

CHAPTER
10

Form A

CHAPTER TEST *America Claims an Empire*

Part 1: Main Ideas

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- _____ 1. Which of the following did **not** stimulate U.S. imperialism?
 a. need for a new source of cheap labor
 b. thirst for new economic markets
 c. desire for military strength
 d. a belief in the cultural superiority of the Anglo-Saxon culture
- _____ 2. Which country's residents became citizens of the United States in 1917?
 a. Cuba
 b. Hawaii
 c. Puerto Rico
 d. the Philippines
- _____ 3. Who told the artist Frederic Remington, "You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war"?
 a. José Martí
 b. Teddy Roosevelt
 c. William McKinley
 d. William Randolph Hearst
- _____ 4. For which action did Theodore Roosevelt win the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize?
 a. leading the Rough Riders
 b. developing the Roosevelt Corollary
 c. negotiating the Treaty of Paris of 1898
 d. negotiating an end to war between Russia and Japan
- _____ 5. In which of the following conflicts were U.S. military troops **not** involved?
 a. the Boxer Rebellion
 b. the Russo-Japanese war
 c. the Hawaiian revolution
 d. Cuba's second war for independence
- _____ 6. Which of the following did the United States insist that Cuba include in its constitution?
 a. the Boxer Protocol
 b. the Platt Amendment
 c. the Teller Amendment
 d. the Roosevelt Corollary
- _____ 7. On what did the Roosevelt Corollary build?
 a. Monroe Doctrine
 b. Open Door Policy
 c. Platt Amendment
 d. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901
- _____ 8. What was included in the de Lôme letter?
 a. de Lôme's resignation as Spanish minister to the United States
 b. an apology to the U.S. government
 c. criticisms of President McKinley
 d. an incitement for war



Form B

CHAPTER TEST *America Claims an Empire*

Part 1: Main Ideas

If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (4 points each)

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.
true _____

Example: President John F. Kennedy resigned from office following the Watergate scandal. Richard Nixon _____

1. The mysterious sinking of the U.S.S. Thomas fueled the movement for war with Spain. _____
2. The name for sensational and often irresponsible news headlines and stories is “yahoo journalism.” _____
3. General John J. Pershing led a force of fifteen thousand soldiers into Colombia in an attempt to capture Pancho Villa. _____
4. Luis Muñoz Rivera was a newspaper editor and a supporter of statehood for Puerto Rico. _____
5. “Remember the Maine!” became a rallying cry for U.S. intervention in Cuba.

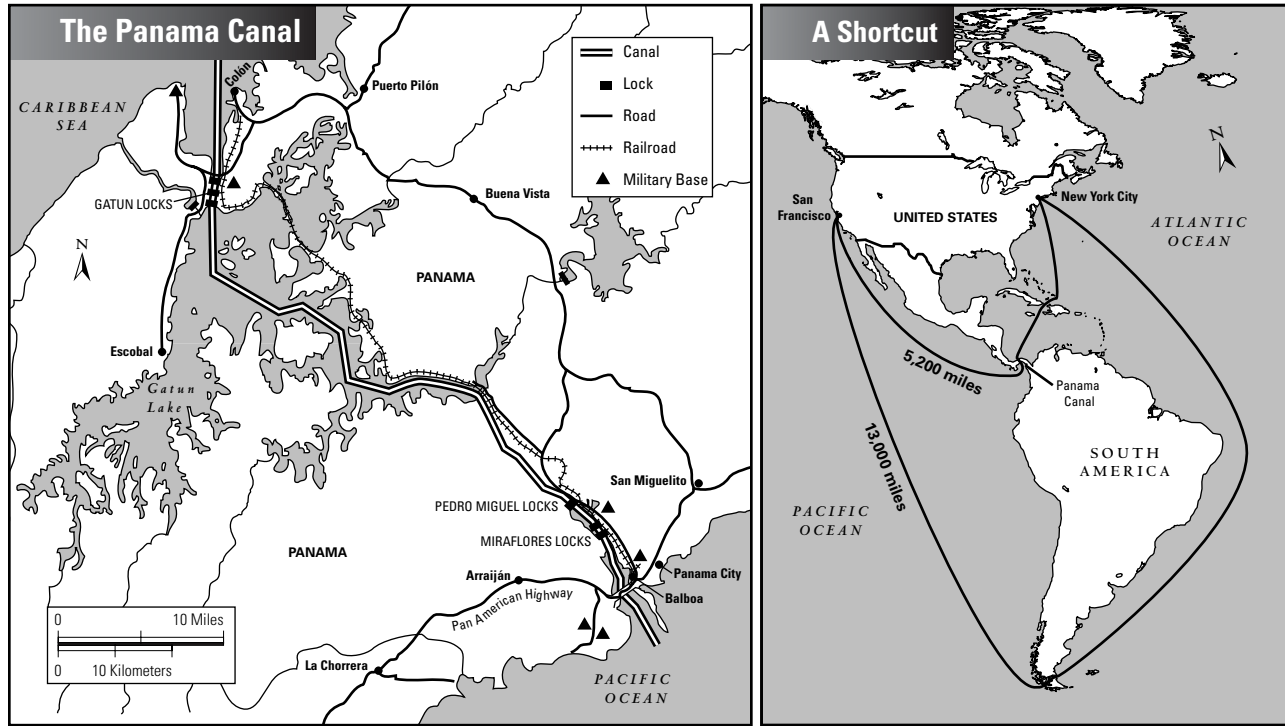
6. The Panama Canal was built on land that had previously been controlled by Nicaragua. _____
7. The United States would not withdraw its army from Cuba until that country adopted the Platt Amendment. _____
8. During the Spanish-American War, the United States treated Filipinos in much the same way the Spanish had treated the Cubans. _____

9. King Kalakaua surrendered Hawaii to the United States in 1893. _____

10. Theodore Roosevelt was known as the hero of San Juan Hill. _____

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the maps to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)



- _____ 11. By how miles did the Panama Canal shorten the trip from San Francisco to New York City as compared to the route around South America?
- a. 5,200 c. 13,000
 b. 7,800 d. 18,200
- _____ 12. Which locks are located on the north end of the canal?
- a. Gatun c. Miraflores
 b. Pedro Miguel d. Pedro Miguel and Miraflores
- _____ 13. What physical feature might have made Panama well suited to building a canal?
- a. The presence of Gatun Lake reduced the amount of digging required.
 b. Panama is the Central American country closest to the United States.
 c. Mountains in Panama made much of the canal flow downhill.
 d. A railroad ran along the canal route, making it easy to move supplies.

- _____ 18. What political policy is satirized in this cartoon?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. the Monroe Doctrine | c. the Open Door Policy |
| b. the Platt Amendment | d. the Foraker Act |
- _____ 19. What lies inside the door?
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| a. the United States | c. a colony |
| b. China | d. Korea |
- _____ 20. What do the people outside the door seem to want?
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. to walk through the door | c. to return home |
| b. to talk to the key holder | d. to break down the door |
- _____ 21. Who controls the situation, according to this cartoon?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. the Chinese | c. the United States |
| b. the foreigners outside the door | d. the French |
- _____ 22. According to this cartoon, who benefited from the policy?
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. the Chinese | c. other foreign influences in China |
| b. the United States | d. all of the above |

Use the cartoon to answer the following questions in complete sentences on the back of this sheet or on a separate sheet of paper. (5 points each)

23. How is Uncle Sam depicted in this cartoon?
24. In your own words, state the main idea of this cartoon.

Part 4: Extended Response

Answer each of the following questions in a short essay on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

25. What happened as a result of U.S. imperialism in Cuba, the Philippines, and Hawaii? **Think About:**
- how the United States gained control over the countries
 - how the United States treated the native peoples of each country
 - how the native peoples reacted to the United States
26. Discuss the actions the United States took in order to build the Panama Canal. Do you think that the United States was warranted to take such actions? **Think About:**
- the people and money involved in obtaining the land
 - the political aspects of obtaining the right to build
 - the actual building of the canal

CHAPTER
10

Form C

CHAPTER TEST *America Claims an Empire***Part 1: Main Ideas**

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- _____ 1. All of the following were imperialist powers in the late 1800s **except**
- a. Japan.
 - b. Spain.
 - c. China.
 - d. the United States.
- _____ 2. José Martí, a Cuban poet and journalist in exile in New York, organized a guerrilla campaign to destroy American-owned property in Cuba in order to
- a. provoke U.S. intervention in Cuba.
 - b. retaliate against U.S. involvement in Cuba.
 - c. give money to poor Cuban natives.
 - d. recover his family's land from American control.
- _____ 3. All of the following countries came under some form of U.S. control as a result of the Spanish-American War **except**
- a. Cuba.
 - b. Hawaii.
 - c. Puerto Rico.
 - d. the Philippines.
- _____ 4. General John J. Pershing led a force of fifteen thousand soldiers in an attempt to capture
- a. José Martí.
 - b. Pancho Villa.
 - c. Emiliano Zapata.
 - d. Emilio Aquinaldo.
- _____ 5. Of the following statements, the one that best reflects an anti-imperialist attitude is
- a. "It is not necessary to own people to trade with them."
 - b. "The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem."
 - c. "Is there no nation wise enough, brave enough to aid this blood-smitten land?"
 - d. "Fate has written our policy for us; the trade of the world must and shall be ours. . . ."
- _____ 6. The Boxer Rebellion was an attempt by Chinese revolutionaries to
- a. restore the Manchu dynasty to power.
 - b. remove foreign influence from China.
 - c. set up a democratic government in China.
 - d. set up a Communist government in China.
- _____ 7. The United States gained control of the land it needed to build the Panama Canal by
- a. negotiating with Colombia.
 - b. invading and attacking Colombia.
 - c. implementing the Open Door Policy.
 - d. encouraging and supporting Panamanian independence.

- _____ 8. The Open Door Policy was designed as a way for the United States to further
- its trade interests.
 - its desires to annex foreign nations.
 - international diplomacy.
 - the establishment of democratic governments.
- _____ 9. The rapid growth of industry in the United States helped fuel imperialism because
- America needed unspoiled places for its workers to vacation.
 - Americans had more time to read about foreign places.
 - the United States was producing too many goods for its own people to buy.
 - Americans wanted to take over foreign factories and learn their secrets.
- _____ 10. Teddy Roosevelt's approach to foreign policy reflected the proverb "Speak softly and carry a big stick" because
- he allowed U.S. troops to beat foreign natives for breaking U.S. laws.
 - he studied West African methods for negotiating with foreign powers.
 - his soft-spoken personality made foreign leaders trust and admire him.
 - his negotiations were always backed by the threat of military force.

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the maps to answer questions 11–15 on page 207 in complete sentences. Use the back of this sheet or a separate sheet of paper. (4 points each)

