

## Chapter 6 Test A

### Multiple Choice

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

- \_\_\_ 1. President Millard Fillmore sent a naval expedition to Japan to
- conquer the islands around Japan.
  - force Japan to become an American protectorate.
  - force Japan to trade with the United States.
  - bring Western civilization to Japan.
- \_\_\_ 2. The purpose of Pan-Americanism was for both the United States and Latin America to
- set up a cultural exchange to learn about each other's customs.
  - reduce tariffs among American nations and increase the sale of American products.
  - make Latin American countries protectorates of the United States.
  - set up an organization among American nations for mutual defense.
- \_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ calls for the full take over and control of a weak nation.
- Social Darwinism
  - Imperialism
  - Protectroate
  - Annexation
- \_\_\_ 4. According to the treaty that ended the Spanish-American War, the U.S. would
- annex Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.
  - free Cuba, and annex Guam and Puerto Rico.
  - free Guam and Cuba, and annex Puerto Rico.
  - free Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.
- \_\_\_ 5. The Philippines are today
- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. an American protectorate. | c. an unincorporated U.S. territory. |
| b. an American commonwealth. | d. an independent country.           |
- \_\_\_ 6. As a result of a war between Japan and China in 1894, Japan acquired
- territory in Manchuria.
  - Cuba
  - territory in Russia.
  - an exclusive right to trade with China.
- \_\_\_ 7. An area where a foreign nation controls economic development.
- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. the Open Door Policy.    | c. dollar diplomacy.    |
| b. the Roosevelt Corollary. | d. Sphere of Influence. |
- \_\_\_ 8. In a(n) \_\_\_\_, the imperial power allowed local rulers to stay in control and protect them against rebellions and invasion.
- protectorate
  - colony
  - leasehold
  - annxation

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown by
- a group of Hawaiian peasants, upset over the islands' economic troubles.
  - an invasion by the United States military.
  - a group of planters supported by the United States Marines.
  - a group of Hawaiian peasants supported by the United States Marines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. American support for the rebels in Cuba was fueled by
- the desire to protect American sugar interests on the island.
  - popular interest in starting an American empire by taking control of Cuba.
  - sensational newspaper stories about Spanish crimes and tortures..
  - the fear of having a Spanish colony so close to the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. In 1898 President McKinley sent the battleship *Maine* to Havana to
- evacuate Americans if necessary.
  - put down riots by Spanish loyalists.
  - put down the Cuban rebellion.
  - negotiate peace with Spain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Supporters of annexing the Philippines believed which of the following statements?
- The islands would provide soldiers for the United States armed forces.
  - The United States could profit from the islands' rich mineral resources.
  - The islands represented a large market for American goods.
  - The United States was destined to control all land in the Western Hemisphere.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_\_ would allow other countries to trade with China within the "sphere of influence."
- Protectorate.
  - Colony.
  - Unincorporated territory.
  - Open Door Policy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The purpose of the Open Door policy in China was to
- end the Boxer Rebellion.
  - gain leaseholds.
  - establish spheres of influence.
  - ensure trading rights for all nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Chinese respond with forming \_\_\_\_\_ with the goal to get rid of foreign control.
- Open Door Policy.
  - Platt Amendment.
  - Secret Societies
  - Declaration of Independence.

U.S. Actions in the Pacific	U.S. Actions in Latin America
Expanded Chinese and Japanese markets	Invited Latin American countries to trade with United States at Pan-American Conference
Annexed the Midway Islands as refueling depots for navy	Supported Cuba's rebellion against Spain
Built coaling stations on Samoan Islands	Built the Panama Canal
American business leaders led successful campaign for Hawaiian annexation	Issued the Roosevelt Corollary, stating that the United States would intervene in Latin America to maintain stability



- \_\_\_ 16. U.S. actions in the Pacific and in Latin America were primarily focused on
- improving the United States economically.
  - shifting resources from the Pacific to Latin America.
  - improving the lives of U.S. farmers.
  - driving European powers from Latin America and the Pacific.
- \_\_\_ 17. Many Social Darwinists argued that nations competed with each other politically, economically, and militarily, and that
- all nations would benefit.
  - only the strongest would survive.
  - democracy would prevail.
  - the economy of all nations would suffer.
- \_\_\_ 18. Many Americans connected Anglo-Saxonism with Manifest Destiny and believed that, after reaching the Pacific Ocean, it was the United States' destiny to
- defend the culture of all existing foreign civilizations.
  - remain an isolated country.
  - expand overseas and spread its civilization to other people.
  - overthrow all existing governments to become an imperialist nation.

### Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |                              |                   |                             |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Pan-Americanism           | d. Europeans      | f. opponents of Imperialism |
| b. Supporters of Imperialism | e. Anglo-Saxonism |                             |
| c. imperialism               |                   |                             |

- \_\_\_ 19. the economic and political domination of a strong nation over other weaker nations
- \_\_\_ 19. idea that Latin America and the United States should work together
- \_\_\_ 20. idea that the United States should expand overseas and was destined to dominate the world
- \_\_\_ 21. countries began expanding their empires, expanding economies, expanding power and influence and increasing their wealth.
- \_\_\_ 22. believed that imperialism would strengthen the U.S economy and increase the countries wealth.
- \_\_\_ 23. believed that the cost of an empire would outweigh the economic benefits.

Short Answers:

24. Why did European nations focus their attention to West Africa?

25. Why was the Berlin Conference significant and who was left out?

26. Describe what President Roosevelt goal was as he entered office.

27. Describe “open door policy,” and why is this supported by the U.S?

28. Identify two examples that Americans used as part of their argument to encourage imperialism.

29. Explain why Japan refuses to open its ports to the U.S? How does the U.S convince Japan to change its mind?

30. What does Japan realize after seeing the U.S Navy? What does Japan then do?