Names:

**TEST 6 STUDY GUIDE – FORMS OF GOVERNMENT & FOREIGN POLICY**

**Part 1: Match the key words to the correct definitions. You will use each one once.**

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| Foreign Policy | Domestic Policy | Containment | United Nations | Diplomacy |
| World War 1 | World War 2 | Cold War | European Union | Alliance |
| Detente | Terrorism | NATO | ~~Red Cross~~ | ~~Neutral~~ |

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| **DEFINITION** | **KEY WORD** |
| 1) A country that does not take sides in a conflict is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country. | Neutral |
| 2) What happens OUTSIDE a country’s borders; like a blueprint for how a country deals with other nations. |  |
| 3) A war of ideas between the United States and the Soviet Union, between democracy and communism. |  |
| 4) An agreement where two or more countries agree to help each other. |  |
| 5) Using violence against civilians to try to achieve political goals. |  |
| 6) What happens INSIDE a country’s borders. |  |
| 7) An international organization of 193 countries that tries to keep peace throughout the world and improve the quality of life for the world’s poor. |  |
| 8) A main goal of American foreign policy during the Cold War: to try to stop communism from spreading elsewhere in the world. |  |
| 9) A war between the Allies and Central Powers from 1914-1918; the US entered when Germany refused to stop sinking American merchant ships. |  |
| 10) An international aid organization that operates in 186 countries to help soldiers in war, respond to disasters, and monitor prisoners of war to ensure that they are treated humanely. | Red Cross |
| 11) The business of maintaining relations with other countries. |  |
| 12) A defensive alliance between the US and major powers in Europe formed in 1949; meant to protect against the Soviet Union. |  |
| 13) A war between the Allies and the Axis (Germany, Japan, Italy) from 1941-1945. The US entered when Japan bombed the US naval base at Pearl Harbor. |  |
| 14) A lessening of tensions between the US and Soviet Union. |  |
| 15) A confederation of 27 countries in Europe that has created a single economy that uses the Euro as currency. |  |

**Part 2: Match each form of government to its correct description.**

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| Autocracy | Monarchy | Dictatorship | Oligarchy |
| Democracy | Direct Democracy | Republic | Theocracy |
| Anarchy | Communism | Socialism | Constitutional Monarchy |

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| **FORM OF GOVERNMENT** | **DESCRIPTION** |
|  | 16) Rule by the citizens, who have ultimate power in the society. |
|  | 17) Rule by a small group of people. |
|  | 18) Rule by religion. |
|  | 19) Rule by the people, who vote directly on laws. |
|  | 20) Rule by a king or queen. |
|  | 21) Rule by a single person. |
|  | 22) A form of government where the state controls many parts of the economy and may run large businesses for the benefit of the people; private property is still allowed. |
|  | 23) A form of democracy where the people elect representatives to speak for their interests. |
|  | 24) Rule by one person who controls everything in society and has absolute power. |
|  | 25) Rule by a king or queen, but combined with a representative democracy; the people control most of the government, and the king or queen are often figureheads with little power. |
|  | 26) Rule by no one. |
|  | 27) A form of government where the state owns all property and controls all economic decisions; usually combined with dictatorship or oligarchy. |

**Part 3: Match each system of government to its correct definition.**

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| Unitary | Federal | Confederal | Presidential | Parliamentary |

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| **SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT** | **DESCRIPTION** |
|  | 28) Power is shared between the central government and the regional or state governments. |
|  | 29) A republic where the voters elect only the legislative branch, and then lawmakers choose the executive (who is usually called a prime minister). The leader of the largest party in the legislature will become the chief executive. |
|  | 30) The central government has all the power. |
|  | 31) A republic where the voters elect both the legislative and executive branch; the executive is called a president. The executive and legislative branches might be from different political parties. |
|  | 32) The states or regions are very powerful; the central government is very weak. |

**Part 4: Decide whether an activity describes domestic policy or foreign policy.**

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| **DESCRIPTION** | **FOREIGN or DOMESTIC?** |
| 33) Congress passes a law that raises taxes in order to fund more healthcare services. |  |
| 34) The president signs a treaty with Russia promising to limit the number of nuclear weapons that each country possesses. |  |
| 35) The city of Homestead tries to solve speeding problems in its neighborhoods by doubling speeding fines. |  |
| 36) The governor of Florida holds a campaign rally at a solar energy plant to promote cleaner, green energies. |  |
| 37) The Secretary of State goes to Mexico to discuss a new trade deal. |  |
| 38) The military deploys 20,000 soldiers to Iraq to help to keep the peace in that country. |  |
| 39) The president orders the aircraft carrier USS Enterprise to the waters off South Korea to protect against a potential North Korean attack. |  |
| 40) The leaders of 10 states gather together to discuss the best ways to combat the pandemic within the United States. |  |

**Part 5: Review Questions *[location in Unit 6 Readings PDF]***

41) Five major Native American tribes in the New York area joined together in the 1600s and 1700s to form the Iroquois Nation in order to protect themselves from European settlers. However, each of these individual tribes (the Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, and the Seneca) wanted to maintain a great deal of power over their own people. What system of government (unitary, federal, confederal) would have been best for this group, and why? *[p. 7-12]*

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42) What are the five goals of U.S. foreign policy? *[p. 17-21]*

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43) The United States government signs a treaty with the country of Costa Rica to allow an American company, Chiquita Banana, to operate within Costa Rica. Costa Rican citizens receive access to new jobs, and the American company is able to grow bananas cheaply and to sell them in the United States. Which of the five goals of U.S. foreign policy in #42 would be represented by this action, and why?

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44) The United States sends extra vaccines again Covid-19 to countries in South America, Africa, and Asia who cannot afford to produce vaccines for their people. Which of the five goals of U.S. foreign policy in #42 would be represented by this action, and why?

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45) Which department of the US government has the primary responsibility of diplomacy and carrying out foreign policy? *[p. 20]*

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46) What caused the United States to lose neutrality and join the fight in WW1 and WW2? *[p. 25-31]*

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47) Who were the main sides in the Cold War? *[p. 35]*

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48) Why was the Cold War called a “cold war?” *[p. 35]*

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49) What is NATO, and why was it formed? *[p. 36; p. 52]*

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50) Why did the United States pursue a policy of containment during the Cold War? *[p. 35-37]*

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51) How did Cold War events like the Korean War and Vietnam War reflect the policy of containment? *[p. 37-43]*

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52) Terrorism has emerged as a new foreign policy challenge after the Cold War. Why do terrorists use violence to try to achieve their goals? *[p. 47]*

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53) What actions did the U.S. government take after the terrorist attacks of 9/11? *[p. 49]*

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54) What are some of the main things that international organizations do? *[p. 50-53]*

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**Part 6: As a group, brainstorm some ideas about problems that exist throughout the world that cut across borders and affect different countries. Pick one of these problems, and then create a new international organization to help to solve this problem. Work together in your group to choose a name and a description of the activities that your new international organization would do.**

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| Problem: |  |
| Name of International Organization: |  |
| What are some of the things that this organization would do to help with this problem? | 1)  2)  3)  4) |
| Would this be an intergovernmental organization (i.e. sponsored by governments), or an NGO (working independently of governments)? Why? |  |