

## **Chapter 16 Foreign Policy**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
  
2. 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
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
  
4. Two countries, Chenzia and Tugnestia, were at war with each other for three months. When an earthquake hit Chenzia, most of the country's infrastructure was destroyed and a great number of lives were lost. Tugnestia could have continued its attack and won the war. Instead, Tugnestia sent necessary aid to help Chenzia recover from this natural calamity as it believed that it was the right thing to do. Tugnestia's foreign policy can be considered a form of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. social isolationism
  - b. liberal neutrality
  - c. neocolonialism
  - d. political realism
  - e. moral idealism
  
5. According to \_\_\_\_\_, foreign countries are by definition dangerous.
  - a. isolationism
  - b. moral idealism
  - c. political realism
  - d. pacifism
  - e. judicial activism

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6. Nevidane is a small country that believes its neighboring countries are a threat to its national security. It continues to invest large amounts of money on its military resources and forms allies with powerful nations. Nevidane's foreign policy can be referred to as a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. liberal neutrality
- b. political realism
- c. moral idealism
- d. social liberalism
- e. pacifism

7. 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

8. 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

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. The \_\_\_\_\_ advises and informs the president on the nation's military forces, weapons, and bases and works closely with U.S. military leaders.

- a. secretary of state
- b. attorney general
- c. executive head
- d. secretary of defense
- e. secretary of homeland security

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11. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) include the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. First Lady
  - b. director of the Federal Reserve System
  - c. secretary of state
  - d. chief of the National Guard
  - e. Speaker of the House
12. Which of the following is a function of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JSC)?
- a. They use radio, wire, satellite, cable, and television to regulate interstate and international exchanges.
  - b. They are responsible for constructing, analyzing, and managing space vehicles.
  - c. They negotiate treaties and develop foreign policy.
  - d. They enforce federal criminal laws and supervise federal prisons.
  - e. They propose military budgets, new weapons systems, and military regulations.
13. Intelligence reform passed by Congress in 2004 requires the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to:
- a. form executive agreements with the president's approval.
  - b. report exclusively to Congress.
  - c. serve as a liaison with intelligence agencies of other countries.
  - d. report to the Department of Defense.
  - e. report to a new national intelligence director.
14. 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
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

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16. Two of the world's most powerful nations did not agree on some major political issues. As war seemed imminent, these nations started gathering allies. Waldenberg, another country, decided not to get involved in the conflict between the two countries and their allies. Waldenberg followed the foreign policy of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. interventionism
- b. containment
- c. isolationism
- d. political realism
- e. colonialism

17. 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.

18. Darmium, a powerful country, attacked Lesterberg to free the colonies Lesterberg had acquired over the century. Darmium believed that countries should be allowed to be free and not be ruled by other countries. It interfered in Lesterberg's affairs as Lesterberg's actions were against its ideals. This act of the government of Darmium can be considered an instance of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. neutrality
- b. isolationism
- c. deterrence
- d. interventionism
- e. containment

19. 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."

20. 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.

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21. Which of the following was an Axis nation during World War II?
- a. France
  - b. Canada
  - c. Britain
  - d. Australia
  - e. Italy
22. Which of the following foreign policy actions by the United States during World War II forced one of the Axis nations to surrender?
- a. The bombing of terrorist camps in Afghanistan
  - b. The signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union
  - c. The attack on German submarines that were blockading Britain
  - d. The institution of an embargo against Cuba
  - e. The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
23. 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.
24. 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
25. Eastoros is a communist country that aims to acquire colonies where communism can be practiced. Xenonia, a democratic country, offers military aid to nations that are under the threat of colonization from Eastoros. Xenonian foreign policy is an example of the policy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. isolationism
  - b. neutrality
  - c. political realism
  - d. deterrence
  - e. containment

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26. 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.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
28. 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
29. 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
30. 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.

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31. Some rebels in the country of Harolton carried out many bombings throughout the country and spread terror as a form of protest against the country's dictator. The rebels wanted to overthrow the dictator and set up a democratic government in the country. The terrorist acts of the rebels are a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. nonstate terrorism
- b. cyberterrorism
- c. nationalist terrorism
- d. eco-terrorism
- e. state-sponsored terrorism

32. Which of the following is an example of nationalist terrorism?

- a. The Libyan suitcase bombing of an American airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988
- b. The killing of Taliban and al Qaeda leaders using remote-controlled aircraft by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States
- c. The attack on and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq's dictator Saddam Hussein
- d. The bombings and other terrorist acts in Northern Ireland and England by the Irish Republican Army
- e. The attack on the World Trade Center towers in New York City by radical Islamist terrorists in 2001

33. A relatively new phenomenon in the late 1990s and early 2000s was the emergence of terrorist networks, such as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. right-wing extremists
- b. Basque separatists
- c. the Irish Republican Army
- d. al Qaeda
- e. The Earth Liberation Front

34. Recently, five countries in Asia formed an alliance to free the people of Tunneshia from the rule of its dictator. The alliance that was formed solely for this purpose ended when the countries were successful. In this scenario, the five countries had formed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. coalition
- b. oligopoly
- c. plutocracy
- d. colonial empire
- e. advocacy group

35. 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

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36. The cease-fire that ended the first Gulf War required Iraq to:
- form a coalition with the United States to fight al Qaeda.
  - submit a detailed description of its financial resources to the United States.
  - help U.S. Navy Seals kill Osama bin Laden.
  - submit to inspections by the United States for weapons of mass destruction.
  - take complete responsibility for the 9/11 terrorist attacks.
37. Which of the following is true of the "surge" under the Bush administration in 2007?
- It helped al Qaeda gain control over most of Iraq.
  - It led to the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Iraq.
  - It resulted in many Sunnis allying with the Americans.
  - It helped the insurgents in Iraq gain tremendous power.
  - It funded the interethnic war in Iraq.
38. Which of the following steps was taken by President Obama regarding U.S. troops in Afghanistan?
- He increased the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan by 47,000 in 2009.
  - He sanctioned the addition of 5,000 men to the U.S. troops in 2011.
  - He withdrew 47,000 U.S. soldiers from Afghanistan in 2009.
  - He increased the number of U.S. troops in Afghanistan by 50,000 in 2014.
  - He approved the withdrawal of 10,000 soldiers from Afghanistan in 2011.
39. For many years after Israel was founded in 1948, \_\_\_\_\_.
- the neighboring Arab states did not accept its legitimacy as a nation
  - the Taliban was in control of the Holy Land
  - it lived in peace with its neighbors in the Middle East
  - Saddam Hussein ruled the country as a dictator
  - the only peace treaty that it was able to negotiate was one with Syria
40. Founded in the late 1960s, \_\_\_\_\_ was a nonstate body committed to armed struggle against Israel.
- the Taliban
  - al Qaeda
  - the Palestine Liberation Organization
  - Shabab
  - Jabhat al Nusra
41. Which of the following is true of the Palestine Liberation Organization?
- It was committed to fight against terrorism.
  - It was committed to armed struggle against Syria.
  - It represented the people of Israel.
  - It functioned primarily as a political party for some years.
  - It believed in the concept on nonviolence.



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42. Which of the following is true of the involvement of the international community in the Israeli-Palestinian dispute?
- The international community addressed the compensation that should go to Palestinians who lost homes in what is now Israel.
  - The international community believed that Palestinian lands should be seized by Israel.
  - The international community helped Israel adjust its borders to incorporate some of the Israeli settlement areas.
  - The international community agreed that the Palestinians would have to recognize Israel's right to exist.
  - The international community forced the Palestinian leadership to abandon its demand that the descendants of Palestinians forced out of Israel be allowed to return.
43. Which of the following was a major result of the Oslo Accords?
- The signing of a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan
  - The establishment of a government in the Iraqi city of Mosul by "the Islamic State"
  - The dislodging of the dictator Muammar Gaddafi in Libya
  - The establishment of a Palestinian Authority on the West Bank and Gaza Strip
  - The rise of the Palestine Liberation Organization
44. Gaza was taken over in 2007 by \_\_\_\_\_, a radical Islamist party that refuses to recognize Israel.
- the Taliban
  - al Qaeda
  - Shabab
  - ISIS
  - Hamas
45. Concerns about nuclear proliferation mounted in 1998 when:
- Libya used weapons of mass destruction against Syria.
  - North Korea conducted its first nuclear test.
  - India and Pakistan detonated nuclear devices within a few weeks of each other.
  - Israel conducted nuclear tests in the Atlantic Ocean.
  - North Korea tested a long-range missile under the guise of attempting to launch a satellite.
46. North Korea signed the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1985.
- Sino-North Korean Mutual Aid and Cooperation Friendship Treaty
  - Patent Cooperation Treaty
  - Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
  - Treaty of Bern
  - Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia

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47. Tensions regarding weapons proliferation heightened in October 2006 when:
- Libya used weapons of mass destruction against Syria.
  - North Korea conducted its first nuclear test.
  - India and Pakistan detonated nuclear devices within a few weeks of each other.
  - Israel conducted nuclear tests in the Atlantic Ocean.
  - Israel and Palestine attacked each other with chemical weapons.
48. Which of the following actions was taken by China after North Korea conducted a third nuclear test in 2013?
- China sent 50,000 soldiers into North Korea to keep a check on North Korea's activities.
  - China formed allies with South Korea to keep a check on North Korea.
  - China imposed economic penalties on North Korea.
  - China completely cut off trade relations with North Korea.
  - China, along with the United States, attacked North Korea.
49. Which of the following is a country that has been openly hostile toward the United States?
- India
  - Libya
  - Palestine
  - South Korea
  - Iran
50. Which of the following nations has refused to sign treaties banning the use of chemical weapons?
- The United States
  - Syria
  - India
  - South Korea
  - China
51. In the context of Chinese-American trade relations, which of the following is a true statement?
- Chinese-American trade relations increased China's gross domestic product to 500 times what it was in 1978.
  - The gross domestic product of the United States surpassed that of China in 2014.
  - Chinese products cost much more than U.S.-manufactured products.
  - Chinese-American trade relations resulted in the loss of jobs of American workers who used to make products such as electronics and hardware.
  - China buys U.S. products with the dollars it earns instead of loading up on U.S. treasuries.

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52. 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
53. 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
54. 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.
55. The majority Chinese group is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Han Chinese
  - b. Tibetans
  - c. Uighurs
  - d. Chinese Muslims
  - e. Jino people
56. The Central Intelligence Agency was created after World War I to coordinate American intelligence activities within the country.
- a. True
  - b. False
57. The Monroe Doctrine is a U.S. policy that the United States would support foreign intervention in the Western Hemisphere.
- a. True
  - b. False

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58. Interventionism is a policy of noninvolvement in world affairs.

- a. True
- b. False

59. In Israel, the numerous suicide bombings by Palestinians against Israeli civilians to stall efforts to negotiate a peace between Israel and the Palestinians are part of nationalist terrorism.

- a. True
- b. False

60. The Oslo Accords were signed in Washington under the watchful eye of President George Bush.

- a. True
- b. False

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

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

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

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

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

66. According to the U.S. Constitution, the \_\_\_\_\_ has ultimate control over the use of nuclear weapons.

- A. vice president
- B. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- C. president
- D. Senate

67. Under many American presidents since the end of World War II, the State Department has taken a back seat in foreign policy to the president's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. National Security Council
- B. Peace Corps
- C. Securities and Exchange Commission
- D. Government Accountability Office

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68. The \_\_\_\_\_ limits the president's use of troops in military action without congressional approval.
- A. Proliferation Security Initiative
  - B. War Powers Resolution
  - C. Monroe Doctrine
  - D. Mayflower Compact
69. In 1949, the United States, Canada, and ten European nations formed a military alliance called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism (IACAT)
  - B. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  - C. United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
  - D. Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)
70. 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
71. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a ban on trade.
- A. coalition
  - B. accord
  - C. embargo
  - D. deterrence
72. When staged violence is used, often against civilians, to achieve political goals, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. majoritarianism
  - B. terrorism
  - C. elitism
  - D. communism
73. \_\_\_\_\_ were remote-controlled aircraft (drones) that the Central Intelligence Agency operated over Pakistan under the George W. Bush administration.
- A. Accords
  - B. Pivots
  - C. Predators
  - D. Détentes
74. In 2015, Syrian dictator Bashar al-Assad's forces used \_\_\_\_\_ to attack rebels and violated the Chemical Weapons Convention.
- A. nitric acid
  - B. sulfuric acid
  - C. hydrogen gas
  - D. chlorine gas

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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75. \_\_\_\_\_ was a former Chinese province.
- A. Malaysia
  - B. India
  - C. Taiwan
  - D. Japan