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.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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~~ |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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.**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unitary | Federal | Confederal | Presidential | Parliamentary |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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.**

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

48) Name at least three major events of the Cold War. *[p. 38-44]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

49) 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]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |