

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

1. In foreign policy, what term describes 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

2. Which of the following terms 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

3. What group thinks 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 were at war with each other for three months. When an earthquake hit the first country, most of the country's infrastructure was destroyed, and a great number of lives were lost. The second country could have continued its attack and won the war. Instead, the second country sent necessary aid to help the first country recover from this natural calamity as the second country believed that it was the right thing to do. The second country's foreign policy would be considered which of the following types?
 - a. Social isolationism
 - b. Liberal neutrality
 - c. Neocolonialism
 - d. Political realism
 - e. Moral idealism

5. Foreign countries are, by definition, dangerous according to which group?
 - a. Isolationism
 - b. Moral idealism
 - c. Political realism
 - d. Pacifism
 - e. Judicial activism

6. A small country that believes its neighboring countries are a threat to its national security continues to invest large amounts of money in its military resources and forms allies with powerful nations. This country's foreign policy can be referred to by which term?
 - a. Liberal neutrality
 - b. Political realism

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

- c. Moral idealism
 - d. Social liberalism
 - e. Pacifism
7. Who or what names the president as the commander in chief of the armed forces?
- 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. Who 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
11. Which individual listed below is included in the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)?
- 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.

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

- 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. What term describes this belief?
- a. Coalition
 - b. Deterrence
 - c. Interventionism
 - d. Isolationism
 - e. Containment
15. In 1823, which document 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. 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. - Another country decided not to get involved in the conflict between the two countries and their allies. Which type of foreign policy did this country follow?
- 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. A powerful country attacked a weaker country to free the colonies the weaker country had acquired over the century. The powerful country believed that the colonies should be free and not be ruled by other countries. It interfered in the

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

weaker country's affairs as the powerful country's actions were against its ideals. This act of the government of the powerful country can be considered which of the following?

- a. Neutrality
- b. Isolationism
- c. Deterrence
- d. Interventionism
- e. Containment

19. President Woodrow Wilson called World War I a way to do what?

- 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. What was the purpose of the League of Nations, an international body?

- 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

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.

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

24. Actions taken under the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan marked the beginning of a policy of which theory of foreign policy?

- a. Neutrality
- b. Deterrence
- c. Containment
- d. Interventionism
- e. Isolationism

25. A democratic country offers military aid to nations that are under the threat of colonization by a communist country that aims to acquire colonies where communism can be practiced. The actions of the democratic country are an example of what type of foreign policy?

- a. Isolationism
- b. Neutrality
- c. Political realism
- d. Deterrence
- e. Containment

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. What term refers to 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. This confrontation became known as which of the following?

- 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

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

- d. The Strategic Defense Initiative of 1983
 - e. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty of 1972
30. U.S. foreign policy makers 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. Which event resulted in an overriding framework in U.S. foreign policy?
- 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 Gulf War in 2001
31. Some rebels in a country 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 acts of the rebels are a form of which type of terrorism?
- 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. Which of the following is an example of one of these groups?
- 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 a country from the rule of its dictator. The alliance was formed solely for this purpose and ended when the countries were successful. Which term best describes the type of alliance formed by these five countries in this scenario?
- a. Coalition
 - b. Oligopoly
 - c. Plutocracy
 - d. Colonial empire
 - e. Advocacy group

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

35. Which of the following was the reason for the first Gulf War?
- The bombing of the U.S. Navy ship USS *Cole* in a Yemeni port in 2000
 - Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein, attacking and occupying Kuwait in 1990
 - Al Qaeda carrying out terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001
 - The bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 by an intelligence officer working for Libya
 - The bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building that killed 168 people
36. The cease-fire that ended the Gulf War required Iraq to take which of the following actions?
- 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, which of the following statements was true about the country?
- 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 it was able to negotiate was with Syria.
40. Founded in the late 1960s, which group 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.

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

- 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.
42. 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.
43. 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
44. Gaza was taken over in 2007 by which group, a radical Islamist party that refuses to recognize Israel?
- a. The Taliban
 - b. Al-Qaeda
 - c. Shabab
 - d. ISIS
 - e. Hamas
45. Which of the following events in 1998 raised concerns about nuclear proliferation?
- 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.
46. What treaty did North Korea sign in 1985?
- 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
47. Tensions regarding weapons proliferation heightened in October 2006 when which event occurred?

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

- 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.
48. 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.
49. 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
50. 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
51. In the context of Chinese-American trade relations, which of the following is a true statement?
- a. Chinese-American trade relations increased China's gross domestic product to 500 times what it was in 1978.
 - b. The gross domestic product of the United States surpassed that of China in 2014.
 - c. Chinese products cost much more than U.S.-manufactured products.
 - d. Chinese-American trade relations resulted in the loss of jobs of American workers who used to make products such as electronics and hardware.
 - e. China buys U.S. products with the dollars it earns instead of loading up on U.S. treasuries.
52. How does China view Taiwan, a former Chinese province?
- a. As a legal part of North Korea
 - b. As a threat to China
 - c. As an independent nation
 - d. As a legal part of China
 - e. As a nuclear superpower
53. China is engaged in a territorial dispute with which country over uninhabited islands in the East China Sea?
- a. Russia

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

- 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. Which of the following terms describe the majority Chinese group?
- a. Han Chinese
 - b. Tibetans
 - c. Uighurs
 - d. Chinese Muslims
 - e. Jino people
56. Which agency was created immediately after World War I to coordinate American intelligence activities within the country?
- a. Central Intelligence Agency
 - b. Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - c. Foreign Service Agency
 - d. Homeland Security Agency
 - e. Transportation Security Agency
57. Which U.S. policy warned other nations that the U.S. would support foreign intervention in the Western Hemisphere?
- a. Don't Ask, Don't Tell
 - b. Fulbright Program
 - c. Monroe Doctrine
 - d. Roosevelt Corollary
 - e. National Security Act
58. What is the U.S. policy of noninvolvement in world affairs?
- a. Interventionism
 - b. Isolationism
 - c. Preventionism
 - d. Advancement
 - e. Diplomacy
59. In Israel, the numerous suicide bombings by against Israeli civilians to stall efforts to negotiate a peace between Israel and what other group are part of nationalist terrorism?
- a. Iraqis

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

- b. Palestinians
 - c. Saudi Arabians
 - d. Persians
 - e. Kurds
60. The Oslo Accords were signed in Washington under the watchful eye of which president?
- a. President Bill Clinton
 - b. President Jimmy Carter
 - c. President George Bush
 - d. President Barack Obama
 - e. President Donald Trump
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, who has ultimate control over the use of nuclear weapons?
- a. Vice president
 - b. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - c. President
 - d. Senate
 - e. Speaker of the House
67. Under many American presidents since the end of World War II, the State Department has taken a back seat in foreign policy to which U.S. agency within the Executive Office?
- a. National Security Council
 - b. Peace Corps
 - c. Securities and Exchange Commission
 - d. Government Accountability Office
 - e. Foreign Service Agency
68. Which federal law 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
 - e. Don't Ask, Don't Tell
69. What is the name of the military alliance formed in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and ten European nations?

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

- a. Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism (IACAT)
 - b. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - c. United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
 - d. Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)
 - e. National Security Alliance (NSA)
70. What term describes the tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States?
- a. Social War
 - b. Civil War
 - c. Gulf War
 - d. Cold War
 - e. Persian War
71. Which term describes a ban on trade?
- a. Coalition
 - b. Accord
 - c. Embargo
 - d. Deterrence
 - e. Sanction
72. Which term is used to describe staged violence, often used against civilians, to achieve political goals?
- a. Majoritarianism
 - b. Terrorism
 - c. Elitism
 - d. Communism
 - e. War
73. What name was given to the remote-controlled aircraft (drones) that the Central Intelligence Agency operated over Pakistan during the George W. Bush administration?
- a. Accords
 - b. Pivots
 - c. Predators
 - d. Détentes
 - e. Drones
74. In 2015, Syrian dictator Bashar al-Assad's forces used what type of chemical weapon to attack rebels and, in doing so, violated the Chemical Weapons Convention?
- a. Nitric acid
 - b. Sulfuric acid
 - c. Hydrogen gas
 - d. Chlorine gas
 - e. Nitrogen gas
75. Which country was a former Chinese province?

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 16 - Foreign Policy

- a. Malaysia
- b. India
- c. Taiwan
- d. Japan
- e. Thailand