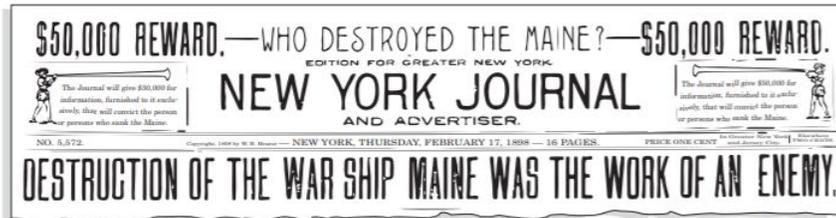


Unit 4 Assessment: Imperialism

1. Which of the following was NOT a reason for American desire for expansion?
 - a. Desire for new markets and new products
 - b. Military competition from European powers
 - c. Slavery
 - d. Feelings of cultural superiority
2. Look at the picture and answer the question.



Source: Public Domain/Library of Congress

How did this type of article contribute to American imperialism?

- a. by pressuring the government to cease Asian trade
 - b. by convincing the public to support overseas intervention
 - c. by decreasing a military buildup to protect the mainland
 - d. by encouraging alliances with European nations
3. Read the source and answer the question.

“They ask us how we will govern these new possessions. I answer, out of local conditions and the necessities of the case methods of government will grow. If England can govern foreign lands so can America. If Germany can govern foreign lands so can America. If they can supervise protectorates so can America.”

— Albert Beveridge, “March of the Flag,” 1898

What was the focus of this speech?

- a. an increase in muckraking publications
 - b. the ban of imported raw materials
 - c. the annexation of overseas territory
 - d. a decrease in yellow journalism
4. Read the text and answer the question.

Teller Amendment (1898) — The United States pledged that it would not annex Cuba once peace was restored.

Foraker Act (1900) — Puerto Ricans were not citizens of the United States and maintained a legislature subject to U.S. authority.

Platt Amendment (1901) — Cuba would give the United States the right to intervene to maintain peace and independence.

The purpose of these legislative actions during and after the Spanish-American War was to determine the

- a. legal status of countries that were freed of Spanish domination.
 - b. function of the exclusive trade agreements with newly established territories.
 - c. ability to use local military troops to protect American interests.
 - d. need for new territories to form states.
- 5. The United States issued the Open Door policy (1899—1900) primarily to**
- a. bring democratic government to the Chinese people
 - b. secure equal trade opportunities in China
 - c. force China to change its immigration policies
 - d. use China as a stepping stone to trade with Japan
- 6. "I have always been fond of the . . . proverb: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.' "**

-Theodore Roosevelt

This philosophy was used by President Roosevelt primarily to

- a. deal with problems of racial segregation
 - b. conduct his foreign policy
 - c. expand the western frontier
 - d. win the Spanish-American War
- 7. President Theodore Roosevelt's Latin American policy was based on his belief that the**
- a. United States should intervene when necessary to protect its interests in Latin America
 - b. Monroe Doctrine should be abandoned
 - c. sovereign rights of other nations should be respected
 - d. United States and European nations should work together to improve Latin America's economic conditions
- 8. A goal of President Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick policy and President William Howard Taft's Dollar Diplomacy policy toward Latin America was to**
- a. Western Hemisphere nations in a military alliance
 - b. protect American economic and political interests
 - c. encourage foreign nations to establish colonies
 - d. raise Latin America's standard of living
- 9. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, United States intervention in Latin America was motivated mainly by the United States desire to**
- a. suppress Latin American movements for national independence
 - b. reduce the influence of communism
 - c. ensure the safety of its growing investments in the area
 - d. counteract Spain's economic domination of the area

10. Which factor is most closely associated with the decision of the United States to declare war on Spain in 1898?

- a. isolationist policy
- b. labor union pressure
- c. yellow journalism
- d. unrestricted submarine warfare