



What do you
mean you're
NOT leaving?

APUSH RQ 27/GROUP RQ 27/ TAKE HOME RQ 27

Empire & Expansion, 1890-1909

- A major factor in the shift in American foreign policy toward imperialism in the late nineteenth century was
 - the need for additional population.
 - the desire for more farmland.
 - the construction of an American-built isthmian canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
 - the need for overseas markets for increased agricultural and industrial production.**
 - the failure of the Monroe Doctrine.
- The question of the annexation of _____ touched off the first major imperialistic debate in American history.
 - Cuba
 - Venezuela
 - Puerto Rico
 - Alaska
 - none of the above**
- The Teller Amendment
 - guaranteed the independence of Cuba.**
 - made Cuba an American possession.
 - directed McKinley to order American troops into Cuba.
 - forbid the United States from further military intervention in Cuba once they had gained their independence from Spain.
 - gave the United States a virtual right of intervention in Cuba once they had gained their independence from Spain.
- The Platt Amendment
 - guaranteed the independence of Cuba.
 - allowed the United States to acquire Puerto Rico as a U.S. territory.
 - gave the United States a virtual right of intervention in Cuba once they had gained their independence from Spain.**
 - allowed the United States to annex Hawaii.
 - forbid the United States from further military intervention in Cuba once they had gained their independence from Spain.
- 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 Puerto Rico.
 - acquisition of the Philippine Islands.**
- President McKinley asked Congress to declare war on Spain mainly because
 - the American people demanded it.**
 - the Spanish had insulted him personally.
 - the business community pressured him.
 - the Teller Amendment had been passed.
 - the Platt Amendment had been passed.
- During the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Britain, the United States
 - sided with Britain.
 - did not invoke the Monroe Doctrine.
 - threatened war with Great Britain.**
 - citizens opposed American intervention.
 - invoked the Foraker Act.
- Which of the following became U.S. possessions under the Treaty of Paris which officially ended the Spanish-American War? (1) Puerto Rico, (2) Cuba, (3) Guam, (4) Hawaii, (5) the Philippine Islands, (6) Panama.
 - 1, 2, 3, and 5 only.**
 - 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 only.
 - 1, 3, 4, and 5 only.
 - 1, 3, and 5 only.
 - 2, 4, and 6 only.
- Anti-imperialists presented all of the following arguments against acquiring the Philippine Islands *except*
 - it would violate the "consent of the governed" philosophy in the Declaration of Independence.
 - because despotism abroad might lead to despotism at home.
 - the islands were still rightfully Spain's since they were taken after the treaty had been signed.**
 - annexation would propel the U.S. into political and military commitments in the Far East.
 - the idea of being imperialistic went against everything the United States stood for morally and politically.
- President McKinley primarily justified American acquisition of the Philippines by emphasizing that
 - the Filipinos wanted to be annexed by the U.S.
 - the electoral success of the Republican party rested on the annexation.
 - there was no other acceptable alternative to annexation.**
 - they were the spoils of war and America's by right of conquest.
 - the Philippines would give the U.S. a much needed overseas market.
- By the end of the 19th century, jingoism in the U.S. was encouraged by all of the following *except*
 - European imperialism.
 - International Darwinsim
 - yellow Journalism
 - the views of Alfred Thayer Mahan
 - new immigrants**
- Which of the following was an *immediate* cause of the Spanish-American War?
 - Cuban nationalism
 - U.S. expansionism
 - yellow journalism
 - the sinking of the *Maine***
 - business's need for new markets

13. Which of the following was *not* a cause of the Spanish American War?
- jingoism
 - yellow journalism
 - the De Lome letter
 - the desire for an isthmian canal**
 - the actions of "Butcher" Weyler
14. In 1899, an insurrection began in the Philippines because
- Spanish citizens there tried to regain political control.
 - the U.S. refused to give the Filipinos their independence.**
 - communist insurgents attempted to seize control of the islands.
 - the U.S. turned the islands over to French control.
 - the U.S. refused to give any economic or social aid to the Filipinos.
15. Many Americans became concerned about the increasing number of foreign leaseholds in China because they
- feared Chinese markets would be monopolized by European manufacturers and exporters.**
 - wanted exclusive trading rights with the Chinese.
 - feared German military domination of China.
 - feared English military domination of China.
 - none of the above
16. Theodore Roosevelt received the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination in 1900 primarily because
- he purchased it with his family wealth.
 - this would remove him from the governorship of New York.**
 - the Republican Party wanted him to capture national attention so that he might run as their candidate in 1904.
 - his presence would appeal to Western voters.
 - Mark Hanna supported it.
17. In the 1900 Presidential Election, the Democratic Party and its candidate William Jennings Bryan, insisted that the "paramount issue" of the campaign was
- Bryanism.
 - free silver.
 - tariff protection.
 - imperialism.**
 - the selection of Theodore Roosevelt as Vice President.
18. The Republicans won the election of 1900 primarily because
- of fears of William Jennings Bryan.
 - of the presence of Theodore Roosevelt on their ticket.
 - the prosperity achieved during McKinley's first term.**
 - their support of freedom overseas.
 - their support of imperialism.
19. Construction of an isthmian canal was motivated mainly by
- a desire to improve the defense of the United States and its growing empire.**
 - the Panamanian Revolution.
 - continued volcanic activity in Nicaragua.
 - the British rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
 - economic factors.
20. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
- established a friendly partnership with Britain in policing Latin American affairs.
 - stopped all European colonization in the Western Hemisphere.
 - justified the building and maintenance of the Panama Canal.
 - justified U.S. intervention in Latin American affairs.**
 - restored cordial relations between the U.S. and Latin American countries.
21. The U.S.'s frequent intervention in the affairs of Latin American nations in the early 20th century
- established political stability in the area.
 - was well appreciated in the region as an effective cloak of defense against European threats.
 - was a departure in foreign policy from Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy.
 - left a legacy of friendship and trust between the U.S. and Latin American countries.
 - none of the above.**
22. Roosevelt's and the U.S.'s role in the Panamanian Revolution involved
- using American naval forces to block Colombian forces from crossing the isthmus and crushing the Panamanian revolt.**
 - ordering a complete embargo of Columbia until they recognized the independence of Panama.
 - remaining perfectly neutral,
 - sending in American ground troops.
 - none of the above.
23. The usual cause of U.S. involvement in the affairs of Latin America was
- the need to defend them against Spanish power.
 - that they were chronically in debt.**
 - to control the flow of Latin American immigrants to the U.S.
 - to begin the process of annexing the countries to the U.S.
 - all of the above.
24. Which of the following is *not* associated with the foreign policy of President Theodore Roosevelt?
- the Monroe Doctrine
 - the Russo-Japanese War
 - the Great White Fleet
 - the annexation of Hawaii**
 - the Panama Canal
25. Which statement accurately summarizes Theodore Roosevelt's policy on the Panama Canal?
- Roosevelt waited for Colombia to agree to a fair price for the Canal Zone.
 - Roosevelt gave military support to Panama's revolt against Columbia.**
 - Roosevelt signed a treaty in which Columbia agreed to create Panama as a separate nation.
 - Panama's government persuaded Roosevelt to give U.S. assistance for building an isthmian canal.
 - Roosevelt was able to develop strong Latin American support for his canal project and was given land below Nicaragua for building.
26. **THROWN OUT**

27. By the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, the United States gained the right from
- France to construct the Panama Canal.
 - the U.S. Congress to build, control, and fortify an isthmian canal.
 - the British to build, control, and fortify an canal**
 - Columbia to control a canal zone.
 - Panama to control a canal zone.

28. China's Boxer Rebellion was an effort to
- overthrow the corrupt Chinese government.
 - establish American power in the Far East.
 - throw out or kill all foreigners.**
 - destroy the Open Door policy.
 - establish British dominance in China.

29. Which of the following was the *least* important consideration in the annexation of Hawaii?
- natural resources
 - the need for U.S. Naval bases overseas
 - U.S. investments overseas
 - the desire for an isthmian canal**
 - strategic concerns for the Spanish-American War

30. Which of the following does *not* personify the idea of Anglo-Saxon superiority?
- Alfred Thayer Mahan**
 - Rudyard Kipling
 - Rev. Josiah Strong
 - Albert Beveridge
 - International Darwinism

31. Under William Howard Taft's "dollar diplomacy,"
- the federal government invested taxpayer's money in foreign nations.
 - Wall Street bankers were encouraged to invest their money in foreign nations.**
 - American colonies such as Puerto Rico and the Philippines began to regain control of their own financial affairs.
 - federal money was spent to retain Theodore Roosevelt as a foreign policy consultant.
 - the United States purchased Manchurian railroads.

32. Which of the following foreign policy actions is *most* related to the Monroe Doctrine?
- the Open Door Policy
 - the acquisition of the Philippines
 - the Venezuelan Border dispute**
 - the encouragement of American business to acquire and construct Manchurian railroads
 - the Root-Takahira agreement

33. Which of the following foreign policy actions was *least* related to U.S. *economic* concerns?
- the Venezuelan border dispute**
 - the Open Door Policy
 - the Spanish American War
 - the annexation of Hawaii
 - Dollar Diplomacy

Just for Fun

A. "Kindly" William McKinley (as Bailey refers to him) was murdered in September 1901 by Leon Czolgosz, a man later decided insane.

What were McKinley's last words?

- "Ouch!"
- "Dammit!"
- "I've fallen and I can't get up!"
- "I see God... and He's really pissed about what I said He wanted me to do to the Filipinos!"
- "I am as Garfield and Lincoln..."
- "Arthur, I've been shot!"
- "Bummer."
- "Now I am of the ages."
- "Be careful how you tell her."
- "Now THAT smarts!"
- "Now THAT's gonna leave a mark!"
- "Well, that's not Bueno!"
- "Man—I *just* got this suit cleaned!"
- "WTF!?"
- "Now Anderson will make fun of me!"
- "Hmmm.... didn't see THAT one coming!"
- "It's God's way. His will, not ours, be done."**
- "The madman is President."
- "I see the farm."
- "Long live Marcus Hanna!"
- "I'm bluffin' with my muffin!"
- "Bryan will run again!" (and again, and again...)
- "Someone should have done this to Jefferson!"
- "I must rest."
- "I want my mommy."
- "I want YOUR mommy."
- I must post a Facebook status about this!
- (After the assassin said "Dead President says *what?*")
"What?"

B. Of the above, McKinley's *second to last* words were what? **i.**

C. Speaking of McKinley, his face is on which note of U.S. currency?

- \$500**
- \$1000
- \$5000
- \$100,000
- he never appeared on U.S. currency

D. On which note of U.S. currency is Grover Cleveland?

- \$500
- \$1000**
- \$500
- \$100,000
- he never appeared on U.S. currency

E. Speaking of dead presidents, what were Lincoln's last words?

- "Take my hand, Mary!:"
- "Take care of Tad!"
- "It doesn't really matter."**
- "The war has ended!"
- "Shizzle my nizzle!"
- "Motherf...."
- "Effing actors!"
- none of the above

F. Which of the following President's last word was "Water."

- Ulysses S. Grant**
- Grover Cleveland
- Benjamin Harrison
- James Garfield
- Chester Alan Arthur
- Shamu