



Chapter Twenty-Seven

Empire and Expansion,
1890-1909

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Chapter 27

Which of the following was not among the small “hot spots” that nearly embroiled the United States in war in the 1890s?

1. the Samoan Islands
2. the Virgin Islands
3. the port of Valparaiso, Chile
4. the Pribilof Islands

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Which of the following was not among the small “hot spots” that nearly embroiled the United States in war in the 1890s?

2. the Virgin Islands

Hint: See page 628.

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Which of the following was not among the factors propelling America toward overseas expansion in the 1890s?

1. the desire to expand overseas agricultural and manufacturing exports
2. the “yellow press” of Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst
3. the need to find new African and Asian sources of raw materials for American industry
4. the ideologies of Anglo-Saxon superiority and social Darwinism

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Which of the following was not among the factors propelling America toward overseas expansion in the 1890s?

3. the need to find new African and Asian sources of raw materials for American industry

Hint: See pages 626–629.

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The blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor led to

1. a careful investigation of the causes of the explosion.
2. further Spanish attacks on American naval forces near Cuba.
3. calls for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in both Madrid and Washington.
4. an overwhelming public demand for war with Spain.

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The blowing up of the battleship
Maine in Havana harbor led to

4. an overwhelming public demand for war with Spain.

Hint: See pages 631–632.

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Admiral George Dewey's military position in Manila harbor was precarious even after the defeat of the Spanish navy because

1. he had no American land forces available to actually seize control of the Philippines.
2. the Spanish were rapidly assembling a new naval task force to attack the Americans.
3. the Japanese and British demanded that the United States not establish a military presence in East Asia.
4. the United States did not control the fuel and supply bases in Hawaii or elsewhere in the Pacific.

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1. he had no American land forces available to actually seize control of the Philippines.

Hint: See page 633.

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The primary argument of anti-imperialist opponents of the annexation of the Philippines was that

1. it would make American forces in East Asia militarily vulnerable to attack from Japan or other nations.
2. the Filipinos were racially inferior and unworthy of becoming American citizens.
3. annexation would dishonor and eventually destroy America's historic commitments to liberty, self-determination, and anti-colonialism.
4. the annexation would lead to excessive American nationalism and military chauvinism.

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The primary argument of anti-imperialist opponents of the annexation of the Philippines was that

3. annexation would dishonor and eventually destroy America's historic commitments to liberty, self-determination, and anti-colonialism.

Hint: See page 637.

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In the Insular Cases of 1901, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that

1. the annexations of Hawaii and Puerto Rico were illegal and unconstitutional.
2. residents of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands had the right to become American citizens.
3. the Constitution and the Bill of Rights did not apply to newly acquired territories like Puerto Rico.
4. even though they lacked self-government, residents of American territories enjoyed full protection of the Constitution and American laws.

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In the Insular Cases of 1901, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that

3. the Constitution and the Bill of Rights did not apply to newly acquired territories like Puerto Rico.

Hint: See page 640.

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Perhaps the greatest international significance of the Spanish-American War was that

1. it marked the final end of Spain's four-century-old empire.
2. it transformed the United States into a recognized great power on the world stage.
3. it created an enduring hostility to American imperialism throughout Latin America.
4. it demonstrated the efficiency and strategic brilliance of the American army.

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Chapter 27

Perhaps the greatest international significance of the Spanish-American War was that

2. it transformed the United States into a recognized great power on the world stage.

Hint: See page 641.

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The American war to suppress the Filipinos that raged from 1899 to 1901 was marked by

1. growing American recognition that the Philippines would eventually have to be granted independence.
2. cruel atrocities on both sides and the American descent into the practice of torture.
3. the successful winning of Filipinos' "hearts and minds" through the use of civic improvements and "benevolent assimilation."
4. Emilio Aguinaldo's successful creation of a Filipino republic in the islands' mountain areas.

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The American war to suppress the Filipinos that raged from 1899 to 1901 was marked by

1. growing American recognition that the Philippines would eventually have to be granted independence.

Hint: See pages 641–642.

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Emilio Aguinaldo was

1. the leader of Cuban insurgents against Spanish rule.
2. the leader of Filipino insurgents against Spanish rule.
3. the commander of the Spanish navy in the Battle of Manila Bay.
4. the first native Hawaiian to become governor of the islands after the American takeover.

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Emilio Aguinaldo was

2. the leader of Filipino insurgents against Spanish rule.

Hint: See page 642.

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The “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine declared that

1. the United States would grant independence to Cuba but keep Puerto Rico as a colony.
2. the United States would respect Latin American independence and rights to free trade with other nations.
3. the United States had the right of preventive intervention in Latin American nations if they were economically delinquent or unstable.
4. the United States had the right to establish permanent military bases in Panama, Puerto Rico, and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

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The “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine declared that

3. the United States had the right of preventive intervention in Latin American nations if they were economically delinquent or unstable.

Hint: See pages 649–650.