d. Cuban revolutionaries detained the Spanish fleet.

What happened as a result of the preceding blockade?

73. The peace treaty between Spain and the United States resulted in U.S. control of the Philippines,
- a. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.
  - b. as well as all spheres of influence in China.
  - c. as well as the Panama Canal.
  - d. Puerto Rico, Guam, and Cuba.

How did Filipinos react to U.S. control?

74. In 1900 the Foraker Act established a civil government for the U.S. territory of
- a. Guam.
  - b. Puerto Rico.
  - c. Samoa.
  - d. the Midway Islands.

How did this territory's government change in 1952?

75. After Japan defeated China in 1895,
- a. Secretary of State Hay proposed leaving China alone.
  - b. other countries took advantage of China's weakness.
  - c. France and Japan became isolationists and would not trade with China.
  - d. China wanted foreign control.

What was the effect of this action?