

#22: America's Global Expansionism

1. After the Civil War, most Americans' attitude toward foreign affairs was that they
 - A) wanted America to become a military ally of England.
 - B) condemned imperialism and interference in other nations' affairs by all nations as immoral and undemocratic.
 - C) gave little thought to foreign affairs.
 - D) realized that the Monroe Doctrine was undemocratic.
2. American attitudes toward Europe in the late nineteenth century were characterized by
 - A) veneration for Europe as the center of learning and fine art.
 - B) suspicion of European society as decadent and aristocratic.
 - C) envy of European imperialism.
 - D) the belief that America was basically an extension of Europe.
3. Because of the *Alabama* claims of 1871, the British paid the United States \$15.5 million for
 - A) land seized in Alabama by Canadians.
 - B) American sailors impressed during the Napoleonic Wars.
 - C) Native American attacks on Southern frontier settlements.
 - D) American ships sunk by Confederate cruisers built in England.
4. During the Civil War, _____ established a protectorate over Mexico and installed Archduke Maximilian as emperor.
 - A) Spain
 - B) Austria
 - C) Germany
 - D) France
5. In 1867, the United States purchased Alaska from
 - A) England.
 - B) France.
 - C) Russia.
 - D) Canada.
6. The aggressive secretary of state who instigated the purchase of Alaska and pushed his expansionist policies was
 - A) Josiah Strong.
 - B) John Fiske.
 - C) Henry Cabot Lodge.
 - D) William H. Seward.
7. President Grant tried and failed to annex the
 - A) Dominican Republic.
 - B) Philippines.
 - C) Solomon Islands.
 - D) Bahamas.

8. One reason for growing support for an overseas empire among Americans after the Civil War was the desire to
- A) carry out God's will to spread the virtues of the Anglo-Saxon race beyond North America.
 - B) establish a colonial empire before the major European powers were able to do so.
 - C) create "infant industries" overseas to exploit the cheap labor.
 - D) establish a series of colonies to which the former slaves could be sent.
9. Alfred Thayer Mahan argued in the 1890s that national security and prosperity rested on a powerful
- A) economy.
 - B) Congress.
 - C) president.
 - D) navy.
10. Queen Liliuokalani's "Hawaii for Hawaiians" movement led to
- A) immediate annexation by the United States.
 - B) American support for self-determination for Hawaiians.
 - C) an American-led coup and the abolition of the monarchy.
 - D) establishment of a constitutional monarchy.
11. Queen Liliuokalani is best described as a(n)
- A) radical communist.
 - B) determined nationalist.
 - C) resolute advocate of democracy.
 - D) ardent socialist.
12. After the Civil War, America extended its overseas influence and empire in the
- A) Middle East and Europe.
 - B) Near East and Australia.
 - C) Pacific and Latin America.
 - D) Middle East and Africa.
13. From 1893 to 1898, American expansionists tried to annex the
- A) Virgin Islands.
 - B) Philippines.
 - C) Dominican Republic.
 - D) Hawaiian Islands.
14. President Cleveland's reaction to the possibility of annexing Hawaii was to
- A) withdraw the treaty annexing Hawaii from the Senate, but refuse to oust the American revolutionaries by force.
 - B) send the army and navy to guarantee American control of the islands.
 - C) withdraw the treaty annexing Hawaii from the Senate and use force to oust the American revolutionaries.
 - D) negotiate a treaty annexing Hawaii but fail to push it through the Republican-dominated Senate.

15. Americans had stronger reasons for extending their influence in Latin America rather than in the Pacific because they

- A) feared they would be shut off from Latin American markets by European imperialism.
- B) were accustomed to protecting American interests in Latin America under the Monroe Doctrine.
- C) saw a greater need to bring Christianity to the inhabitants.
- D) had much smaller economic interests in Latin America.

16. In the 1890s a nasty dispute erupted between the United States and Great Britain over

- A) the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.
- B) seal hunting in the Bering Sea.
- C) British occupation of the port of Corinto, Nicaragua.
- D) the boundary between Argentina and British Guiana.

17. An unfortunate effect of the dispute between America and Great Britain over Venezuela's boundary was that it

- A) encouraged Americans to believe they could achieve their foreign policy goals by threat and bluster.
- B) disrupted the international coffee market.
- C) encouraged American isolationism.
- D) demonstrated America's continuing weakness in world affairs.

18. Before the Spanish-American War, both Hearst's *New York Journal* and Pulitzer's *New York World* tried to increase circulation by

- A) denouncing McKinley's imperialism.
- B) publishing tales of Cuban atrocities.
- C) decrying British interference in the Caribbean.
- D) publishing tales of Spanish atrocities.

19. The major issue in the Spanish-American War was the independence of

- A) Venezuela.
- B) Cuba.
- C) Honduras.
- D) Haiti.

20. Faced with public clamor for war with Spain, McKinley

- A) played upon and increased the war fever by his irresponsible statements.
- B) caved in to pressures from Wall Street investors who wanted war.
- C) refused to panic, but reluctantly and hesitantly sent Congress a war message.
- D) refused to send a declaration of war to Congress, which declared war on its own.

21. In February 1898 the American battleship _____ mysteriously exploded in Havana harbor.

- A) *Vermont*
- B) *Massachusetts*
- C) *Iowa*
- D) *Maine*

22. Around the same time McKinley was sending a war message to Congress, the Spanish
- A) ordered troops to sink the *Maine*, and the Cubans begged the Spanish and the Americans to end hostilities.
 - B) and the Cubans called for a ceasefire and sent a message to Congress in hopes of adverting an all out war.
 - C) and the Cuban nationalists were negotiating a surrender.
 - D) ordered troops to end the fighting, but the Cubans began insisting on complete independence.
23. The leader of the Filipino nationalist forces during the 1890s was
- A) Depuy de Lôme.
 - B) Emilio Aguinaldo.
 - C) Valeriano Weyler.
 - D) Calixto Garcia.
24. In the first battle of the Spanish-American War, Commodore George Dewey
- A) routed the Spanish fleet in Havana harbor and blockaded Cuba.
 - B) devastated the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.
 - C) raided Havana and kidnapped Spanish General Valeriano Weyler.
 - D) was humiliated in a surprise attack by the Spanish navy.
25. The American politician who formed a volunteer unit, the "Rough Riders," and participated in storming San Juan Hill was
- A) Theodore Roosevelt.
 - B) Woodrow Wilson.
 - C) Henry Cabot Lodge.
 - D) Benjamin Harrison.
26. After the Spanish-American War, heated debates raged over the imperialism of annexing
- A) Cuba.
 - B) the Philippine Islands.
 - C) Puerto Rico.
 - D) the Dominican Republic.
27. Expansionists who wished to annex the Philippines seemed most interested in
- A) establishing the Philippines as the gateway to Asian markets.
 - B) extending constitutional rights to the inhabitants.
 - C) preserving the integrity of the Open Door policy.
 - D) spreading democracy and Christianity to "uncivilized" peoples.
28. Some anti-imperialists objected to annexing the Philippines because it would
- A) increase the power of the Democrats in Congress.
 - B) limit immigration from Asia.
 - C) be unconstitutional if statehood was not a possibility.
 - D) increase the power of the Republicans in Congress.

29. When America refused to withdraw its armed forces, the Filipinos
- A) demanded to be included in the treaty negotiations.
 - B) appealed to the Spanish for military aid.
 - C) sent a special delegation to tour America and appeal directly to the people.
 - D) launched a guerilla war against the American forces.
30. In what become known as the "insular cases" the Supreme Court ruled that
- A) Congress was *not* bound to follow the Constitution in legislating for colonies.
 - B) colonies could never become states.
 - C) Congress must follow the Constitution when legislating for colonies.
 - D) annexation of the Philippines was unconstitutional.
31. In 1900, the United States insisted that the constitution of _____ grant America naval bases and authorize American intervention whenever necessary to protect life, property, and individual liberty.
- A) the Philippines
 - B) Puerto Rico
 - C) Cuba
 - D) Panama
32. Under the Platt Amendment,
- A) America promised it would not acquire the Philippines as a result of the Spanish-American War.
 - B) Cuba was forced to promise to grant naval bases to America and to avoid treaties with any foreign power which might compromise its independence.
 - C) America promised to grant independence to the Philippines by 1925.
 - D) Cuba promised to allow American businesses to do as they wished.
33. Early in the twentieth century, the United States announced that it must "exercise...an international police power" in the Western Hemisphere in the
- A) Teller Amendment.
 - B) Platt Amendment.
 - C) "Open Door" policy.
 - D) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
34. The United States treated Cuba as a protectorate for approximately _____ years at the beginning of the twentieth century.
- A) 35
 - B) 25
 - C) 15
 - D) 5
35. The principle architect of America's Open Door policy was
- A) John Hay.
 - B) Alfred Thayer Mahan.
 - C) Richard Olney.
 - D) Theodore Roosevelt.

36. The Open Door policy attempted to preserve the chances for American business to enter markets of
A) India.
B) Japan.
C) Central America.
D) China.

37. The announcement by the United States that it believed in the preservation of the “Chinese territorial and administrative entity” and in “the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire” was part of the
A) Open Door policy.
B) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
C) Good Neighbor policy.
D) Peking Accord.

38. At the turn of the twentieth century, the so-called Boxer Rebellion broke out in
A) Japan.
B) China.
C) the Philippines.
D) Cuba.

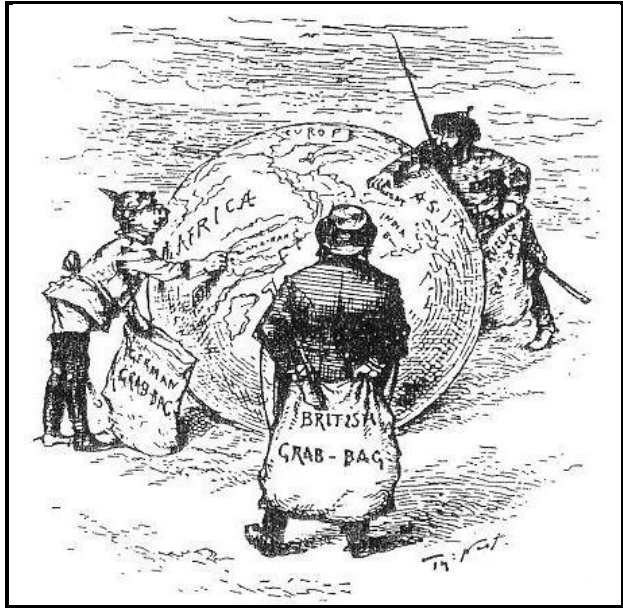
39. According to the "Gentlemen's Agreement" negotiated by Roosevelt in 1907,
A) the main issues of the Russo-Japanese War were peacefully settled.
B) China promised not to issue passports for laborers seeking work in America.
C) Chinese immigration was severely restricted.
D) Japan promised not to issue passports for laborers seeking work in America.

40. A canal across the Isthmus of Panama was initially started by the
A) English.
B) Germans.
C) French.
D) Dutch.

41. When Panama revolted against Colombia, Roosevelt
A) dispatched the cruiser *Nashville* to Panama to help Colombia quell the revolt.
B) stayed neutral even though he supported Panama.
C) ordered the cruiser *Nashville* to Panama to prevent Colombia from subduing the revolution.
D) stayed neutral even though he supported Columbia.

42. In order to build the Panama Canal on the terms he wanted, President Roosevelt intervened militarily to aid the Panamanian revolt against
A) Nicaragua.
B) Honduras.
C) Colombia.
D) El Salvador.

43. After recognizing the new Republic of Panama, Secretary Hay negotiated a treaty that gave the United States control over a ten-mile wide Canal Zone for
- A) 100 years.
 - B) 25 years.
 - C) perpetuity.
 - D) 50 years and a day.



44. The most appropriate title for the Thomas Nast cartoon above is
- A) "The Open Door Policy."
 - B) "A Splendid Little War."
 - C) "Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick."
 - D) "The World's Plunderers."
45. President _____ called his policy of influencing other countries without actually controlling them "dollar diplomacy."
- A) William Howard Taft
 - B) Woodrow Wilson
 - C) William McKinley
 - D) Theodore Roosevelt
46. American imperialism in the post-Spanish-American War era was
- A) short in duration.
 - B) steadily increasing.
 - C) non-existent.
 - D) long-lasting.

47. American statesmen who pursued a foreign policy of imperialism without colonies
- A) were essentially greedy, thinking only of increasing profits by overseas expansion without any regard for the consequences for the people being exploited.
 - B) refused to accept their proper role in world affairs as a major power.
 - C) genuinely, but incorrectly, believed that they were exporting democracy along with capitalism and industrialization.
 - D) were totally undirected and unfocused with virtually no goals.
48. The American foreign policy of trying to penetrate underdeveloped areas economically without the problem of governing them was
- A) successful because it supported broad-based economic development.
 - B) foolish because it did not maximize the profits of American companies overseas.
 - C) far-sighted in its sensitivity to different social and cultural patterns.
 - D) self-defeating because it was not supported by local people.
49. On the eve of World War I the United States was a
- A) world power.
 - B) marginal regional power.
 - C) major, but rapidly declining, world power.
 - D) major power economically, but still a very minor power politically.
50. By the beginning of World War I, how did most Americans view their role in the world?
- A) They had rejected the isolationism of earlier generations.
 - B) They were keenly aware of the implications of extending American influence into underdeveloped nations.
 - C) They did as they wanted in foreign affairs, unlimited by any rational analysis of the probable consequences.
 - D) They had a sophisticated understanding of the implications of America's new status as a world power.