

Foreign Policy Scenarios- Answer Key

1. Upon President Wilson's request on April 6, 1917, Congress declared war on Germany and gave the President the power to lead the army and navy to fight Germany in World War I. **MILITARY ACTION**
2. In 2003, President George W. Bush decided to focus support on a worldwide initiative to help countries prevent and treat HIV/AIDS. **FOREIGN AID**
3. In 1949, after World War II, the United States and other democratic countries formed NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It said that if any country was attacked by an outside nation, they would help defend each other. **TREATY/EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT**
4. The U.S. government provides advice and help for countries wanting to start new democracies by showing them how to run fair elections. **FOREIGN AID**
5. In 1968, the major countries of the world agreed to the "Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty," which is aimed at limiting the spread of nuclear weapons. As of 2010, over 180 countries have joined. **TREATY/EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT**
6. In 1990, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein led Iraqi troops to invade and take over neighboring Kuwait. In January 1991, Congress authorized President George H. W. Bush to lead U.S. troops into Kuwait and force the Iraqi troops to leave. **MILITARY ACTION**
7. In response to the January 2010 earthquake that devastated Haiti, the United States has given the country significant aid in the form of food, water, and medical care. **FOREIGN AID**
8. The U.S. has a program aimed at helping people in developing countries have access to safe drinking water. **FOREIGN AID**
9. On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked a U.S. navy base on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a U.S. territory at the time. This act would bring the U.S. into World War II. The next day, Congress passed a war declaration giving President Roosevelt the power to lead the entire U.S. military against Japan. **MILITARY ACTION**
10. In June 1950, communist North Korea invaded South Korea. The U.S. was supporting South Korea at the time. As a result of the invasion, President Truman sent U.S. troops as part of a United Nations mission to fight on behalf of South Korea. **MILITARY ACTION**
11. In 1919, President Wilson wanted the U.S. to agree to the Treaty of Versailles, the overall peace treaty ending the war in Europe, and to join the League of Nations. The U.S. Senate rejected these actions, so the U.S. did not ratify the treaty or join the League of Nations. **TREATY/EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT**

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12. After World War II ended in 1945, the U.S. gave more than \$13 billion to help rebuild countries and support their democratic governments. **FOREIGN AID**
13. In 1993, the U.S., Canada, and Mexico agreed to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), whose goal is to make it easier to trade among the three countries. **TREATY/EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT**
14. On September 11, 2001, Al-Qaeda terrorists attacked the United States. President George W. Bush asked Congress for a resolution asking to use military force against those responsible; this led to U.S. troops fighting in Afghanistan, where Al-Qaeda leaders were based. **MILITARY ACTION**
15. In 1945 the U.S. was the first country to approve of the document that created the United Nations, an international organization created after World War II that tries to keep world peace. **TREATY/EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT**

Adapted from: iCivics Lesson Plan – Foreign Policy: War & Peace and Everything In Between
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