

Chapter 22

Creating an Empire, 1865-1917

Practice Test

1. Major outcomes of the Spanish-American War included all of the following EXCEPT
 - A) reluctance of the government to get involved in other foreign conflicts.
 - B) the emergence of the nation's status as a world power.
 - C) the establishment of an extensive American empire.
 - D) the beginning of a new period of opportunity and problems in foreign policy.
2. Rationales for imperialism in the era 1890-1910 included all of the following ideas EXCEPT
 - A) American ideas and institutions were superior to those of inferior nations.
 - B) the spread of Christianity would help lesser nations develop morally.
 - C) American prosperity now depended on larger access to foreign markets and resources.
 - D) the United States needed a vast buffer zone to offset communist expansionism.
3. Which statement would most likely have been said by a believer in Social Darwinism who was addressing the issue of imperialism?
 - A) "The very laws of nature reveal that national identity is not related to cultural worth."
 - B) "We must isolate ourselves from the uncivilized cultures of distant lands."
 - C) "American expansionism should most logically be restricted to North America."
 - D) "We must promote the superiority of our culture in an effort to ensure world stability."
4. Mahn's program was mainly supported by the republicans from the
 - A) Southwest.
 - B) West.
 - C) Southeast.
 - D) Northeast.
5. American imperialists often rationalized actions by
 - A) pointing out that the United States had to overcome a heritage of a weak military.
 - B) claiming western European nations were weak because they did not annex territory.
 - C) expressing the opinion people of Anglo-Saxon descent were from a superior culture.
 - D) refusing to admit to the economic benefits that could be gained from imperial colonies.

6. *Mahanism* emphasized
- A) the spread of Christianity to remote nations.
 - B) opposition to the new imperialism of the United States.
 - C) the importance of the navy in imperial expansion.
 - D) the equality of people who lived in imperial territories.
7. One reason for the widespread support for a larger navy was
- A) its role in providing jobs for the nation's unemployed men.
 - B) many people believed that an army was no longer a necessity.
 - C) the belief that the navy could effectively block further immigration.
 - D) its use to expand and protect America's international trade.
8. The primary goal of the American government's imperialistic policies was
- A) religious conversion.
 - B) colonial conquest.
 - C) military attacks.
 - D) economic expansion.
9. Economic conditions that fueled support for foreign trade included
- A) a decrease in the number of wage earners.
 - B) the seemingly unlimited prosperity of the years 1888-1895.
 - C) a huge increase in the amount of manufactured goods produced in America.
 - D) the nation's decision to use a silver-backed currency.
10. Who purchased Alaska?
- A) Hay
 - B) Jay
 - C) Seward
 - D) Blaine
11. The first international American conference called for
- A) stronger foreign relations with Canada.
 - B) reduce trade barriers.
 - C) reduce foreign imports.
 - D) provided government interest in private affairs.
12. The American government used all of the following methods to take control of Hawaii EXCEPT
- A) using economic embargo by closing U.S. markets to sugar producers.
 - B) endorsing a Hawaiian constitution that gave power to wealthy white residents.
 - C) enlisting the help of Great Britain and France in establishing imperial control.
 - D) sending the Marines to support a move to overthrow Queen Liliuokalani.

13. The effort to annex Hawaii in 1893 foreshadowed
- A) a 20-year period of uninterrupted warfare between the U.S. and Hawaiians.
 - B) the aggressive imperialistic policies of Grover Cleveland.
 - C) the differences between Republicans and Democrats regarding imperialism.
 - D) America's reliance on France to take the lead in determining foreign policy.
14. One effect of the border dispute between Britain and Venezuela over British Guiana was
- A) America's decision to abandon the ideas of the Monroe Doctrine.
 - B) a brief straining of relations between the U.S. and Britain.
 - C) the emergence of consistent U.S. support for Britain in Latin America.
 - D) the onset of an economic depression in the Western Hemisphere.
15. Which statement best describes the duality of causes for American intervention in Cuba?
- A) Americans were motivated by commercial concerns and their support for freedom.
 - B) Americans wished to stop British expansionism and secure markets in the Pacific.
 - C) The American government wanted to stop Cuban exports and revolutionary ideology.
 - D) Republicans wanted to defy President Cleveland and open markets in the Caribbean.
16. Before the Spanish-American War, the *yellow press*
- A) used sensationalism to stir up war fever.
 - B) wrote editorials that criticized American imperialism.
 - C) refused to write about foreign affairs.
 - D) endorsed a policy of isolationism.
17. Populists supported intervention in Cuba because
- A) they felt taking this position would aid their presidential candidate.
 - B) the Republican Party overwhelmingly opposed intervention.
 - C) they sympathized with the Cubans' quest for freedom.
 - D) the party's platform called for deregulation of trade with Cuba.
18. McKinley wanted to acquire the Philippines because of the following EXCEPT:
- A) He needed to strengthen American political position in East Asia.
 - B) He felt Filipinos not able to rule themselves.
 - C) He feared Germany or Japan might seize Philippines if the United States did not.
 - D) He was willing to concede Puerto Rico and Guam.

19. Commodore George Dewey led the Americans to victory
- A) at San Juan Hill.
 - B) in the Hawaiian Islands.
 - C) at San Jacinto.
 - D) in Manila Bay.
20. The crucial role in capturing San Juan Hill was played by
- A) Commodore George Dewey.
 - B) Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders.
 - C) the 10th Negro Cavalry.
 - D) the 19th Marine Unit.
21. During the Spanish-American War,
- A) the Americans won a relatively easy victory.
 - B) the American navy showed vulnerability.
 - C) aid from France was vital to the American victory.
 - D) America won despite suffering much heavier casualties than Spain.
22. As a result of the Spanish-American War,
- A) Theodore Roosevelt emerged as an anti-imperialist.
 - B) William McKinley expressed the desire to acquire the Philippines.
 - C) Congress voted to declare Philippine independence.
 - D) William McKinley was not reelected.
23. Who was NOT opposed to the Treaty of Paris?
- A) William Jennings Bryan
 - B) Andrew Carnegie
 - C) Theodore Roosevelt
 - D) Jane Addams
24. Similarities between the Vietnam War and Filipino War include all of the following EXCEPT
- A) the native population had been ruled by another nation before American involvement.
 - B) guerrilla fighters enjoyed large popular support which made them difficult to defeat.
 - C) atrocities committed by the American army caused some Americans to oppose war.
 - D) communist insurgents was used by the government to justify involvement.
25. An appalling aspect of the Filipino War was
- A) America's use of Spanish troops to put down the nationalist rebellion.
 - B) the brutal suppression of the antiwar movement.
 - C) the death of many Filipinos in concentration camps.
 - D) no Americans spoke out against the war's atrocities.

When?

Directions- Fill in the letter of the president with the actions taken during their terms of office.

A= William McKinley B= Theodore Roosevelt C= William Howard Taft
D= Woodrow Wilson

1. _____ The Spanish-American War is won by the U.S.
2. _____ Marines occupy the Dominican Republic.
3. _____ The American president attempts to aggressively become involved in the internal politics of Mexico.
4. _____ The United States purchases the Panama Canal.
5. _____ The bitter Filipino-American War begins.
6. _____ America expresses support for Japan in the Russo-Japanese War.
7. _____ The Boxer Rebellion, a nationalist uprising, is defeated in China by a multinational military force.
8. _____ American forces intervene in Nicaragua for the first time.

Where?

Matching

Match the following people with their home states.

Henry Cabot Lodge
Queen Liliuokalani
George Vest
John Mitchell
Emilio Aguinaldo

Virginia
Hawaii
Massachusetts
Missouri
Philippines

How and Why?

1. Describe the connection between: spheres of influence, the Open Door policy, and dollar diplomacy.
2. What were the important consequences of the American victory in the Spanish-American War?
3. What factors contributed to making the Filipino-American War a controversial, bitter, and hard-fought conflict?
4. Describe the ideas expressed by those who dissented against interventionist policies of the American government.
5. What example, to you, represented America's most aggressive use of interventionist policy in the period 1890-1918?

6. How effective were U.S. interventions in Latin America? What were the objectives and consequences? Do you tend to agree or disagree with these interventions?

7. Compare and contrast the foreign policies of two of the following four presidents: William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.

8. In what ways was Woodrow Wilson among the most interventionist presidents in U.S. history?

9. What combination of causes led to the American involvement in the Spanish-American War? What were the key factors in producing a quick American victory?

10. How did American foreign policy combine economic, military, and political strategies? In what ways did American intervention differ from traditional European imperialism?