

CHAPTER 2: Historical Context and the Future of U.S. Global Power

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. European powers were heavily involved in the American Revolutionary war because
- of the wars implications for the European balance of power.
 - to keep America isolationist.
 - to prevent the development of democracy.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: A REF: 17 NOT: Factual

2. What European powers were involved in the American war of independence?
- Great Britain
 - France
 - Germany
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 17 NOT: Factual

3. The myth of isolationism is largely perpetrated by the _____ interpretation of U.S. foreign policy.
- revisionist
 - orthodox
 - liberal internationalist
 - postrevisionist

ANS: B REF: 18 NOT: Conceptual

4. Following independence, the two main goals of American leaders were
- nation building and territorial expansion.
 - acquiring foreign colonies and nation building.
 - containment of communism and the spread of liberalism.
 - democracy promotion and multilateral institution building.

ANS: A REF: 19 | 20 NOT: Factual

5. The agents of U.S. continental expansion were largely
- government agents.
 - the army.
 - private citizens.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 20 NOT: Factual

6. During the nineteenth century, the colonization of Native American land and expansion westward transformed the United States into what Van Alstyne called
- a hegemonic power.
 - an imperial republic.
 - an isolationist country.
 - a bipolar state.

ANS: B REF: 20 | 21 NOT: Conceptual

7. The _____ stated the Western Hemisphere was not open to European colonization.
- Olney Proclamation
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Monroe Doctrine
 - Treaty of Versailles

ANS: C REF: 22 NOT: Factual

8. Following the Civil War, U.S. foreign policy actively promoted political stability and economic expansion abroad, especially in
- Asia and Europe.
 - Latin America.
 - Asia and Africa.
 - Europe and Africa.

- b. Latin America and the Middle East. d. Latin America and Asia.

ANS: D REF: 23 NOT: Factual

9. In late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the United States emphasized the _____ policy in order to maximize its involvement and trade in Asia and the Pacific.
- a. Open Door c. Sphere of Influence
b. Revisionism d. Washington Consensus

ANS: A REF: 24 NOT: Conceptual

10. _____ resulted in the United States acquiring the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, and American Samoa as colonies.
- a. The War of 1812 c. World War II
b. World War I d. The Spanish-American War

ANS: D REF: 24 NOT: Factual

11. The 1920s and 1930s are often thought of as the “height of isolationism” because
- a. the Senate’s rejection of the League of Nations.
b. U.S. hosting of the naval disarmament conference.
c. the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
d. the coherence of U.S. foreign policy during the era.

ANS: A REF: 25 NOT: Applied

12. Following World War II, which of the following factors helped set the stage for U.S. global hegemony?
- a. The emergence of the Bretton Woods system
b. The emergence of the Soviet Union
c. The Monroe Doctrine
d. Revisionism

ANS: A REF: 26 NOT: Applied

13. In 1947 the _____ set the stage for U.S. foreign policy designed to contain Soviet expansion.
- a. Monroe Doctrine c. Bretton Woods system
b. Olney Proclamation d. Truman Doctrine

ANS: D REF: 28 NOT: Conceptual

14. Which of the following is (are) part(s) of the United States policy of containment?
- a. Surrounding the Soviet Union bloc with American allies and military forces
b. Using broad economic sanctions on the Soviet Union and its allies
c. Flooding radio airwaves of Soviet bloc with Western propaganda to counter Radio Moscow
d. Both options A and B are true.

ANS: D REF: 28 | 29 NOT: Factual

15. Which of the following best describes the Cold War?
- a. A bipolar era balance of power that began with the overthrow of the Romanov monarchy in 1917
b. A bipolar era that began with the announcement of NATO in April of 1947
c. A multi-polar era that began with the Truman Doctrine in March of 1947
d. A bipolar era that began with the Truman Doctrine in March of 1947

ANS: D REF: 28 | 40 NOT: Applied

16. Which of the following contributed to the relative decline of American power in the 1970s?
- Collapse of the Bretton Woods system
 - American failure in the Vietnam War
 - The economic recovery and rise of Western Europe and Japan
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 30 | 31 NOT: Applied

17. After the end of the cold war, which of the following factors decreased the ability of presidents to shape consistent foreign policies?
- Consistent global economic growth
 - Commitments to international institutions
 - Uncertain domestic support
 - Renewed communist threat

ANS: C REF: 32 NOT: Applied

18. A major defense buildup, reliance on the use of force abroad, unilateral orientation and emphasis on preventive/preemptive strikes are all part of the
- Bush Doctrine.
 - Nixon Doctrine.
 - Truman Doctrine.
 - Doctrine of Containment.

ANS: A REF: 36 NOT: Applied

19. The Bush administration emphasized _____ whereas the Obama administration emphasizes _____ as a response to global problems.
- isolationism; hegemony
 - unilateralism; multilateralism
 - multilateralism; unilateralism
 - containment; preemptive strikes

ANS: B REF: 37 NOT: Conceptual

20. The term “_____ environment” refers to factors that condition, or influence, human values and preferences moods, and attitudes.
- objective
 - subjective
 - psychological
 - crisis

ANS: C REF: 39 | 40 NOT: Conceptual

21. Increased U.S. interventionism in the world, the ability of the United States to become the bulwark of the Bretton Woods system, and promote nation-building in the Third World following World War II are all examples of the United States becoming
- an isolationist state.
 - a hegemonic power.
 - a soft power.
 - an imperial empire.

ANS: B REF: 40 | 41 NOT: Applied

22. The _____ is best described as the United States continuing to be the most powerful country in the world but no longer was as able to exercise the kind of economic, political, and military influence that it enjoyed at its height during the late 1940s and 1950s.
- paradox of American power
 - height of isolationism
 - Olney Proclamation
 - bipolarity

ANS: A REF: 41 NOT: Conceptual

23. The Vietnam War is an example of increased resistance to American attempts to exercise political and military force abroad because

- a. rising sense of nationalism across the globe.
- b. governments dependent on American support became less likely to be influenced.
- c. multilateral support for U.S. interventionism became uncertain and decreased.
- d. All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 42 NOT: Applied

24. _____ refers to increased integration of international economies and growing interdependence and complexity of relationships between states.
- a. Social globalism
 - b. Imperialism
 - c. Globalization
 - d. Liberalism

ANS: C REF: 43 NOT: Conceptual

25. Some scholars proclaimed the end of the cold war as the triumph of liberal capitalism. Which of the following events provides evidence that such a declaration may be premature?
- a. International economic crises
 - b. Diffusion of power
 - c. More conflicts and crises to trigger American intervention
 - d. All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 43 | 44 NOT: Factual

26. An argument that the world is increasingly peaceful because of international cooperation, international law, and international norms, is an example of the _____ theoretical approach.
- a. classical realism
 - b. liberal idealism
 - c. social globalism
 - d. declinist

ANS: B REF: 45 NOT: Conceptual

27. Declinists argued that America would experience _____ because its gains in economic and military power would eventually decline widening the gap between American foreign policy's ends and means.
- a. soft power
 - b. global recession
 - c. imperial overstretch
 - d. bipolarity

ANS: C REF: 46 NOT: Conceptual

28. _____ power refers to military might whereas _____ power refers to the attractiveness of ideas, financial flows, and technology.
- a. Coercive; inductive
 - b. Hard; soft
 - c. Stick; thought
 - d. Brutal; cultural

ANS: B REF: 47 NOT: Conceptual

29. According to the book, what factor makes the United States most vulnerable?
- a. It has a market-oriented system.
 - b. It has lost numerous military bases in strategic regions worldwide.
 - c. It has contested and undefended borders along the Mexican border.
 - d. It has a petroleum-based economy.

ANS: D REF: 48 NOT: Applied

30. A state refusing to vote with the United States in the United Nations unless the United States offers it large amounts of security assistance is an example of
- a. balking.
 - c. balancing.

b. bruising.

d. blackmailing.

ANS: D

REF: 49

NOT: Applied

ESSAY

1. Describe two key goals of U.S. foreign policy immediately following World War II and list the major corresponding strategy used to meet each goal?

ANS:

Answers may vary.

2. Describe and compare the arguments of the declinists and the revivalists.

ANS:

Answers may vary.

3. *What is the "paradox of American power"? Describe the factors that led to the decline of American power from the 1960s through the 1980s and explain how these factors embody this paradox.*

ANS:

Answers may vary.

4. *What two trends appear to be the most important for the contemporary and future politics of U.S. foreign policy? How do these trends differ from patterns of American foreign policy during the cold war?*

ANS:

Answers may vary.

5. *The history of U.S. foreign policy is dominated by a myth that following independence the United States was largely an isolationist country. What are the origins and implications of this myth? What evidence suggests that it is indeed a myth, or do you agree that the United States was isolationist during this period?*

ANS:

Answers may vary.