



Score

14. In the late 1800s, support grew in the U.S. for building a large modern navy to
- A. protect the U.S. from invasion.
 - B. conquer Latin American countries.
 - C. conquer islands in the Pacific.
 - D. avoid being shut out of foreign markets.

15. The United States caused an economic crisis in Cuba by
- A. preventing trade with Spain.
 - B. blockading the island.
 - C. passing a tariff on sugar.
 - D. withdrawing American investments.

16. According to the treaty that ended the Spanish-American War, the U.S. would
- A. annex Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.
 - B. free Cuba, and annex Guam and Puerto Rico.
 - C. free Guam and Cuba, and annex Puerto Rico.
 - D. free Guam, Puerto Rico, and Cuba.

17. The Philippines are now
- A. an American protectorate.
 - B. an American commonwealth.
 - C. an unincorporated U.S. territory.
 - D. an independent country.

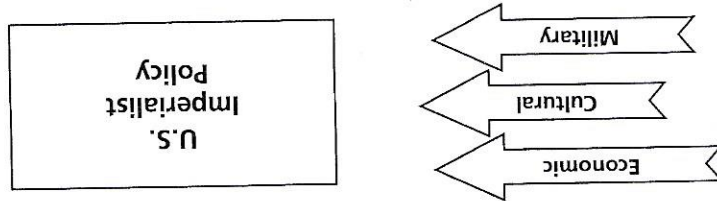
18. Theodore Roosevelt was chosen as McKinley's running mate in the 1900 election because of his
- A. reform-minded spirit.
 - B. skill in foreign policy.
 - C. charisma and war fame.
 - D. rise from poverty.

19. As a result of a war between Japan and China in 1894, Japan acquired
- A. territory in Manchuria.
 - B. Korea.
 - C. a leasehold in China.
 - D. an exclusive right to trade with China.

20. When the U.S. assumed the responsibility for collecting customs tariffs in the Dominican Republic, using the Marines as agents, it was applying
- A. the Open Door Policy.
 - B. the Roosevelt Corollary.
 - C. dollar diplomacy.
 - D. the Platt Amendment.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

21. Explain three general factors that were fueling U.S. imperialist policy in the 1880s, as depicted in the diagram.



22. What did Puerto Rico's status as an "unincorporated territory" mean?