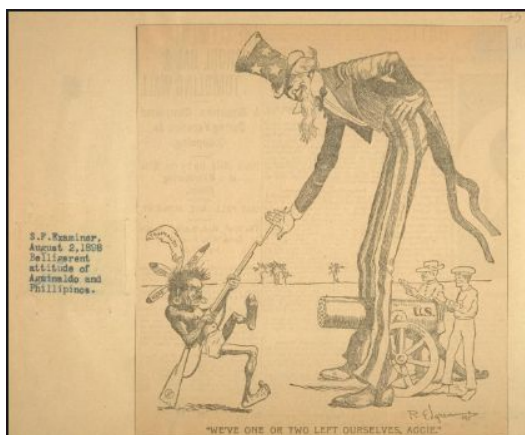


1. Which nation had control over the Philippines before the arrival of the United States?
 - a. Russia
 - b. Great Britain
 - c. France
 - d. Spain

2. The Philippines were incredibly hard for the United States to capture. Why?
 - a. There were mountains that they couldn't traverse and had to go around
 - b. There was a massive army that met the U.S. and halted them
 - c. There were many people spread across many islands
 - d. The sea voyage to the islands sunk many U.S. ships

3. When the U.S. warred against _____, the result was which of the following?
 - a. The Spanish; the U.S. lost much of their military but gained the Hawaiian islands
 - b. The French; the U.S. signed a treaty to split the Philippines equally
 - c. The Japanese; the U.S. were victorious and gained the Hawaiian islands
 - d. The Spanish; the U.S. gained control of the Philippines but met resistance there

4. What was a major motivation for taking the Hawaiian islands, other than the readily available supply of sugar?
 - a. The U.S. was in an arms race with other global superpowers, and Hawaii was needed for them to gain an advantage
 - b. The U.S. found vast deposits of diamond in the Hawaiian islands, and gained massive profits
 - c. The U.S. was reaching out for any available land to expand their empire, and Hawaii also provided a strong military base
 - d. Many other European countries were fighting for the Philippines, and when the U.S. secured the Hawaiian islands they gained a significant advantage



5. The image above represents which of the following?
 - a. The way the U.S. captured thousands of native Filipinos
 - b. The way the U.S. disregarded Filipino culture/tradition and any of their resistance
 - c. The way the U.S. planted military bases across the Philippine islands
 - d. The way the U.S. armed the native Filipinos and used them as a military force

6. Which group could NOT check the powers of the Governor General?
 - a. The audencia
 - b. The visita
 - c. The maharlika
 - d. The residencia

7. How did the Spanish Galleons benefit the economy of the Philippines?
 - a. They brought silver and gold from Mexico, to trade with China and India
 - b. They sold goods from the philippines in Mexico and Spain
 - c. They brought resources from Spain to be sold in the Philippines
 - d. They did not benefit the economy of the Philippines

8. How did the large sugar-based economy in Hawaii affect the political outcome of the islands?
 - a. Hawaii became the wealthy county and proceeded to become a world superpower by conquering others
 - b. Sugar led to the downfall of American investors due to very nationalistic wealthy plantation owners
 - c. The sugar economy led to wealthy Americans immigrating to Hawaii and ultimately led to the downfall of the monarchy and the annexation of Hawaii to the U.S
 - d. The economic benefits of sugar led ambitious Indian entrepreneurs to Hawaii and boosted the diversity of the island

9. How did the new constitution imposed on King David Kalakaua, created in 1887, imbalance the social structure of Hawaii and plant the idea to annex it to the U.S?
 - a. Hawaiians received more rights than Americans, leading to a rebellion that took the islands for the U.S
 - b. The constitution created an absolute monarchy which in turn the americans embraced
 - c. The constitution divided up the islands between Americans and Hawaiians, creating a balanced political system and ending war between islands
 - d. The constitution limited the power of the monarchy and placed white plantation owners in power, creating the tools needed to annex Hawaii to America

10. What does this political cartoon portray about the economy of Hawaii and where the power lies?

- a. The Queen of Hawaii is very powerful and Uncle Sam is of a lower status
- b. The economy rests on sugar, and the economic power lies with the white Americans due to the American side 'weighing more'
- c. The economy relies on the Queen to supply the wealth of the country
- d. The Queen weighs less than the whites, making her the ideal member for Leadership

11. What is the direct cause of the Native Hawaiian language being banned in 1896?

- a. In present day Hawaii about 12% of households speak only the native language
- b. Settlers from other countries than the United States were inspired to ban the native language of the own territory they were colonizing
- c. The native Hawaiians resisted the ban by protesting and rioting against the colonists
- d. Multiple generations of native Hawaiians grew up speaking only English

12. How did statehood in 1959 change the economy of Hawaii and what effect did it have on the native people?

- a. The economy became based on sugar plantations, which led to a decrease in poverty rate because Hawaii started to make more money
- b. The sugar plantation based economy became greatly tourist-based, which led to a decrease in the racist and imperialist attitude towards native Hawaiians
- c. Statehood didn't have an effect on the economy, it stayed the same
- d. The tourist-based economy changed to mostly sugar based because the United States believed it would create a greater profit, which led to harder working conditions and hours for natives

13. How did Filipinos learn Spanish?

- a. Spanish became a necessary class in school for children
- b. The Spanish settlers banned the use of Tagalog, the native language of the Philippines, so they had no choice but to learn Spanish
- c. Education where Spanish was learned wasn't commonly available, so people learned through business and trading encounters with Spaniards
- d. Both a and b

14. Based on this political cartoon and your knowledge of the imperialism period of Hawaii, which statement is true about the United State's relationship with Hawaii?

- a. The United States chose to use Hawaiian sugar to profit the country instead of Cuban sugar because it was more convenient
- b. The United States wanted to control Hawaii so they could use the valuable and profitable sugar plantations to benefit their own economy
- c. The United States started sugar farming on Hawaii and Cuba after they colonized the territories
- d. The United States had too much excess sugar in storage so they decided to store large amounts of it on the two islands

15. What is colonial mentality?

- a. the belief that the native people of a territory that settlers are colonizing are superior to the settlers
- b. the idea that if one country is larger than the one they want to settle, the other country is required to relinquish control of their territory to the colonizers
- c. the belief that settlers of a country are superior to the native people of the territory they are colonizing, usually due to the color of their skin and cultural/religious beliefs

- d. the belief that settlers of a country are superior to the native people of the territory they are colonizing because the settlers come from the north and the natives are from the south

16. What party dominated Filipino politics for most of its early history?

- a. Nationalista Party
- b. Democratic Party
- c. Independence Party
- d. Filipino Party

17. Who first settled the Philippines?

- a. Indonesians
- b. Polynesians
- c. Cambodians
- d. Chinese

18. What European country first settled Hawaii?

- a. England
- b. France
- c. Spain
- d. America

19. Who unified Hawaii as a kingdom?

- a. Liliuokalani
- b. Kalakaua
- c. Kamehameha
- d. Kina'u

20. What mood about colonization in Hawaii does this picture display?

- a. pro colonization
- b. anti colonization
- c. anti hawaii
- d. anti USA

Answer Key

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. C
19. C
20. A