# Unit 2: American Imperialism

**Choose one answer for each question. Write your answer (the letter) on your own piece of notebook paper. (i.e. 1. A)**

1. Americans favored overseas expansion in the late 1800s for all of the following reasons except:
   1. To spread Christianity and Democracy
   2. Acquire bases for U.S. security
   3. Acquire new markets for trade
   4. Halt the spread of Chinese influence
2. The Boxer Rebellion was:
   1. An uprising in China against foreign missionaries
   2. Rebellion by Irish textile workers
   3. Put down by the Great White Fleet under Roosevelt
   4. A violent labor strike in Chicago
3. This man was president during the Spanish-American War. His assassination brought Teddy Roosevelt to the presidency:
   1. William Howard Taft
   2. William Jennings Bryan
   3. William McKinley
   4. Grover Cleveland
4. All of the following developments led to the war with Spain except:
   1. The sinking of the USS Maine
   2. The DeLome letter
   3. The Open Door Policy
   4. Yellow Journalism
5. The idea that the US would serve as a police power in the Western Hemisphere was
   1. The Yellow Press
   2. The Open Door Policy
   3. The Roosevelt Corollary
   4. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
6. What is a reason that Albert Beverage supports imperialism
   1. God given rights
   2. Industrial opportunities
   3. The US is capable of self-government while other countries are not
   4. All of the above
7. In order to acquire the Panama Canal zone, the US had to:
   1. Support Panama’s revolt against Colombian control
   2. Sign the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty allowing the US to have executive building rights in Central America
   3. Make Panama a US colony
   4. Both **a** and **b**
8. The economic and political domination of a stronger nation over a weaker nation is known as
   1. Anglo-Saxonism
   2. Pan-Americanism
   3. Nationalism
   4. Imperialism
9. This president believed you should, “speak softly and carry a big stick.”
   1. Franklin Roosevelt
   2. William McKinley
   3. Theodore Roosevelt
   4. Richard Brulotte
10. \_\_\_The volunteer cavalry regiment from the West who fought in the Spanish-American War
11. \_\_\_The idea that English speaking nations were destine to dominate the planet.
12. \_\_\_President who helped Cuba and Panama rebel
13. \_\_\_This country was purchased after the Spanish-American War for $20 million and the local population continued to fight against US control.
14. \_\_\_A territory in which an imperial power allows local rulers to stay in power but protects them from invasion
15. \_\_\_The policy that says all countries should have the opportunity to openly trade with China.
16. \_\_\_This country rebelled against Spanish Control.
17. \_\_\_This country became a colony of the US after American planters took control.
18. \_\_\_The idea that God has destined the United States to control all of the continent.
19. \_\_\_President who tried to stop the annexation of Hawaii.
20. \_\_\_President Taft’s idea that increasing trade with Latin American countries and Asia would allow the US to increase profits while also allowing Asian and Latin American countries to rise out of poverty and social disorder.

A. Protectorate G. Anglo-Saxonism M. Philippines

B. Social Darwinism H. Cuba N. Open Door Policy

C. Dollar Diplomacy I. President Reagan O. Hawaii

D. The New Deal J. President Roosevelt

E. Manifest Destiny K. President McKinley

F. Rough Riders L. President Cleveland

Short Answer

Using as much space as needed, answer these questions in as much detail as possible. 5 points each. Answers should be supported by facts, evidence, and information from other resources we have covered, i.e. TR video.

A) Do you think President McKinley could have done something differently than declare war on Spain in order to preserve peace in Cuba? \*Consider the events that led up to American intervention in Cuba. Use your primary documents from the Spanish American War organizer to help answer this question.

B) How did policies like the Open Door Policy and the Roosevelt Corollary affect the United States’ relationships with other countries?

C) In the context of imperialism, what problems arise when we view our own culture as so superior to others that we refuse to accept new ideas from other cultures?