

# Chapter 4 Test, Form A

## Becoming a World Power

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. belief that if U.S. business leaders supported Latin American development, everyone would benefit | <b>A.</b> sphere of influence     |
| _____ 2. ensured that Cuba would remain tied to the United States  | <b>B.</b> Roosevelt Corollary     |
| _____ 3. the United States would intervene in Latin American affairs when necessary                        | <b>C.</b> Pan-Americanism         |
| _____ 4. controlled mosquito populations to minimize disease during construction of the Panama Canal       | <b>D.</b> Anglo-Saxonism          |
| _____ 5. area where a foreign nation controlled economic development                                       | <b>E.</b> William Crawford Gorgas |
| _____ 6. established a civil government for Puerto Rico  | <b>F.</b> yellow journalism       |
| _____ 7. the United States had a duty to shape “less civilized” parts of the world                         | <b>G.</b> Platt Amendment         |
| _____ 8. idea that the United States and Latin America should work together                                | <b>H.</b> Foraker Act             |
| _____ 9. local rulers had to accept advice from an imperial power  | <b>I.</b> protectorate            |
| _____ 10. sensational reporting in which writers often exaggerated or even invented stories                | <b>J.</b> dollar diplomacy        |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. In 1852 President Millard Fillmore sent a naval expedition to Japan to
- convince Japan to become an American protectorate.
  - negotiate a trade treaty with Japan
  - bring Western civilization to Japan.
  - conquer the islands around Japan.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. In the 1880s, economic and military competition from other nations and a growing feeling of cultural superiority convinced many Americans that
- European-style imperialism violated American principles.
  - the United States should be more isolated.
  - European influence in the Americas should be reduced.
  - the United States should be a world power.

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- \_\_\_\_\_13. The Roosevelt Corollary's goal was to
- A. help European nations blockade Venezuelan ports.
  - B. help Latin America pay back its debts to the United States.
  - C. keep European powers from using Latin America's debt issues to justify intervening.
  - D. justify the invasion of the Dominican Republic.
- \_\_\_\_\_14. In the United States, public support for Cuban rebels was fueled in large part by what?
- 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
- \_\_\_\_\_15. U.S. troops wanted to take the guns protecting the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Cuba, in order to
- A. defeat the Rough Riders, who occupied the harbor.
  - B. give Puerto Rico back to Cuba.
  - C. drive the Spanish fleet into battle with the American fleet.
  - D. take control of the sugarcane industry in Cuba.
- \_\_\_\_\_16. The Treaty of Paris of 1898, which formally ended the Spanish-American War, granted independence to which place?
- A. Guam
  - B. Cuba
  - C. Puerto Rico
  - D. the Philippines
- \_\_\_\_\_17. Supporters of annexing the Philippines after the Spanish-American War believed that
- A. the islands would provide the United States with a naval base.
  - B. the Philippines would become a military rival otherwise.
  - C. the islands had no potential as a market for American goods.
  - D. the Filipino culture was similar to that of the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_18. What was the purpose of the Open Door policy in China?
- A. to end the Boxer Rebellion
  - B. to win leaseholds in China
  - C. to establish a sphere of influence
  - D. to ensure trading rights with China

**Chapter 4 Test, Form A** *cont.***Becoming a World Power**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** When Panamanian forces revolted against Colombia, the United States quickly
- A.** sent ten warships to put down the rebellion and reestablish Colombian control.
  - B.** recognized Panama's independence and signed a treaty to build the Panama Canal.
  - C.** withdrew American workers who had begun construction on the Panama Canal.
  - D.** decided to build a canal in Nicaragua because Panama was dangerously unstable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** U.S. foreign relations were damaged by President Woodrow Wilson's intervention in
- A.** Honduras.
  - B.** Mexico.
  - C.** Haiti.
  - D.** Nicaragua.

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

- 21.** Explain the major economic, cultural, and military factors that built American support for imperialist policies in the 1880s.

"Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States . . . culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not longer be endured, . . . therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, First. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters."

—from Congress's Joint Resolution for the Recognition of the Independence of the People of Cuba, April 1898

- 22.** What does the congressional resolution excerpted above suggest about why the United States went to war with Spain in 1898?

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“The rule of liberty that all just government derives its authority from the consent of the governed, applies only to those who are capable of self-government. . . . Would not the people of the Philippines prefer the just, humane, civilizing government of this Republic to the savage, bloody rule of pillage and extortion from which we have rescued them?”

—U.S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, from *The Meaning of the Times*

“A harbor and coaling station in the Philippines would answer every trade and military necessity and such a concession could have been secured at any time without difficulty. . . . It is not necessary to own people in order to trade with them. We carry on trade today with every part of the world, and our commerce has expanded more rapidly than the commerce of any European empire.”

—William Jennings Bryan, from *Speeches of William Jennings Bryan*

23. Describe the major arguments in the debate over annexing the Philippines, as represented by the statements above.
24. Explain Theodore Roosevelt’s “big stick” policy and give an example of how it was applied.
25. What factors contributed to President Wilson’s intervention in Mexico in 1916?

TEXT: (a) Beveridge, Albert J. 1908. “The March of the Flag,” in *The Meaning of the Times and Other Speeches*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.; (b) Bryan, William Jennings. 1900. *The Life and Speeches of Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan*. Baltimore: R. H. Woodward and Company.

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