

Chapter Nineteen Reading Guide
American Foreign & Defense Policy

Answer each question as completely as possible and in blue or black ink only

1. What are the roots of U.S. Foreign and Defense Policy?

1.

2.

3.

4.

2. What does the U.S. Constitution specifically say about foreign policy and relations?

1.

2.

3.

3. The early history of U.S. military and foreign policy

1. Washington's Farewell Address –

2. The Monroe Doctrine –

3. American colonialism –

4. The Roosevelt Corollary –

5. World War I –

6. The return to Isolationism –

4. The United States as a World Power

1. World War II and the death of American Isolationist Tradition –

2. The American use of nuclear weapons on Japan and the aftermath –

3. The International Monetary Fund –

4. The United Nations –

5. The Cold War and Containment Theory –

1. The Truman Doctrine –

2. The Marshall Plan –

3. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization –

4. Korea and Vietnam –

5. The Cuban Missile Crisis –

6. Détente –

7. The Iranian hostage Crisis –

8. The Reagan Era arms build up –

9. The End of the Cold War, What caused it? –

10. The World Trade Organization –

6. Complete the following timeline on the Cold War by indicating the event or events that occurred during the year or years listed

1946:	1950-1953:	1975:	1992:
1947:	1954:	1979:	
1948-1949:	1964:	1983:	
1949:	1973:	1989:	

7. List some of the primary foreign policy functions of the president.

8. Complete the following table on the major national security agencies. In the last column, comment on the agency's inclinations toward involvement in foreign ventures, giving an example when relevant.

Agency	Composition	Purpose	Comments
Joint Chiefs of Staff			
National Security Council			
Central Intelligence Agency			

9. In what ways has American national security policy changed since the increasing threat posed by terrorist groups and hostile states supporting them?

10. Understand the role of foreign and defense policymaking in a democracy and how foreign and defense policy affects the scope of government.

a. How might one argue that American foreign policymaking is a democratic process?

b. How has foreign and defense policymaking contributed to the scope of government?

KEY TERMS

Identify and describe:

foreign policy

United Nations (UN)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

European Union (EU)

secretary of state

secretary of defense

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

Isolationism

containment doctrine

Cold War

McCarthyism

arms race

détente

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)

Interdependency

“Star Wars” defensive missile system

Superpower (as in a nation state, not as in for example, Superman)

Compare and contrast:

foreign policy and isolationism

United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO),
and European Union (EU)

secretary of state and secretary of defense

isolationism and interdependency

containment doctrine and McCarthyism

Cold War and détente

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Foreign policy is like domestic policy because
 - a. the president is the dominant actor.
 - b. Congress sets the agenda.
 - c. public opinion has very little impact.
 - d. it involves choice-taking.

2. Which of the following statements about multinational corporations (MNCs) is FALSE?
 - a. They account for more than one-tenth of the global economy.
 - b. Most try not to become involved in internal politics.
 - c. Some are wealthier than the governments under which they operate.
 - d. Some have linked forces with the CIA to overturn governments.

3. The president's foreign policy duties include
 - a. making treaties.
 - b. acting as commander in chief of the armed forces.
 - c. deploying troops abroad.
 - d. all of the above

4. Which of the following presidents relied more on their special assistant for national security affairs than on their secretary of state?
 - a. Richard Nixon
 - b. Ronald Reagan
 - c. George W. Bush
 - d. Bill Clinton

5. Which of the following is NOT among the foreign policy functions of the U.S. Congress?
 - a. declaring war
 - b. initiating treaties
 - c. confirming ambassadorial appointments
 - d. appropriating funds

6. Isolationism was reaffirmed by

- a. World War II.
- b. the Marshall Plan.
- c. the League of Nations.
- d. the Monroe Doctrine.

7. The containment doctrine proposed the containment of

- a. Germany during World War II.
- b. the Soviet Union after World War II.
- c. McCarthyism in the 1950s.
- d. nuclear arms in the 1980s.

8. During the Cold War, the policy of "brinkmanship" meant that the United States

- a. was prepared to use nuclear weapons in order to influence the actions of the Soviet Union and China.
- b. would isolate the Soviet Union and contain its advances at all costs.
- c. would stay out of other nations' conflicts.
- d. was prepared to fight communist infiltration at home as well as abroad.

9. The term "military-industrial complex" was coined used by

- a. John F. Kennedy.
- b. Richard Nixon.
- c. Dwight Eisenhower.
- d. Joseph McCarthy.

10. Critics of the war on terrorism argue

- a. it is responding to a tactic when we should respond to the forces that generate it.
- b. unilateral action has squandered America's moral authority.
- c. the United States can not defend itself without the help of others.
- d. all of the above

