Test Bank for Contemporary American Foreign Policy Influences Challenges and Opportunities 1st Mansbach

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Chapter 2

Multiple Choice Questions

1. How would most observers describe U.S. foreign policy between World Wars I and II?
a. Multilateralist.
*b. Isolationist.
c. Interventionist.
d. Unilateralist.

2. How would most observers describe U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War?
a. Multilateralist.
b. Isolationist.
*c. Interventionist.
d. Unilateralist.

3. Which of the following does *not* represent an American value?
a. Individualism.
b. Rule of law.
c. Democracy.
*d. State capitalism

4. Which of the following represented the successful spread of American values?
*a. Japan after World War II.
b. Russia after the Cold War.
c. Vietnam after the Vietnam War.
d. Iraq after 2003.

5. Which of the following was recommended by George Washington in his "Farewell Address"?
a. Joining France in an alliance of democracies.
*b. Remaining outside of alliances
c. Concluding an alliance with Great Britain.
d. Annexing Canada.

6. Why did America's George Washington resist trying to spread American values overseas?
a. To protect U.S. industry.
*b. America was still a weak country.
c. The attraction of opening the West.
d. Dismay at the French Revolution.

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7. Which of the following reflected American multilateralism?
a. Failure to sign the Kyoto Protocol.
b. The 2003 invasion of Iraq.
c. Refusal to join the International Criminal Court.
*d. None of the above.

8. Which of the following are sometimes known as sovereignty-minded multilateralists?
*a. Republicans.
b. Federalists.
c. Democrats.
d. Socialists.

9. Which of the following represents the American position on the legality of interventionism?
a. Intervention without United Nations approval is illegal.
b. Intervention is prohibited because it violates another country's sovereignty.
c. Invention is only legal when it is undertaken for humanitarian reasons.
*d. States retain the right to determine which interests are sufficiently vital to justify intervention.

10. Which of the following was the golden age of U.S. grand strategy?
a. The post-Cold War world.
b. The years before World War I.
c. The years following the Revolutionary War.
*d. The Cold War.

11. Which of the following treaties resolved U.S.-Spanish territorial disputes and gave American ships access to the Mississippi River?
a. Jay Treaty (1794).
b. Treaty of Brownstone (1808).
*c. Treaty of San Lorenzo (1795).
d. Treaty of Fort Wayne (1803).

12. Which of the following best describes the first-century foreign policy of the U.S.?
a. Isolation from the rest of the world.
*b. An effort to expand the country's borders.
c. Involvement in the Concert of Europe.
d. Humanitarian intervention.

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13. Which two events illustrated the tension between isolationism and internationalism in 19th-century U.S. foreign policy.
a. The Spanish-American War and the annexation of Hawaii.
b. The Civil War and the Mexican-American War.
*c. The Louisiana Purchase and the Monroe Doctrine.
d. None of the above.

14. What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?
*a. Prevent European countries from reoccupying their former colonies the Americas.
b. End Spanish occupation of Central and South America.
c. Reduce British influence in Canada.
d. Foster reconciliation with Napoleonic France.

15. Which European country approved of and supported the Monroe Doctrine.
a. Prussia.
*b. Great Britain.
c. Austria.
d. Russia.

16. Which of the following did the Monroe Doctrine best reflect?
a. Multilateralism.
*b. Unilateralism.
c. Isolationism.
d. Non-interventionism.

17. Which of the following eras reflected American interventionism?
a. 1792-1823.
*b. 1823-1914.
c. 1918-1939.
D. All of the above.

18. When did the United States acquire the Philippines and Puerto Rico?
a. The Mexican-American War.
b. The Seven Years War.
*c. The Spanish-American War.
d. World War I.

19. Which U.S. president sought to annex Texas, Mexican California, and the Oregon Territory?
*a. James K. Polk.

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b. William Henry Harrison.
c. John Tyler.
d. Zachary Taylor.

20. Which of the following was a consequence of the Platt Amendment?
a. American acquisition of the Philippines.
*b. American acquisition of Guantánamo, Cuba.
c. American annexation of Hawaii.
d. American annexation of the Philippines.

21. Which of the following best describes the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine?
a. It promised to transform Hawaii from the status of a "territory" to the status of an American "state."
b. It promised U.S. recognition of Philippine independence after end of the Philippine insurrection.
*c. It proclaimed the U.S. prerogative to intervene to restore stability in unstable countries in the Americas.
d. It proclaimed the U.S. right to close the Panama Canal to American enemies.

22. What U.S. president called upon the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague to hear a longstanding dispute between America and Mexico?
a. Woodrow Wilson.
*b. Theodore Roosevelt.
c. Herbert Hoover.
d. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

23. What U.S. president campaigned under the slogan "He kept us out of war!"?
*a. Woodrow Wilson.
b. Calvin Coolidge.
c. Herbert Hoover.
d. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

24. Which of the following best describes Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy views?
a. Realist..
b. Isolationist.
*c. Liberal.
d. Unilateralist.

25. Which of the following best describes Franklin D. Roosevelt's foreign policy views?
a. Isolationist.

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b. Unilateralist.
*c. Internationalist.
d. Idealist.

26. Which of the following was not one of Franklin Roosevelt's "four freedoms"?
a. Freedom of speech.
b. Freedom of worship,
c. Freedom from want.
*d. Freedom from aggression.

27. Which of the following describes U.S. grand strategy during the Cold War?
a. Multilateralist.
b. Unilateralist.
c. Interventionist.
*d. All of the above.

28. Which of the following Cold War policies reflected American unilateralism?
a. The formation of NATO.
*b. The removal of missiles from Turkey after the Cuban missile crisis.
c. U.S. involvement in the Korean War.
d. The U.S. offer of the Marshall Plan.

29. Which of the follows describes Barack Obama's foreign-policy style?
*a. Pragmatic.
b. Aggressive.
c. Idealistic.
d. Ideological.

30. Which of the following post-Cold War presidents was not an internationalist?
a. George H. W. Bush.
b. Bill Clinton.
c. George W. Bush.
*d. None of the above.

31. Which of the following post-Cold War presidents had the greatest foreign-policy experience before becoming president?
*a. George H. W. Bush.
b. Bill Clinton.
c. George W. Bush.
d. Barack Obama.

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32. Which of the following post-Cold War presidents organized a UN-backed international coalition to force Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait?
*a. George H. W. Bush.
b. Bill Clinton.
c. George W. Bush.
d. Barack Obama.

33. Which administration witnessed U.S. interventions in Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo?
a. George H. W. Bush.
*b. Clinton.
c. George W. Bush.
d. Obama.

34. Which U.S. administration initiated the War on Terror?
a. George H. W. Bush.
b. Clinton.
*c. George W. Bush.
d. Obama.

35. What policy did George W. Bush articulate after 9/11?
a. Strong defenses against terrorism.
*b. Preemption to prevent terrorism.
c. Deterrence to prevent terrorism.
d. Retaliation for terrorism.

36. Which of the following was central to the (George W.) "Bush doctrine"?
a. Preventing the spread of Cuban influence in the Americas.
b. Containing Russia's resurgence.
c. Humanitarian intervention.
*d. The spread of democracy.

37. Which of the following members of the Bush administration was an internationalist rather than a neoconservative?
a. Dick Chaney.
b. Donald Rumsfeld.
*c. Colin Powell.
d. Paul Wolfowitz.

38. What was the nature of the shift in foreign policy in the Obama administration?

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a. Isolationism to Internationalism.
*b. Unilateralism to Multilateralism.
c. Noninterventionism to Interventionism.
d. Engagement to Disengagement.

39. Which of the following was hallmark of the foreign policy of the Obama administration?
*a. Direct engagement with U.S. foes.
b. Continuation George W. Bush's policy in Iraq.
c. Reduced attention to Afghanistan.
d. Maintaining the Guantánamo Bay detention camp.

40. Which American president was awarded a Nobel peace prize?
a. Barack Obama.
b. Theodore Roosevelt.
c. Jimmy Carter.
*d. All of the above.

Essay Questions

41. What is meant by the concept "grand strategy"?
*a. Answers vary; It is a broad framework that structures a country's approach to foreign affairs, its core interests.

42. What was Manifest Destiny?
*a. Answers vary; The belief that the U.S. should extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

43. Why did Thomas Jefferson seek the Louisiana Purchase?
*a. Answers vary; He sought to safeguard U.S. control of the mouth of the Mississippi River.

44. What is meant by a Manichean worldview?
*a. Answers vary; A belief that the world is involved in a struggle between good and evil.

45. Why is implementing a grand strategy expensive?
*a. Answers vary; It involves making numerous commitments.

46. What foreign-policy orientation was evident when Barack Obama declared, "Those who used to chastise America for acting alone in the world cannot now stand by and wait for America to solve the world's problems alone. We have sought in word and deed a new era of engagement with the world, and now is the time for all of us to take our share of responsibility for a global response to global challenges."
*a. Answers vary; Multilateralism

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47. Identify two multilateral treaties that the U.S. failed to adopt during Obama's first term
*a. Answers vary; These included the Law of the Sea Treaty, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the Ottawa Convention on Land Mines banning anti-personnel mines, and the Rome Statute creating the ICC.

48. Why did the Obama administration "pivot back" to Europe during the president's second term?
*a. Answers vary; It did so owing to Russo-American confrontation in Ukraine.

49. What is meant by a foreign-policy "shaper"?
*a. Answers vary; One who believes that the U.S. should expand commitments to foster an international order favorable to its interests.

50. What are those called who believer that the U.S. should reduce its engagement in international affairs?
*a. Answers vary; Retrenchers

Fill in the Blank Questions

51. America is not a rational, unified actor coherently acting in _____.
*a. the "national interest."

52. American foreign policy is often described in dichotomies: pursuit of values *versus* interests, isolationism *versus* _____, unilateralism *versus* _____, and _____ *versus* non-interventionism.
*a. internationalism, multilateralism, interventionism

53. Contemporary _____ refers to a broad framework that structures a country's approach to foreign affairs.
*a. grand strategy

54. The attraction of American values constitutes _____ because it influences others to accept American policies while _____ such as military and economic capabilities is necessary to preserve those values and project them abroad.
*a. "soft power," "hard power"

55. _____ advised Americans to avoid "entangling alliances."
*a. President George Washington

56. The _____ was a golden age of U.S. grand strategy.
*a. Cold War

57. George Washington recognized that America was too weak to become embroiled in foreign conflicts, notably _____.

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*a. the French Revolutionary Wars

58. Two events that illustrated the tension between isolationism and internationalism in U.S. policy in the early 19th century were _____ and _____.
*a. the Louisiana Purchase, the Monroe Doctrine

59. _____ warned that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."
*a. The Monroe Doctrine

60. The 1840s reflected competing isolationist, internationalist, and interventionist tendencies in America, expressed in the idea of _____ that fueled westward expansion and interest in the stability of countries in the Americas.
*a. Manifest Destiny

61. President _____ acquired most of Arizona, New Mexico, California, Colorado, Texas, Nevada, Utah, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Wyoming for the United States.
*a. James K. Polk

62. America maintains a perpetual lease to the site of the _____, owing to a 1901 amendment to a joint congressional resolution known as the Platt Amendment.
*a. Guantanamo Bay naval base in Cuba

63. _____ was formalized in 1904 after attempts by European governments to use naval power to collect debts owed them by Latin American countries.
*a. The Roosevelt Corollary

64. President _____ offered his good offices to help end the 1905 Russo-Japanese War for which he was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize.
*a. Theodore Roosevelt

65. In 1915, Germany launched a submarine campaign that resulted in American deaths, notably the sinking of the British-registered _____.
*a. Lusitania

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