**Formative Quiz 8.1**

**Multiple Choice:**

***Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question***

1. What was the main cause of imbalance to world peace after WWII?
2. Ideological differences in political systems
3. Ideological differences in the form of communism
4. Harboring war criminals by third party countries
5. Development of the hydrogen bomb
6. On June 5, 1947, in a commencement address at Harvard University, Secretary of State George C. Marshall first called for American assistance in restoring the economic infrastructure of Europe. Positive response from Western Europe led the Truman Administration to
7. Pour money into Western Europe to preserve free open market.
8. Drop the atomic bomb on Japan
9. Imperialize Southeast Asia
10. Reinstate an open door policy with China
11. In the years just after World War II, the United States attempted to prevent the spread of communism in Europe mainly by
12. taking over the governments of several Western European nations
13. increasing opportunities for political refugees to settle in the United States
14. holding a series of summit meetings with leaders of the Soviet Union
15. establishing policies of economic and military aid for European nations

*". . . Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."*

1. Which conclusion is best supported by this quotation from the Inaugural Address of President John F. Kennedy in 1961?
2. The Cold War was over, and the Soviet Union was beginning to unravel.
3. President Kennedy was encouraging a very strong presence in foreign policy in the post-World War II period.
4. Compromise and appeasement were the best avenues to world peace.
5. President Kennedy understood the limitations of power, even for a strong nation like the United States
6. Which statement provides an accurate analysis that explains U.S. involvement in Vietnam?
7. The United States wanted to prevent renewed Japanese expansionism in the Pacific.
8. The United States wanted to assure access to an adequate supply of oil from the Middle East.
9. The United States wanted to contain communism in Southeast Asia.
10. The United States wanted to protect American business interests in China

**Questions 6-9 refer to the excerpts below.**

*"....I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes...” -* President Harry S. Truman – March 12, 1947 – Truman Doctrine speech to Congress

1. Which of the following United States foreign policy was a direct result of the above speech?
2. Red Scare agenda created by Senator Joseph McCarthy
3. Containment policy to stop the spread of communism to resisting nations
4. Domino theory leading to armed attempts to weaken communism in Southeast Asia
5. The implementation of the Marshall Plan to promote capitalism throughout Europe
6. Which of the following developments demonstrate strongest continuity with the idea expressed in the passage?
7. Rivalries between the United States and the Soviet Union often involved conflicts in other nations.
8. United States military support was most often deployed in Europe.
9. An increase in economic development in Eastern Europe.
10. Congress frequently succeeded in limiting international tension
11. Which of the following would best support the assertion that the Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect conflicts and periods of coexistence?
12. The policy of dente between the United States and the Soviet Union
13. The anti-war protests by the counterculture movement of the 1960s
14. The policy of containment used to justify nations resisting communism
15. The ongoing competition between the United States and the Soviet Union for World influence
16. Which of the following ideas, when paired with The Truman Doctrine, demonstrate the strongest continuity over time?
17. Self determinism of people from Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace
18. The United States as the protector of the Western Hemisphere from the Monroe Doctrine.
19. Treaty limitation placed on Cuba in the Platt Amendment
20. The desire for stable, prosperous neighbors expressed in the Roosevelt Corollary

“You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. . . . Asia, after all, has already lost 450 million of its peoples to the Communist dictatorship, and we simply can’t afford greater losses.”

—President Dwight Eisenhower

10. Which ideology did NOT directly cause this speech from Eisenhower in which he justifies U.S. involvement in the Vietnamese Civil War?

(A.) Containment Policy

(B.) Domino Theory

(C.) Monroe Doctrine

(D.) Truman Doctrine

HTS: Causation

11. Between which two events would you place this quote on a timeline?

(A.) The establishment of the People’s Republic of China and the Cuban Missile Crisis

(B.) The end of WWII and the establishment of the People’s Republic of China

(C.) The Cuban Missile Crisis and the fall of the Berlin Wall

(D.) The establishment of the People’s Republic of China and The Russian Revolution

HTS: Contextualization

Vietnam War’s Impact on the United States

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| Passage of the War Powers Act: required the president to inform Congress of any commitment of troops within 48 hours and to withdraw them within 60 to 90 days unless Congress approved the troop commitment |
| Increased American cynicism about their government, as many felt they had been misled about the war |
| Shook the nation’s confidence and morale |
| Led to a spirit of isolationism amongst Americans |

12. What power shift is evident in the above table?

(A.) Increased voter turnout due to displeasure concerning U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

(B.) States are gaining more rights as foreign policy dominates the federal government.

(C.) The legislature is taking foreign power away from the executive branch

(D.) The U.S. is becoming increasing unpopular with our former allies

HTS: Causation

13. The attitude of U.S. citizens seen above is an echo of similar sentiments that occurred after what previous engagement?

(A.) U.S. Civil War

(B.) The American Revolution

(C.) Spanish American War

(D.) World War I

HTS: comparison