Chapter 16: Foreign Policy

Multiple Choice

1. In 1962, the United States and the Soviet Union came close to a nuclear confrontation in what became known as _____.
   a. the counter revolution
   b. détente
   c. World War II
   d. the Cuban missile crisis
   e. the Cold War

2. In 2015, China entered a period:
   a. of trade surplus.
   b. in which Chinese imports of commodities such as crude oil and iron increased.
   c. in which the economy started growing rapidly.
   d. in which the economy continued to grow, but at a much reduced rate.
   e. of economic boom.

3. Which of the following is true of the Spanish-American War of 1898?
   a. The United States adhered to the strategy of interventionism in this war.
   b. Spain gained control of Guam and Puerto Rico after this war.
   c. The United States fought this war to free Cuba from Spanish rule.
   d. Spain won this war and the United States lost control of Cuba.
   e. Spain acquired colonial power because of this war.

4. The nation’s founders and the early presidents believed that _____—avoiding political involvement with other nations—was the best way to protect American interests.
   a. coalition
   b. deterrence
   c. interventionism
   d. isolationism
   e. containment

5. Which of the following is true of the Cold War?
   a. It was a war of words and ideologies.
   b. It was a war fought between Korea and Vietnam.
   c. It lasted from the late 1920s through the late 1930s.
   d. It resulted in the death of thousands of soldiers and civilians.
   e. It was a result of the tensions between Cuba and Spain.

6. Concerns about nuclear proliferation mounted in 1998 when:
   a. Libya used weapons of mass destruction against Syria.
   b. North Korea conducted its first nuclear test.
   c. India and Pakistan detonated nuclear devices within a few weeks of each other.
   d. Israel conducted nuclear tests in the Atlantic Ocean.
   e. North Korea tested a long-range missile under the guise of attempting to launch a satellite.
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7. Which of the following is true of the "surge" under the Bush administration in 2007?
   a. It helped al Qaeda gain control over most of Iraq.
   b. It led to the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Iraq.
   c. It resulted in many Sunnis allying with the Americans.
   d. It helped the insurgents in Iraq gain tremendous power.
   e. It funded the interethnic war in Iraq.

8. Which of the following is true of the Palestine Liberation Organization?
   a. It was committed to fight against terrorism.
   b. It was committed to armed struggle against Syria.
   c. It represented the people of Israel.
   d. It functioned primarily as a political party for some years.
   e. It believed in the concept on nonviolence.

9. Which of the following is true of the Department of State?
   a. It proposes military budgets, new weapons systems, and military regulations.
   b. It is responsible for handing down the president's orders to the nation's military units.
   c. It is responsible for diplomatic relations with nearly two hundred countries around the globe.
   d. It works to see that the decisions of the president as commander in chief are carried out.
   e. It seldom interferes in the country's foreign policy.

10. President Woodrow Wilson called World War I a way to:
    a. "drop the iron curtain."
    b. "establish the supremacy of the United States in the world."
    c. "make the world safe for democracy."
    d. "spread communism all over the world."
    e. "protect the world from Soviet domination."

11. _____ includes all of the economic, military, commercial, and diplomatic positions and actions that a nation takes in its relationships with other countries.
    a. Public law
    b. Appellate jurisdiction
    c. Public policy
    d. Foreign policy
    e. Statutory law

12. According to _____, foreign countries are by definition dangerous.
    a. isolationism
    b. moral idealism
    c. political realism
    d. pacifism
    e. judicial activism

13. A(n)__________ is a ban on trade.
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a. coalition
b. accord
c. embargo
d. deterrence
e. treaty

14. Which of the following actions was taken by China after North Korea conducted a third nuclear test in 2013?
   a. China sent 50,000 soldiers into North Korea to keep a check on North Korea's activities.
   b. China formed allies with South Korea to keep a check on North Korea.
   c. China imposed economic penalties on North Korea.
   d. China completely cut off trade relations with North Korea.
   e. China, along with the United States, attacked North Korea.

15. In 1823, the _____ stated that the United States would not tolerate foreign intervention in the Western Hemisphere.
   a. Truman Doctrine
   b. Cuban Doctrine
   c. Marshall Plan
   d. Monroe Doctrine
   e. Soviet Plan

16. Which of the following is true of the involvement of the international community in the Israeli-Palestinian dispute?
   a. The international community addressed the compensation that should go to Palestinians who lost homes in what is now Israel.
   b. The international community believed that Palestinian lands should be seized by Israel.
   c. The international community helped Israel adjust its borders to incorporate some of the Israeli settlement areas.
   d. The international community agreed that the Palestinians would have to recognize Israel's right to exist.
   e. The international community forced the Palestinian leadership to abandon its demand that the descendants of Palestinians forced out of Israel be allowed to return.

17. The president is named the commander in chief of the armed forces by the _____.
   a. Chief Justice
   b. Constitution
   c. Senate
   d. Supreme Court judge
   e. Department of State

18. China is engaged in a territorial dispute with _____ over uninhabited islands in the East China Sea.
   a. Russia
   b. South Korea
   c. Japan
   d. Thailand
   e. Malaysia
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19. Which of the following is true of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II ended in 1945?
   a. The Soviet Union whole-heartedly accepted the United States’ political systems.
   b. The Soviet Union considered the United States a major threat to democracy.
   c. The United States approved of Soviet attempts to spread communist systems to other countries.
   d. The wartime alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union became stronger.
   e. The Soviet Union opposed the United States’ economic systems.

20. Gaza was taken over in 2007 by _____, a radical Islamist party that refuses to recognize Israel.
   a. the Taliban
   b. al Qaeda
   c. Shabab
   d. ISIS
   e. Hamas

21. China considers Taiwan, a former Chinese province, _____.
   a. to be a legal part of North Korea
   b. to be a threat to China
   c. to be an independent nation
   d. to be a legal part of China
   e. to be a nuclear superpower

22. ________ was a former Chinese province.
   a. Malaysia
   b. India
   c. Taiwan
   d. Japan
   e. Australia

23. Which of the following was a major result of the Oslo Accords?
   a. The signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan
   b. The establishment of a government in the Iraqi city of Mosul by “the Islamic State”
   c. The dislodging of the dictator Muammar Gaddafi in Libya
   d. The establishment of a Palestinian Authority on the West Bank and Gaza Strip
   e. The rise of the Palestine Liberation Organization

24. A relatively new phenomenon in the late 1990s and early 2000s was the emergence of nonstate terrorist networks, such as _____.
   a. right-wing extremists
   b. Basque separatists
   c. the Irish Republican Army
   d. al Qaeda
   e. The Earth Liberation Front
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25. Actions taken under the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan marked the beginning of a policy of _____.
   a. neutrality  
   b. deterrence  
   c. containment  
   d. interventionism  
   e. isolationism

26. Tensions regarding weapons proliferation heightened in October 2006 when:
   a. Libya used weapons of mass destruction against Syria.
   b. North Korea conducted its first nuclear test.
   c. India and Pakistan detonated nuclear devices within a few weeks of each other.
   d. Israel conducted nuclear tests in the Atlantic Ocean.
   e. Israel and Palestine attacked each other with chemical weapons.

27. Which of the following nations has refused to sign treaties banning the use of chemical weapons?
   a. The United States  
   b. Syria  
   c. India  
   d. South Korea  
   e. China

28. Who among the following is one of the cabinet members who concern themselves with foreign policy matters on a full-time basis?
   a. The attorney general  
   b. The secretary of state  
   c. The secretary of the treasury  
   d. The secretary of commerce  
   e. The secretary of homeland security

29. In foreign policy, ____ is the belief that the most important goal is to do what is right.
   a. liberal neutrality  
   b. neocolonialism  
   c. political realism  
   d. foreign imperialism  
   e. moral idealism

30. The ceasefire that ended the first Gulf War required Iraq to:
   a. form a coalition with the United States to fight al Qaeda.  
   b. submit a detailed description of its financial resources to the United States.  
   c. help U.S. Navy Seals kill Osama bin Laden.  
   d. submit to inspections by the United States for weapons of mass destruction.  
   e. take complete responsibility for the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

31. When staged violence is used, often against civilians, to achieve political goals, it is known as__________.
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a. majoritarianism
b. terrorism
c. elitism
d. communism
e. socialism

32. _____ is a policy of building up military strength for the purpose of discouraging military attacks by other nations.
   a. Interventionism
   b. Neutrality
c. Containment
d. Deterrence
e. Isolationism

33. Which of the following is true of the "pivot" announced by President Obama to East Asia in 2012?
   a. It helped China secure many islands in the East China Sea.
b. It involved removing naval resources from East Asia.
c. China accepted the "pivot" and withdrew troops from Vietnam.
d. It involved negotiating reduced security relationships with area nations.
e. China responded to the "pivot" by accusing the United States of trying to "contain" China.

34. Which of the following events marked the beginning of a period of détente, a French word that means a "relaxation of tensions"?
   a. The destruction of the Berlin Wall in 1989
   b. The antiballistic missile proposal and negotiations in the late 1960s
c. The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962
d. The Strategic Defense Initiative of 1983
e. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty of 1972

35. _____ think that it is possible for nations to relate to each other as part of a rule-based community.
   a. Moral idealists
   b. Foreign imperialists
c. Majoritarianists
d. Political realists
e. Pluralists

36. The tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States became known as the________.
   a. Social War
   b. Civil War
c. Gulf War
d. Cold War
e. Trade War

37. ________ were remote-controlled aircraft (drones) that the Central Intelligence Agency operated over Pakistan under the George W. Bush administration.
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a. Accords  
b. Pivots  
c. Predators  
d. Détentes  
e. Enterprises

38. The majority Chinese group is referred to as _____.
   a. Han Chinese  
b. Tibetans  
c. Uighurs  
d. Chinese Muslims  
e. Jino people

39. Which of the following was the reason for the first Gulf War?
   a. The bombing of the U.S. Navy ship USS Cole in a Yemeni port in 2000  
b. Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein, attacking and occupying Kuwait in 1990  
c. Al Qaeda carrying out terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001  
d. The bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 by an intelligence officer working for Libya  
e. The bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building that killed 168 people

40. The _____ advises and informs the president on the nation's military forces, weapons, and bases and works closely with the U.S. military.
   a. secretary of state  
b. attorney general  
c. executive head  
d. secretary of defense  
e. secretary of homeland security

   a. Sino-North Korean Mutual Aid and Cooperation Friendship Treaty  
b. Patent Cooperation Treaty  
c. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons  
d. Treaty of Bern  
e. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia

42. Founded in the late 1960s, _____ was a nonstate body committed to armed struggle against Israel.
   a. the Taliban  
b. al Qaeda  
c. the Palestine Liberation Organization  
d. Shabab  
e. Jabhat al Nusrah

43. For many years after Israel was founded in 1948, ______.
   a. the neighboring Arab states did not accept its legitimacy as a nation
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b. the Taliban was in control of the Holy Land  
c. it lived in peace with its neighbors in the Middle East  
d. Saddam Hussein ruled the country as a dictator  
e. the only peace treaty that it was able to negotiate was one with Syria

44. U.S. foreign policymakers have struggled since the end of the Cold War to determine the degree of intervention that is appropriate and prudent for the U.S. military. No overriding framework emerged in U.S. foreign policy until:  
a. the dismantling of the Berlin Wall in 1989.  
b. the attempted coup against Russian president Boris Yeltsin in 1991.  
c. the war in Iraq in 2003.  
d. the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States.  
e. the first Gulf War in 2001.

45. Which of the following is true of the actions taken by President Obama regarding the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan?  
a. President Obama increased the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan by 15,000 in 2009.  
b. President Obama withdrew almost all troops from Afghanistan by 2014.  
c. President Obama withdrew 47,000 U.S. soldiers from Afghanistan in 2009.  
d. President Obama increased the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan by 50,000 in 2014.  
e. President Obama withdrew 10,000 soldiers from Afghanistan in 2011.

46. The League of Nations was an international body intended to:  
a. advocate the policy of political realism among nations.  
b. free nations under Soviet domination.  
c. fight the Axis nations of Germany.  
d. form boundaries between democratic nations and communist nations.  
e. resolve peacefully any future conflicts between nations after World War I.

47. Which of the following is a country that has been openly hostile toward the United States?  
a. India  
b. Libya  
c. Palestine  
d. South Korea  
e. Iran

48. The framers of the Constitution envisioned that the president and ____ would cooperate in developing American foreign policy.  
a. the judiciary  
b. the Senate  
c. Congress  
d. the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
e. the vice president

49. Which of the following is true about foreign treaties made by the president?
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a. They do not require approval from the House or the Senate.
b. They must be approved by a majority in the Senate.
c. They must be approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
d. They must pass both the House and Senate with majorities.
e. They must be approved by two-thirds of the Senate.

50. Since the end of World War II, the State Department has taken a back seat in foreign policy, and _____ has taken on more importance.
   a. the National Security Council
   b. the Senate committee on foreign policy
   c. the Joint Chiefs of Staff
   d. Media opinion
   e. Voter polls

51. Which of the following statements is true of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?
   a. They are responsible for advising the president on domestic policy.
   b. They advise the Senate on foreign relations.
   c. They are detached from military budget talks.
   d. They are responsible for preparing strategic plans, and recommending military actions.
   e. They are responsible for handing down the president’s orders to the media.

52. Intelligence reform passed by Congress in 2004 makes the CIA accountable to _____.
   a. the electorate
   b. the Department of Energy
   c. a national intelligence director
   d. the caucus on foreign relations
   e. the FBI

53. The position of not being aligned with either side in a dispute or conflict, such as a war, is known as _____.
   a. the Truman Doctrine
   b. colonialism
   c. isolationism
   d. interventionism
   e. neutrality

54. Following WWI, when did the U.S. policy of isolationism end?
   a. When President Regan became president
   b. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941
   c. When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait
   d. During the Cuban missile crisis
   e. When prohibition became law

55. In 2002, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors were kicked out of _____.
   a. Iran
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56. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, president of Iran from 2005 to 2013, repeatedly called for the complete destruction of _____.
   a. nuclear weapons
   b. western culture
   c. Israel
   d. America
   e. Palestine

57. In recent years, China has exhibited _____ tendencies.
   a. hawkish
   b. interventionist
   c. isolationist
   d. nationalistic
   e. colonial

Essay

58. Explain the Marshall Plan and the policy of containment.

59. Describe the role of the president in the area of foreign policy.

60. Describe how the United States responded to the terrorist attacks of 9/11 with its actions in Afghanistan.

61. Discuss the key issues that characterize the relationship between Israel and the Palestinians.

62. Describe the nationalist tendencies exhibited by China in recent years. Discuss the steps taken by President Obama against China regarding its nationalist tendencies.