

CHAPTER 18 SECTION 4 AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER GUIDED READING ANSWERS

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What are two ways Roosevelt used US power in other countries? President Roosevelt used Big Stick diplomacy in many foreign policy situations. He brokered an agreement for an American-led canal through Panama, expanded American influence in Cuba, and negotiated a peace treaty between Russia and Japan.

What actions did the United States take to achieve its goals in Latin America? After the Spanish–American War in 1898 the United States strengthened its power in the Caribbean by annexing Puerto Rico, declaring Cuba a virtual protectorate in the Platt Amendment (1901), and manipulating Colombia into granting independence to Panama (1904), which in turn invited the United States to build and ...

What were two examples of America's use of the Roosevelt Corollary? " Over the long term the corollary had little to do with relations between the Western Hemisphere and Europe, but it did serve as justification for U.S. intervention in Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

How did Roosevelt try to get the US involved in the war? When German submarines threatened American shipping in the North Atlantic, the president authorized the US Navy to help escort Allied ships and “shoot on sight” U-boats or surface raiders entering America's self-imposed “defense zone.” In August 1941, Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met off the coast of Newfoundland ...

Why did the United States want to keep Europe out of Latin America? The Monroe Doctrine was drafted because the U.S. government was worried that

European powers would encroach on the U.S. sphere of influence by carving out colonial territories in the Americas.

How did the US affect Latin America? The participation of the United States in regime change in Latin America involved US-backed coup d'états which were aimed at replacing left-wing leaders with right-wing leaders, military juntas, or authoritarian regimes. Intervention of an economic and military variety was prevalent during the Cold War.

How did the Roosevelt Corollary change US foreign policy? The corollary stated that not only were the nations of the Western Hemisphere not open to colonization by European powers, but that the United States had the responsibility to preserve order and protect life and property in those countries.

What did Theodore Roosevelt do with other countries? Roosevelt sought to mediate and arbitrate other disputes, and in 1906 he helped resolve the First Moroccan Crisis by attending the Algeiras Conference. His vigorous and successful efforts to broker the end of the Russo-Japanese War, won him the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize.

How does Roosevelt propose that the United States fund its support to other countries? The plan proposed by FDR was to "lend-lease or otherwise dispose of arms" and other supplies needed by any country whose security was vital to the defense of the United States. In support of the bill, Secretary of War Henry L.

What power did the Roosevelt Corollary give the US? The corollary stated that not only were the nations of the Western Hemisphere not open to colonization by European powers, but that the United States had the responsibility to preserve order and protect life and property in those countries.

What role did President Roosevelt have in establishing the United Nations? Roosevelt determined that U.S. leadership was essential for the creation of another international organization aimed at preserving peace, and his administration engaged in international diplomacy in pursuit of that goal. He also worked to build domestic support for the concept of the United Nations.

Soccer in Sun and Shadow: Exploring the Paradox of a Global Sport

Soccer, an iconic sport captivating billions worldwide, presents a fascinating paradox: while celebrated for its unifying spirit, it also faces the harsh reality of inequality and exploitation.

Question 1: How does soccer contribute to global unity?

Soccer transcends borders and cultures, becoming a shared passion that unites people from all walks of life. The World Cup, the pinnacle of soccer competition, brings together nations in a spirit of camaraderie and celebration. Soccer fosters a sense of community and promotes cross-cultural understanding.

Question 2: What are the negative aspects of soccer's globalized reach?

Despite its unifying potential, soccer also faces challenges. Commercialization has led to an overemphasis on profit, while the pursuit of success has resulted in exploitation of players, particularly in the underdeveloped world. Human rights violations, including forced labor and child trafficking, have been reported in relation to the production of soccer equipment and the hosting of major events.

Question 3: How does the disparity between soccer's glamorous image and its underlying problems manifest?

The paradox of soccer is starkly evident in the contrast between the glitz and glamour surrounding top-level players and the harsh conditions faced by many who work behind the scenes. While elite athletes enjoy immense wealth and recognition, garment workers in third world countries, who often produce soccer equipment, toil for meager wages in unsafe working conditions.

Question 4: What can be done to address the inequality and exploitation in soccer?

Combatting the negative aspects of soccer requires a concerted effort. Governments, sports governing bodies, and consumers must collaborate to enforce

labor standards, protect human rights, and promote fair practices. Raising awareness and boycotting products associated with exploitation can also put pressure on the industry to change.

Question 5: Can soccer be a force for positive change?

Despite the challenges it faces, soccer has the potential to be a catalyst for social justice. By using its platform to advocate for human rights, combat discrimination, and promote equality, soccer can harness its global reach to effect meaningful change. Collaboration between sports organizations, civil society groups, and governments can ensure that soccer becomes a true force for good in the world.

Grade 12 September Term Test Economics Question Paper

Paragraph 1: Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is a factor of production? (a) Land (b) Labor (c) Technology (d) All of the above

Answer: (d)

2. The demand curve for a normal good is: (a) Downward sloping (b) Upward sloping (c) Vertical (d) Horizontal

Answer: (a)

Paragraph 2: Short Answer

1. Define opportunity cost and provide an example.
2. Explain the four types of market structures.

Answer:

1. Opportunity cost is the value of the next best alternative that is given up when a decision is made. For example, if a student chooses to study for an exam instead of going to a movie, the opportunity cost is the enjoyment of the movie.

2. The four types of market structures are:

- Perfect competition
- Monopoly
- Monopolistic competition
- Oligopoly

Paragraph 3: Essay

1. Discuss the role of government in the economy.
2. Explain the Keynesian model of economic growth.

Answer:

1. The role of government in the economy includes:

- Providing public goods and services
- Redistributing income
- Regulating economic activities
- Stabilizing the economy

2. The Keynesian model of economic growth suggests that government spending can stimulate aggregate demand and lead to economic growth. It focuses on short-term fluctuations in economic output.

Paragraph 4: Case Study

1. A company is considering investing in a new product. Explain how the following factors would influence their decision:
 - Market demand
 - Production costs
 - Competition

Answer:

- Market demand: The company would need to estimate the potential demand for the product and assess whether it is sufficient to generate profits.
- Production costs: The company would need to calculate the costs of producing the product and determine whether they are feasible given the expected demand.
- Competition: The company would need to consider the competitive landscape and assess the threats and opportunities posed by competitors.

Paragraph 5: Problem Solving

1. The supply and demand equations for a product are:
 - Supply: $Q_s = 3P - 5$
 - Demand: $Q_d = 10 - 2P$
 - Calculate the equilibrium price and quantity.

Answer:

Setting $Q_s = Q_d$: $3P - 5 = 10 - 2P$ $5P = 15$ $P = 3$

Substituting $P = 3$ into Q_s or Q_d : $Q_s = 3(3) - 5 = 4$ $Q_d = 10 - 2(3) = 4$

Therefore, the equilibrium price is \$3 and the equilibrium quantity is 4 units.

Shaffer Annular BOP

The Shaffer annular blowout preventer (BOP) is a critical safety device used in oil and gas drilling operations. It is designed to prevent uncontrolled releases of formation fluids, ensuring the safety of personnel and the environment. Here are some questions and answers about Shaffer annular BOPs:

What is a Shaffer annular BOP?

A Shaffer annular BOP is a type of BOP that uses a rubber seal to create a seal around the drill string or casing. It is designed to prevent fluids from flowing up the

annulus between the drill string and the wellbore.

How does a Shaffer annular BOP work?

The Shaffer annular BOP consists of a body, a sealing element, and an operating mechanism. When activated, the operating mechanism moves the sealing element into contact with the drill string or casing, creating a seal that prevents fluid flow.

When is a Shaffer annular BOP used?

Shaffer annular BOPs are primarily used during drilling operations to prevent wellbore kick or blowout due to unexpected pressure surges or loss of well control. They are also used during casing and tubing operations to provide a secondary barrier against fluid flow.

What are the advantages of using a Shaffer annular BOP?

Shaffer annular BOPs offer several advantages, including:

- **Reliability:** They provide a positive seal around the drill string or casing, preventing fluid flow even under high-pressure conditions.
- **Efficiency:** They can be quickly activated and deactivated, making them suitable for fast-paced drilling operations.
- **Versatile:** They can be used in various drilling applications and wellbore conditions.

What considerations should be made when using a Shaffer annular BOP?

When using a Shaffer annular BOP, it is important to consider factors such as the size and pressure rating of the BOP, the condition of the drill string or casing, and the operating conditions in the wellbore. Regular maintenance and inspection are also essential to ensure the proper functioning of the BOP.

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