

PART I: IDENTIFICATIONS

ONE of THESE will be selected for you to answer. Four points.

Answers should identify the person, group, place, concept, theory, event, or item in several paragraphs. Answers should include a description as well as an assessment of the significance of the term to this class. In other words, why are we studying it? How is it relevant to the history of American foreign relations? (NOTE: Significance MUST be included in order to receive full credit.) When formulating your answers think in terms of what, who, why, where, when, and how.

Kellogg-Briand Pact
Lusitania
Fourteen Points
Samuel Gompers
Good Neighbor Policy
Manchukuo

Zimmermann Telegram
Triple Entente
Fulgencio Batista
Vladimir Lenin
Neutrality Acts
Paul Bäumer

PART II: ESSAY QUESTION

ONE of THESE will be selected for you to answer. Six points.

These questions are provided in advance so you can prepare yourself as thoroughly as possible to write coherent essays. The best essays will integrate substantial material from the lectures and the readings and demonstrate your ability to explain the important processes at work. Think in terms of concepts, patterns of behavior, divergent worldviews and perspectives, and the ways that particular historical experiences can help you demonstrate that you understand “what happened.” Be sure to cite relevant facts from the readings and/or lectures to support your argument. In other words, demonstrate the validity of your point of view; do not merely assert it.

1. The decision about whether to join the League of Nations divided the United States. Explain the arguments offered by American proponents and opponents of the League, and identify how the debate over American membership was ultimately concluded.
2. Popular culture has often played an important role in shaping Americans’ perceptions of foreign relations issues. Explain how *All Quiet on the Western Front* (1930) either challenged or reinforced people’s widespread disillusionment with war in the aftermath of World War I.
3. When challenged by Washington on its China policies in the 1930s, Japan accused the United States of a double standard. What was the basis of the Japanese charge, and why did its accusations seem plausible?