

Imperialism Practice Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. What did Liliuokalani propose after she became Queen of the Hawaiian Islands?
 - a. the annexation of Hawaii to the United States
 - b. a set of reforms to help the Hawaiian planters
 - c. a new constitution to return power to the monarchy
 - d. a treaty to allow duty-free shipping to the United States
- ___ 2. Which of the following factors contributed to the Boxer Rebellion?
 - a. poor treatment of foreigners by Chinese leaders
 - b. the breaking of the alliance between Russia and China
 - c. Chinese nationalists' anger at foreign involvement in the country
 - d. American socialism and its effects on China
- ___ 3. The growth of imperialism from the late 1870s to 1914 was sparked by the desire of
 - a. businesspeople for their country to become isolationist
 - b. political leaders to improve the conditions of poorer countries
 - c. nations to become culturally varied by attracting new immigrants
 - d. nations to find sources of raw materials to help industrial growth
- ___ 4. Japan's foreign policy up to the mid-1800s could best be characterized as
 - a. isolationist
 - b. imperialistic
 - c. diplomatic
 - d. barbaric
- ___ 5. Why was the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867 called "Seward's Folly"?
 - a. Americans didn't want to own a territory so far from the mainland and so close to Russia.
 - b. Americans thought Alaska was nothing but a frozen wasteland and had no resources to offer.
 - c. The United States had already annexed Samoa, and didn't need another Pacific territory.
 - d. Americans thought the two-cents per acre price tag for Alaska was too expensive.
- ___ 6. Which territory was annexed by the United States because of the economic value of its sugarcane plantations?
 - a. Alaska
 - b. the Midway Islands
 - c. Hawaii
 - d. Samoa
- ___ 7. The United States sought to open Japan's trade markets in the mid-1800s because the United States
 - a. saw a chance to sell telegraph and railroad equipment to the Japanese.
 - b. wanted to establish military bases in Japan.
 - c. wanted to be ahead of the Europeans in securing trade agreements with Japan.
 - d. believed that trade with Japan would lead to trade with China.
- ___ 8. To say that foreign countries seized spheres of influence in China means that they

- a. were allowed to trade with China.
 - b. gained control of resources of in specific areas of China.
 - c. openly supported Chinese political parties.
 - d. had secret agreements with the Chinese government.
- ___ 9. The Bayonet Constitution
- a. granted more power to the planter-controlled parliament.
 - b. allowed Hawaiian sugar to be shipped duty-free to the United States.
 - c. granted more power to the Hawaiian king.
 - d. allowed American missionaries to convert Hawaiians to Christianity.
- ___ 10. The Open Door Policy stated that
- a. Germany could trade freely with Great Britain.
 - b. all nations should have equal access to trade with China.
 - c. France could trade freely with Russia.
 - d. all nations should have equal access to trade with Japan.
- ___ 11. Where in China did the Boxer Rebellion begin?
- a. Tianjin
 - b. Hiroshima
 - c. Beijing
 - d. Shanghai
- ___ 12. Imperialism is a
- a. system where there is no private property.
 - b. government run by the people.
 - c. system of empire building by founding colonies or conquering other nations.
 - d. method of ruling similar to communism.
- ___ 13. The United States helped the Hawaiian sugar industry to prosper in the 1870s by
- a. leaving Hawaiian shipyards to the locals.
 - b. imposing a high taxation on Hawaiian imports.
 - c. allowing duty-free sugar shipments to the United States.
 - d. sending American entrepreneurs to manage the plantations.
- ___ 14. How was the conflict between Cuba and Spain that erupted in 1897 covered by the American press?
- a. It was concealed so as not to hurt the readers' sensibilities.
 - b. It was exaggerated by competing newspapers to get more readers.
 - c. It was ignored in favor of news about the expansion of the United States.
 - d. It was revealed through pictures taken by the first photoreporters in war journalism.
- ___ 15. The Teller Amendment stated that the United States
- a. would go to war with Spain to protect newly independent Cuba.
 - b. had no interest in annexing or assuming control of newly independent Cuba.
 - c. would provide \$50 million to prepare for war with Spain over newly independent Cuba.
 - d. assumed control over newly independent Cuba and would annex it.
- ___ 16. As part of the Cuban constitution, the Platt Amendment
- a. limited Cuba's right to make treaties and increased the ability of the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs.
 - b. forced U.S. troops to withdraw from Cuba and required the United States to sell

- any land it had bought by 1934.
- c. sold San Juan Hill to the United States for a \$20 million payment.
 - d. modeled the Cuban legislature after the U.S. Congress.
- ___ 17. Which of the following was a challenge U.S. soldiers faced in the Spanish-American War?
- a. high numbers of casualties in battle
 - b. malfunctioning rifles
 - c. deaths from yellow fever and other diseases
 - d. lack of uniforms to wear in battle
- ___ 18. The Anti-Imperialist League stood against the
- a. Spanish colonial empire.
 - b. territorial expansion of the United States.
 - c. independence movements in the Latin America.
 - d. independence of Puerto Rico from the United States.
- ___ 19. Emilio Aguinaldo was a
- a. Filipino rebel leader who took control of the Philippine capital, Manila, with the help of U.S. reinforcements.
 - b. general in charge of Spain's Pacific fleet, which was defeated by Commodore George Dewey's ships in Manila Bay.
 - c. Spanish Ambassador to the United States who proposed a truce as the United States began its attack on the Spanish Caribbean fleet.
 - d. Filipino journalist who wrote detailed newspaper accounts of the Rough Riders' heroism during the Spanish-American War.
- ___ 20. The peace treaty between the United States and Spain after the Spanish-American War placed which territory under U.S. control, along with the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba?
- a. Haiti
 - b. Guam
 - c. Burma
 - d. Ghana
- ___ 21. The explosion of the USS *Maine*
- a. proved to Americans that President McKinley was a weak leader.
 - b. rallied Americans against Spain, though Spain may not have been responsible.
 - c. caused American prejudice against Spanish speaking immigrants.
 - d. formed a bond between Americans and Cubans that still exists today.
- ___ 22. Theodore Roosevelt was a
- a. senator from New York.
 - b. strong leader with an aggressive foreign policy.
 - c. hero of the Civil War.
 - d. heroic soldier, and the only president ever to die in battle.
- ___ 23. In 1898 the battleship USS *Maine* exploded and sank because of
- a. a bomb fired by Spanish troops.
 - b. reasons that remain a mystery.
 - c. rough winds and harsh rain.
 - d. a fire started by its own men.
- ___ 24. The Rough Riders were
- a. volunteer soldiers that included Native Americans and cowboys.