**US REGENTS REVIEW**

**3. Foreign Policy**

**Explain/Describe the significance of the following key terms.**

**Key Terms:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Neutrality  PG 12. Washington’s Farewell Address  PG 22. WWI  PG 23. WWII |  |
| Monroe Doctrine  PG 13 |  |
| Roosevelt Corollary/Big Stick Policy  PG 21. |  |
| Protective Tariff  PG 22. |  |
| Imperialism  PG 22. |  |
| Open Door Policy  PG 22. |  |
| Dollar Diplomacy  PG 22. |  |
| Isolationism  PG 23. |  |
| Immigration Quotas  PG 23. |  |
| Containment  PG 29. |  |
| Truman Doctrine  PG 28. |  |
| Marshall Plan  PG 29. |  |
| Domino Theory  PG 30. |  |
| Cuban Missile Crisis  PG 31. |  |
| Détente  PG 32. |  |
| NAFTA  PG 34. |  |

**Describe the difference between these two views on foreign policy:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Isolationist | Interventionist |
|  |  |

**Multiple-Choice Practice**

1) In the United States, support for the passage and expansion of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has been strongest among

1. labor unions

2. environmentalists

3. big business

4. farmers

2) The speakers below are discussing foreign policies that the United States has followed at various times. Base your answers on their statements and on your knowledge of social studies.

**Speaker A:** Steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.

**Speaker B:** The United States will give economic aid to needy countries anywhere in the world, but will not provide military aid.

**Speaker C:** The United States must prevent the growth of communism.

**Speaker D**: The United States can take over other countries to help them become more like us.

Which speaker states a policy most similar to the foreign policy advice given by President George Washington in his Farewell Address?

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. D

3) Which statement best describes President Theodore Roosevelt’s foreign policy position toward Latin America in the early 1900’s?

1. The United States should reduce its involvement in Latin American affairs.

2. The Monroe Doctrine permits the United States to intervene actively in the affairs of Latin American nations.

3. Latin American nations should form an organization to help them achieve political and economic stability.

4. The United States should give large amounts of financial aid to help the poor of Latin America.

4) Early in the 20th century, Presidents William Taft and Woodrow Wilson used the concept of dollar diplomacy to

1. help European nations avoid war

2. expand United States influence in China

3. protect United States investments in Latin America

4. support welfare programs for immigrants to the United States

5) Which United States foreign policy was most directly related to the rise of big business in the late 1800s?

1. containment

2. imperialism

3. détente

4. neutrality

6) A common purpose of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the Eisenhower Doctrine was to

1. carry out the United States policy of preventing the spread of communism

2. insure the survival of the newly independent nations of Africa and Asia

3. limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons

4. provide medical aid to Latin American nations

7) From the end of World War II until the 1980’s, the United States carried out its foreign policy mainly by

1. giving in to foreign demands

2. avoiding any situation that might involve the nation in a conflict

3. acting forcefully to obtain and control colonies

4. taking a variety of actions to prevent the spread of communism

8) The primary purpose of President Richard Nixon’s policy of détente was to

1. expand United States military involvement in Southeast Asia

2. assure an adequate supply of oil from the Middle East

3. ease tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union

4. maintain a favorable balance of trade with China