



## BUILDING VOCABULARY

# Transformation Around the Globe

**A. Completion** Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

Opium War	Monroe Doctrine	Open Door Policy	Roosevelt Corollary
Meiji era	Spanish-American War	Boxer Rebellion	<i>La Reforma</i>

- The campaign by poor Chinese peasants and workers against foreigner privilege and the rule of the Dowager Empress was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The 45-year reign of Mutsuhito in Japan, during which the country modernized, is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The document stating that European powers could not create colonies in the Americas was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The U.S. proposal to keep China open to merchants of all nations was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- China battled the British in the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1839 because the British refused to stop trading opium in China.
- The conflict in which the United States joined the Cuban war for independence became known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Multiple Choice** Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- The document that gave the United States the right to act as “an international police power” in the Western Hemisphere was the (a) Open Door Policy (b) Monroe Doctrine (c) Roosevelt Corollary.
- The Mexican leader who fought for Mexico’s independence from Spain and served as president four times between 1833 and 1855 was (a) Antonio López de Santa Anna (b) Porfirio Díaz (c) Benito Juárez.
- The Mexican leader who started *La Reforma*, fought against French rule, and served as president of Mexico was (a) Antonio López de Santa Anna (b) Porfirio Díaz (c) Benito Juárez.
- The war in which the Japanese drove Russian troops out of Korea was the (a) Opium War (b) Boxer Rebellion (c) Russo-Japanese War.
- The act of taking control of an existing country is called (a) annexation (b) extraterritorial rights (c) sphere of influence.
- The caudillo who ruled Mexico harshly from 1876 to 1911 was (a) Antonio López de Santa Anna (b) Porfirio Díaz (c) Benito Juárez.

**C. Writing** Write a paragraph explaining the contributions of the following leaders in the Mexican Revolution.

Francisco Madero      “Pancho” Villa      Emiliano Zapata