

Unit 4: An Emerging World Power

1. By the end of the 19th century, imperialism in the United States was encouraged by all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. European imperialism
 - B. social Darwinism
 - C. yellow journalism
 - D. naval views of Alfred Thayer Mahan
 - E. new immigrants
2. Which of the following statements best defines the Open Door Policy?
 - A. The United States would encourage greater immigration from Europe and Asia.
 - B. The United States would seek spheres of influence in China.
 - C. Japan would not be permitted to trade in China.
 - D. All nations should have equal trading rights in China.
 - E. All nations should have equal trading rights in all parts of the world.
3. Which of the following was an IMMEDIATE cause of the Spanish-American War?
 - A. Cuban nationalism
 - B. U.S. expansionism
 - C. yellow journalism
 - D. the sinking of the *Maine*
 - E. need for raw materials and new markets
4. Which of the following best explains the influence of yellow journalism on U.S. foreign policy in the 1890s?
 - A. Sensational news stories stirred the anger of the American public.
 - B. Newspapers failed to report news about Spanish atrocities in Cuba.
 - C. Most editorials favored China and criticized Japan.
 - D. Sensational news stories demonstrated the need for reforms in the industrial workplace.
 - E. Publishers suppressed stories that favored the Cuban revolutionaries.
5. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine called for
 - A. prohibiting foreign nations from purchasing land in the Western Hemisphere
 - B. investing in the development of Latin America
 - C. intervening in Latin American nations that could not pay their debts to European creditors
 - D. building a U.S. naval base in Cuba
 - E. pledging never to interfere in another nation's internal affairs
6. Which statement accurately summarizes Theodore Roosevelt's policy on the Panama Canal?
 - A. Roosevelt waited for Colombia to agree to a fair price for the Canal Zone.
 - B. Roosevelt gave military support to Panama's revolt against Colombia.
 - C. Panama's government persuaded Roosevelt to give U.S. assistance for building a canal.
 - D. Roosevelt signed a treaty in which Colombia agreed to create Panama as a separate nation.
 - E. Roosevelt was able to develop strong Latin American support for his canal project.

7. "German submarine warfare was the single most important factor in causing the United States to enter World War I." Evidence supporting this position includes all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. the sinking of the *Lusitania*
 - B. the Zimmerman telegram
 - C. the *Sussex* pledge
 - D. Wilson's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Germany
 - E. Wilson's war message to Congress in April, 1917

8. Those who question whether U.S. policy from 1914-1916 was truly neutral point to
 - A. the sinking of unarmed ships by German submarines
 - B. the president's opposition to a woman-suffrage amendment
 - C. increased U.S. trade with Britain and France
 - D. the reelection of President Wilson
 - E. Germany's secret diplomacy with Mexico

9. President Wilson viewed America's entry into World War I as an opportunity for the United States to
 - A. reestablish the balance of power between the great empires in Europe
 - B. expand America's territory
 - C. rebuild America's small military and naval forces
 - D. establish a permanent American military presence in Europe
 - E. shape a new world peace based on the ideals of democracy

10. During World War I, civil liberties in America were
 - A. protected by the Espionage and Sedition Acts
 - B. denied to many, especially those suspected of disloyalty
 - C. limited, but no one was actually imprisoned for his or her convictions
 - D. extended to everyone in the U.S. because the war was fought for democracy
 - E. protected for everyone except German-Americans

11. The United States used all of the following methods to support the war effort EXCEPT
 - A. forcing people to buy war bonds
 - B. promoting "meatless Mondays" and "wheatless Wednesdays" to conserve food
 - C. using government power to regulate the economy
 - D. prohibiting alcohol
 - E. increasing income taxes

12. Opponents of the League of Nations cited all of the following objections EXCEPT
 - A. it robbed Congress of its war-making powers
 - B. it moved the United States too far from its tradition of isolation and neutrality
 - C. it would diminish America's role in postwar world affairs
 - D. it threatened the Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary
 - E. it limited American independence and sovereignty

Answer Key

1. E
2. D
3. D
4. A
5. C

6. B
7. B
8. C
9. E
10. B
11. A
12. C