1. In 1900 the United States declared an Open Door Policy that reflected which of the following beliefs?

A. The Chinese were secretly negotiating trade privileges with European countries.
B. Japan might conquer China and cut off all foreign trade.
C. All countries should have equal trading rights in China.
D. American consumers would be hurt by international trade.

2. The United States' policy of acting as an international police force in the Western Hemisphere can be traced back to the early 1900s and the—

A. Marshall Plan.
B. Roosevelt Corollary.
C. Open Door Notes.
D. Dawes Plan.

3. Which of the following is the most accurate example of President Taft's policy of “dollar diplomacy”?

A. allowing for the nationalization of Latin American property owned by U.S. citizens
B. exerting economic influence rather than military force in Latin American countries
C. using international trade organizations to stabilize Latin American economies
D. maintaining a military force to discourage European colonization in Latin America

4. How did the United States help the Allies win World War I?

A. The United States entered into a secret agreement with the Central Powers.
B. The United States agreed to provide financial assistance to rebuild Germany.
C. The United States refused to fight an offensive war.
D. The United States provided strong, energized troops.
5. “Remember the Maine” is a memorable slogan and rallying cry in American history. The slogan symbolizes the onset of which of the following wars?

A. World War I
B. Spanish-American War
C. World War II
D. Korean War

6. How did the results of the Spanish American War affect the expansion of the United States?

A. The war ended U.S. expansion because of the extraordinary costs of the war.
B. The war allowed the United States to acquire the Texas territory.
C. The war led to increased U.S. expansion into South America.
D. The war gave the United States territories in the South Pacific.

7. This graphic organizer represents U.S. involvement in the First World War.

Which phrase best completes the graphic organizer?

A. sympathy for the Russian Empire
B. the British blockade of Germany
C. unrestricted submarine warfare
D. the invasion of Poland

8. Americans in the late 19th century who favored the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands most commonly supported their position by pointing out Hawaii’s—

A. rich mineral resources.
B. highly skilled population.
C. industrial strength.
D. strategic location.
9. How did Germany’s use of unrestricted submarine warfare provoke the United States to enter World War I?

A. It generated anti-immigrant sentiment in the United States.
B. It resulted in the loss of lives of United States citizens.
C. It created competition for international markets.
D. It established new rules for naval battles.

10. What happened in 1898 to initiate United States expansion into the area shaded on the map above?

A. The Mexican Revolution
B. The Spanish-American War
C. The Venezuela Boundary Dispute
D. The outbreak of World War I

11. Read the soldier’s description of war below to answer the following question.

“Yes, I fought in the ‘Great War,’ the one that was more horrible than any other war the world had seen. We fought endlessly over the same bloody ground in France. It was hell surviving in dirty, rat-infested, water-filled trenches; fighting off attacks by Boche [Germans]; hoping to live through the day-long artillery barrages. Then would come the order to attack. Climbing out of our trenches, we would cross the craters and barbed wire of no man’s land as our comrades were mowed down by machine gun fire. Fighting over the same land for four long years was so pointless.”

Which war does this soldier’s story describe?

A. the Spanish-American War
B. World War I
C. World War II
D. Vietnam
12. During World War I, American bankers made loans to European powers.

American loans to the Allies totaled over $2 billion by 1917 when the United States entered the war.

Based on the information, which conclusion can be drawn about American entry into World War I?

A. The United States had a financial stake in an Allied victory.
B. Investments in Europe delayed the United States entry into the war.
C. Promises of money from the United States stopped German aggression.
D. Opposition to United States intervention was based on financial concerns.

13. The spirit of postwar isolationism in America was best illustrated in 1920 when the United States Senate rejected American participation in the—

A. European Union.
B. League of Nations.
C. North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
D. Commonwealth of Independent States.

14. Which of the following acts was intended to prevent disloyalty among United States citizens during World War I?

A. The Hepburn Act  
B. The Sedition Act  
C. The Volstead Act  
D. The Hatch Act

15. The United States was one of the victorious powers that defeated Germany in World War I. What was an immediate consequence of the end of World War I for the United States?

A. the decline of the Red Scare  
B. the acquisition of Puerto Rico  
C. the rise of isolationist sentiment  
D. the desegregation of the military

16. What was the primary motivation for the United States to proclaim the Open Door Policy in China?

A. the fear that other nations would undermine or obstruct U.S. trade in China  
B. the desire to increase Chinese immigration to the United States for cheap labor  
C. the need to establish a military base and fueling stations in Hong Kong  
D. the desire to halt the rise of communism in China
The Espionage Act of 1918 included punishments for speaking or writing “disloyal, scurrilous or abusive language about the American form of government, the Constitution, the armed forces, or the flag….”

—The Espionage Act of 1918

The passage and the enforcement of the Espionage Act by the Wilson Administration reflected the belief that the

A. Fourteenth Amendment permitted suspending the Bill of Rights in wartime.
B. nation’s war effort would be threatened if dissenters were allowed free speech.
C. public should be shielded from hearing about the reality of the war.
D. other countries at war had already curtailed civil liberties.

During the Spanish-American War, the U.S. Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in the Philippines. The U.S. Congress later voted for annexation of the Philippines.

What was one reason for this act of U.S. imperialism?

A. to provide the U.S. with a valuable naval base in the Pacific
B. to provide the U.S. with a place to relocate its immigrant population
C. to decrease the U.S. need to export raw materials for industrialization
D. to increase the U.S. population by extending citizenship to the Filipinos

Which of the following was not acquired by the United States at the end of the Spanish-American War?

A. Puerto Rico  B. The Philippines
C. Cuba  D. Guam

Following the defeat of Spain in the Spanish-American War, the United States assumed political control over which country with the passage of the Platt Amendment?

A. Mexico
B. the Philippines
C. Cuba
D. the Dominican Republic
21. The United States’ Open Door Policy in the Eastern Hemisphere tried to establish—

A. religious freedom.
B. more relaxed immigration standards.
C. civil rights for ethnic minorities.
D. equal trading rights for foreign nations.

22. Look at the political cartoon below and answer the question that follows.

Which war is the cartoon most likely referring to?

A. Spanish American War
B. World War I
C. World War II
D. Vietnam War

23. In the late 1800s, imperialists and anti-imperialists disagreed over a foreign policy approach towards Cuba.

Anti-imperialists argued the United States should be a model for free and self-governing nations and should honor Cuban independence. Imperialists supported the Platt Amendment which gave the United States authority to intervene in Cuban affairs.

Why did the perspective of the imperialists prevail?

A. Businesses in the United States benefited from a close relationship with Cuba.
B. Politicians in the United States benefited from a loyal following in Cuba.
C. Cuba lacked political traditions and wanted foreign assistance.
D. Cuba lacked natural resources and needed foreign assistance.

24. Which event is associated with the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain in 1898?

A. the sinking of the USS Maine
B. the Pancho Villa raids
C. the sinking of the Lusitania
D. the announcement of Mexican independence
25. Use the information below to answer the following question.

- Spanish-American War
- Cuba, Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam become U.S. protectorates
- Open Door Policy
- Dollar Diplomacy
- Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

The events listed in this box are most closely associated with

A. U.S. imperialism.
B. the civil rights movement.
C. U.S. isolationism.
D. the Progressive movement.

26. How did the results of the Spanish American War affect the expansion of the United States?

A. The war ended U.S. expansion because of the extraordinary costs of the war.
B. The war allowed the United States to acquire the Texas territory.
C. The war led to increased U.S. expansion into South America.
D. The war gave the United States territories in the South Pacific.

27. In 1919 Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes summarized the opinion of the Supreme Court in Schenck v. United States.

The question in every case is whether the words used are used…to create a clear and present danger that…will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent….

When a nation is at war, many things that might be said in time of peace…will not be endured so long as men fight, and…no Court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right.

How did this ruling alter behavior within United States society?

A. Public debates concerning issues of national security were no longer tolerated.
B. Critical comments regarding the governing party were no longer tolerated.
C. Legal scholars were targets of investigations during national crises.
D. Civil liberties were subject to interpretation during national crises.
28. What justification did expansionists present to support their foreign policy in the late 19th century?

A. The United States must meet consumer demand for foreign goods.
B. The United States must compete with other nations for new territory.
C. The United States must provide new territories for a growing population.
D. The United States must promote industrial development in foreign countries.

29. The famous American writer Mark Twain expressed his opinion about U.S. actions in the Philippines after the Spanish-American War with the following words:

“I have seen that we do not intend to free, but to subjugate (place under control) the people of the Philippines. We have gone to conquer, not to redeem (save). . . . I am opposed to having the [American] eagle put its talons on any other land.”

The New York Herald, October 15, 1900

This statement would be helpful in supporting the thesis that Mark Twain believed that

A. U.S. imperialism was wrong.
B. U.S. imperialism would bring stable government to the Philippines.
C. U.S. imperialism was necessary for the United States to become a world power.
D. U.S. imperialism civilized the people of the Philippines.

30. President Wilson said that his Fourteen Points would provide a framework for

A. a lasting and just peace.
B. determining war reparations.
C. expanding colonial empires.
D. punishing aggressor nations.

31. President Wilson’s vision for international policy after World War I is contained in the—

A. Open Door Notes.
B. Kellogg-Briand Pact.
C. Fourteen Points.
D. Camp David Accords.

32. What justification did President Taft use to support his use of dollar diplomacy in Latin America and Asia?

A. to prevent the spread of communism
B. to promote U.S. commercial interests abroad
C. to create military alliances
D. to improve the world image of the United States
33. Theodore Roosevelt’s “Speak softly and carry a big stick” policy relied on the United States having a

A. competitive economy.
B. system of military alliances.
C. strong navy.
D. tax on imports.

34. How did the action of the U.S. government in the late 1800s impact Hawaii?

A. U.S. intervention led to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy.
B. U.S. intervention led to a war with Samoa over territorial control.
C. U.S. intervention led to increased control of the Hawaiian government by native Hawaiians.
D. U.S. intervention led to a trade dispute with Germany.

35. Which of the following best explains why the United States Senate rejected American participation in the League of Nations after World War I?

A. Senators thought league membership would cost too much money.
B. Senators thought the league would interfere in Latin American affairs.
C. Senators thought the league would require its members to reduce tariffs.
D. Senators thought league membership would undermine American sovereignty.

36. Why did the United States act as an imperial power during the late 1800s?

A. a need to decrease its military experience
B. a desire to control oil-producing nations
C. a need for new markets for its manufactured goods
D. a desire for new gold mines

37. One form of imperialism is the extension of a nation’s political and economic power through the acquisition of territory. Which of the following conflicts involved American imperialism?

A. The Civil War
B. The Spanish-American War
C. World War I
D. World War II
38. The picture shows the cover to sheet music from a 1914 song.

Which statement analyzes the context of this song?

A. It was inspired by events in Europe.
B. It reflected nostalgia for the Civil War era.
C. It was created to promote women’s suffrage.
D. It demonstrated the popularity of new fashions.

39. The acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands in 1898 was a result of United States—

A. Imperialism.  B. Progressivism.
C. Socialism.  D. Isolationism.

40. This timeline documents major events in United States involvement in World War I.

United States Involvement in World War I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 6, 1917</td>
<td>United States declares war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 3, 1917</td>
<td>The first American troops arrive in France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 3, 1917</td>
<td>Russia withdraws from the war following the Bolshevik Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1918</td>
<td>American troops stop advancing German forces near Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8, 1918</td>
<td>Allied counter-offensive forces German army into retreat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 11, 1918</td>
<td>Armistice signed to end the war</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What conclusion can be drawn from the timeline?

A. Germany proposed a separate peace settlement with the United States.
B. The transfer of German forces away from Russia weakened the Allies.
C. The entry of the United States into the war contributed to the Allied victory.
D. Russia withdrew from the war in order to clear the way for a French victory.

41. During World War I, U.S. propaganda posters often portrayed German soldiers as

A. honorable opponents.
B. violators of human rights.
C. unbeatable enemies.
D. liberators of oppressed peoples.
42. In 1898, U.S. support for Cuban independence led to war with Spain and contributed to the United States becoming an imperial power.

What was a decisive factor in the decision to go to war?

A. the opportunity to annex Hawaii
B. the desire to acquire a naval base
C. the protection of U.S. commerce and trade
D. the need for a shorter route from the Atlantic to the Pacific

43. During World War I, war bonds were primarily sold to—

A. increase the involvement of volunteer organizations.
B. inspire loyalty among immigrants who had recently arrived.
C. demonstrate the determination of the United States government.
D. help the United States government finance the cost of the conflict.

44. Who was the American President during the period shown on the time line?

A. Theodore Roosevelt  B. Woodrow Wilson
C. Warren Harding  D. Calvin Coolidge

45. The United States fought in the Spanish-American War to liberate which country?

A. I  B. II  C. III  D. IV
46. Which event was a reason for the United States’ entry into the First World War?

A. the launch of the German battleship *Bismarck*
B. the German invasion of Belgium and Holland
C. the sinking of the *Lusitania*
D. the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

47. In the late 1800s, why did the United States react to European colonization by establishing colonies of its own?

A. American leaders believed world powers needed to establish diplomatic and political relationships.
B. American leaders believed world powers needed to control territory and natural resources.
C. American leaders wanted to establish the basis for democratic governments.
D. American leaders wanted to protect the rights of native populations.

48. President Woodrow Wilson made this statement in 1916.

> Besides contributing our ungrudging moral and practical support to the establishment of peace throughout the world we must actively and intelligently prepare ourselves to do our full service.

Which international action was influenced by the goals of President Wilson?

A. The rejection of the Treaty of Versailles
B. The containment of Soviet military forces
C. The requirement of German war reparations
D. The establishment of the League of Nations

49. Which act passed during World War I violated the First Amendment rights of U.S. citizens?

A. Sedition Act
B. American Civil Liberties Act
C. Clayton Antitrust Act
D. Selective Service Act
50. Why did Theodore Roosevelt build the Great White Fleet?
   A. to compete with the Russian navy
   B. to help him win the Nobel Peace Prize
   C. to protect U.S. trade interests in Japan
   D. to establish the United States as a naval power

51. How were the civil liberties of U.S. citizens threatened during World War I?
   A. The U.S. government created the Dawes Plan.
   B. The U.S. government started a military draft.
   C. The U.S. government restricted freedom of speech.
   D. The U.S. government decided to join the League of Nations.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Answer: C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Answer: D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Answer: D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Answer: C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Answer: D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Answer: C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Answer: C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Answer: C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Answer: D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Answer: D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Answer: D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Answer: C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Answer: C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Answer: D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Answer: C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Answer: B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Answer: A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Answer: C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. 
Answer: B

42. 
Answer: C

43. 
Answer: D

44. 
Answer: B

45. 
Answer: A

46. 
Answer: C

47. 
Answer: B

48. 
Answer: D

49. 
Answer: A

50. 
Answer: D

51. 
Answer: C