

# [U.s. history april 27 flashcard](https://assignbuster.com/us-history-april-27-flashcard/)

Throughout United States history, the most important aim of the country’s foreign policy has been1. participation in international organizations2. advancement of national self-interest3. containment of communism4. development of military alliances2. advancement of national self-interestThe principle that the United States has the right to act as the “ policeman of the Western Hemisphere” and intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American nations was established by the1. Good Neighbor policy2. Open Door policy3. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine4. Marshall Plan3. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine“ But today we are raising more than we can consume. Today we are making more than we can use. Today our industrial society is congested; there are more workers than there is work; there is more capital than there is investment. We do not need more money—we need more circulation, more employment. Therefore, we must find new markets for our produce, new occupation for our capital, new work for our labor. . . .” — Senator Albert J. Beveridge, 1898 This statement provides a reason why political leaders of the late 1800s adopted the policy of1. imperialism2. isolationism3. protectionism4. collective security1. imperialismWhich United States foreign policy was most directly related to the rise of big business in the late 1800s? 1. containment2. imperialism3. détente4. neutrality2. imperialismWhich United States policy is most closely associated with the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines? 1. neutrality2. isolationism3. imperialism4. international cooperation3. imperialismThe major objective of United States foreign policy toward Latin America during the period from 1900 to 1920 was to

1. improve the standard of living of the people in Latin America2. support land reform throughout the Western Hemisphere3. protect the human rights of native peoples in Latin America4. serve as protector and police officer in the Western Hemisphere

4. serve as protector and police officer in the Western HemisphereWhich policy is supported by this quotation?“… Pacific is our ocean.. And the Pacific ocean is the commerce of the future…The Power that rules the Pacific , therefore, is the power that rules the world. And with the Philippines that power is and will forever be the American Republic.”-Congressional Record 19001. imperialism2. self-determination3. isolationism4. humanitarianism1. imperialismPresident Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points were intended to

1. make the United States, Great Britain, and France into leading world powers2. redistribute Germany’s colonies among the Allied nations3. prevent international tensions from leading to war4. punish Germany for causing World War I

3. prevent international tensions from leading to warWhich of the following did not become a United States possession as a result of the Spanish-American War? a. Puerto Ricob. Panamac. the Philippinesd. Guamb. PanamaThe Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrinea. was widely accepted by Latin Americab. was reinforced by Franklin Rooseveltc. had been used since the introduction of the Monroe Doctrined. made the United States the peace keeper in the Western Hemisphered. made the United States the peace keeper in the Western Hemisphere“ I have always been fond of the…proverb:’Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.’ ”-Theodore Roosevelt This philosophy was used by President Roosevelt primarilyto1)deal with problems of racial segregation2)conduct his foreign policy3)expand the western frontier4)win the Spanish-American War2)conduct his foreign policyBase your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies“ The Big Stick in the Caribbean Sea” Picture of Teddy Roosevelt walking across caribbean sea.

The primary goal of the United States foreign policy referred to in the cartoon was to1)build United States factories in the Caribbean region2)improve relations with Caribbean nations3)provide defense for nations in the Caribbean4)protect United States interests in the Caribbean region

4)protect United States interests in the Caribbean regionThe Monroe Doctrine declared that the United States would1. prevent the establishment of new European colonies anywhere in the world2. help colonies in North and South America adopt a democratic form of government3. view European interference in the Americas as a threat to the national interest of the United States4. prevent other nations from trading with South American nations3. view European interference in the Americas as a threat to the national interest of the United States“ I took the Canal and let Congress debate.” -Theodore Roosevelt This quotation best demonstrates1. an effort by a President to maintain a policy of isolationism2. a decline in the use of militarism as a defense policy3. an increased reliance on the legislative process4. a Presidential action that achieved a foreign policy objective4. a Presidential action that achieved a foreign policy objectiveEarly in the 20th century, Presidents William Taft and Woodrow Wilson used the concept of dollar diplomacy to1. help European nations avoid war2. expand United States influence in China3. protect United States investments in Latin America4. support welfare programs for immigrants to the United States3. protect United States investments in Latin AmericaThroughout United States history, the most important aim of the country’s foreign policy has been1. participation in international organizations2. advancement of national self-interest3. containment of communism4. development of military alliances2. advancement of national self-interestThe principle that the United States has the right to act as the “ policeman of the Western Hemisphere” and intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American nations was established by the1. Good Neighbor policy2. Open Door policy3. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine4. Marshall Plan3. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe DoctrineIn the early 1900’s the United States favored building a canal across Panama because it would

1. Reduce shipping costs on routes linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. 2. Help unify the nations of Latin America. 3. Improve U. S. relations with Latin America. 4. End the need for a ‘ big stick’ policy

1. Reduce shipping costs on routes linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Theodore Roosevelt’s interventionist policy is best illustrated by his

1. Role in ending the Russian-Japanese war. 2. Use of U. S. navy to support a revolt in Panama. 3. Open Door Policy in China. 4. Negotiations with Japan concerning Japanese immigrants.

2. Use of U. S. navy to support a revolt in Panama. Roosevelt’s foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere was based on the belief that1. the United States can intervene in the Western Hemisphere toprotect political stability and American interests. 2. each nation in the Western Hemisphere is entitled to full respectfor its sovereign rights. 3. the Monroe Doctrine has outlived its usefulness. 4. European nations should be allowed to protect their interests inthe Western Hemisphere. 1. the United States can intervene in the Western Hemisphere to protect political stability and American interests. The Roosevelt Corollary modified the Monroe Doctrine by stating that

1. European nations may increase their trade in Latin America. 2. European nations could renew colonization in the Western hemisphere. 3. the United States may have to intervene in the internal affairs of Latin America. 4. the United States should establish military bases in Europe.

3. the United States may have to intervene in the internal affairs ofLatin America.