UN#4 American Imperialism Test
Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

151. ANS: F
false
PTS: 1

152. ANS: T
true
PTS: 1

153. ANS: T
true
PTS: 1

154. ANS: F
False
PTS: 1

155. ANS: T
True
PTS: 1

156. ANS: T
true
PTS: 1

157. ANS: F
False
PTS: 1

158. ANS: T
ture
PTS: 1
159. ANS: T
true

PTS: 1

160. ANS: F PTS: 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

161. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: E
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 502, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.
NAT: II.C| VI.C| VI.D| VI.F| IX.B| IX.E| IX.G STA: 6.2| 6.2.1
NOT: p. 502

162. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 502, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.
NAT: II.B| II.C| VI.C| VI.F| VI.I| IX.B| IX.G STA: 6.2| 6.2.1
NOT: p. 502

163. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: E
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 506, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.
NAT: II.C| VI.C| VI.E STA: 6.2
NOT: p. 506

164. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 492, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.
NAT: II.C| VI.C| VI.I| X.F| X.G STA: 6.2 NOT: p. 492

165. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: A
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 504, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.
NAT: II.C| VI.C| VI.F| VI.I| IX.B| IX.E STA: 6.2| 6.2.1 NOT: p. 504

166. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: C
173. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: C
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 501, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  NAT: II.B| II.C| III.I| VI.C| X.F
STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  NOT: p. 501

174. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: A
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 506, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  NAT: II.B| VI.E
STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  NOT: p. 506

175. ANS: D  PTS: 1

176. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: A
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 508, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  NAT: II.B| II.C| VI.C| VI.I| X.F
STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  NOT: p. 508

177. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: E
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 494, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  NAT: III.H| III.I
STA: 6.2  NOT: p. 494

178. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: C
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 497, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  NAT: II.B| II.C| II.E| IV.E| V.B| VI.F| IX.B| X.F| X.G  STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  NOT: p. 497

179. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: C
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 500, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  NAT: I.C| II.D| II.E
STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  MSC: Document Based Question  NOT: p. 500
180. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: A  
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 498, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  
NAT: II.C| VI.C| VI.F| VI.I  
STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  NOT: p. 498  
181. ANS: D  PTS: 1  
182. ANS: D  PTS: 1  
183. ANS: D  PTS: 1  
184. ANS: C  PTS: 1  

MATCHING

185. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: A  
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 498, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 2, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  
NAT: II.C| VI.E  
STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  NOT: p. 498  
186. ANS: H  PTS: 1  DIF: A  
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 492, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 1, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  
NAT: II.C| VI.E  
NOT: p. 492  
187. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: A  
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 505, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  
NAT: II.C| VI.E  
STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  NOT: p. 505  
188. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: A  
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 508, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.  
NAT: II.C| VI.E  
STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  NOT: p. 508  
189. ANS: G  PTS: 1  DIF: A
190. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: A

191. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: A

192. ANS: F  PTS: 1  DIF: E

193. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: A

194. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: A

195. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: C
196. ANS: F  PTS: 1

197. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: C
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NAT: II.C| VI.C| VI.F| VI.I| IX.B
STA: 6.2  NOT: p. 508

198. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: E
REF: Learn more about this question in The American Vision, page 505, and in the Reading Essentials and Note-Taking Guide, Chapter 14, Section 3, or use the Interactive Tutor Self-Assessment CD-ROM, and visit this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.
NAT: II.C| VI.C| VI.F| VI.I| IX.B
STA: 6.2| 6.2.1  NOT: p. 505

SHORT ANSWER

199. ANS:
D

PTS: 1

ESSAY

200. ANS:
economic concerns, military strength, and anglo-saxonism

PTS: 1
UN#4 American Imperialism Test

True/False
*Indicate whether the statement is true or false (A= True, B=False)*

____ 151. Imperialists are people who opposed the government’s actions overseas.

____ 152. While trying to gain control over the Caribbean Sea the United States declared war on Spain for control of Cuba.

____ 153. Jane Addams and Mark Twain were Anti-Imperialists and opposed U.S. expansion.

____ 154. The Rough Riders were a traveling group of performers who put on a “Wild West” show in the late-1800s.

____ 155. The purpose of the Great White Fleet was to take a world tour to display the United States’ warships and military strength.

____ 156. The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 was a policy that sought to limit European expansion into the Western Hemisphere.


____ 158. The United States wanted to create a gateway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans called the Panama Canal for economic as well as military reasons.

____ 159. The United States government wanted to expand their power overseas.

____ 160. Japan engaged and defeated the U.S. navy in a battle when Matthew C. Perry arrived there.

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

____ 161. The Treaty of Paris, which formally ended the Spanish-American War, granted independence to

____ 162. The Spanish-American War was fought in this country:
a. Puerto Rico  c. Spain
b. Guam  d. Cuba
163. Theodore Roosevelt became president
a. by defeating Woodrow Wilson.
b. by defeating William McKinley.
c. when McKinley died of pneumonia.
d. when McKinley was assassinated.

164. In the late 1800s, support grew in the U.S. for building a large modern navy to
a. protect the U.S. from invasion.
b. conquer Latin American countries.
c. conquer islands in the Pacific.
d. defend American interests abroad and set up military bases overseas.

165. The purpose of the Open Door policy was to
a. end the Boxer Rebellion.
b. gain leaseholds.
c. establish spheres of influence.
d. ensure trading rights with China.

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<th>U.S. Actions in the Pacific</th>
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<td>Invited Latin American countries to trade with United States at Pan-American Conference</td>
</tr>
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<td>Supported the Open Door policy</td>
<td>Supported Cuba’s rebellion against Spain</td>
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<td>Built coaling stations on Samoan Islands</td>
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<td>Led successful campaign for Hawaiian annexation</td>
<td>Issued the Roosevelt Corollary, stating that the United States would intervene in Latin America to maintain stability</td>
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166. U.S. actions in the Pacific and in Latin America were primarily focused on
a. improving the United States economically.
b. shifting resources from the Pacific to Latin America.
c. improving the lives of U.S. farmers.
d. driving European powers from Latin America and the Pacific.

167. The Roosevelt Corollary was seen as a statement which was built upon the
a. Open Door Policy.
b. Platt Amendment.
c. Monroe Doctrine.
d. Declaration of Independence.

“And one night late it came to me this way . . . (1) that we could not give them back
to Spain—that would be cowardly and dishonorable; (2) that we could not turn them over to France or Germany . . . that would be bad for business and discreditable; (3) that we could not leave them to themselves—they were unfit for self-government . . . and (4) that there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them.”

—from A Diplomatic History of the American People

168. The last two sentences in this excerpt represent _____, an idea that sought to justify imperialist expansion.
   a. industrial expansion
   b. Anglo-Saxonism
   c. New Federalism
   d. Conservation

169. The United States gained control over Palanan and the rest of the Philippines as a result of the
   a. destruction of the U.S.S. Maine.
   b. Spanish-American War.
   c. Progressive movement.
   d. assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

170. What is the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations?
   a. expansionism
   b. annexation
   c. imperialism
   d. diplomacy

171. In 1903, the United States negotiated with ____ for the right to build a canal through its province of Panama.
   a. Spain
   b. Mexico
   c. Nicaragua
   d. Colombia

172. Theodore Roosevelt was loved by the entire American Public because
   a. he fought bravely in the Spanish-American War
   b. he believed that the U.S. was superior to all other nations
   c. they viewed him as a great President and a man of the people
   d. All of the above

173. Supporters of annexing the Philippines believed that
   a. the islands would provide the United States with a naval base.
   b. the United States could profit from the islands’ rich mineral resources.
   c. the islands had no potential as a market for American goods.
d. Filipino culture was similar to that of the United States.

174. Theodore Roosevelt was chosen as McKinley’s running mate in the 1900 election because of his
a. reform-minded spirit. c. status as a war hero.
b. skill in foreign policy. d. rise from poverty.

175. Who negotiated to gain Alaska as a United States territory?
   a. Alfred T. Mahan c. John Steven
   b. Matthew Perry d. William Seward

176. The Roosevelt Corollary was an extension of the ____ Doctrine.
   a. Washington c. McKinley
   b. Wilson d. Monroe

177. American settlers in Hawaii quickly discovered that the climate and soil of the islands were suitable for growing ____
   a. tobacco. c. potatoes.
   b. sugar cane. d. coffee beans.

178. American support for Cuban rebels was fueled by
   a. the desire to protect American sugar interests on the island.
   b. popular interest in starting an American empire.
   c. sensational stories published by rival newspapers.
   d. the fear of having a Spanish colony so close to the United States.

“Suddenly, above the cracking of the carbines, rose a peculiar drumming sound, and some of the men cried, ‘The Spanish machine guns!’ . . . I [Roosevelt] . . . jumped to my feet . . . shouting aloud with exultation, ‘It’s the Gatlings, men, our Gatlings!’” — from The Rough Riders in Action

179. When Roosevelt heard the sound, who did he assume the guns belonged to?
   a. Spanish troops c. Cuban troops
   b. U.S. troops d. Filipino troops

180. In 1898 President McKinley sent the battleship Maine to:
   a. Southeast Asia c. the Great Lakes
181. What is political cartoon #1 illustrating:
   a. U.S. as a world power
   b. the building of the Panama Canal
   c. European Dominance
   d. the U.S.’s adherence to the Monroe Doctrine

182. What is political cartoon #2 illustrating:
   a. that Latin Americans were uncivilized
   b. that T. Roosevelt would act as an ‘international police power’
   c. that it was the U.S.’s responsibility to civilize the world
   d. all of the answers are correct

183. What is political cartoon #3 illustrating:
   a. that the U.S. needs to be taught how to be civilized
   b. that Caribbean and Latin American people are civilized
   c. that Uncle Sam is uneducated
   d. none of the answers are correct

184. In political cartoon #3, the classroom setting was chosen by the artist to reinforce an idea promoted by which of the following American political leaders:
   a. Woodrow Wilson
   b. William H. Taft
   c. Theodore Roosevelt
   d. none of the above

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.
   a. Woodrow Wilson
   b. Theodore Roosevelt
   c. USS Maine
   d. William Howard Taft
   e. Yellow Journalism
   f. Alfred T. Mahan
   g. Western Hemisphere
   h. Spanish-American War (1898)
sensationalist, often exaggerated news stories
conflict to acquire Caribbean countries and markets (specifically Cuba)
“Speak softly and carry a big stick” (practiced “Big Stick diplomacy”)
practiced “moral diplomacy” and believed that democracy was the best way to ensure social and political stability
proclaimed by the Monroe Doctrine to belong to the U.S. and that no other imperial power should intervene
practiced “dollar diplomacy”
its destruction led to the U.S. involvement in the Spanish-American War
naval officer whose book built public support for a large navy

Match each item with the correct statement below.
a. Open Door Policy
b. Roosevelt Corollary
c. Protectorate
d. Anglo-Saxonism
e. Annex
f. Sphere of influence

absorbing or incorporating (taking control over) a territory
local rulers had to accept advice from an imperial power in exchange for protection
belief in the superiority of white European culture
foreign ownership of another’s country territory or asset
the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary
kept Chinese ports open to vessels of all nations

Which of the following best explains Theodore Roosevelt’s mindset given the passage below: [Roosevelt’s Corollary (1904)]
“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 efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.”

a.) Roosevelt believed that the U.S. had the right to intervene if a nation became uncivilized
b.) Roosevelt believed the U.S. to be superior to many other nations
c.) Roosevelt believed that Americans were civilized that they should serve as a model for other nations
d.) all of the above

ESSAY

*Answer on a separate sheet of lined paper.*

200. **List the 3 main reasons** that influenced the U.S. pursuing an imperialist -or- expansionist agenda:

The three main reasons were; economic concerns, ____________ strength, and anglo-saxonism.

A) Military
B) Educational
C) Women’s
UN#4 American Imperialism Test

True/False
*Indicate whether the statement is true or false (A= True, B=False)*

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186. conflict to acquire Caribbean countries and markets (specifically Cuba)
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188. practiced “moral diplomacy” and believed that democracy was the best way to ensure social and political stability
189. proclaimed by the Monroe Doctrine to belong to the U.S. and that no other imperial power should intervene
190. practiced “dollar diplomacy”
191. its destruction led to the U.S. involvement in the Spanish-American War
192. naval officer whose book built public support for a large navy

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b. Roosevelt Corollary
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d. Anglo-Saxonism
e. Annex
f. Sphere of influence

g. absorbing or incorporating (taking control over) a territory
h. local rulers had to accept advice from an imperial power in exchange for protection
i. belief in the superiority of white European culture
j. foreign ownership of another’s country territory or asset
k. the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary
l. kept Chinese ports open to vessels of all nations

**DBQ**

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a.) Roosevelt believed that the U.S. had the right to intervene if a nation became uncivilized
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ESSAY
Answer on a separate sheet of lined paper.

200. List the 3 main reasons that influenced the U.S. pursuing an imperialist -or- expansionist agenda:

1) 

2) 

3)
UN#4 American Imperialism Test

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false (A= True, B=False)

____ 151. Imperialists are people who opposed the government’s actions overseas.

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173. Supporters of annexing the Philippines believed that

a. the islands would provide the United States with a naval base.  
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Match each item with the correct statement below.
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Visual Organization Strategy
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**ESSAY**
*Answer on a separate sheet of lined paper.*
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The three main reasons were; economic concerns, educational strength, and anglo-saxonism.

Is this correct?

YES or NO