

US History from 1877 Interwar Foreign Policy (Quiz ID USHF3S7) (**'Copy'**)

Score _____

1. [7.20B] The reason Americans wanted a return to isolationism following World War One was
 - (A) there were a fear of losing a large number of ~~American~~ lives in wars the US may be drawn into if the US pursued interventionist policies.
 - (B) the debt that the United States had accumulated during the war had led to the ~~Great~~ Depression.
 - (C) the anti-imperialist movement had grown in strength because of the war and pressured the United States to give up its overseas colonies.
 - (D) the United States economy in the 1920s was so strong that there was no need to develop trade relationships with other nations.

2. [7.21B] Totalitarian and fascist governments are characterized by
 - (A) strong governments that follow strict policies of isolationism to protect their cultures from outside influence.
 - (B) democratic practices combined with a strong sense of racial superiority in policy.
 - (C) governments that place the state above the individual and policies that promote racial superiority and cleansing.
 - (D) control of one strong political party which claims to control the economy for the good of the people.

3. [7.20F] Post-war isolationism changed in the decades between 1920 and 1940 because
 - (A) it moved from idealism, to isolationism, to collective security, to neutrality, to interventionism.
 - (B) it moved from isolationism, to idealism, to collective security, to neutrality, to interventionism.
 - (C) it moved from neutrality, to isolationism, to idealism, to interventionism, to collective security.
 - (D) it moved from collective security to isolationism, to idealism, to interventionism, to neutrality.

4. [7.21F] American neutrality toward fascism and totalitarianism ended because
- (A) Germany began a policy of genocide against the Jewish population of Europe.
 - (B) fascist Nazi attacks on Great Britain were coming close to bringing an end to democracy in Europe.
 - (C) the Japanese government launched a preemptive attack on the US Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
 - (D) Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan formed a fascist alliance called the Axis Powers.

5. The image more strongly supports the argument that the American First movement
- (A) was the safest path for the United States to follow as war began in Europe.
 - (B) was divisive and would irreparably split the United States in two.
 - (C) was misguided in its trust of the fascist powers of Europe.
 - (D) in league with the governments of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan to undermine the United States.



6. The situation depicted in the image best serves as evidence of the
- (A) wartime human rights atrocities committed by Nazi Germany throughout Europe.
 - (B) the Roosevelt administration's public support for neutrality as a foreign policy.
 - (C) concern among the American government about German spies and fascist sympathizers in America.
 - (D) the disconnect between the perceptions of Roosevelt administration and the America First movement.



7. During the period of pre-war neutrality, which of the following was a foreign policy of the United States?
- (A) The United States government hosted an international disarmament conference as a means to prevent war.
 - (B) The United States Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles and participation in the League of Nations.
 - (C) The United States relaxed its interventions in the political and economic affairs of Latin America.
 - (D) The United States began to supply European nations with arms as the "arsenal of democracy".



- 8.** Video: Pearl Harbor. Watch the video and answer the following questions: 1) Describe the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, and 2) explain why American forces were so unprepared. Source: Pearl Harbor (2001) Amazon Streaming. From 1:20:41