The test is due WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28 at the beginning of class.

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. In "Viet-Nam: The Third Face of the War," Lyndon Johnson argues that
   a. there is no purely military or diplomatic solution to the war in Vietnam
   b. the United States must not rule out the nuclear option in Vietnam
   c. the war can only be won by giving the Vietnamese hope for progress
   d. both a and c

2. In Lyndon Johnson’s 1966 State of the Union Address, which of the following is NOT included among the principles or goals of American foreign policy?
   a. to promote the economic interests of the United States overseas
   b. to control, reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons
   c. to build international associations and organizations
   d. to improve the life of man

3. In his Inaugural Address, which of the following is NOT included in Carter’s list of "enemies" against which U.S. forces can be “honorably” employed?
   a. poverty
   b. ignorance
   c. Communism
   d. injustice

4. In his “Human Rights and Foreign Policy” speech, Carter argues that
   a. the threat of conflict with the Soviet Union has decreased
   b. the Soviet Union should join with the United States in aiding the developing world
   c. the United States should reduce arms sales to its allies
   d. all of the above

5. In his “Address to the American People” (15 July 1979), Carter claims that the greatest threat to the United States is
   a. a crisis of confidence
   b. a failure to develop new nuclear weapons technologies
   c. a renewed vigor on the part of the Soviet Union to expand its influence in the world
   d. a lack of enforcement power in the United Nations

6. In his 1980 State of the Union Address, Carter calls for the United States to respond to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by
   a. refusing Soviet ships to fish in American waters
   b. cutting off sales of technology and agricultural products to the Soviet Union
   c. not sending an Olympic team to Moscow
   d. all of the above
7. In his Address to the British Parliament, Reagan claims that one sign of weakness in the Soviet Union is
   a. its inability to feed its own people
   b. its inability to keep pace with the United States in arms productions
   c. its inability to condemn capitalism with moral clarity
   d. its inability to maintain a military presence in eastern Europe

8. In his Remarks to the National Association of Evangelicals, Reagan claims that Soviet morality is based solely on
   a. Eastern Orthodox Christianity
   b. supernatural ideas
   c. interests of class warfare
   d. pagan philosophy

9. In his Televised Address on National Security (23 March 1983), Reagan claims that “Deterrence”
   a. Must be accompanied by a “nuclear freeze”
   b. must be replaced with a more aggressive use of conventional military forces
   c. must be replaced with a policy of détente
   d. still works but requires the development of new weapons technologies

10. According to George H. W. Bush in his Address to the Nation on the Invasion of Iraq (16 January 1991), why have U.S. forces invaded Iraq?
    a. because Iraq attempted to acquire nuclear weapons
    b. in order to liberate the people of Kuwait
    c. because the actions of Iraq damaged the economy of the United States
    d. all of the above

11. In his Remarks at Texas A&M University, why does George H. W. Bush say that spreading democracy is especially important to American interests?
    a. because it is the only way to bring about the inevitable collapse of the Soviet Union
    b. because democracies are not likely to commit aggression or sponsor terrorism
    c. because it will allow the United States to ease out of its superpower role
    d. all of the above

12. In George H. W. Bush’s Address at West Point, which of the following is NOT included as a criterion for deciding when force should be used?
    a. Force should only be used when all other means would be ineffective
    b. Force should only be used when it can be limited in scope and time
    c. Force should only be used when approved by the United Nations
    d. Force should only be used when the benefits justify the costs

13. In his “Freedom House” Speech, Clinton argues that the blurred line between domestic and foreign policy means that the United States must now focus on
    a. international issues such as overpopulation, AIDS, and global warming
    b. strengthening international coalitions to spread the responsibility of leadership
    c. converting military technology to be used for peaceful applications
    d. both a and b
14. In his Address to the Nation on Air Strikes in Kosovo, Clinton states that the reason for the air strikes was
   a. to protect vital trade routes through the Balkans
   b. to prevent the reoccupation of southeastern European nations by the Soviet Union
   c. to support the existing regime of Slobodan Milosevic
   d. to prevent the outbreak of a conflict that could escalate into a European war

15. In Clinton’s Address to the Nation on the Kosovo Action, which of the following is NOT included in the list of challenges to building a lasting peace in Southeast Europe?
   a. eliminating Russian influence in the region
   b. enforcing compliance on the part of Serbia
   c. returning Kosovar refugees to their homes safely
   d. providing the resources necessary to put Kosovo on the path to prosperity

16. In his “War on Terrorism” speech, George W. Bush defined hostile regimes as
   a. governments that harbor or support terrorism
   b. governments that are autocratic
   c. governments that do not join the United States in the war against terrorist states
   d. both a and b

17. According to the NSC’s 2002 National Security Strategy, “rogue states” are defined as regimes that
   a. brutalize their own people
   b. ignore international law
   c. hate the United States
   d. all of the above

18. According to George W. Bush in his Remarks at the Port of Philadelphia, U.S. forces are fighting in Iraq to
   a. enforce U.N. mandates
   b. disarm a regime that is dangerous
   c. liberate an oppressed people
   d. both b and c

19. In his Second Inaugural Address, George W. Bush claims that the ultimate goal of American foreign policy is
   a. creating one world government
   b. ending nuclear proliferation
   c. ending tyranny in the world
   d. securing American economic interests

20. In his “Nobel Lecture,” Obama argues that the use of force
   a. never leads to peace
   b. is sometimes necessary because of human nature
   c. should only be used to liberate oppressed peoples
   d. must give way to diplomatic negotiations
This test covers the following readings:

Johnson, “Viet-Nam: Third Face of the War,” 1965
Johnson, State of the Union Address, 1966
Carter, Inaugural Address, 1977
Carter, “Human Rights and Foreign Policy,” 1977
Carter, Address to American People, 1979
Carter, State of the Union Address, 1980
Reagan, Address to British Parliament, 1982
Reagan, Remarks to Evangelicals, 1983
Reagan, Televised Address on National Security, 1983
George H.W. Bush, Address to Nation on the Invasion of Iraq, 1991
George H.W. Bush, Remarks at Texas A&M University, 1992
George H.W. Bush, Address at West Point, 1993
Clinton, Address on Air Strikes in Kosovo, 1999
Clinton, Address on Kosovo Action, 1999
George W. Bush, War on Terrorism Speech, 2001
NSC National Security Strategy, 2002
George W. Bush, Second Inaugural, 2005
Barrack Obama, “Nobel Lecture,” 2009