

NAME(S) \_\_\_\_\_

**Comprehension Check #1 KEY**

11. The central message of Roosevelt's Corollary was that:
- A The United States had no interest in acquiring new territories in the Western Hemisphere
  - B The United States would intervene in other countries' affairs if instability threatened U.S. interests**
  - C The U.S. Navy would serve as the foundation of "big stick" diplomacy
  - D The United States would continue to follow the terms of the Monroe Doctrine
12. Which of the following is NOT true about the Spanish-American War?
- A The Rough Riders played a significant role in winning the war.
  - B The first shots fired were from the U.S.S. Maine in Santiago harbor**
  - C Cuba was granted independence at the conclusion of the war.
  - D The United States acquired the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.
13. Which of the following best describes Americans' reactions to Roosevelt's shift from isolationism to expansionism?
- A Most Americans were concerned that expansion would inevitably lead to war.
  - B All Americans were eager to expand the U.S. sphere of influence.
  - C Many Americans disagreed about whether the shift in diplomacy was good for the country.**
  - D All Americans recognized that the shift toward a globally connected world was inevitable.
14. The primary reason for the creation of the open door policy was to:
- A Contain the European spheres of influence in China to rural areas
  - B Assure the Chinese that the United States had no interest in acquiring Chinese territories
  - C Create an exclusive trade agreement between China and the United States
  - D Ensure that the United States had an opportunity to compete for Chinese trade markets and resources**
15. Which of the following is NOT true about Taft's dollar diplomacy?
- A The United States offered money in the form of loans to Latin American governments.
  - B The United States offered military protection to Latin American countries in exchange for the purchase of U.S. treasury bonds.**
  - C The Taft administration believed that stability in Latin America could advance U.S. commercial interests.
  - D Latin American countries formed alliances with the United States to secure aid.