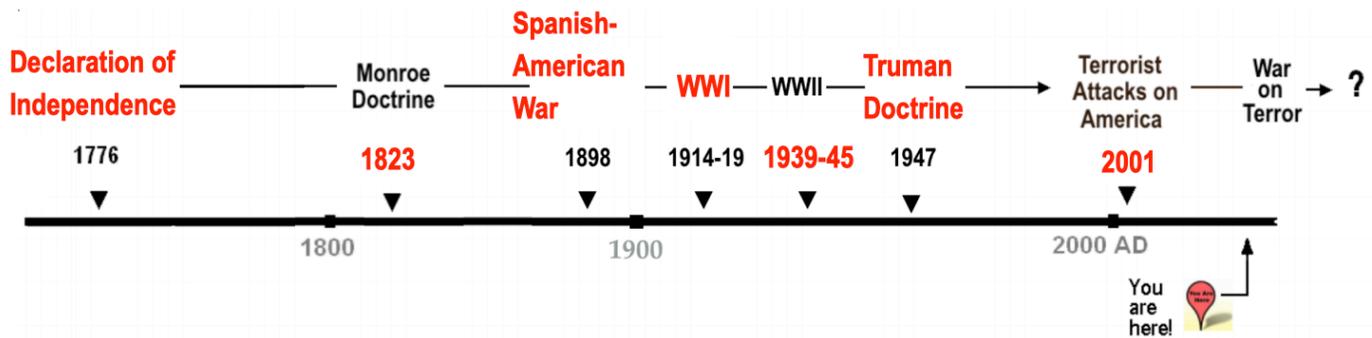
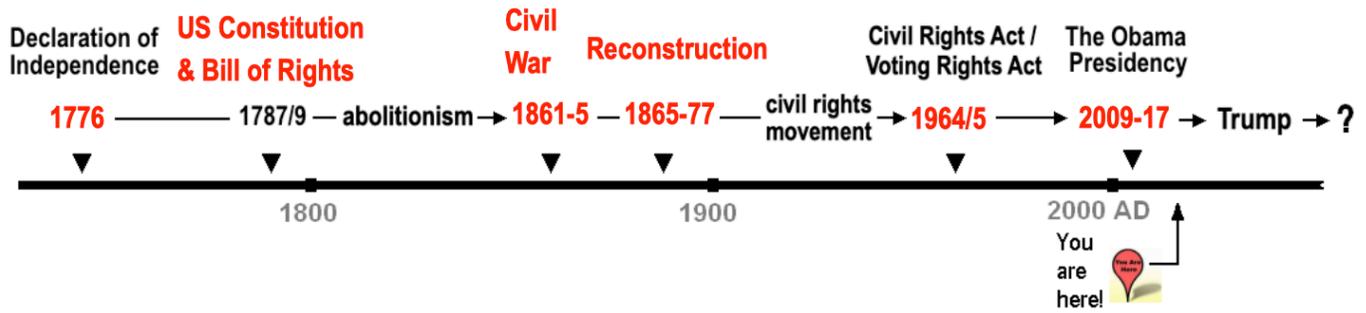


**Part 1: Facts Practice**

1. Fill in the missing parts of the timelines. (When a date is missing for an event, enter the date. When the date is given, but the name of an event is missing, enter the name. Don't forget to label arrows that represent phases of history as well. *Make sure the timeline is truly complete before moving on!*)



(7 pts: 1/2 pt per missing entry, with one extra to make up for any misses)

**Part 2: The World Today**

2. There are five cultural blocks that are not individual countries: the Iberosphere, Anglosphere, European Union, Islamic world, and Sub-Saharan Africa. What is the connection between the parts of each block, in other words: what do they have in common that makes each block into a block?

The Iberosphere is a block of countries that used to be colonies of Spain & Portugal (together: Iberia). The Anglosphere is a block of countries that used to be colonies of England/Britain, and where people speak English. The European Union is a block of countries that follows the idea of *supranationalism*. The Islamic World is where people follow the religion of Islam. Sub-Saharan Africa is an area “under” the Sahara, where people used to be ruled by Europe and are mostly Christian. (6 pts: 1pt for definition; 1 pt for each block; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

**Total Points This Page: 13 pts**

**Part 3: The Original America**

3. There are three key concepts to early American foreign policy—independence, neutrality, and political separation. Give an example of Americans following each precept in early American history.

Independence means thinking and acting for yourself, and not being under any one else's control. Obviously the Declaration of Independence and war of independence are the classic examples. Fighting Britain in the War of 1812 so it wouldn't kidnap American citizens is another. Neutrality means not choosing sides or helping one side against another in war. America followed this path under Washington when Britain and France fought each other in the wars of the French Revolution. Political separation means staying out of other countries' wars so neutrality is an example, and the Monroe Doctrine is classic case, with the Louisiana Purchase also being an example, because it was designed to separate America (geographically and politically) from the French Empire.

**(7 pts: 2 pts for a brief explanation of each concept and how it applies in any particular case—there may be more than provided in this key; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. What does the Monroe Doctrine have to do with Europe and the Iberosphere? What is America's message to each?

The Monroe Doctrine was announced in 1823 in order to support the independence of the Iberosphere from Europe as a matter of American political separation following the Napoleonic Wars in Europe. The doctrine encourages the Iberosphere to be independent. The doctrine tells European empires to keep out of the Americas, because Americans viewed wars in the Americas as being dangerous to the United States. What is also tells Europe is that America is committed to a policy of non-interferences in European wars. **(4 pts: 1pt for encouraging Iberosphere; 1 pt for warning off Europe; 1 pt for staying out of European wars; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 11 pts**

**Part 4: The World Police Power**

5. What are two reasons America decided to fight the Spanish-American War? What were the unintended consequences of this war?

The United States decided to fight Spain for two main reasons: 1) because the Spanish were very brutal towards the people of Cuba, and 2) because the USS Maine was destroyed, and Spain was blamed for that. The United States decided in advance not to take over Cuba, but America came into possession of other territory, namely Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, which represented a political entanglement not anticipated. America had to decide to how to manage this territory, newly acquired through war, some of it all the way across the Pacific ocean. **(4 pts: 1pt for brutality; 1 pt for USS Maine; 1pt for new territory; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

6. What did Woodrow Wilson say about World War I at first? How did he explain the need to enter that war later? How did Americans respond to the casualties they suffered because of it?

At first Woodrow Wilson said that the war in Europe was one “with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us.” He was even re-elected on the platform, “He kept us out of war,” despite the sinking of the Lusitania and other provocations. In his second term, however, Wilson pushed for America’s entry into the war because the world “must be made safe for democracy.” When all was said and done, 117,000 Americans were dead and Americans embraced the “return to normalcy,” i.e. political separation promised by a new president, Warren Harding. **(4 pts: 1pt for lack of connection; 1 pt for safe for democracy; 1pt for return to normalcy; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. How did Russia act in Europe after World War II? How did America respond?

Although Russia and America were temporary allies in the war, when Russia helped defeat Germany it took control of eastern Europe and imposed communism on it, including in East Germany. America responded by the Truman Doctrine, the Berlin Airlift to prove its intent, and NATO, a military alliances to defend Western Europe from communism. **(4 pts: 1pt for Russia forcing communism on others; 2 pts for at least two of the measures taken by America; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 12 pts**

8. How did America try to apply the Truman Doctrine to Korea and Vietnam? What were the outcomes in each case?

The Truman Doctrine was mainly announced to protect Europe from Russian communism, but Russia also tried to promote communism in East Asia, and America, as the self-appointed world police power, fought to resist that spread. In Korea, where a Russian-supported communist government invaded the American-protected south of the country, America fought the Korean War (1950-3) but was not willing to do what was necessary to fully defeat the communists, so the country was split into North Korea and South Korea until this day. In Vietnam, where a communist takeover also seemed imminent, America decided to fight the Vietnam War (1964-73), which is eventually gave up on, demoralized by the brutality of it, which allowed a communist takeover despite America's efforts. **(5 pts: 1pt for Korean War; 1 pt for split of country; 1 pt for Vietnam War; 1 pt for failure/communist takeover; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. How did America try to apply the Truman Doctrine to Iran and Afghanistan? What were the outcomes in each case?

The United States tried to apply the Truman Doctrine to the Islamic world to help anyone that was anti-communist. In Iran this amounted to helping an unpopular king, the Shah, even to the point of helping him arrest his own prime minister, which angered the Iranian people and led to a revolution against him and the rise of Islamic terrorism against America as part of it. In Afghanistan, America helps the "mujahideen" (which means "Jihadists") against a Russian invasion by providing weapons, money, and training. Russia was defeated and communism was stopped in Afghanistan, but jihadists from all over the Islamic world took advantage of America's support, including Osama Bin Laden, who later attacked America on 9/11, 2001. **(5 pts: 1pt for helping the Shah; 1 pt for Iranian Revolution; 1 pt for helping jihadists; 1 pt for Osama Bin Laden; 1pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

**Total Points On Test: 46 pts**