

Curt-Engelhorn-Chair for American History/Heidelberg Center for American Studies

Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg

Lecture Course: Reluctant Empire? U.S. Foreign Relations in the 20th Century

Winter Semester 2017/18: Review Sheet

The following list of concepts/terms/topics will help you to prepare your exams. In your oral exams you will be expected to explain a random selection of questions from this list, chosen by the examiner. In the written exams you need to answer ten questions in 90 minutes. In your answers you should be able to demonstrate a basic understanding of these topics, including chronology, factual content and broader context. For example, in explaining the term *Monroe Doctrine* you should be able to provide the following information: *The Monroe Doctrine was promulgated by President James Monroe in 1823 after most Spanish colonies in Latin America had won their independence from Spain. In this document the United States warned the European powers that it would consider any attempt to restore colonial rule and monarchical government in the Americas as a threat to its safety. The United States pledged to continue its policy of non-interference in European affairs. Originally, the Monroe Doctrine affirmed the principle of non-intervention. However, over time it evolved into a claim to U.S. hegemony in the Western hemisphere, including the right to intervene in the affairs of Latin American countries, such as Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic. The Monroe Doctrine was a unilateral declaration by the U.S. and never formally recognized by the Latin Americans. It shaped U.S. policy toward Latin America for most of the 19th and 20th centuries.*

Spanish-American War	Cuban Missile Crisis
Wilsonianism	Peace Corps
The Treaty Fight	Covert Operations
Washington Naval Conference	Domino Theory
Neutrality Acts	My Lai
Lend and Lease Act	Détente
Yalta Protocol	Marshall Plan
Truman Doctrine	Operation Desert Storm
McCarthyism	Iran Hostage Crisis
Korean War	Strategic Defense Initiative