U S Foreign Policy The Paradox of World Power 5th edition Hook Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The Monroe Doctrine sought to separate the United States from which countries?
   a. Greece and Turkey
   b. Less developed countries in Latin America
   c. The great powers of Europe
   d. The Soviet Union and China

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
   REF: Manifest Destiny on the Western Frontier OBJ: 2.1
   COG: Comprehension

2. Prior to 1865, which of the following was the primary export of the United States?
   a. Agriculture
   b. Steel
   c. Textiles
   d. Wood/timber

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Opening the Door to Asia
   OBJ: 2.1 COG: Knowledge

3. The first federal agency created under the Constitution, but which received few resources and little support, was which of the following?
   a. The Commerce Department
   b. The Defense Department
   c. The State Department
   d. The Treasury Department

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
   REF: Economic and Territorial Expansion OBJ: 2.1
   COG: Knowledge

4. The term *manifest destiny* referred primarily to U.S. expansion in which region?
   a. Eastern Europe
   b. Latin America
   c. Southeast Asia
   d. Western Europe

   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
   REF: Manifest Destiny on the Western Frontier OBJ: 2.1
   COG: Comprehension

5. The Louisiana Purchase, expanding the United States westward, was negotiated at what price and from whom?
   a. $100 million, Great Britain
   b. $100 million, Spain
   c. $15 million, France
   d. $30 million, France

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

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REF: Manifest Destiny on the Western Frontier OBJ: 2.1
COG: Knowledge

6. Which of the following is an example of gunboat diplomacy?
   a. The United States sent navy vessels to Japan to gain access to foreign markets.
   b. The United States threatened to use nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union when it moved missiles into Cuba.
   c. The United States colonized the Philippines.
   d. Prior to WWII, the United States was reluctant to engage in long-standing military alliances.

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
   REF: Opening the Door to Asia OBJ: 2.1 COG: Application | Analysis

7. In 1899, the United States proclaimed an "open door policy" with which country?
   a. China
   b. Japan
   c. Russia
   d. Spain

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Opening the Door to Asia
   OBJ: 2.1 COG: Knowledge

8. Which of the following countries did not join the League of Nations?
   a. Germany
   b. Italy
   c. Japan
   d. United States

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
   REF: Failed Efforts to Keep the Peace OBJ: 2.2 COG: Knowledge

9. Which of the following agreements attempted to outlaw war by banning certain types of modern military weapons?
   a. Pact of Paris
   b. Kellogg-Briand Pact
   c. Marshall Plan
   d. Truman Doctrine

   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
   REF: Failed Efforts to Keep the Peace OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

10. The United States ultimately entered into World War I after which of the following events occurred?
    a. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
    b. The bombing of Pearl Harbor
    c. The destruction of the *Lusitania* ship
    d. The Soviet Union and China declared themselves communist nations

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: The First World War
    OBJ: 2.2 COG: Knowledge

11. Which of the following policies provided military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey?

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a. The Bretton Woods Accords
b. The New Look Plan
c. The Roosevelt Corollary
d. The Truman Doctrine

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: New Structures of Foreign Policy OBJ: 2.3 COG: Knowledge

12. Which of these Cold War conflicts involving U.S. military intervention occurred first?
a. The Iranian revolution
b. The Bay of Pigs invasion
c. The Korean War
d. The Vietnam War

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Regional Conflicts and the Vietnam Syndrome OBJ: 2.3
COG: Knowledge

13. Which of the following institutions was *not* created by the National Security Act of 1947?
a. The Central Intelligence Agency
b. The Department of Defense
c. The Department of State
d. The National Security Agency

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Collaboration and Discord in the Cold War OBJ: 2.3
COG: Comprehension

14. Which of the following countries was *not* among the original members of NATO?
a. Iceland
b. Czechoslovakia
c. Canada
d. United States

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: New Structures of Foreign Policy OBJ: 2.3 COG: Comprehension

15. Which institution was *not* formed by the Bretton Woods system?
a. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
b. The World Trade Organization
c. The International Monetary Fund
d. The World Bank

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: New Structures of Foreign Policy OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

16. The foreign policy of détente called for which of the following actions by the United States in response to the Soviet Union?
a. Increased spending and focus on military readiness
b. Promotion of foreign aid to developing countries
c. The buildup of nuclear weapons to deter any country from using them
d. The easing of tensions through trade and arms control agreements

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ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: The End of the Cold War OBJ: 2.3 COG: Application | Analysis

17. Which public official was the architect of détente and also served as President Nixon's national security adviser?
    a. Brent Scowcroft
    b. George Kennan
    c. Henry Kissinger
    d. Zbigniew Brzezinski

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: The End of the Cold War
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Knowledge

18. In 1972, which communist government did the United States, under President Nixon, recognize as legitimate?
    a. China
    b. Japan
    c. North Vietnam
    d. Soviet Union

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: The End of the Cold War
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Knowledge

19. Which of the following is an example of liberal internationalism?
    a. Expanded membership for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
    b. A stronger role for the United Nations
    c. The provision of material benefits in exchange for restraint in regional conflicts
    d. Arms control treaties

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: The End of the Cold War OBJ: 2.3 COG: Application | Analysis

20. Which of the following bodies was created after World War II as a response to the threat posed by the Soviet Union?
    a. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
    b. National Security Council
    c. League of Nations
    d. United Nations

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Foreign Policy in a "Constructed" World OBJ: 2.2
COG: Comprehension

21. The Clinton administration's national security strategy was referred to as_____.
    a. engagement and enlargement
    b. primacy and preemption
    c. progressive internationalism
    d. triangulation

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Elements of the New World Order OBJ: 2.4 COG: Knowledge

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22. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson disagreed primarily about which aspect of foreign policy?
    a. Territorial expansion
    b. Whether foreign policy should be multilateral or unilateral
    c. Whether foreign policy should be reactive or proactive
    d. Which institution should control the military

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
    REF: Point/Counterpoint: Hamilton vs. Jefferson OBJ: 2.1
    COG: Comprehension

23. The U.S. primary trade policy in the 1800s was which of the following?
    a. Fair trade
    b. Free but fair trade
    c. Free trade
    d. Autonomy and self-sufficiency

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
    REF: Economic and Territorial Expansion OBJ: 2.1
    COG: Comprehension

24. Which term best describes U.S. foreign policy during the period between the two world wars (1918–1939)?
    a. Containment
    b. Global hegemony
    c. Isolationist
    d. Reactive

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
    REF: Economic and Territorial Expansion OBJ: 2.2
    COG: Comprehension

25. All of the reasons listed below contributed to the failure of collective security after World War I *except* _____.
    a. collective action problems
    b. domestic politics inside nation-states
    c. expanding communist governments
    d. the U.S. absence from the League of Nations

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
    REF: Failed Efforts to Keep the Peace OBJ: 2.2 COG: Application | Analysis

26. Which of the following terms best describes the global balance of power during the Cold War?
    a. Bipolar
    b. Hegemonic
    c. Multipolar
    d. Unipolar

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
    REF: Global Primacy and the Cold War OBJ: 2.3 COG: Comprehension

27. What was the main foreign policy strategy during the Cold War?
    a. Containment

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b. Isolationism
c. Primacy
d. Unilateralism

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Global Primacy and the Cold War OBJ: 2.3 COG: Comprehension

28. Which of these is *not* a problem associated with the agencies created by the National Security Act of 1947?
a. Competition among agencies
b. Failure to share information
c. Lack of funding
d. Struggles over resources

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: New Structures of Foreign Policy OBJ: 2.3 COG: Comprehension

29. Which of the following was the most significant aspect of the Bretton Woods agreements for U.S. foreign economic policy?
a. Allowing trade with China
b. Pegging currency to the U.S. dollar
c. Repealing the Hawley-Smoot tariff act
d. Tying currency to a gold standard

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: New Structures of Foreign Policy OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

30. Which of the following was a direct outgrowth of the Vietnam Syndrome?
a. Anger about lying by public officials
b. Anxiety about nuclear war
c. Desire for human rights-based foreign policy
d. Opposition to open-ended military commitments

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Regional Conflicts and the Vietnam Syndrome OBJ: 2.3
COG: Comprehension

31. Which element was *not* identified as part of President George H. W. Bush's "new world order"?
a. Democratization
b. Globalized markets
c. Military alliances
d. Multilateral cooperation

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Elements of the New World Order OBJ: 2.4 COG: Comprehension

32. Which problem was *not* identified as a source of conflict after the Cold War?
a. Decline in U.S. power
b. Extreme poverty in post-communist countries
c. Failed states unable to provide and protect their citizenry
d. Revival of ethnic and religious conflicts

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium

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REF: Overseas Unrest and Domestic Unease OBJ: 2.4
COG: Comprehension

33. The concept of the "End of History" refers to all of the following *except* _____.
    a. the end of the Cold War
    b. the failure of communism and fascism
    c. the success of multilateral cooperation
    d. the success of Western liberal democracy

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Elements of the New World Order OBJ: 2.4 COG: Comprehension

34. The Kyoto Protocol, which was rejected by the United States, involves which of the following issues?
    a. Alternative energy
    b. Antiballistic missiles
    c. Climate change
    d. Land mines

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Overseas Unrest and Domestic Unease OBJ: 2.4
COG: Knowledge

35. Which of the following was *not* identified by the text as a major priority of President Barack Obama in 2009?
    a. Quelling the increasing violence in Iraq
    b. Managing a severe global economic crisis
    c. Tackling global climate change
    d. Deploying additional troops to Afghanistan

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: September 11 and the War on Terrorism OBJ: 2.4
COG: Comprehension

36. The U.S. Constitution divided foreign policy powers between which two actors?
    a. The Supreme Court and Congress
    b. The federal and state governments
    c. The Senate and the House of Representatives
    d. The president and Congress

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Failed Efforts to Keep the Peace OBJ: 2.1 COG: Comprehension

37. Which of the following was *not* a major consequence of World War I?
    a. Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
    b. League of Nations
    c. Kellogg-Briand Pact
    d. Treaty of Versailles

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Overseas Unrest and Domestic Unease OBJ: 2.2
COG: Comprehension

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38. Which of the following strategies best fits with the "New Look" policy?
    a. Signing disarmament treaties between all of the major powers
    b. Focusing only on regional hegemony
    c. Seeking out other liberal democracies to enter into collective security arrangements
    d. A buildup of conventional and nuclear weapons for deterrence purposes

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
    REF: Regional Conflicts and the Vietnam Syndrome OBJ: 2.4
    COG: Application | Analysis

39. Which of the following events sparked the antiwar movement during the Vietnam War?
    a. The Bay of Pigs invasion
    b. The election of Richard Nixon
    c. The Gulf of Tonkin incident
    d. The Tet Offensive

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Table 2.2
    OBJ: 2.3 COG: Comprehension

40. Which of the following is *not* an example of the efforts to expand its wealth and foreign influence in the U.S. formative years?
    a. Displacement or elimination of Native Americans
    b. The division of foreign policy powers between the president and Congress
    c. The Louisiana Purchase
    d. The Spanish–American War

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
    REF: Economic and Territorial Expansion OBJ: 2.1
    COG: Application | Analysis

41. Which of the following is an example of American exceptionalism?
    a. Attempts to assimilate the American Indian population as U.S. policy makers expanded the government's territorial claims westward
    b. The U.S. efforts to build a strong military because of growing British, French, and Spanish territories
    c. The division of power between the national government and state governments under the Constitution
    d. The establishment of the lend-lease program during World War II

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
    REF: Chapter Introduction OBJ: 2.1 COG: Application | Analysis

42. Which of the following was *not* a justification for the U.S. war in Iraq in 2003?
    a. Concern regarding Iraq's possible stockpiles of chemical and biological weapons
    b. The unwillingness of Saddam Hussein to cooperate with UN weapons inspectors
    c. The U.S. ability to intervene without the assistance of its allies
    d. The possibility that Saddam Hussein would cooperate with terrorist organizations to carry out additional strikes against the United States

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
    REF: September 11 and the War on Terrorism OBJ: 2.4
    COG: Application | Analysis

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43. Which of the following is a result of the resurgence of power politics?
    a. The partnerships between Russia and China that led to the establishment of the New Development Bank
    b. The growing economic influence of the BRICS
    c. The persistence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
    d. The Arab Spring

    ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
    REF: A New Era of Power Politics OBJ: 2.4 COG: Application | Analysis

44. Which of the following was *not* a component of Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points" speech?
    a. Freedom of the seas
    b. Self-government
    c. Ability to conduct diplomacy in secret
    d. Open markets

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
    REF: Failed Efforts to Keep the Peace OBJ: 2.2 COG: Application | Analysis

SHORT ANSWER

45. Explore the accuracy of the statement that the United States was an isolationist country in its founding years.

    ANS:
    Answers should identify isolationism as noninterventionist military policy and economic separation from other regions and countries. Answers should indicate that the United States was not in fact an isolationist country, but rather was involved in several military conflicts and was engaged in economic and territorial expansion throughout the century.

    PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
    REF: Economic and Territorial Expansion OBJ: 2.1
    COG: Application | Analysis

46. Define and describe the significance of the following U.S. foreign policy strategy: the Monroe Doctrine.

    ANS:
    . Answers should identify the Monroe Doctrine as a foreign policy strategy drafted by President James Monroe in 1823 that sought to detach the United States from the European powers and to promote U.S. regional hegemony over Latin America. They should also point to the doctrine's concept that the people and politics of the United States are fundamentally different from those of Europe. Answers should note the significance of a growing U.S. regional hegemony, as well as the shaping of foreign relations with European countries.

    PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Manifest Destiny on the Western Frontier
    OBJ: 2.1 COG: Comprehension

47. The term _____ refers to a nation's external dominance of another territory without exercising formal political authority.

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ANS:
hegemony

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Manifest Destiny on the Western Frontier
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Knowledge

48. What are ways in which the United States attempted to prevent a second world war?

ANS:
Answers should identify two major themes of U.S. attempts at countering another world war. One theme is the attempt to encourage disarmament among the major powers through conferences and regulations. Another theme is the international treaty of 1928, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which denounced and outlawed war. Answers should *not* identify the United States as a member of the League of Nations, but only as its designer.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Failed Efforts to Keep the Peace
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

49. Define and describe the significance of the following U.S. foreign policy strategy: the Truman Doctrine.

ANS:
. Answers should explain that the Truman Doctrine was a military and economic aid package aimed at supporting Greece and Turkey against insurgents. They should indicate that President Truman developed the plan in 1947 in response to turbulent communist expansion in Europe. Finally, the discussion of significance should point to the U.S. pledge to support free people who resist communist takeovers and outside pressures in all areas of the world.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: New Structures of Foreign Policy
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

50. Identify and briefly define the three institutions/agencies created by the National Security Act of 1947.

ANS:
Answers should identify the Department of Defense (DoD), Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and National Security Council (NSC) as the main institutions created by the act. The DoD should be identified as the cabinet department for the U.S. armed services, including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The CIA should be identified as the chief agency responsible for collecting intelligence overseas. The NSC should be identified as the team of staff members' best suited to help the president make foreign policy decisions regarding military affairs.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Collaboration and Discord in the Cold War
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Knowledge

51. Define and describe the significance of the Bretton Woods system. Be sure to discuss the two institutions created at the conference.

ANS:

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Answers should define the Bretton Woods system as a series of transnational economic institutions created following World War II. The key institutions created were the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Answers should include the significance of fixing the currency and exchange rates to the U.S. dollar. Answers should also briefly discuss the significance of the global monetary system reflecting the free-market values and principles of the United States.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Collaboration and Discord in the Cold War
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

52. Define and describe the significance of the Marshall Plan.

ANS:
Answers should define the Marshall Plan as the foreign policy developed by Secretary of State George Marshall that called for $13 billion of economic aid and low-interest loans to help rebuild Europe after World War II. Answers should discuss the political and economic purposes of aid giving, such as balancing the Soviet Union and establishing trade partners. Answers should also note the success of the Marshall Plan in reviving Western European governments and economies.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Collaboration and Discord in the Cold War
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

53. Define the concept of "hot wars" during the Cold War. Give at least two examples of these conflicts.

ANS:
Answers should identify hot wars as conflicts in which developing countries fought civil wars or conflicts with outside powers during the Cold War. Table 2.2 lists a number of these conflicts during the Cold War.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Global Primacy and the Cold War
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Comprehension

54. Identify and explain the three elements of the "new world order."

ANS:
Answers should identify democratization, economic globalization, and multilateral cooperation as the three main elements. Answers should discuss democratization as the transition of communist regimes in Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Africa into procedural democracies. Answers should explain economic globalization as the development of a large, transnational, global free market for investment and trade. Finally, answers should describe multilateral cooperation as the embracing of economic and military institutions in order for the United States to lessen the costs of being a global power.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Elements of the New World Order
OBJ: 2.4 COG: Comprehension

55. Identify at least two countries or regions where the United States intervened during the 1990s after the end of the Cold War.

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ANS:
Answers could identify the Persian Gulf, Somalia, Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, or Kosovo as military or peacekeeping interventions.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Elements of the New World Order
OBJ: 2.4 COG: Knowledge

56. In what ways did the global context of international relations change after the end of the Cold War? How did the United States adjust its foreign policies?

ANS:
Answers should discuss how the global system became unipolar without the Soviet Union and with the primacy of the United States. Examples of the United States adjusting its foreign policies could focus both on multilateral policies (for example, peacekeeping interventions) and unilateral policies (in economic policies and following September 11).

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Elements of the New World Order
OBJ: 2.4 COG: Comprehension

COMPLETION

57. The _____ was a response to concerns of European interference and internal struggles in Latin America.

ANS: Roosevelt Corollary

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: A Big Stick in Latin America
OBJ: 2.1 COG: Comprehension

58. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union nearly went to war over nuclear missiles placed in _____.

ANS: Cuba

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Regional Conflicts and the Vietnam Syndrome
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Comprehension

59. Maintaining U.S. status as the only superpower in the post–Cold War period was made difficult by the increase in _____ conflicts.

ANS: regional

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Overseas Unrest and Domestic Unease
OBJ: 2.4 COG: Comprehension

60. The concept of _____ refers to nation-states pooling resources and defending one another against outside aggression.

ANS: collective security

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Failed Efforts to Keep the Peace

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OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

61. The democratic uprising in Tunisia sparked the 2011 movement known as the _____.

ANS: Arab Spring

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: September 11 and the War on Terrorism
OBJ: 2.4 COG: Comprehension

62. The _____ theory held that communist victories would multiply and that each country to fall to communism would put neighboring states at risk.

ANS: domino

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Regional Conflicts and the Vietnam Syndrome
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Knowledge

63. George W. Bush's national security strategy, released in September 2002, asserted that the United States maintained the option to use _____ actions to counter a threat to its national security.

ANS: preemptive

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Table 2.3 OBJ: 2.4
COG: Comprehension

64. The _____ was an attempt to distance the United States from Europe and proclaimed the fundamental differences between the two states.

ANS: Monroe Doctrine

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Manifest Destiny on the Western Frontier
OBJ: 2.1 COG: Comprehension

65. Communist party leader Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of _____ and _____ led to the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union.

ANS: glasnost, perestroika

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: The End of the Cold War
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Comprehension

66. Under the _____ agreement, states agreed to a fixed currency exchange rate based on the U.S. dollar.

ANS: Bretton Woods

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Collaboration and Discord in the Cold War
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

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67. According to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, strains between the United States and the Soviet Union created an _____ across Europe.

ANS: iron curtain

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Global Primacy and the Cold War
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

68. The U.S. efforts to prevent the spread of communism in Korea is an example of the _____ policy that drove foreign policy during the Cold War.

ANS: containment

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: Regional Conflicts and the Vietnam Syndrome OBJ: 2.3
COG: Application | Analysis

ESSAY

69. How is the foreign policy of détente related to the strategy of containment? Be sure to define and describe each term in your answer. What developments in the 1960s and 1970s led policy makers to shift from the original strategy of containment to détente?

ANS:
Answers should identify containment as the primary foreign policy strategy of preventing the spread of communism into new regions and countries. Answers should also identify George Kennan as the architect of containment in 1946. Answers should describe détente as the easing of tensions between the United States, the Soviet Union, and China by way of trade and arms negotiations. Détente should be identified as a foreign policy strategy developed by Henry Kissinger under the Nixon administration. Answers should discuss how détente represents a "middle ground" of containing communism, similar to containment, and does not call for military intervention. Examples of developments include the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, the Cuban Missile Crisis, changes within each state (such as Vietnam syndrome in the United States), a recognition by policy makers of the destructiveness of nuclear weapons, and the increasing gap between the economy of the Soviet Union and other major powers.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium REF: The End of the Cold War
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Application | Analysis

70. What are some of the ways that the United States expanded its territory in its early history? What are some of the foreign policies that led to this expansion?

ANS:
Answers should focus on "manifest destiny" and the cultural and ideological dimensions that come with it. Answers should also discuss the expansion westward by way of the Louisiana Purchase, war with Mexico, and investment in Latin America. Foreign policies such as the Monroe Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary are important to answering this question.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: Manifest Destiny on the Western Frontier OBJ: 2.1
COG: Application | Analysis

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71. Describe the concept of *collective security* and explain how it is historically relevant to U.S. foreign policy. How was the concept put into practice, and what are some of the reasons that it failed?

ANS:
Answers should identify collective security as a method of curtailing aggressive war in which all nations pledge to defend a country that is attacked. Answers should name collective security as part of President Wilson's Fourteen Points following World War I. Students should further discuss how collective security was the rationale for the League of Nations, which was the international institution for countries defending against aggression. Answers should highlight the fact that the United States did not join the League and describe the League as loosely formed and subject to collective action problems that allowed aggressive acts by Italy, Japan, and Germany.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: Failed Efforts to Keep the Peace OBJ: 2.3 COG: Application | Analysis

72. Analyze the following Michael Hirsh quote: "We have achieved our Founding Fathers' fondest dream, and, at the same time, their worst nightmare. We are a shining success, the supreme power on earth. And we are entangled everywhere."

ANS:
Answers should discuss the early visions of political leaders for a self-sufficient, unentangled United States based on a political ideology that was fundamentally different from that of Europe. Answers should identify economic and military dependence and interaction throughout the last two centuries, including but not limited to trade, Cold War conflicts, post–Cold War conflicts, and the war on terror.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium REF: Chapter Introduction
OBJ: All COG: Application | Analysis

73. Compare and contrast two Cold War U.S. presidents and their foreign policy strategies. Be sure to discuss the similarities and differences in their worldviews, political experiences, and staffs.

ANS:
Answers should identify Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Reagan, or George H. W. Bush. Answers will vary depending on which presidents the student selects.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: Global Primacy and the Cold War OBJ: 2.3 COG: Application | Analysis

74. What challenges has the United States faced with the Operation Iraqi Freedom? How do these challenges compare to past challenges that the United States has faced in other military conflicts?

ANS:

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Answers should discuss the difficulties of working with three factions (Sunni, Shiite, and Kurds). Answers should also discuss the challenges of training and working with the Iraqi police force and difficulties identifying insurgents. Answers should also address the challenges of being viewed as invaders, not liberators, and the negative public opinion worldwide. Examples of similar challenges can be found throughout U.S. military history, particularly (as identified in the text) in fighting the Vietnam War.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: September 11 and the War on Terrorism OBJ: 2.4
COG: Application | Analysis

75. Compare and contrast the circumstances that led the United States to enter the Vietnam War, the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the 2011 Libyan intervention. How did conditions in the international system influence the decision-making process? What role did the U.S. foreign policy history play?

ANS:
Answers should discuss how U.S. involvement the Vietnam War resulted from Cold War concerns about communism. Answers should also discuss the September 11, 2001, attacks as the primary motivator for the war in Afghanistan and concerns about weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) as driving the Iraq war. Answers should reference the Arab Spring and concerns of human rights abuses as justification for U.S. involvement in Libya. Answers may also include mention of containment and domino theory (in Vietnam) as well as the global war on terror and the Bush doctrine of preemption and prevention. Conditions in the international system may include the Cold War and the balance of power, the rise of regional conflicts, Sino–Soviet relations, the rise of al Qaeda and the war on terror, U.S. primacy, and humanitarian interventions.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: Regional Conflicts and the Vietnam Syndrome OBJ: 2.4
COG: Application | Analysis

76. Trace the development of U.S. foreign economic relationships from the nation's inception to the beginning of World War I. Why were policy makers willing to disregard the founders' intentions to remain autonomous and self-sufficient?

ANS:
Answers should address how the United States made an exception to its desire to remain relatively uninvolved in foreign affairs because it saw economic prosperity as vital to advancing the nation's interests. Answers should trace how the United States exported both agricultural and industrial goods and grew its economy to have one of the largest per capita GDP (gross domestic product) in the world. Answers should also detail U.S. economic efforts in both Asia and Latin America and should cite examples such as the open door policy and gunboat diplomacy.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium REF: Multiple sections
OBJ: 2.1 COG: Application | Analysis

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77. Compare the strategies of President Woodrow Wilson during and following World War I and President Franklin Roosevelt during and after World War II. How did each president's personal philosophies influence their decision-making? What institutions developed as a result of each president's efforts, and how did their actions affect the position of the United States in the international system?

ANS:
Answers should address Wilson's attempt to keep the United States neutral and, when that failed, how he looked for moral missions/justifications for intervention. Answers should also identify the influence of morality on the post–WWI efforts, including Wilson's "Fourteen Points" speech, the League of Nations, and the Kellogg-Briand pact. Answers should address FDR's desire to get involved in WWII (and the obstacle posed by the American public) and how he avoided making moral connections to the war effort, focusing instead on threats to national security. Answers may also address how following WWII the experiences of the League of Nations served as a basis for the establishment of the United Nations.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium REF: Fighting Two World Wars
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Application | Analysis

78. According to the textbook, what gave rise to the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)? In what ways could U.S. foreign policy history have influenced President Obama's decision of whether the United States should intervene and in what way it should respond?

ANS:
Answers should state that the power vacuum created by the U.S. war in Iraq and withdrawal of its troops led to the rise of ISIS in Iraq, while the ongoing civil conflict between the Syrian president and the population allowed ISIS to gain a stronghold in Syria. Answers explaining the rationale for U.S. intervention and the role of history will vary widely.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: September 11 and the War on Terrorism OBJ: 2.4
COG: Application | Analysis

79. According to the text, what conditions have led to the resurgence of power politics? How do the actions of other states reflect the paradox of U.S. primacy?

ANS:
Answers should discuss the efforts of Russia to regain its standing as a major power, as well as its relationship with China and efforts to balance against U.S. political and economic influence. Answers regarding the paradox of U.S. power will vary, but should address how the U.S. influence on the international system—namely, its efforts to develop a global economy—has facilitated the rise of these powers, as well as their ability to develop new international organizations that favor their own interests.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium REF: A New Era of Power Politics
OBJ: 2.4 COG: Application | Analysis

80. Describe the ways in which the United States acted to expand its sphere of influence from the birth of the nation to the beginning of World War I. How did U.S. actions affect its rise to global superpower in the second half of the twentieth century?

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ANS:
Answers should address efforts to build economic relationships in its early years, particularly in Latin America and Asia. Answers should provide specific examples of U.S. efforts, such as the Monroe Doctrine, the Roosevelt Corollary, gunboat diplomacy, and the open door policy. Answers regarding the effects of the U.S. actions on its superpower status will vary but may include the U.S. prosperity as an exporter of both agricultural and industrial goods, its financial and resource contributions during the world wars, the Bretton Woods agreement, influence on establishing an international system organized around its own liberal interests (League of Nations, United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, NATO, etc.), and Cold War and post–Cold War democratization efforts.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard | Medium
REF: Manifest Destiny on the Western Frontier OBJ: 2.1
COG: Application | Analysis

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