U.S. History Spring Semester Review

Mastering the Content

Circle the letter next to the best answer.

1. Read the descriptions below.
   • promoted extreme nationalism and racism
   • called for territorial expansion to create "living space"
   • abolished civil liberties
   • forcibly eliminated all opposition

Which government does this list BEST describe?
A. the fascist government of Italy
B. the Nazi government of Germany
C. the militarist government of Japan
D. the communist government of the USSR

2. What kind of government system did Joseph Stalin establish in the Soviet Union by the early 1930s?
   A. fascism
   B. Nazism
   C. totalitarianism
   D. militarism

3. How did Hitler break the Nonaggression Pact in 1941?
   A. He became allies with Britain.
   B. He attacked the Soviet Union.
   C. He did not send aid to Poland.
   D. He withdrew his troops from France.

4. Which of these events caused Great Britain and France to declare war against Germany?
   A. Germany's seizure of the Sudetenland
   B. Germany's political union with Austria
   C. Germany's occupation of the Rhineland
   D. Germany's invasion of neighboring Poland

5. Which of these allowed the United States to send "all aid short of war" to Britain despite its status as a neutral nation early in World War II?
   A. Atlantic Charter
   B. Double V campaign
   C. Lend-Lease Act
   D. Selective Training and Service Act

6. On December 7, 1941, President Roosevelt asked Congress for a declaration of war.
   Which of these events led to this request?
   A. Churchill's desperate need for help in the Battle of Britain
   B. Germany's lightning war that ended with the fall of France
   C. Stalin's agreement to sign a nonaggression pact with Hitler
   D. Japan's surprise attack on a U.S. naval base in Pearl Harbor
7. How did the federal government try to curb public consumption of food and fuel during World War II?
   A. by establishing a system of rationing  
   B. by encouraging people to buy war bonds  
   C. by establishing a system of price controls  
   D. by encouraging people to plant victory gardens  

8. What was the main effect of Executive Order 9066?
   A. the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps  
   B. the evacuation of Japanese Americans to internment camps  
   C. the opening of centers for Jewish refugees in former army camps  
   D. the creation of the first African American combat unit in the army air corps  

9. Which of these groups was targeted by white mobs in the Zoot Suit Riots?
   A. African American migrants  
   B. Jewish American servicemen  
   C. Mexican American teenagers  
   D. German American enemy aliens  

10. Which of the following is NOT true of women fighting in war?
    A. Women had their own branch in the coast guard.  
    B. Women in the WAC sometimes fought in combat.  
    C. Women were allowed to hold jobs in the U.S. Navy.  
    D. Women were mechanics and radio operators in the war.  

11. What is a major reason that the United States did not offer aid to Jewish victims until 1944?
    A. Helping the victims would break the United States' alliance with Britain.  
    B. The United States did not have enough funds to help the Jewish victims.  
    C. Many Americans were unwilling to admit a large number of European Jews.  
    D. Roosevelt did not want Germany or its allies to attack the United States.  

12. Examine the diagram below.
    Which term belongs in the center circle?

   ![Diagram]

    A. Allied powers  
    B. Axis powers  
    C. Central powers  
    D. United powers  

13. On June 6, 1944, Allied forces stormed the beaches of Normandy in northern France.
    What was this event called?
    A. D-Day  
    B. V-E Day  
    C. Battle of the Bulge  
    D. Battle of the Atlantic
14. What did Nazis decide was the "final solution" to the "Jewish question"?
   A. deporting Jews to North Africa
   B. confining Jews to urban ghettos
   C. exterminating Jews in death camps
   D. encouraging Jews to emigrate to the United States

15. Which of the following military options did the Allies choose in the Pacific war?
   A. launch a massive invasion of the Japanese islands from China
   B. limit Japan's expansion but do little more until the war in Europe is won
   C. build bases in the Aleutian Islands from which to launch an air war against Japan
   D. follow a leapfrogging campaign to secure bases leading across the ocean to Japan

16. What prompted Japan to surrender to the Allies on August 14, 1945?
   A. the Doolittle raid on the city of Tokyo
   B. the firebombing of major Japanese cities
   C. the atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
   D. the loss of more than 100,000 troops in the Battle of Okinawa

17. The Manhattan Project was a U.S. government project that worked on
   A. hiring spies for the war.
   B. creating colonies in Japan.
   C. improving aircraft technology.
   D. developing the atomic bomb.

18. Which of these organizations was created after World War II to "reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the
dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small"?
   A. World Bank
   B. United Nations
   C. League of Nations
   D. International Monetary Fund

19. Which of the following helped over 2 million U.S. veterans attend college after World War II?
   A. World Bank
   B. GI Bill of Rights
   C. Manhattan Project
   D. War Production Board

20. Which of these statements BEST describes the situation after World War II of many women who had worked
   in war-related industries?
   A. They shifted to lower-paying service jobs.
   B. They were eager to stop working for wages.
   C. They refused to give up their jobs to returning veterans.
   D. They competed successfully with men for jobs in heavy industries.

21. Which of these was Soviet leader Joseph Stalin's primary goal during negotiations with Britain and the
   United States at Yalta and Potsdam?
   A. redrawing the map of Europe on the basis of self-determination
   B. punishing Germany by dividing it into four permanent occupation zones
   C. securing foreign aid from the United States to help rebuild the Soviet Union
   D. establishing a buffer zone of friendly communist states to protect the Soviet Union
22. The statement below was made by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in 1946. What was he referring to in this statement?

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.

A. the growing Soviet domination of Eastern Europe  
B. the spread of hunger and disease in Western Europe  
C. the desperate economic conditions in Eastern Europe  
D. the expanding influence of communists in Western Europe

23. Which of these committed the United States to a foreign policy based on containment of communism?

A. the Baruch Plan  
B. the Four Freedoms  
C. the Long Telegram  
D. the Truman Doctrine

24. Which of these was the PRIMARY goal of the Marshall Plan?

A. to gather information about Europe's economic resources  
B. to encourage economic integration among the nations of Europe  
C. to promote democracy in Europe by rebuilding war-torn economies  
D. to support a rapid transition in Europe to centrally planned economies

25. What was the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States like by the onset of the Cold War?

A. They became overly competitive with international trade.  
B. They were distrustful and suspicious of one another.  
C. They built a strong alliance to help postwar Europe.  
D. They decided to be neutral in affairs with each other.

26. Which statement best describes the outcome of the Korean War?

A. North and South Korea were annexed by China.  
B. North and South Korea remained divided into two countries.  
C. North and South Koreans were reunited under a communist government.  
D. North and South Koreans were reunited under a democratic government.

27. How did the United States respond to the Berlin Blockade in 1948?

A. by airlifting food and supplies into Berlin  
B. by surrendering control of Berlin to the Soviets  
C. by bombing Berlin until the Soviets surrendered  
D. by sending troops to Berlin to break the blockade

28. What happened to Germany after the Berlin Blockade ended in June 1948?

A. The Soviet Union gained control over all four zones of Germany, including Berlin.  
B. Germany split into two countries and these countries had different forms of government.  
C. The Allies took control over Berlin, but the Soviet Union still controlled eastern Germany.  
D. Germany remained divided into four zones, and no changes to its government were made.

29. During the 1950s, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles argued that the United States should be prepared to go to war in order to contain communism. What was this policy called?

A. hegemony  
B. deterrence  
C. subversion  
D. brinkmanship
30. During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States became locked in an arms race. An arms race is
   A. an event in which two nations race to the brink of war, but avoid declaring war.
   B. a competition between nations to achieve more powerful weapons arsenal.
   C. a war in which nations destroy others nations' weapons instead of using combat.
   D. a battle that only involves nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction.

31. Which term is BEST defined as the practice of publicly accusing someone of subversive activities without
evidence to back up the charges?
   A. censure
   B. Stalinism
   C. blacklisting
   D. McCarthyism

32. In 1951, the U.S. government published a pamphlet with information about communism.
   This pamphlet revealed that
   A. communists had lost a large amount of support in China.
   B. communism was rapidly expanding throughout Europe.
   C. communism was a problem within U.S. boundaries.
   D. communist sympathizers were a growing population.

33. What ruined Senator Joseph McCarthy’s support in 1954?
   A. his accusation that the Army was "soft on communism" during a televised hearing
   B. his claim that President Eisenhower was a communist and spy for the Soviet Union
   C. his speech that discussed the similarities between communism and democracy
   D. his argument that 30 percent of U.S. citizens were communist sympathizers

34. Read the descriptions below.
   • Served as an advisor to President Roosevelt at the Yalta Conference
   • Accused of spying for the Soviet Union while working in the State Department
   • Convicted of perjury despite proclaiming his innocence

Which person best fits these descriptions?
   A. Alger Hiss
   B. Klaus Fuchs
   C. Joseph McCarthy
   D. Whittaker Chambers
35. The cartoon below deals with the activities of Senator Joseph McCarthy. Which of the following would make the BEST caption for this cartoon?

A. Falsely accused and cornered
B. Cornered by reckless accusations
C. Painting accused reds into a corner
D. Making his spying accusations stick

36. The spread of McDonald's fast-food franchises and Holiday Inns during the 1950s contributed most directly to which of these postwar trends?
   A. a population shift from small families to large families
   B. a population shift from northern states to southern states
   C. an economic shift from blue-collar jobs to white-collar jobs
   D. an economic shift from producing goods to providing services

37. Which of the following MOST ACCURATELY describes planned postwar communities like Levittown?
   A. simple, low-cost housing for the working poor in cities
   B. large country homes designed to attract wealthy buyers
   C. small suburban homes that middle-class families could afford
   D. custom-designed homes built to meet the needs of individual buyers

38. How did the workforce change in the 1950s as result of the changing economy?
   A. labor unions decreased in number because they lost popularity
   B. white-collar workers began to outnumber blue-collar workers
   C. women workers became nearly half of the worker population
   D. African Americans received employee benefits for the first time
39. Read the descriptions below. Which person do these descriptions best fit?

- He commanded Allied forces in World War II.
- He supported a program of "modern Republicanism"
- He worried about the "military-industrial complex.

A. Thomas Dewey  
B. Dwight Eisenhower  
C. Richard Nixon  
D. Harry Truman

40. What message did the mass media convey to children in the 1950s?
A. Going against society's designated gender roles is vital.  
B. Getting a college degree is necessary for both genders.  
C. Following traditional American family roles is important.  
D. Finding a white-collar job is necessary to be happy.

41. Which of these statements BEST describes the impact of “The Other America” when it was published in 1962?
A. It incited riots among poverty-stricken minorities.  
B. It was ignored by politicians, who blamed the poor for their poverty.  
C. It led to the formation of a new political party for people in poverty.  
D. It woke up the nation to the reality that poverty still existed in many places.

42. According to “The Other America,” which of these factors contributed the LEAST to the invisibility of the poor in the 1950s?
A. the mass production of affordable clothing  
B. the development of the interstate highway system  
C. the migration of middle-class families to the suburbs  
D. the lack of political power among low-income people

43. Which of the following is true of poverty in the late 1950s?
A. The average age of a person living in poverty was 20 in the late 1950s.  
B. Around one in four Americans was living in poverty in the late 1950s.  
C. The poor population was mostly blue-collar workers in the late 1950s.  
D. Poverty stricken areas were very far from affluent areas in the late 1950s.

44. How did the Housing Act of 1949 worsen poverty, rather than help it?
A. It caused hundreds of thousands of poor people to be displaced from their homes.  
B. It raised the cost of owning a house, causing middle-class people to lose money.  
C. It increased the price of other necessities, such as education and grocery items.  
D. It discriminated against African Americans who often needed the housing the most.

45. Probably the poorest population in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s were
A. African Americans.  
B. American Indians.  
C. Chinese immigrants.  
D. blue-collar workers.

46. All of the following tactics were used to disenfranchise African American voters in the first half of the 20th century EXCEPT
A. filibustering.  
B. the poll tax.  
C. gerrymandering.  
D. the white primary.
47. In 1948, President Harry Truman issued Executive Order 9981. What did this order call for?
   A. desegregation of the armed forces
   B. the end of the white primary
   C. preferential treatment in hiring
   D. the outlawing of racial zoning

48. What lawsuit was brought before the Supreme Court to challenge the constitutionality of school segregation laws?
   A. Alexander v. Holmes County Board of Education
   B. Brown v. Board of Education
   C. Regents of the University of California v. Bakke
   D. Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education

49. Which of the following is NOT true of black schools in the 1940s?
   A. Black schools often lacked the school supplies that white schools had.
   B. Students often had to walk miles to black schools because there were no buses.
   C. Teachers in black schools were all volunteers and did not receive a salary.
   D. Classrooms in black schools were often in poor condition and lacked heating.

50. What achievement did Jackie Robinson make that helped blur the color line in the 1940s?
   A. He was the first black major league baseball player, and led his team to many victories.
   B. He was the first black pilot to fight in the armed forces, and had many successful defenses.
   C. He was the first black recipient of a PhD, and became a well-respected college professor.
   D. He was the first black U.S. politician, and was a popular mayor in a small town in Maine.

51. Which of these tactics did Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference use most effectively in their struggle to win equal rights for African Americans?
   A. armed rebellion
   B. affirmative action
   C. nonviolent resistance
   D. reverse discrimination

52. The landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed racial discrimination in all of the following areas EXCEPT
   A. employment.
   B. housing.
   C. public accommodations.
   D. public schools.

53. How did President Eisenhower respond to the refusal to desegregate a school in Little Rock, Arkansas?
   A. He took the governor and school board to the Supreme Court.
   B. He sent in federal troops to enforce the school's integration.
   C. He had Congress implement laws requiring the desegregation.
   D. He visited Little Rock and walked the black students into the school.

54. How did civil rights activists achieve an accord with Birmingham to undergo desegregation of public facilities?
   A. Protestors participated in large sit-ins until the governor honored their demands.
   B. Photographs of protestors being harmed by police evoked sympathy from Americans.
   C. Pamphlets about discrimination in Birmingham were spread throughout the nation.
   D. Store owners convinced the city to desegregate public facilities.

55. In June 1964, one black and two white student activists were murdered in Neshoba County, Mississippi. This event is only one example of the violence that
   A. sit-in protestors in the South experienced.
   B. those who went on Freedom Rides endured.
   C. non-violent protestors in Birmingham felt.
   D. participants in the Freedom Summer faced.
56. Read the descriptions below. Which person do these descriptions BEST fit?

- Joined the Nation of Islam in 1952 to promote black nationalism
- Rejected nonviolence as a strategy to bring about change
- Converted to orthodox Islam in 1964 and reached out to people of all races

A. Stokely Carmichael  
B. James Meredith  
C. Elijah Muhammad  
D. Malcolm X

57. Black nationalists rejected the goals of the civil rights movement in the 1960s because they

A. supported a doctrine that called for blacks completely separating from white society.  
B. believed that nonviolent protesting was necessary for achieving racial equality.  
C. did not want to associate with the conformity and materialism in American culture.  
D. were more concerned with spreading propaganda about whites than gaining equal rights.

58. Which of these groups sent observers into the streets armed with law books and shotguns to protect blacks from police mistreatment in the 1960s?

A. Black Panthers  
B. Nation of Islam  
C. Congressional Black Caucus  
D. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

59. In which of these areas did the Civil Rights Act of 1968 ban discrimination?

A. employment  
B. housing  
C. public facilities  
D. university admissions

60. How did the Supreme Court help eliminate segregation in schools with its Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education decision?

A. The Supreme Court reduced the funding of every segregated school in North Carolina.  
B. The Supreme Court raised education taxes in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg School District.  
C. The Supreme Court determined that de facto segregation was officially unconstitutional.  
D. The Supreme Court ordered black students to be bussed to schools outside of their neighborhood.

61. Which of the following statements was NOT true of John F. Kennedy during his presidency?

A. He was the first president to be assassinated.  
B. He was the youngest president elected at that time.  
C. He was the first Catholic to serve as president.  
D. He was part of the first televised presidential debate.
62. Use this diagram to answer the question below. Which of the following was part of President Kennedy's two-pronged approach for reviving the sluggish economy?

![Diagram of Kennedy's economic proposals]

A. enact a major tax cut  
B. launch a war on poverty  
C. pay off the national debt  
D. eliminate deficit spending

63. What major accomplishment in space occurred in 1969?

A. American astronomers discovered the size and temperature of the sun.  
B. American and Soviet astronauts worked together to orbit the Earth.  
C. American astronauts became the first people to ever land on the moon.  
D. American astrophysicists were the first to determine the speed of light.

64. On Monday, October 22, 1962, President Kennedy gave an address to the nation that began with the following words:

Good evening my fellow citizens:  
This Government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military buildup on the island of Cuba. Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere.

How did President Kennedy respond to the situation he described in this address?

A. by bombing the Soviet missile sites in Cuba before they could be completed  
B. by using the "hot line" to persuade Soviet leaders to stop sending missiles to Cuba  
C. by organizing a summit meeting with Soviet leaders to discuss their missiles in Cuba  
D. by setting up a quarantine of Cuban ports to prevent Soviet missiles from being delivered

65. What government agency was created by an executive order of President Kennedy's to raise living standards in developing nations?

A. Alliance for Progress  
B. Office of Economic Opportunity  
C. Peace Corps  
D. Volunteers in Service to America

66. Which of the following statements BEST summarizes President Lyndon Johnson's view of the federal government's role in shaping American society?

A. The federal government should leave people free to solve social problems on their own.  
B. The federal government should create a society in which all people share their wealth equally.  
C. The federal government should give the states more power and resources to promote social well-being.  
D. The federal government should use its full power to shape a society that serves the needs of all citizens.
67. Which of these laws signed by President Johnson was tested in the Supreme Court in the case of Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States?
   A. Civil Rights Act of 1964
   B. Economic Opportunity Act
   C. Immigration Act of 1965
   D. Voting Rights Act

68. Which of the following Great Society initiatives is correctly paired with a description of its activities?
   A. VISTA-provided federal aid to poor urban school districts
   B. Head Start-created programs for low-income preschool children
   C. Public Broadcasting Act-gave grants to artists, writers, and musicians
   D. National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act-reduced automobile emissions

69. Which of these statements BEST summarizes conservatives' criticism of Johnson's Great Society programs?
   A. The programs did not address the need to protect the environment.
   B. The programs were creating an underclass of people dependent on welfare.
   C. The programs allowed too many immigrants to enter the country and drive down wages.
   D. The programs failed to protect consumers from unhealthy food and unsafe vehicles.

70. What important principle did the Supreme Court establish in the cases of Baker v. Carr and Reynolds v. Sims?
   A. right to an attorney
   B. one person, one vote
   C. equal justice under the law
   D. separation of church and state

71. Which of the following characteristics did MOST members of the counterculture share?
   A. desire for material wealth
   B. loyalty to traditional values
   C. membership in the "Old Left"
   D. distrust of "the Establishment"

72. In the 1960s, young people that rebelled against the social expectations of older generations were called
   A. woodstocks.
   B. New Leftists.
   C. hippies.
   D. communes.

73. Which of these statements BEST reflects the views of members of the New Left?
   A. They believed that extremism in defense of liberty is no vice.
   B. They rejected the political activism of the civil rights movement.
   C. They were committed to American ideals like freedom and equality.
   D. They embraced communism and maintained ties with the Soviet Union.

74. Which of these was an important outcome of the Woodstock festival?
   A. It resulted in four deaths in violent concert clashes.
   B. It convinced young people to stop using illegal drugs.
   C. It led parents to embrace the counterculture movement.
   D. It popularized a new generation of rock 'n' roll musicians.

75. How did many mainstream parents react to the growing counterculture in the 1960s?
   A. They believed that it was causing a moral decline in society.
   B. They agreed with the rebellion, but disapproved of the culture.
   C. They rioted and protested the changing views on sex and drugs.
   D. They often joined the youth in demonstrations and musical concerts.
76. The Viet Minh was a Vietnamese movement led by Ho Chi Minh that
A. opposed foreign occupation.
B. supported the Indochina War.
C. fought against communism.
D. tried to colonize Japan.

77. Which of these is the main reason President Harry Truman sent military aid to French Indochina during the early 1950s?
A. to support an independent Vietnam
B. to maintain French control of Vietnam
C. to keep the Chinese from invading Vietnam
D. to block the spread of communism into Vietnam

78. Which of these empowered President Lyndon Johnson to greatly increase U.S. military involvement in Vietnam?
A. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
B. Operation Rolling Thunder
C. Pentagon Papers
D. War Powers Act

79. Which of these is a reason that most of President Johnson’s advisors supported Operation Rolling Thunder?
A. They thought that would help gain military support from France and Britain.
B. They felt that it was necessary to avoid the collapse of South Vietnam.
C. They argued that it would convince Americans to support the involvement.
D. They believed that it would result in a peace treaty with North Vietnam.

80. In the 1960s, President Johnson’s advisors that were called hawks
A. argued for negotiation and peace with Vietnam.
C. felt that the war with Vietnam was unwinnable.
D. thought that Vietnam had the right to communism.

81. Which of these factors greatly frustrated U.S. troops fighting in Vietnam?
A. The Viet Cong could quickly fade into the landscape.
B. The Viet Cong was equipped with superior weapons.
C. The Viet Cong was able to total up higher body counts.
D. The Viet Cong excelled in conventional large-scale battles.

82. Why did the United States pursuit of limited war against Vietnam prove ineffective?
A. South Vietnam randomly attacked U.S. soldiers.
B. There were too many enemy forces to eliminate.
C. Violence broke out between France and Vietnam.
D. The Vietnamese had more advanced equipment.

83. Which of the following was one of the U.S. pacification programs to promote security and stability in South Vietnam?
A. a program that tried to deter support for the Viet Cong by charging sympathizers fees
B. a program that called for a series of meeting between the United States and the Viet Cong
C. a program that had the ARVN remove the Viet Cong and its sympathizers from villages
D. a program that placed an embargo on all villages that homed Viet Cong sympathizers
84. What was the MAIN impact of the Tet Offensive in the United States?
   A. It motivated President John Kennedy to send U.S. military advisers to Vietnam to prop up the Diem regime.
   B. It fueled a credibility gap between what President Lyndon Johnson said about the Vietnam War and what Americans saw on television.
   C. It triggered President Richard Nixon's decision to order the secret bombing of Viet Cong bases and supply routes in Laos and Cambodia.
   D. It convinced President Gerald Ford not to interfere when the North Vietnamese Army surrounded the city of Saigon.

85. What was Agent Orange used for in the Vietnam War?
   A. to poison food crops grown by Viet Cong supporters
   B. to pollute wells supplying water to Viet Cong guerrillas
   C. to blow up tunnel systems used to shelter Viet Cong troops
   D. to clear forest vegetation that could hide Viet Cong soldiers

86. Examine the graph below. The graph shows the impact of which of the following?

![U.S. Troops in Vietnam, 1968–1973](image)

   A. Americanization
   B. Paris Peace Accords
   C. Vietnamization
   D. War Powers Resolution

87. How did the My Lai Massacre change American's view on the Vietnam War?
   A. It created more American opposition the war because its violence shocked people.
   B. It increased support for the war because it showed the brutality of the Viet Cong.
   C. It caused Americans to doubt Vietnamization because it showed it was ineffective.
   D. It made Americans paranoid that the Viet Cong would attack the United States.

88. What happened during the Vietnam Moratorium of 1968?
   A. Millions of Americans gathered to protest the Vietnam War.
   B. The United States stopped bombing North Vietnam and Laos.
   C. North Vietnamese diplomats boycotted the Paris peace talks.
   D. The Viet Cong and ARVN observed a brief cease-fire period.
89. Which of the following best describes the experience of many Vietnam veterans upon returning to the United States?
   A. They were welcomed home as heroes.
   B. They were shunned or ignored by the public.
   C. They returned to civilian life with no problems.
   D. They quickly forgot about their military service.

90. Which of the following BEST defines the Vietnam syndrome?
   A. the belief that the United States should act as the world's global police power
   B. the conviction that the United States can win any war anywhere in the world
   C. a return to the isolationism that characterized U.S. foreign policy after World War I
   D. a reluctance to involve U.S. troops in foreign conflicts unless victory seems swift and certain