First In-Class Test

There are 50 questions. Each is worth 2 points. For each question, fill in the oval on the ‘General Purpose NCS Answer Sheet’ corresponding to the letter on the test page that best answers the question. (‘D’ and ‘E’ are not valid answers to any of the questions. Do not fill in ‘D’ or ‘E’)

1) The ideology behind Liberty (Exceptionalism), according to McDougall, called on the newly independent colonies to:
   a) be a light to lighten the world, but not to anything special in foreign affairs
   b) liberate the Latin American colonies from the Spanish yoke and drive France from the Continent.
   c) make the world safe for democracy, human rights, and social justice.

2) The Framers of the Constitution sought a balance between:
   a) Madisonian expansionists and Jeffersonian isolationist factions
   b) the power to defend the United States from foreign threats and the preservation of liberty at home
   c) supporters of Great Britain and supporters of France

3) According to Callahan, the US follows a Realist logic under George Washington (1789-97) because
   a) the US established good ties with Britain and France, and created a national bank and promoted foreign trade to be independent from Britain.
   b) Washington created a powerful American army during his presidency to resist encroachment from Britain, Spain, and France.
   c) the US used economic embargoes to deter interference with its neutral rights.

4) The US fights the naval Quasi-War with France (1798-1800) because
   a) France is seizing US ships trading with Britain without any cause or justification
   b) acting under terms of the 1778 alliance with the US, France is seizing US ships that are trading with Britain without permission.
   c) the US decides to ally itself with Great Britain in order to annex the Louisiana Territory from France

5) The US declared war on Britain in 1812 because:
   a) Congress was fed up with British violations of US neutral shipping rights
   b) the US wanted to assist Napoleonic France in its European war
   c) the US wanted to acquire the Oregon Territory
6) According to McDougall, Unilateralism refers to:

   a) the desire by US leaders to isolate themselves from Europe culturally and economically
   b) the political doctrine of non-entanglement in European alliances
   c) the ideals embodied in the Franco-American Treaty of 1778

7) Neutrality was preferable to joining alliances because the US could avoid:

   a) taxing and conscripting Americans to raise a powerful military
   b) attacks on its shipping and impressments of its sailors
   c) the cost of diplomatic missions abroad

8) The US could pursue Unilateralism according to McDougall because:

   a) no foreign powers threatened it after 1812
   b) the US navy and army were the strongest in the world
   c) the US was remote from Europe, and Europe was often at war

9) According to lecture, some evidence against McDougall’s argument that US foreign policy was unexceptional in the late 18th and early 19th centuries is that the US

   a) relied on economic rather than military means to pursue its policies, and avoided allying with France against Britain in the War of 1812.
   b) armed quickly and allied with European powers when it best served US interests.
   c) abrogated its 1778 alliance with France after the Quasi-War and signed the Jay Treaty with Great Britain.

10) According to McDougall, the Monroe Doctrine stated that

   a) the US supported Latin American independence movements, and would ally with Great Britain to resist Spanish reconquest.
   b) Europe should not found new colonies, transfer existing colonies, or re-take old ones in the western hemisphere.
   c) the US would intervene to uphold democracy abroad, promote human rights, and prevent genocide

11) Under the American System, McDougal argues that the US made:

   a) a vague claim to defend its interests in the Americas
   b) alliances with Latin American states
   c) a pact with Britain to police the Western hemisphere
12) According to lecture on the American System, after the War of 1812 the United States

a) raised a much stronger army to aid Latin American Republics and annex Cuba
b) **built a more powerful navy to better defend its sea-borne commerce in the future**
c) signed an alliance with Great Britain to enforce the Monroe Doctrine

13) When Spanish colonies in Latin American declared independence, the United States

a) rushed to recognize them as early as 1816 and offered alliances in order to expand Liberty and defend the American System
b) **declared neutrality toward the revolts and deferred recognition until 1822 when the republics were clearly established**
c) denied them recognition until 1862 because their cause was considered unjust and Spain threatened to re-take them

14) US policy toward Haiti in the 1800s differed from its policy toward other American republics, according to lecture because

a) France and Britain had competing claims over Haiti and the US wanted to steer clear of conflict with them
b) Haiti claimed rights to Florida and the US refused recognition until Haiti abandoned those claims in the Adams-Onis Treaty
c) **the majority black population ruled Haiti, and slave states in the US successfully opposed diplomatic recognition until the Civil War.**

15) According to lecture and McDougall, Expansionism, or Manifest Destiny, reflected

a) a strategic response to European encirclement
b) **‘facts on the ground’ created by civilian activities**
c) the domestic effects of the Homestead Act

16) According to lecture, race and racism:

a) played no role in expansion
b) were the primary causes of expansion
c) **shaped the modes and paths of expansion**

17) According to lecture, during the period from 1820-1840 international factors played

a) **little role in explaining expansion because the slavery question drives domestic debates over expansion policy**
b) **a major role in explaining expansion because Spain controls Mexico and Canada**
c) **a modest role because President Jackson fears that Russia will attempt to control California**
18) After calling for “Fifty-four Forty or Fight” over the Oregon Territory, President Polk

a) threatened to invade the British section of the Oregon Territory but Congress voted down a declaration of war against Britain.

b) signed a treaty with Britain setting the border at the 49th parallel, when the war with Mexico was underway.

c) traded US claims to British Columbia for rights to Hawaii and Guam.

19) According to lecture, the US-Mexican War emerged in part because

a) Mexico rejected Texan independence, and therefore opposed US annexation of Texas in 1845.

b) the US demanded that Mexico concede Texas and all territory west to the Pacific during talks in 1846.

c) Mexico demanded that the US pay $20 million rather than $15 million for Texas.

d) Polk stole Santa Anna’s Chihuahua, “Tinkerbell,” and taught it to say, “Yo quiero Mickey-Dees”

20) The US-Mexican War, according to McDougall, was the result of President Polk’s

a) genuine fear of Anglo-Mexican aggression against the United States from the north and the south

b) ambition to annex Mexican-controlled California as well as Texas

c) desire to annex all of Mexico into the United States.

21) According to lecture and McDougall, Progressive Imperialism was based on:

a) a social-political nexus of political visionaries, merchants, and missionaries, and an ethos of social reform

b) the need for export markets for US agricultural and manufactured goods

c) the European scramble for colonies in Africa

22) Under Progressive Imperialism, according to McDougall, the United States sought to:

a) achieve political control over non-white societies for military purposes

b) acquire new territory for future annexation

c) transplant American civilization and religious beliefs in other societies

23) The “Wisconsin School” historians argue that Progressive Imperialism is explained by the fact that

a) the US sought export markets abroad to absorb surplus production at home

b) European imperialism threatened the security of the American System
c) the spirit of social reform at home shaped elite attitudes toward foreign policy

24) Callahan argues that US acquisition of Hawaii, Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the Panama Canal zone after the Spanish American war can be best understood by the logic of

a) realism, because the US had to increase its power to keep up with the increasing power of other great powers
b) isolationism, because it ensured that the US would not need to be involved in entangling alliances after 1898
c) liberalism, because the US wants to create an “Open Door” to trade in China

25) The anti-imperialism movement of 1898-1900, according to Callahan, reflected a combination of

a) isolationist fear of empire eroding democracy, racist concerns about increasing the number of Latinos and Asians in the US population, and moral revulsion at the savagery of war against the Philippine Insurrection.
b) realist fears of imperial over-stretch, liberal worries over free trade would be harmed by empire, and isolationist revulsion at increased cultural contact with the world.
c) activists, artists, and academics who rejected calls to send lawyers, guns, and money.

26) McDougall argues that Progressive Imperialism was

a) incompatible with the American System tradition because the US was acting outside the western hemisphere
b) compatible with the American System tradition because the water boundary where America stopped and Asia began was never defined
c) the same as the American System because Teddy Roosevelt sought to teach Asians how to “elect good men.”

27) According to lecture, Theodore Roosevelt intervened in Latin American states to:

a) prevent authoritarian regimes from coming to power there
b) ensure that their foreign debts were paid
c) protect American civilians from internal violence

28) According to lecture and McDougall, the United States government

a) initiates efforts to annex Hawaii in the 1880s in order to gain a Pacific outpost
b) rejects dubious offers of annexation from Hawaii until the Spanish-American war
c) is forced to accept Hawaiian annexation because of the influence of the sugar-lobby in Congress.
29) Theodore Roosevelt obtained rights to the Panama Canal zone in Colombia by

   a) paying the Colombian $100 million for construction rights and extra-territorial privileges
   b) **backing Panamanian secession from Colombia in 1803, and then obtaining rights from Panama rather than Colombia**
   c) establishing a joint US-European corporation that negotiated access and construction rights from Colombia and Nicaragua.

30) According to lecture, Progressive Imperialism was “uniquely American” because the US

   a) **eventually restored sovereignty to Cuba and the Philippines and avoided continental conquests in Asia and Africa.**
   b) never claimed basing rights or control over possession’s foreign policies in any areas it captured
   c) believed it was acting to bring progress to areas it controlled.

31) Liberal Internationalism, according to lecture, consisted of support for:

   a) militarization, high tariffs, and autocratic rule
   b) **arms control, free trade, and democratic rule**
   c) colonial acquisition, trade embargos, and monarchical rule

32) According to McDougall, Woodrow Wilson called publicly for the US to enter World War I to:

   a) ‘**make the world safe for democracy’ and contain Germany power**
   b) end British and German interference with US neutral shipping
   c) create a League of Nations

33) Under Wilson, according to lecture, US foreign economic policy featured

   a) **one of the least restrictive tariffs in 1913 in the hope that free trade would advantage farmers and wage workers over industrialists and reduce European imperial growth**
   b) a series of embargoes against countries that went to war in Europe and Latin America and a high tariff in 1916 to promote US economic autonomy
   c) military intervention in Mexico and Brazil in 1914 in order to protect US oil interests there
34) Wilson’s proposed Pan-American Pact sought to

a) substitute for the failure of the United States to enter the League of Nations in 1919
b) pledge Western hemisphere states to honor each others territorial integrity and uphold republican forms of government.
c) create a military alliance to defend the American System against German aggression.

35) Callahan argues that Wilson’s wartime diplomacy, war aims, and peace aims were shaped by the logic of

a) radical anti-imperialism
b) liberalism
c) hegemonism

36) According to lecture, Wilson choose to enter World War I in 1917 because

a) by that time, the alternatives to war – an end to US shipping or an informal naval alliance as Britain’s junior partner – are worse
b) he fears that a German military victory is imminent and wants to maintain the balance of power in Europe
c) he wishes to distract the nation from its domestic economic ills

37) The Senate debate over the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty, according to lecture, reflects

a) the triumph of a majority of isolationist senators
b) a deadlock between Republican unilateralists and Democratic liberal internationalists
c) the stubbornness of Woodrow Wilson messianic vision

38) In the 1920s, the United States foreign policy features

a) steadfast isolationism in its refusal to engage in international arms control or economic cooperation
b) a return to “normal internationalism” by cooperation in the Washington Naval Arms Conference and the Dawes plan for European debt payments
c) radical anti-imperialism as the US enacts high tariffs and abandons export markets abroad
39) According to McDougall, US support for Great Britain before Pearl Harbor and entry in the Second World War was publicly justified initially in terms of:

   a) a vengeful form of Progressive Imperialism  
   b) a revival of Liberal Internationalism  
   c) the new language of Containment

40) McDougall argues that Containment:

   a) meshed with Liberty, Unilateralism, and Progressive Imperialism  
   b) violated the principles of Unilateralism and the American System  
   c) made Global Meliorism necessary

41) According to lecture, Franklin D. Roosevelt attempted to contain German power before Pearl Harbor but the US was

   a) under-extended because it lacked alliance commitments to give force to its increasing military power  
   b) over-committed in its attempt to block Japan economically in Asia while assisting British convoys  
   c) unable to convince the US isolationist US public to support arms building programs.

42) After World War II, according to lecture, the US attempts to generate international security through the United Nations organization but

   a) Congress and the public reject a Wilsonian solution  
   b) the Cold War rivalry between the US and the Soviet Union dooms the UN system  
   c) US decisionmakers decide that Containment is more in tune with American traditions

43) After the US lost its nuclear monopoly in 1949, US nuclear diplomacy rested on

   a) increasing its nuclear arsenal in order to conduct a first-strike against the Soviet Union  
   b) backing down from confrontations with the Soviet Union  
   c) demonstrating “resolve” in regional crises

44) One domestic effect of the Cold War with the Soviet Union, according to lecture, was

   a) the creation of the New Deal and Great Society programs  
   b) the rise of the national security state  
   c) inflation and increased economic recessions
45) The dilemma for US power creation in the Cold War is how to create
   a) a strategic synthesis that prevents a “garrison state” without leaving the US
too weak to confront the Soviet Union
   b) a system of universal military training and government-run defense industries to
support hegemonism
   c) alliances with Third World countries so that they can defend Europe rather than
US troops

46) According to lecture, McDougall discussion of the Vietnam war
   a) is inferior to Callahan’s discussion of the radical anti-imperialist explanation
   b) under-estimates the role that Containment beliefs played in US entry into the
war
   c) correctly attributes the war primarily to Global Meliorist ideas

47) Which presidents does Callahan identify as leading examples of the logic of realism?
   a) Theodore Roosevelt and Richard Nixon
   b) Woodrow Wilson and Jimmy Carter
   c) James Polk and Warren Harding

48) In the 1960s and 1970s, the US pursued a policy of
   a) détente with the Soviet Union and diplomatic openings to China
   b) direct military confrontation with the Soviet Union in Asia and Africa
   c) support for anti-communist rebels in Central America

49) McDougall’s tradition of Global Meliorism is best defined as:
   a) counter-pressure against Soviet political-military influence
   b) the socio-economic and politico-cultural expression of an American mission
to make the world a better place
   c) the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted
subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures

50) McDougall argues that Global Meliorism is:
   a) a wise complement to Containment
   b) an unwise, crusading doctrine
   c) the best policy for the US after the Cold War