The test is due **WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3 at the beginning of class.**

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. In President Monroe’s Seventh Annual Message to Congress, the Monroe Doctrine states that
   a. European powers may not govern colonists in the western hemisphere without their consent
   b. European powers must give up their colonies in the western hemisphere
   c. European powers may not expand their colonies in the western hemisphere
   d. European powers must seek the approval of the United States before adding new colonies in the western hemisphere

2. According to Monroe in his Seventh Annual Message to Congress, how will the United States respond to violations of the Monroe Doctrine?
   a. The United States will consider such actions as potentially dangerous to our peace and safety and will take corresponding action as necessary
   b. The United States will declare war against all European nations that violate the Monroe Doctrine
   c. The United States will launch military efforts to liberate all colonies in the western hemisphere from control by European nations
   d. The United States will appeal to the Congress of Vienna for sanctions against nations that violate the Monroe Doctrine

3. In his First Inaugural Address, what means does John Quincy Adams recommend to keep the western hemisphere free from “the thraldom of colonizing” by European nations?
   a. The United States must become isolationist and cut off all trade with Europe
   b. The United States should offer military and financial assistance to nations in Central and South America
   c. The United States must be prepared to govern peoples in Central and South America
   d. The United States should offer “most favored nation” status to nations in the western hemisphere in commercial agreements

4. In his 1821 Independence Day Address, John Quincy Adams claims that the United States has benefited mankind most by
   a. going abroad in search of monsters to destroy
   b. acting on the principles of honest friendship, equal freedom, and generous reciprocity toward others
   c. offering assistance to other peoples in wars of liberation from colonization and rule by autocratic governments
   d. involving herself in the European wars of interest and intrigue
5. In his *Commentaries on American Law*, James Kent writes that one nation may interfere with the domestic affairs of another
   a. when it is necessary to provide for its own safety
   b. depending on circumstances according to discretion, principles of justice, and sound policy
   c. whenever it disapproves of the other nation’s form of government
   d. both a and b

6. In his Resolutions on Behalf of Hungarian Freedom, Lincoln claims that in the present struggle of the Hungarians against the Austrians the United States may rightly
   a. assist the Hungarians by supplying weapons and supplies
   b. establish a European Congress to impose sanctions on Austria
   c. intervene only to prevent Russian involvement in the Hungarian revolution
   d. form an alliance with France and Germany to act as a peace-keeping mission in Hungary

7. In “The Ideals of America,” when should the Philippines be given “self-government,” according to Woodrow Wilson?
   a. “when they have written a constitution for themselves”
   b. “when our work there is done and they are ready”
   c. when they have attained “maturity,” “self-control,” “self-mastery,” and “discipline”
   d. both b and c

8. According to Charles Merriam in “Recent Tendencies,” which “race” has a duty to “civilize the politically uncivilized” races of the world?
   a. Teutonic
   b. Oriental
   c. Polynesian
   d. Cyrillic

9. According to Theodore Roosevelt in “Expansion of the White Races,” what is necessary before the Philippines can gain self-government?
   a. “when they have written a constitution for themselves”
   b. when they have attained “self-control” and “self-restraint”
   c. when they insist on their “natural right to independence”
   d. both a and c

10. In “Expansion and Peace,” how does Theodore Roosevelt justify expansion by “great progressive colonizing nations”?
   a. they alone can give the world peace
   b. they leave behind “great memories and material results of their achievements”
   c. they are less likely to engage in frequent wars with each other
   d. all of the above
11. According to Albert Beveridge in “The March of the Flag,” the principle that government must derive its just powers from the consent of the governed
a. applies to all peoples in all times and places
b. applies only to peoples capable of self-government
c. applies only to people who are not a threat to the security of the United States
d. applies to peoples in the western hemisphere only

12. In the Senate Debate on Governing the Philippines (9 January 1899), which of the following is NOT among the reasons Senator Hoar gives against governing the Philippines?
a. It would be too costly in terms of military and financial resources
b. The Constitution was not established for the purpose of taking care of distant peoples
c. It would destroy the validity of the Monroe Doctrine
d. The Declaration of Independence denies the right of one nation to impose its political principles on another

13. In the Senate Debate on Governing the Philippines (9 January 1900), why does Senator Beveridge say that the Declaration of Independence does not prohibit the United States from ruling other peoples?
a. The Declaration of Independence has no application to the present situation
b. The Declaration of Independence applies only to people capable of self-government
c. The Declaration of Independence recognizes the validity of governments not based on the consent of the governed
d. all of the above

14. In the Senate Debate on Governing the Philippines (9 January 1900), why does Senator Beveridge say that the United States should govern the Philippines?
a. God has prepared the English-speaking and Teutonic races to bring about the progress of the world
b. The Philippines would provide an essential base for naval operations in the Pacific
c. The Spanish would re-colonize the Philippines eventually
d. The United States needs the natural resources of territories in the Pacific

15. In his Speech before the Senate (7 March 1900), why does Henry Cabot Lodge deny the injustice of governing the Filipinos without their consent?
a. The Filipinos have given their consent through a pan-Pacific convention
b. The United States has a moral duty to the world and to the Filipinos to do so
c. The United States is not depriving the Filipinos of liberty because they have never had liberty
d. both b and c

16. According to the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution, the United States may intervene in Cuban affairs
a. when necessary to preserve Cuban independence, the Cuban government, and the rights of Cuban citizens
b. when necessary to promote American trade with European nations
c. when necessary to prevent civil wars in other Latin American nations
d. when necessary to ensure the continued supply of primo cigars to the United States
17. In the Senate Debates on the Platt Amendment (27 February 1901), Senator Morgan opposes the Platt Amendment because
   a. the United States does not have the administrative expertise to govern two nations
   b. it would divert the United States from more important problems in the Far East
   c. it would only encourage the Cubans to resist and rebel against the United States
   d. the United States does not have the economic resources to devote to governing Cuba

18. In his 1904 Annual Message to Congress, Theodore Roosevelt argues that the Monroe Doctrine
   a. is no longer a valid platform of American foreign policy
   b. justifies the right of the United States to occupy territories in the Pacific
   c. calls for the United States to adopt an isolationist policy toward European powers
   d. may require the United States to act as an “international police power” in the western hemisphere

19. In his 1905 Annual Message to Congress, Theodore Roosevelt argues that the Monroe Doctrine
   a. was meant to justify the acquisition of new territories for the United States
   b. does not permit Latin American nations to act irresponsibly
   c. was meant to be a temporary policy until the United States was strong enough to defend itself against Mexico and Canada
   d. does not permit European nations to demand payment of debts from nations in the western hemisphere

20. In his 1906 Annual Message to Congress, Theodore Roosevelt invoked the Platt Amendment to justify
   a. the creation of a provisional government for Cuba under the administration of the United States
   b. the creation of an international organization to arbitrate conflicts between European and Latin American nations
   c. the acquisition of Cuba as a territory of the United States
   d. the purchase of territory in Cuba to serve as a base of naval operations in the Caribbean

This test covers the following readings:

J. Monroe, Seventh Annual Message to Congress, 1823
JQ Adams, First Inaugural, 1825
JQ Adams, Independence Day Address, 1821
James Kent, Commentaries, 1826
Lincoln, Resolutions on Behalf of Hungarian Freedom, 1852
Wilson, “The Ideals of America,” December 1902
Charles Merriam, “Recent Tendencies,” 1903
T. Roosevelt, “Expansion of White Races,” 1909

T. Roosevelt, “Expansion and Peace,” 1899
Beveridge, “The March of the Flag,” 1898
Senate Debate on Philippines, 1899
Senate Debate on Philippines, 1900
Lodge, Speech before the U.S. Senate, 1900
Platt Amendment to Cuban Constitution, 1901
Senate Debate on Platt Amendment, 1901
T. Roosevelt, Annual Message to Congress, 1904
T. Roosevelt, Annual Message to Congress, 1905
T. Roosevelt, Annual Message to Congress, 1906
Wilson, “The Tampico Incident,” 20 April 1914