

Chapter 27: Empire and Expansion, 1890-1909

Ans:
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49. A major factor in the shift in American foreign policy toward imperialism in the late nineteenth century was
- the need for subservient populations to replace the freed slaves.
 - the desire for more farmland.
 - the construction of an American-built isthmian canal between the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
 - the closing of the frontier.
 - the need for overseas markets for increased industrial and agricultural production.

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50. The clash between Germany and America over the Samoan islands eventually resulted in
- a small naval war between the two emerging powers.
 - a colonial division of the islands between Germany and the United States.
 - complete independence for all of Samoa.
 - the intervention of Japan to prevent a German-American war.
 - a new American doctrine opposing any colonialism in the Pacific.

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51. U. S. naval captain Alfred Thayer Mahan argued that
- free trade was essential to a nation's economic health.
 - control of the sea was the key to world domination.
 - the United States should continue its policy of isolationism.
 - an isthmian canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific was impossible.
 - the U.S. should construct a fleet of battleships.

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52. The numerous near-wars and diplomatic crises of the United States in the late 1880s and 1890s demonstrated
- the hostile reaction to American expansionism.
 - that other nations were jealous of American power.
 - how weak America seemed to the rest of the world.
 - the failure of the Monroe Doctrine.
 - the aggressive new national mood.

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53. To justify American intervention in the Venezuela boundary dispute with Britain, Secretary of State Olney invoked the
- Platt Amendment.
 - Open Door policy.
 - Monroe Doctrine.
 - Foraker Act.
 - Gentlemen's Agreement.

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54. During the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Britain, the United States
- threatened war unless Britain backed down and accepted Venezuela's claim.
 - failed to invoke the Monroe Doctrine.
 - sought a peaceful negotiated settlement.
 - asserted its strong belief in Latin American independence.
 - was only "twisting the [British] lion's tail" for domestic political effect.

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60. Before a treaty annexing Hawaii to the United States could be rushed through the U.S. Senate in 1893,
- President Harrison's term expired and anti-imperialist Grover Cleveland became president.
 - war broke out between the United States and Spain.
 - the white American "sugar rebels" decided that Hawaii should remain independent.
 - popular opinion in the United States turned against such colonial ventures.
 - the pro-annexation forces demanded that Hawaii be admitted to the Union as a state.

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61. President Grover Cleveland rejected the effort to annex Hawaii because
- he wanted to protect the interests of Louisiana sugar producers.
 - the United States did not have the naval power to protect the islands against Japanese or German threats.
 - he believed that the native Hawaiians had been wronged and that a majority opposed annexation to the United States.
 - passage of the McKinley Tariff made Hawaiian sugar unprofitable.
 - the U.S. would then have to establish military bases in Hawaii.

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62. In an attempt to persuade Spain to leave Cuba or to encourage the United States to help Cuba to gain its independence, Cuban *insurrectos*
- attacked Spanish shipping on the high seas.
 - blew up the battleship *Maine*.
 - made guerilla raids on Havana.
 - began assassinating Spanish officials.
 - adopted a scorched-earth policy of burning cane fields and sugar mills.

Ans:
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63. Americans favored providing aid to the Cuban revolutionaries for all of the following reasons *except*
- popular outrage at the Spanish use of reconcentration camps.
 - a belief that Spain's control of Cuba violated the anti-colonial provisions of the Monroe Doctrine.
 - fear that Spanish misrule in Cuba menaced the Gulf of Mexico and the route to the proposed Panama Canal.
 - sympathy for Cuban patriots fighting for their freedom.
 - the atrocity stories reported in the "yellow press."

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64. The battleship *Maine* was officially sent to Cuba to
- provoke a war with Spain.
 - protect and evacuate American citizens.
 - offer a way for Cuban rebels to escape to Florida.
 - stop rioting by the Cuban rebels.
 - demonstrate American power to Spain.

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72. When the United States captured the Philippines from Spain,
- Hawaii was annexed by the United States as a key territory in the Pacific.
 - America granted the Philippines its independence.
 - Spain immediately asked for an end to the Spanish-American War.
 - Filipinos were granted American citizenship.
 - they did so without Filipino assistance.

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73. The "Rough Riders," organized principally by Teddy Roosevelt,
- were a well-disciplined fighting force.
 - were trained in guerilla warfare.
 - managed to take San Juan Hill unassisted.
 - consisted primarily of Roosevelt's upper-class friends.
 - were commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood.

Ans:
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74. During the Spanish-American War, the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed at the Battle of
- Havana.
 - Santiago.
 - Guantanamo.
 - Samoa.
 - Manila Bay.

Ans:
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75. When the United States invaded Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War,
- the army encountered stiff resistance from the Spanish.
 - the resulting battle ended the war.
 - most of the population greeted the invaders as liberating heroes.
 - heavy fighting occurred in the harbor at San Juan.
 - its intentions were to grant Puerto Rican independence.

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76. The greatest loss of life for American fighting men during the Spanish-American War resulted from
- naval battles in the Caribbean.
 - the war in the Philippines.
 - land battles in the Cuban campaign.
 - sickness in both Cuba and the United States.
 - the bungling of unprofessional military volunteers.

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77. At the time, the most controversial event associated with the Spanish-American War was the
- declaration of war against Spain.
 - adoption of the Teller Amendment.
 - adoption of the Platt Amendment.
 - acquisition of the Philippines.
 - acquisition of Puerto Rico.

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83. On the question of whether American laws applied to the overseas territory acquired in the Spanish-American War, the Supreme Court ruled that
- American laws did not necessarily apply.
 - only the President's rulings counted and Congress had no voice in the matter.
 - federal but not state laws applied.
 - only tariff laws could be forced.
 - only the Bill of Rights applied.

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84. The United States gained a virtual right of intervention in Cuba in the
- insular cases.
 - Platt Amendment.
 - Teller Amendment.
 - Foraker Act.
 - Guantanamo Bay Treaty.

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85. By acquiring the Philippine Islands at the end of the Spanish-American War, the United States
- assumed rule over millions of Asian people.
 - became a full-fledged East Asian power.
 - assumed commitments that would be difficult to defend.
 - developed popular support for a big navy.
 - all of the above.

Ans:
Page: 632-640

86. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) American declaration of war on Spain, (B) sinking of the *Maine*, (C) passage of the Teller Amendment, (D) passage of the Platt Amendment.
- A, B, D, C
 - D, C, B, A
 - B, A, D, C
 - B, A, C, D
 - C, D, A, B

Ans:
Page: 641-642

87. In 1899, guerilla warfare broke out in the Philippines because
- Spanish citizens still living there tried to regain political control of the country.
 - the United States refused to give the Filipino people their independence.
 - Communist insurgents attempted to seize control of the islands.
 - the United States refused to promote the economic and social development of the Filipino people.
 - American missionaries tried to convert Catholic Filipinos to Protestantism.

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88. The Philippine insurrection was finally broken in 1901 when
- American troops overwhelmed the Filipino rebels.
 - the islands were given their independence.
 - the Senate passed a resolution pledging eventual independence for the Philippines.
 - the Filipino resistance army splintered.
 - Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, was captured.

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95. In response to the Boxer Rebellion, the United States
- refused to accept any indemnity for the losses that it incurred while putting down this uprising.
 - sent more American missionaries to China.
 - sent money but no troops to help a multinational contingent to crush the uprising.
 - became an East Asian power.
 - abandoned its general principles of nonentanglement and noninvolvement in overseas conflict.

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96. Once the Boxer uprising ended,
- China was spared further partition by foreign powers.
 - the Open Door policy was abandoned.
 - the United States became China's most dangerous enemy.
 - China gained more respect from foreign powers.
 - China welcomed foreign economic investment.

Ans:
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97. Teddy Roosevelt received the Republican vice-presidential nomination in 1900 mainly because
- his progressivism balanced McKinley's conservatism.
 - New York party bosses wanted him out of the governorship.
 - his presence on the ticket would appeal to western voters.
 - Mark Hanna supported his candidacy.
 - his personal warmth balanced McKinley's aloofness.

Ans:
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98. The extended Open Door policy advocated in Secretary John Hay's second note called on all big powers, including the United States, to
- recognize Philippine independence at an early date.
 - guarantee the independence of Cuba.
 - maintain a balance of power in East Asia.
 - observe the territorial integrity of China.
 - pursue further investment in China.

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99. Just before his nomination for vice president on the Republican ticket in 1900, Theodore Roosevelt served as
- assistant secretary of the navy in McKinley's cabinet.
 - secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet.
 - U.S. senator from New York.
 - governor-general of the Philippines.
 - governor of New York.

Ans:
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100. In the 1900 presidential election, the Democratic party and its candidate, William Jennings Bryan, insisted that _____ was the "paramount issue" of the campaign.
- tariff protection
 - imperialism
 - free silver
 - social reform
 - national defense

Ans:
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107. The British gave up their opposition to an American-controlled isthmian canal because they
- sold their rights to Philippe Bunau-Varilla.
 - could see no economic gains in continuing to block canal construction.
 - confronted an unfriendly Europe and were bogged down in the Boer War.
 - were involved in a war with India.
 - accepted American domination of Latin America.

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108. The alternative route to Panama seriously considered as the location for a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans was
- Colombia.
 - Nicaragua.
 - British Honduras.
 - Mexico.
 - Costa Rica.

Ans:
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109. The United States entered the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty with _____, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with _____, and the Gentlemen's Agreement with _____.
- Panama; Britain; Britain
 - Japan; Britain; Panama
 - Britain; Britain; Japan
 - Panama; Britain; Japan
 - Panama; France; Britain

Ans:
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110. The United States gained a perpetual lease on the Panama Canal Zone in the
- Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.
 - Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
 - Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.
 - Gentlemen's Agreement.
 - Teller Amendment.

Ans:
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111. The Colombian Senate rejected the treaty with the United States for a canal because
- a better deal was worked out with the French.
 - it did not want a canal through its territory.
 - it did not like Teddy Roosevelt.
 - it hoped to build the canal itself.
 - the United States was not paying the Colombian government enough money.

Ans:
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112. Teddy Roosevelt's role in the Panamanian Revolution involved
- using American naval forces to block Colombian troops from crossing the isthmus and crushing the revolt.
 - ordering an economic embargo of Colombia.
 - remaining perfectly neutral.
 - sending in American ground troops.
 - funding the Panamanian rebels.

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118. The Roosevelt Corollary added a new provision to the Monroe Doctrine that was specifically designed to
- enable the U.S. to rule Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone.
 - stop European colonization in the Western Hemisphere.
 - restore cordial relations between the United States and Latin American countries.
 - establish a friendly partnership with Britain so that it could join the United States in policing Latin American affairs.
 - justify U.S. intervention in the affairs of Latin American countries.

Ans:
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119. Teddy Roosevelt promoted what might be called a "Bad Neighbor" policy by
- building the Panama Canal.
 - making Puerto Rico a U.S. colony.
 - involving the United States in the border dispute between Venezuela and Britain.
 - adding the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
 - sending U.S. troops to the Dominican Republic.

Ans:
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120. The United States' frequent intervention in the affairs of Latin American countries in the early twentieth century
- established political stability in the area.
 - was appreciated in the region as an effective cloak of defense against European threats.
 - left a legacy of ill will and distrust of the United States throughout Latin America.
 - departed from Theodore Roosevelt's big-stick diplomacy.
 - was intended to spread democracy to the region.

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121. In 1904, the Russo-Japanese War started because
- Russia was seeking ice-free ports in Chinese Manchuria.
 - the United States refused to force Russia from Sakhalin Island.
 - Russia had forced Japan out of China.
 - Russia feared growing Japanese power in the Pacific.
 - of racial tensions between Russians and Japanese.

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122. Theodore Roosevelt became involved in the peace settlement for the Russo-Japanese War
- on his own initiative.
 - as a way of enhancing America's position in East Asia.
 - when Russia asked for his assistance.
 - because he feared that the British might intervene and thus gain prestige.
 - when Japan secretly asked him to help.

Ans:
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128. A group of historians known as the "New Left" revisionists argued that the United States' burst of overseas expansion
- was motivated by naive idealism.
 - was necessary to maintain an international balance of power.
 - was designed to create an "informal empire" that would guarantee American economic dominance of foreign markets and investments.
 - sought to build a colonial empire.
 - was motivated by a desire among American men to assert their masculinity.

VI. ESSAY QUESTIONS

129. Was the Spanish-American War really necessary? List the alternatives to war available to McKinley in 1898 and explain why he rejected them in favor of a war policy.
130. Consider each of the following as a possible cause of the Spanish-American War in 1898:
- public opinion
 - yellow journalism
 - business interests
 - strategic interests
- Which do you consider the key cause of the war? Why?
131. Write your definition of *imperialism*. Then use this definition to argue that the conduct of American foreign relations between 1890 and 1905 was or was not imperialistic.
132. Why is it not entirely true that the United States remained isolated from world events in the late nineteenth century? Describe some specific instances of American involvement beyond its own shores between 1865 and 1900.
133. Explain the rationale for President Cleveland's refusal to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States? Could Hawaii have remained independent under either native Hawaiian rule or white planter rule? Why or why not?
134. In what sense might the *original* public demand for intervention in Cuba be said to reflect traditional American idealism and anti-imperialism?
135. Had you lived at the time, would you have been in favor of American acquisition of and occupation of the Philippines? Why or why not?
136. Assess the wisdom of
- the Teller Amendment.
 - the Platt Amendment.
 - the Supreme Court's decisions in the insular cases.
137. Assess the U.S. military performance in the Spanish-American War. Why did the United States win?
138. What do you consider the most important domestic and foreign-policy consequences of the Spanish-American War? Why?
139. Rank the following in terms of their ability to explain American interest in "imperialism" at the end of the nineteenth century:
- racial theories
 - international rivalry