

Quiz 12 chapters II 7-9

1. What was the "containment policy" that characterized much of the United States' activities during the Cold War?
 - a. That the U.S. would have to exercise "restraint in its efforts to promote Russian agriculture."
 - b. That the U.S. would have to exercise "long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies."
 - c. That the U.S. would have to exercise "initiative in rebuilding Russian postwar industry."
 - d. That the U.S. would have to exercise "caution in rebuilding the Russian postwar military."

2. What was the importance of defense intellectual Robert E. Osgood's book, Limited War?
 - a. Its assertion that war's destruction was, by definition, limited.
 - b. Its coupling of limited war with tactical nuclear weapons and limited nuclear war.
 - c. Its assertion that the end of war was in sight.
 - d. It had no importance.

3. During the tenure of which American president in 1980, under the aegis of Presidential Directive 59, did the U.S. embrace a policy of fighting nuclear war at any level of intensity, thus creating a nuclear strategy similar to the conventional strategy of flexible response?
 - a. Richard Nixon.
 - b. Gerald Ford.
 - c. Jimmy Carter.
 - d. Ronald Reagan.

4. What was Task Force Smith?
 - a. The full strength U.S. task force that stopped the Communist Chinese invasion of South Korea in July 1950.
 - b. The full strength U.S. task force that stopped the North Korean invasion of South Korea in July 1950.
 - c. The understrength U.S. Army infantry battalion sent to South Korea to stop invading Communist Chinese combat units in July 1950.
 - d. The understrength U.S. Army infantry battalion sent to South Korea to stop invading North Korean combat units in July 1950.

5. What was General Douglas A. MacArthur's broad, three-part operational plan for restoring the military situation in South Korea following the North Korean invasion of 1950?
 - a. Delay the enemy to buy time; hold the southern port of Pusan; and turn the North Koreans in South Korea by way of amphibious invasion through the western port of Inchon.
 - b. Delay the enemy to buy time; invade Siberian Russia; and capture the Soviet capital at Moscow.
 - c. Delay the enemy to buy time; invade the east coast of China; and capture the Communist Chinese capital at Beijing.
 - d. Delay the enemy to buy time; redeploy the American nuclear arsenal to Japan; and with that arsenal destroy the Communist Chinese capital at Beijing and the Soviet capital at Moscow.

6. About when did the Chinese pursuit of UN forces south of the 38th Parallel reach its culminating point, thus allowing the new Eighth U.S. Army commander, General Matthew B. Ridgway, to go back over to the limited offensive?
- Late June 1950.
 - Mid-January 1951.
 - July 1953.
 - November 1950.
7. Why did President Truman relieve General MacArthur in April 1951?
- Because MacArthur slapped a soldier in a military hospital and accused him of being a coward.
 - Because MacArthur opened his own ceasefire negotiations with the Soviets.
 - Because MacArthur overstepped his constitutional limits as a soldier and interfered with Truman's efforts to negotiate a settlement to the war with the Communist Chinese.
 - Because MacArthur opened his own ceasefire negotiations with the Communist Chinese.
8. How did the Korean War change U.S. military policy?
- It demonstrated to the U.S. the need to combine all of its military services into one.
 - It demonstrated to the U.S. the need to completely demobilize its military as soon as possible.
 - It resulted in no change.
 - It demonstrated to the U.S. the need to maintain a standing and strong peacetime military for as long as the Cold War would last.
9. In September, 1957, President Eisenhower deployed soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division to:
- Costa Rica
 - West Berlin
 - Arkansas
 - South Vietnam
10. President Johnson did not include a call-up of Reserve and National Guard units as part of the Army buildup for the war in Vietnam because
- he wished to avoid discussion of the war and its goals
 - of opposition by state Governors (who serve as Commanders in Chief of their states' National Guards).
 - High recruiting goals made a reserve call-up unnecessary.
 - of the low state of readiness of National Guard units