

U.s. history april 27 flashcard



**ASSIGN
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Throughout United States history, the most important aim of the country's foreign policy has been

1. participation in international organizations
2. advancement of national self-interest
3. containment of communism
4. development of military alliances

The 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 the

1. Good Neighbor policy
2. Open Door policy
3. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
4. Marshall Plan

“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 of

1. imperialism
2. isolationism
3. protectionism
4. collective security

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

Which United States policy is most closely associated with the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines?

1. neutrality
2. isolationism
3. imperialism
4. international cooperation

The 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 America
 2. support land reform throughout the Western Hemisphere
 3. protect the human rights of native peoples in Latin America
 4. serve as protector and police officer in the Western Hemisphere

4. serve as protector and police officer in the Western Hemisphere
 Which 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 1900

1. imperialism
 2. self-determination
 3. isolationism
 4. humanitarianism

1. imperialism
 President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points were intended to

1. make the United States, Great Britain, and France into leading world powers
 2. redistribute Germany's colonies among the Allied nations
 3. prevent international tensions from leading to war
 4. punish Germany for causing World War I

3. prevent international tensions from leading to war
 Which of the following did not become a United States possession as a result of the Spanish-

American War? a. Puerto Rico b. Panama c. the Philippines d. Guam

Panama
 The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine a. was widely accepted by Latin America b. was reinforced by Franklin Roosevelt c. had been used since the introduction of the Monroe Doctrine d. 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 primarily to 1) deal with problems of racial segregation 2) conduct his foreign policy 3) expand the western frontier 4) win the Spanish-American War 2) conduct his foreign policy Base 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 to 1) build United States factories in the Caribbean region 2) improve relations with Caribbean nations 3) provide defense for nations in the Caribbean 4) protect United States interests in the Caribbean region

4) protect United States interests in the Caribbean region The Monroe Doctrine declared that the United States would 1. prevent the establishment of new European colonies anywhere in the world 2. help colonies in North and South America adopt a democratic form of government 3. view European interference in the Americas as a threat to the national interest of the United States 4. prevent other nations from trading with South American nations 3. 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 demonstrates 1. an effort by a President to maintain a policy of isolationism 2. a decline in the use of militarism as a defense policy 3. an increased reliance on the legislative process 4. a Presidential action that achieved a foreign policy objective 4. a Presidential action that achieved a foreign policy objective 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

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In 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 that

1. the United States can intervene in the Western Hemisphere to protect political stability and American interests.
2. each nation in the Western Hemisphere is entitled to full respect for its sovereign rights.
3. the Monroe Doctrine has outlived its usefulness.
4. European nations should be allowed to protect their interests in the 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 of Latin America.