

PART I: IDENTIFICATIONS

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

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.

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| Mikhail Gorbachev | North American Free Trade Agreement |
| Strategic Defense Initiative | Cuban Missile Crisis |
| NATO | Dayton Accords |
| Nation-building | Vietnamization |
| Kosovo | Bay of Pigs |
| Manuel Noriega | Sandinistas |
| Alliance for Progress | Charles Horman |
| Taliban | ARAMCO |
| Iran Hostage Crisis | Détente |

PART II: ESSAY QUESTIONS

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

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. David Gibbs takes issue with humanitarian explanations for U.S. intervention in the Balkans in the 1990s. Drawing on *First Do No Harm*, detail his criticism of American policy in that region and then explain why you find his analysis either compelling or wanting.
2. American popular culture has been intimately associated with American foreign relations for decades. Describe this relationship, both in terms of America’s exporting of its popular culture and in popular culture’s influence on Americans’ understanding of U.S. foreign policy. The two films we viewed in class may be cited as examples.
3. In what ways could Ed Horman, as played by Jack Lemmon in *Missing* (1982), be said to have symbolized many members of the “silent majority” in coming to terms with U.S. foreign policy in the 1970s?

4. The final chapter of the textbook is entitled “Imperial America.” This is probably not surprising, as much of the world has long described U.S. foreign policy as imperialistic. Explain why many observers have drawn that conclusion, and then explain – drawing on examples we have studied from U.S. foreign relations throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries – why you agree or disagree with this view of U.S. global power.