

# **Rise to Globalism**

*By Stephen E. Ambrose and Douglas G. Brinkley*

## **Chapter 1:**

1. What was the attitude of FDR as Europe moved to war?
2. What were FDR's views of England, France, Germany and the Soviet Union?
3. How did the fall of France in June 1940 change the views of FDR and the policies of the United States?
4. In what ways did the policies of the United States and Japan conflict in Asia?

## **Chapter 2:**

5. Explain the significance of the two quotes, which appear at the beginning of the chapter.
6. Explain the relationships and interactions of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.
7. Compare the war strategies of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.
8. What significance should be attached to the manner in which the United States and Great Britain managed the Italian to surrender?
9. How did post war ambitions affect wartime strategies and decisions?

## **Chapter 3:**

10. What hardships did the United States face in its conduct of the war in Asia?
11. The situation of the United States at the end of the war in Asia was different than its situation at the end of the war in Europe in the following ways:
12. What were the priorities of the United States in the Asian war regarding China?
13. How did the United States development of the atomic bomb affect the end of the war in Asia?
14. How did the United States desire for an unconditional surrender affect the end of the war in Asia?
15. Assess the positives and negatives relative to the situation of the United States in Asia at wars end?

## **Chapter 4:**

16. Why was Eastern Europe a key element in the post world war II settlement?
17. What were the U.S. options in its efforts to solve post war problems?
18. How did the U.S. monopoly of the Atomic Bomb Affect post war positions?
19. Relate and describe the events of 1946 which appear to guarantee U.S. – Soviet divisions and rivalry in the post-war world.

**Chapter 5:**

20. Collectively, how did the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan change the U.S. role in the world?
21. What is the containment policy? How was it justified?
22. Explain the development of the Truman doctrine.
23. How were the American people sold on the wisdom of the Truman doctrine?
24. Explain the development of the Marshall plan.
25. How were the American people sold on the wisdom of the Marshall plan?

**Chapter 6:**

26. George Kennan's role in the formation of the containment policy was:
27. Germany and Berlin were the focal points of certain Cold War tensions because:
28. Explain the Development of the Berlin crisis, 1928-1949.
29. Relate the creation of NATO to the Berlin crisis:
30. NATO represented a shift in traditional U.S. foreign policy in the following ways:
31. Soviet Atomic bomb explosion (September, 1949) impacted the Cold war in the following ways:
32. The Chinese Communist Victory in 1949 impacted U.S. politics and the cold war in the following ways:
33. The NSC-68 was:
34. The NSC-68 was kept secret because:

**Chapter 7:**

35. Cold war tensions in Asia before 1950 included:
36. How and why did the U.S. respond to the North Korean invasion of South Korea?
37. How did the Korean War affect other Cold war tension points?
38. The significance of the Truman-MacArthur controversy was:

**Chapter 8:**

39. In words and actions, how did President Eisenhower's foreign policy differ from Truman's?
40. The "New Look" military policy promoted by Eisenhower was:
41. Define "Brinkmanship" and provide examples of its use in Asia.
42. What was meant by the term "3<sup>rd</sup> world" and how did it fit into the Cold war?
43. There was a summit meeting in July 1955 because:

**Chapter 9:**

44. Relate the Suez crisis (1956) and its place in the cold war and world policies.
45. How did the Hungarian uprising embarrass both the Soviet Union and the United States?
46. The Gaither Report was:
47. President Eisenhower rejected the Gaither report because:
48. During his second term, Ike's general attitude toward the Soviet Union the arms race and the Berlin crisis was:
49. The United States acted adversely to Castro's revolution in Cuba because:

## **Chapter 10**

50. As he took office, John F. Kennedy's policy perceptions differed from Eisenhower's in the following ways:
51. How did the Bay of Pigs impact JFK's foreign policy agenda?
52. Explain the origins of the Cuban Missile Crisis and how it almost became a nuclear war.
53. Discuss Ambrose's assessment of JFK's foreign policy.

## **Chapter 11**

54. What was the U.S. rationale for its presence in Vietnam in the early 1960's?
55. The "strategic hamlet" program was
56. How did the air force impact early military strategy in the Vietnam War?
57. Why was 1965 a critical year in defining U.S. activity in Vietnam?
58. What was the significance of the Tet Offensive in the U.S.?

## **Chapter 12**

59. How did the Vietnam War impact 1968 election eve politics?
60. Why is Ambrose critical of Nixon's Vietnamization policy?
61. What benefits were derived by the U.S. as a result of President Nixon's actions toward China and the Soviet Union?
62. Account for the North Vietnam victory in the Vietnam War.
63. What was the U.S. legacy of its involvement in the Vietnam War?

## **Chapter 13**

64. Why was the Cold War basically irrelevant to Middle Eastern rivalries?
65. What actions led Egypt to undertake its war with Israel in October, 1973?
66. What was Henry Kissinger's role in ending the October 1973 War and how did Congress undermine his strategy after the war's end?
67. Describe the U.S. role in Africa in the 1960's and 1970's.
68. What was the U.S. Policy and attitude toward South Africa in the 1960's and 1970's?

## **Chapter 14**

69. What were President Carter's foreign policy aims and how successful was he in achieving these goals?
70. How does Ambrose assess Carter's human rights campaign?
71. What diplomatic-foreign policy successes may we credit to Carter?
72. What importance should be attached to the scenario involving the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran?

## **Chapter 15**

73. Should we credit President Reagan or Soviet Leader Gorbachev with easing the arms race and Cold War tensions after December 1987?
74. How did the Iran-Contra controversy impact the Reagan presidency?
75. Account for the inclusion of the Reagan presidency in the world peace mode.

### **Chapter 16**

75. What were U.S. reactions to events in Tiananmen Square?
76. What factors led to the end of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe?
77. What role did the U.S. have in the end of the Cold War?
78. In the wake of the end of the Cold War, describe the debate in the U.S. about our new world role.

### **Chapter 17**

79. Compare the different responses by the United States to the crises in Kuwait and Yugoslavia.
80. Assess Bush's leadership in the conduct of the Gulf War.

### **Chapter 18**

81. What is meant by the term *Democratic Enlargement* in the chapter title?
82. In Clinton's views, what was the connection between U.S. economic interests and U.S. foreign policy.
83. What was the rationale for Clinton's policy of NATO enlargement?
84. Referring to Clinton as a juggler in foreign affairs, Ambrose finds that description rather positive. How so?