Polsc 301 / Hist 236 American Foreign Policy  Reading Test #3

The test is due Wednesday, March 31 at the beginning of class.

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. In his “War Message to Congress” (1917), which of the following is NOT among the reasons Woodrow Wilson gives for declaring war against Germany?
   a. for the protection of American interests
   b. to vindicate peace and justice against autocratic powers
   c. for world peace and the liberation of its peoples
   d. to make the world safe for democracy

2. In his Message to the Provisional Government of Russia, Woodrow Wilson claims that the United States is pouring out “blood and treasure” in the war in order to
   a. halt the spread of communism in Europe
   b. liberate peoples everywhere from autocratic force
   c. preserve the balance of power in Europe
   d. restore free trade between the United States and Russia

3. In “American Principles,” Woodrow Wilson proposes an international “association” that would
   a. preserve the freedom of the seas
   b. prevent war
   c. guarantee territorial integrity and political independence
   d. all of the above

4. According to Woodrow Wilson in “A League for Peace / Peace without Victory,” what must happen in order to ensure peace after the end of World War I?
   a. the terms of peace must not be forced on the defeated nations
   b. all defeated nations must base their governments on the consent of the governed
   c. defeated nations must not be allowed to maintain standing armies
   d. both a and b

5. In the Joint Debate on the Covenant of Paris, which of the following is NOT among the reasons Henry Cabot Lodge is opposed to the United States joining the League of Nations?
   a. It would require the United States to govern peoples in Africa, Asia and Europe
   b. The United States would be forced to give up its territories in the Pacific
   c. European nations would demand that the United States abandon the Monroe Doctrine
   d. The United States would be absolutely bound to involve itself in every war for the defense of other member nations
   a. a “get tough with Russia” policy
   b. a treaty of peace with Russia
   c. leaving Russia free to communize its sphere of influence
   d. the industrialization of underdeveloped nations

7. In “The Sources of Soviet Conduct,” George Kennan argues that the ultimate goal of the Soviet Union is
   a. the eventual lifting of restrictions on the liberties of its people
   b. the consolidation of its economic system in Eastern Europe
   c. the defeat of capitalism worldwide through steady and patient policies of expansion
   d. none of the above

8. According to Harry Truman in his Inaugural Address, a main point of disagreement between communism and democracy is
   a. whether human beings are capable of governing themselves with reason and justice
   b. whether trade should be expanded to other countries
   c. whether the United Nations is a legitimate governing body
   d. whether underdeveloped nations should receive economic and military assistance

9. In his Address to Congress (12 March 1947), Harry Truman proposes which of the following means to combat the spread of communism in Southeast Europe?
   a. sanctions imposed by the United Nations
   b. economic assistance to nations resisting outside aggression
   c. the deployment of civilian and military personnel to Greece and Turkey
   d. both b and c

10. According to George Marshall, the main goal of the Marshall Plan is to
    a. provide the United States with a permanent military foothold in Europe
    b. punish the German people for supporting the Nazi regime in World War Two
    c. promote the political and social conditions that permit free institutions to exist
    d. pave the way for friendly relations with the Soviet Union in the future

11. According to NSC 68 (1950), the policy of containment aims to
    a. block the further expansion of Soviet influence
    b. expose the falsities of Soviet pretensions
    c. plant the seeds of eventual self-destruction in the Soviet Union
    d. all of the above

12. In his “Strategy of Massive Retaliation” speech, John Foster Dulles proposes to
    a. place more emphasis on nuclear deterrence and less on conventional military forces
    b. seek terms of peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union
    c. revert to a policy of isolationism
    d. focus military activity more in Southeast Asia and less in Europe
13. In his Special Message to Congress (5 January 1957), Eisenhower proposes which of the following means to deal with the threat of communist influence in the Middle East?
   a. Economic assistance to any Middle East nation vulnerable to communism
   b. United Nations sanctions against any communist nation in the Middle East
   c. Military assistance to any Middle East nation vulnerable to communist influence
   d. both a and c

14. In his First Inaugural Address, Eisenhower argues that improving the strength of the United States is necessary to
   a. reveal the inherent weakness of the Soviet economic system
   b. survive the inevitable nuclear war
   c. deter foreign aggression and promote the conditions of peace
   d. allow the United States to act contrary to the decisions of the United Nations

15. In his “Atoms for Peace” speech, Eisenhower proposes
   a. immediate unilateral arms reductions on the part of the United States
   b. immediate unilateral arms reductions on the part of the Soviet Union
   c. the creation of an international Atomic Energy Agency under the control of the United Nations
   d. a summit meeting between the leaders of European nations and the Soviet Union

16. In his “Address to the American People” (6 June 1961), Kennedy proposes to combat the spread of Soviet influence by
   a. eliminating poverty, illiteracy and sickness in countries susceptible to communism
   b. re-deploying strategic missiles to Turkey and Poland
   c. increasing spending on the development of new weapons technologies
   d. multilateral nuclear arms reductions

17. According to Kennedy in his “Truce to Terror” speech, the most important means to peace is
   a. continued build-up of American nuclear stockpiles
   b. multilateral nuclear disarmament under the watch of United Nations inspectors
   c. greater reliance on American conventional military forces in strategic locations
   d. financial assistance to nations seeking independence from Soviet control

18. In his “Declaration of Interdependence” speech, Kennedy argues that an “Atlantic partnership” would allow the United States to
   a. assist developing nations in throwing off the yoke of poverty
   b. deter continued foreign aggression
   c. achieve a world of law and freedom of choice
   d. all of the above
19. In his “Strategy of Peace” speech, Kennedy argues that world peace would best be promoted by
   a. dedicating resources to eliminating ignorance, poverty and disease rather than creating weapons stockpiles
   b. establishing stricter international standards for the use of nuclear energy
   c. emphasizing what Americans and Soviets have in common rather than their differences
   d. both a and c

20. In “Our World Policy,” Lyndon Johnson proposes to ease tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union by
   a. proposing full transparency and disclosure of military and nuclear capabilities
   b. approving a trade agreement between the two nations
   c. reducing production of enriched uranium
   d. increasing funding to the diplomatic corps

This test covers the following readings:

   Wilson, War Message to Congress, 1917
   Wilson, Memorial Day Address, 1917
   Wilson, Message to Russia, 1917
   Wilson, State of the Union Address, 1917
   Wilson, “American Principles,” 1916
   Wilson, “League for Peace / Peace without Victory,” 1917
   Wilson, Fourteen Points Speech, 1918
   Lodge, Joint Debate on Covenant of Paris, 1919
   Kennan, “Sources of Soviet Conduct,” 1947
   Truman, Inaugural Address, 1949
   Dulles, “Principles in Foreign Policy,” 1955
   Truman, Address to Congress, 1947
   Marshall Plan, 1947
   National Security Council, NSC-68, 1950
   Eisenhower, Special Message to Congress, 1957
   Eisenhower, First Inaugural Address, 1953
   Eisenhower, “Atoms for Peace,” 1953
   Kennedy, Inaugural Address, 1961
   Kennedy, Address to the Nation, 1961
   Kennedy, “Truce to Terror” Address, 1961
   Kennedy, “Declaration of Interdependence,” 1962
   Johnson, “Our World Policy,” 1964