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Chapter 14 – An Emerging World Power
United States History

1. Imperialism was the United States foreign policy that was most directly related to the rise of big business in the late 1800s.
2. Supporters of Mahan's ideas most likely favored a foreign policy that would acquire foreign markets.
3. Late in the 19th century, many Americans believed that the United States should establish a colonial empire because American industries needed raw materials and markets.
4. The sinking of the *USS Maine* is associated with the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain in 1898.
5. In 1898, William Randolph Hearst reportedly sent a message to his photographer in Cuba that said, "You provide the photographs and I'll furnish the War." Hearst was using yellow journalism.
6. The US began to search for new market in Asia in the early 1900s.
7. To promote U.S. commercial interests abroad was the jurisdiction that President Taft used to support his use of Dollar Diplomacy in Latin America.
8. Theodore Roosevelt built the Great White Fleet to establish the US as a naval power.
9. US intervention led to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in the late 1800s.
10. Pancho Villa led raids into US territory as a result of US intervention in Mexico in the early 1900s.
11. The Roosevelt Corollary extended the Monroe Doctrine by stating that the US would intervene in Latin American to protect US economic interests.
12. Secretary of State John Hay issued the Open Door Policy (Notes) to protect US interests in China.
13. The major objective of United States foreign policy toward Latin America during the period from 1900 to 1920 was to serve as protector and police officer in the Western Hemisphere.
14. The Open Door policy of 1899 was originally adopted so that the United States could stop Japan from colonizing China.
15. The annexation of Hawaii, the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, and Dollar Diplomacy are all associated with United States efforts to expand its power and influence in certain regions of the world.
16. The United States formulated the Open Door policy toward China in order to prevent a European or Japanese monopoly of Chinese trade and markets.
17. Late 19th and early 20th century expansionists such as Theodore Roosevelt and Alfred Thayer Mahan urged the US to acquire overseas territories, especially in the Pacific.
18. An important result of the Spanish American War of 1898 was that the United States became a world power with an overseas empire.
19. Involvement in the Spanish-American War, acquisition of Hawaii, and the introduction of the Open Door Policy in China were actions taken by the United States government to gain overseas markets and sources of raw materials.
20. 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 Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.
21. The Platt Amendment, the Roosevelt Corollary, and Dollar Diplomacy are evidenced of a United States policy of expanding its interests in Latin America.
22. The Platt Amendment gave the United States the right to preserve order as needed in Cuba.
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Chapter 19 Study Guide – United States History

1. During the 1930s, the Nazi Party rose to power in Germany.
2. Italy and Japan were dissatisfied with the peace settlements provided by the Treaty of Versailles because both countries expected more territory in exchange for their sacrifices during World War I.
3. President Roosevelt hoped to stop Japanese expansion when he enacted the embargo on naval and aviation supplies in 1940.
4. The Lend-Lease Act was perceived as being equivalent to declaring economic war against the Axis Powers.
5. Interventionists claimed that the United States could avoid war if it sent aid to Britain.
6. The Neutrality Act of 1939 allowed nations at war to buy arms and other supplies from the United States as long as those nations paid cash and transported the materials themselves.
7. The appeasement policy of the United States, Britain, and France encouraged more German aggression.
8. Japan seized control of resources in other nations in an attempt to recover from the Great Depression.
9. The Great Depression eventually changed Germany politically – the Germans eventually believed that Hitler would solve their economic problems.
10. Adolf Hitler explained the problems facing Germany in his book *Mein Kampf* when he blamed the problems on the Jewish people and the great threat they caused Germany.
11. After the US declared war, the nation's economic situation improved.
12. After declaring war, the US government transformed peacetime industries into war industries.
13. The attack on Pearl Harbor ended the political divisions between the isolationists and interventionists.
14. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor because they wanted to destroy ships and planes that threatened their expansion efforts.
15. Germany and Italy appeared to be winning the war in Europe at the end of 1940.
16. Roosevelt delivered his "Four Freedoms" speech to Congress in January 1941 to increase economic support for Britain.
17. The US initially followed a policy of appeasement toward Germany because the US wanted to focus on its own economic troubles.
18. The League of Nations did not prevent German and Italian aggression against other nations because it had no standing army and no real power to enforce its decrees.
19. One of the ways that Mussolini maintained his power in Italy was by outlawing political parties.
20. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Americans accepted the call for service by finding ways to contribute to the war effort, the size of the US navy more than doubled from 1941 to 1942, and the Women's Army Corps provided clerical workers, truck drivers, instructors, and lab technicians.

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Chapter 27 Study Guide United States History

1. Nixon's establishment of "new federalism" gave federal money to states to fund social programs.
2. Nixon believed that executive privilege justified his refusal to turn over his taped conversations.
3. Nixon's southern strategy involved criticizing court-ordered busing of school children.
4. Nixon's proposal for revenue sharing with the states reflect's Nixon's negative attitude toward "big" government.
5. Religious conservatives in the 1970s began to form alliances with other conservatives.
6. During the 1970s, the population of United States changed with many immigrants arriving from Latin America and Asia.
7. Jimmy Carter's response to the nation's oil crisis was to call on Americans across the country to conserve oil.
8. The public showed their disapproval of Nixon's pardon in the 1974 congressional election.
9. During his presidency, Gerald Ford faced high inflation, skyrocketing prices, and rising unemployment.
10. The energy crisis affected both the Ford and Carter presidencies.
11. Jimmy Carter had a reputation for hard work and integrity.
12. As a result of Nixon's resignation, many Americans lost trust in government officials.
13. In the case of *United States v. Nixon*, the Supreme Court ruled that Nixon had to turn over tapes containing Oval Office conversations.
14. President Ford's policy toward the Soviet Union focused on continuing to pursue detente.
15. President Carter's response to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 was to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union.
16. Carter withdrew US support for the dictator of Nicaragua during a leftist rebellion.
17. Carter's greatest foreign policy achievement was the signing of the Camp David Accords.
18. Threats posed by Middle East conflicts became a major foreign policy challenge as a consequence of the Iran hostage crisis.
19. Spiro Agnew resigned and Nixon admitted secretly taping Oval Office conversations in 1973 causing Nixon's approval rating to drop further.
20. Economic, scientific, and humanitarian cooperation are tenets of the Helsinki Accords.
21. The Helsinki Accords were endorsed by Ford and Leonid Brezhnev (the Soviet leader).
22. When Gerald Ford left the office of President, the nation's economy had worsened during his presidency.
23. Early in his presidency, many of the bills that Carter submitted to Congress passed only with his own party's major changes.
24. Egypt agreed to formally recognize the nation of Israel in order to achieve peace with Israel.
25. Relations between the United States and Soviet Union cooled during the late 1970s because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
26. The support of human rights was emphasized by President Carter's foreign policy regarding South Africa.
27. The accident at Three Mile Island led President Carter to propose the reorganization of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
28. Inflation and interest rates increased as a result of the energy crisis of the 1970s.
29. The Watergate scandal concerned the Nixon administration's attempt to cover up a burglary at the Democratic National Committee headquarters.
30. The incident at Three Mile Island during the 1970s resulted in the United States increasing its regulation of nuclear power plants.
31. Detente brought hope of better relations with communist nations was an important result of Nixon's foreign policy.

Chapter 28 Study Guide US History

1. The proposed "Star Wars" program involved putting weapons in space.
2. During his election campaign in 1988, George H.W. Bush promised not to raise taxes.
3. The wealthiest Americans received the largest tax cuts as a result of the Economic Recovery Act of 1981.
4. To compensate for cutting taxes, President Reagan convinced Congress to cut spending on social programs.
5. Conservatives gained power in the 1970s in part because many white southerners changed party allegiance in response to the civil rights laws of the 1960s.
6. Liberals supported laws protecting the rights of minorities and women in the 1970s.
7. Conservatives tend to favor relying on private organizations and individuals to help those in need.
8. Despite an economic turn-around in 1983, the number of working poor increased.
9. "Reaganomics" emphasized tax cuts.
10. Increased defense spending under Reagan resulted in an increase in the federal budget deficit.
11. The largest increase in the Federal Budget deficit occurred between 1981 and 1982.
12. Ronald Reagan convinced many Americans that he would usher in a new era of prosperity.
13. The Supreme Court's ruling in *Engle v. Vitale* forbade religious teaching in schools.
14. Neoconservatives warn about the dangers posed to society by abandoning traditional values.
15. Liberals tend to prefer a foreign policy of international cooperation.
16. Gorbachev pursued *glasnost* and *perestroika* reforms in part because the war in Afghanistan had drained the nation's resources.
17. The federal government responded to the Savings and Loan crisis by bailing out depositors at failed banks.
18. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor consistently broke with other conservative judges on the issue of abortion.
19. *A Nation at Risk* reported on the declining test scores of students.
20. Saddam Hussein remained in power after coalition troops entered Kuwait.
21. The Bush Administration backed the UN resolution calling for Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait because the United States feared that Hussein would gain and use influence if he controlled Kuwaiti oil.
22. The Reagan administration committed the United States to a massive arms buildup.
23. Reagan supported rebellions in Afghanistan, El Salvador, and Grenada to weaken the Soviet Union.
24. The START I treaty aimed to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world.
25. The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolized the end of communism in Europe.
26. Some scholars believe Reagan helped bring an end to the Cold War because Reagan supported a massive arms buildup that hastened the collapse of the Soviet economy.
27. The major concern of the neoconservatives was traditional values.
28. Support programs to help the elderly is considered a liberal ideology.
29. The 1991 Persian Gulf War is best described as short, with few American casualties.
30. In 1990, Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait to take over the nation's rich oil deposits.
31. Bush launched "Operation Restore Hope" to protect human rights in Somalia.
32. Congress tried to pressure South Africa into changing its apartheid system by imposing economic sanctions.
33. The Bush administration cracked down on drug trafficking from Latin America.
34. The Iran-Contra affair violated the Reagan administration's policy of refusing to negotiate with terrorists.
35. Some leaders of the New Right Coalition of the 1980s wanted to change governmental policy in the United States by increasing the federal budget by increasing taxes.
36. The main purpose of Operation Desert Storm was to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait.
37. In the U.S. Supreme Court case *Texas v. Johnson* (1989), the court ruled that Johnson's act of burning the U.S. flag was constitutional because Johnson was engaging in political protest and was therefore protected by the Constitution.
38. The military goal of the United States during the Persian Gulf War in the early 1990s was the liberation of Kuwait from Iraqi occupation.