1. **World War I (1914-1918)** - a war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, U.S., Japan, Romania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the central powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria). The U.S. declared war on Germany after German U-Boats sunk British submarines and merchant ships carrying U.S. citizens. **THIS FOREIGN POLICY EVENT BEST MATCHES WITH LETTER ______**

2. **World War II** - a war that began on July 7, 1937 in Asia and September 1, 1939 in Europe and lasted until 1945; it involved most of the world's countries. The U.S. declared war on Japan after Japan bombed a naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Hawaii was a U.S. territory at the time. **THIS FOREIGN POLICY EVENT BEST MATCHES WITH LETTER ______**

3. **Korean War (1950-1953)** - a war between communist North and democratic South Korea; South Korea was aided by the U.S. and other members of the United Nations. **THIS FOREIGN POLICY EVENT BEST MATCHES WITH LETTER ______**

4. **Vietnam War (1954-1975)** a military conflict between the Communist forces of North Vietnam supported by China and the Soviet Union and the non-Communist forces of South Vietnam supported by the U.S. **THIS FOREIGN POLICY EVENT BEST MATCHES WITH LETTER ______**

5. **Bays of Pigs Invasion (Cuba, 1961)** The Bay of Pigs is a small bay off the coast of Cuba in the Caribbean Sea. This location was the site of an attempted invasion of Cuba by a group of people who were against the communist dictator, Fidel Castro. The United States led this attempted invasion in hopes of putting an end to the threat of communism so close to the U.S. (Cuba is only 90 miles away from the Florida Keys)

   **Cuban Missile Crisis (Cuba, 1962)** - Tensions were high between communist and non-communist nations during the Cuban Missile Crisis. The USSR (Soviet Russia) decided to put missiles in Cuba to threaten the United States. President Kennedy threatened military action and after a 13-day political and military standoff, the tense situation ended and further conflict, including war, was avoided. **THESE FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS BEST MATCH WITH LETTER ______**

6. **Iran Hostage Crisis (Iran, 1979-1980)** a group of students supporting the Iranian Revolution took over the U.S. embassy in Tehran, Iran and held 66 U.S. citizen diplomats hostage for 444 days. During this crisis, President Carter said that the U.S. would “not yield to blackmail”, which meant that the U.S. was not willing to use diplomacy to secure the release of the hostages. After Ronald Reagan was elected president in 1980, diplomacy was used with Iran and the hostages were released on January 20, 1981, the day of President Reagan’s inauguration. **THIS FOREIGN POLICY EVENT BEST MATCHES WITH LETTER ______**

7. **Gulf War I (Persian Gulf-Operation Desert Storm)** – In 1991, Iraq invaded a neighboring country called Kuwait. A coalition force of 34 nations mandated by the United Nations and led by the U.S. used the military to stop Iraq. **AND**

   **Gulf War II (Operation Iraqi Freedom)** - in 2003, the U.S., the United Kingdom and other nations used military forces to remove a dictator, Saddam Hussein, from power in Iraq. **THESE FOREIGN POLICY EVENTS BEST MATCH WITH LETTER ______**
**Source A**

**Domestic Policy:** As a result of the crisis, the United States had a shortage in oil/petroleum/gasoline supply. President Carter suggested rationing Americans gas usage, but the people and Congress did not support this policy on a national level.

**Foreign Policy:** A U.S. embassy was overrun by protesters angry with U.S. intervention in their country. Today, the U.S. still does not have an embassy with an ambassador from the state department in this country.

**Source B**

**Foreign Policy:** President Wilson asks Congress to declare war on Germany after civilian ships are sunk in the Atlantic Ocean.

**Domestic Policy:** Congress and President Wilson passed the Espionage and Sedition Acts, making it illegal to speak out against the war. This political cartoon is criticizing the violation of 1st amendment rights.
**Foreign Policy:** After World War II, the United States was concerned with the spread of communism from the Soviet Union to other countries. These events increased nuclear tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union when Soviet nuclear missiles were found on the communist island nation of Cuba.

**Domestic Policy:** As early as 1951, the federal government used taxpayer dollars to fund informational videos on “duck and cover” drills to prepare school children for the prospect of nuclear war. President John Kennedy said, “Domestic policy can only defeat us; foreign policy can kill us.”

**Foreign Policy:** After World War II, the United States was concerned with the spread of communism from the Soviet Union to other countries. This war was fought to help South Korea stay a democratic nation.

**Domestic Policy:** To help pay for the war, the United States Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1951 which temporarily increased individual income tax and corporate tax rates.
**Domestic Policy:** The U.S. issues ration books and coupons to save more food for troops overseas.

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**Foreign Policy:** The U.S. and a coalition/alliance defended the nation of Kuwait from an invading neighbor country. 12 years later, the U.S. would fight to remove a dictator from this country suspected of having weapons of mass destruction. The U.S. still has troops in this country today.

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**Domestic Policy:** The U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs is funded by Congress/federal taxes. They provide medical care to currently active and retired veterans.

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**Foreign Policy:** Congress declares war on Japan after they attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

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**Health of Gulf War and Gulf War Era Veterans**

In 1995, VA conducted a survey study on the health of a sample of 15,000 Gulf War Veterans (deployed) and 15,000 Gulf War Era Veterans (non-deployed). VA followed up with these Veterans with another survey in 2012–2013 to learn about their recent physical and mental health. About half of the Veterans responded. The survey results indicate that more than 20 years after the war, Veterans who were deployed continue to report poorer health than Veterans who did not deploy. However, mental and physical health conditions are common in both deployed and non-deployed Veterans. Read the full study online at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26716848.

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**Source F**
Foreign Policy: After World War II, the United States was concerned with the spread of communism from the Soviet Union to other countries. This war was fought to help South Vietnam stay a democratic nation, but the U.S. was not successful.

Domestic Policy: The draft lottery for selective service was very unpopular during this controversial war. “Old enough to fight, old enough to vote” became the rallying cry of anti-war protesters and draft dodgers. In 1971, Congress proposed the 26th amendment and the states ratified, which changed the voting age from 21 to 18.