**Unit 15 Test Study Guide**

**Vocabulary**

* **Non-governmental organization:** A voluntary citizens' group that is organized on a local, national or international level.
* **Foreign affairs:** Issues or concerns about other countries around the world.
* **Domestic affairs:** Issues or concerns in one's own country.
* **Diplomacy:** The work of keeping good relations between the governments of different countries.
* **Alliances:** A union between nations for assistance and protection.

**Foreign Policy**

* Senate ratifies treaties
* Senate confirms presidential appointments
* Congress approves funding for all defense, foreign aid, and State Department budgets
  + All three listed above are examples of how Congress influences foreign policy
* The President signs an executive agreement with the President of Peru
* The President signs an executive order restoring relations with a communist government
* The War Powers Act allows the President to order a military intervention in a foreign nation and then notify Congress.
* An example of diplomacy- “U.S., Iran on brink of agreement to end 14-month hostage ordeal”

**Non-Governmental and Governmental International Organizations**

* The Peace Corps is a governmental organization created for citizens and the government to ***advance the common good.***
* Citizens can volunteer in the United Nations by ***working as a member of UNICEF***
* The United states is a member of the ***North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)***
* The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) gives governments and private citizens an ***opportunity to provide food and healthcare.***
* ***The League of Nations*** was formed as a result of President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points presented to Congress in January 1918.

**International Conflicts**

* The primary reason for U.S. involvement in Korea and Vietnam was ***a fear of the international spread of communism.***
* President Roosevelt considered December 7, 1941 a “date which will live in infamy” because **Japan attacked Pearl Harbor**
* John F. Kennedy responded to the threat of nuclear missiles in Cuba ***by establishing a naval blockade around Cuba and threatening a U.S. invasion.***
* The U.S. declared war on Japan in ***World War II***

***\*Note: There will be some questions that will require you to apply your knowledge and interpret the meaning of primary source documents related to the content in this unit.***