

Part I: Multiple Choice (5 point each)

1. Some Americans called for U.S. expansion in the 1890s to
 - A. acquire new markets.
 - B. oppose the lobbying of American business interests.
 - C. counteract the nation's shrinking capacity for production.
 - D. make up for the decrease in European imports.
2. In addition to economic motivations, which factor contributed to U.S. expansion overseas in the 1890s?
 - A. Christian missionaries' eagerness to spread the Gospel
 - B. Americans' interest in new religions and cultures
 - C. The federal government's commitment to promote cultural understanding
 - D. The federal government's plan to provoke religious conflict in Asia
3. Jose Marti was the:
 - A. Cuban poet who inspired the 1895 Cuban uprising against Spanish rule but was killed in an early skirmish.
 - B. Spanish general whose brutal policy of "reconcentrating" the Cuban population to defeat an uprising aroused American feeling against Spain.
 - C. head of the Cuban junta in New York that passed stories about Spanish atrocities to William Randolph Hearst in the hope of provoking American intervention.
 - D. Spanish diplomat whose indiscreet comment that McKinley was "weak" was leaked to the press in 1898, inflaming American opinion.
4. The Dupuy de Lome letter had the effect of:
 - A. discrediting the McKinley administration.
 - B. worsening United States-Spanish relations.
 - C. exposing United States imperialistic ambitions.
 - D. temporarily improving United States-Spanish relations.
5. What provoked America's entrance into the Spanish-American War in 1898?
 - A. Spain's attack on the coast of Florida
 - B. The sinking of the *Maine*
 - C. Spain's border dispute with Venezuela and Colombia
 - D. The nation's desire to colonize Cuba.
6. The U.S. Navy won its most decisive victory of the Spanish-American War at:
 - A. Havana.
 - B. Manila.
 - C. Gibraltar.
 - D. Leyte Gulf.

7. The Spanish-American war lasted
- A. two weeks.
 - B. three months.
 - C. two years.
 - D. three years.
8. In the Spanish-American War,
- A. America's victory could in large part be attributed to expert preparation.
 - B. more American soldiers died from disease than in battle.
 - C. the American victory in the decisive battle at Santiago depended on the assistance from German forces.
 - D. America finally settled the question of freedom of the seas.
9. Queen Liliuokalani's "Hawaii for Hawaiians" movement led to
- A. immediate annexation by the United States.
 - B. a coup and the abolition of the monarchy.
 - C. establishment of a constitutional monarchy.
 - D. Americans returning to the mainland.
10. Secretary of State John Hay initiated the Open Door Policy in 1900
- A. to ensure trade between the United States and Africa.
 - B. for the protection of trade between the United States and Latin America.
 - C. in order to allow Asian immigrants to enter the United States.
 - D. to guarantee access to trade in China for all colonial powers.

Part II: Fill-in-the-blank (2 points each)

1. The leading American advocate of Social Darwinism was _____.
2. _____ argued in the book *American Political Ideas* that Anglo-Saxons were destined to dominate the globe.
3. _____ wrote *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*, which added the sanction of religion to the expansionists' argument.
4. The term _____ arose from the circulation war between William Randolph Hearst's *New York Journal* and Joseph Pulitzer's *New York World* during the Cuban crisis.
5. The right of the United States to intervene in the domestic affairs of Latin America to maintain order was asserted in the _____.

Part III: Short answer questions (20 points each)
Answer each question with four or more sentences.

1. Discuss the reasons behind the new expansionism that characterized U.S. foreign policy in the 1890s.
2. What U.S. interests fueled the idea that the United States should intervene in the Cuban war? How did they promote their cause?