

Exercise walk-through

4.4

America on the World Stage

AP United States History

Politics, Regions, and the World Stage

As the country grew, **regional interests** diverged. The North favoured tariffs to protect manufacturing; the South opposed them as a tax on its exports; the West wanted internal improvements and cheap land. Nearly every political dispute of the period maps onto that triangle.

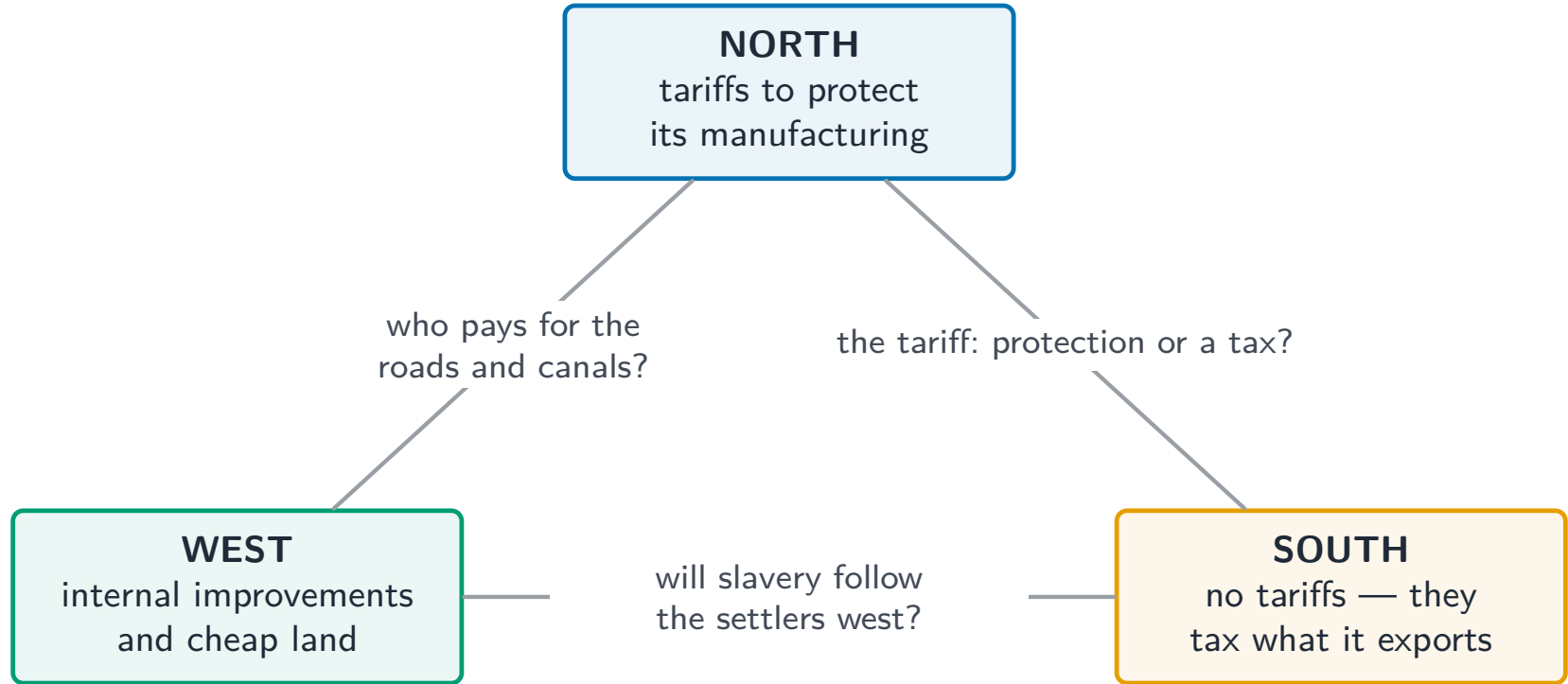
It fought the **War of 1812** 1812, expanded foreign trade, and in the **Monroe Doctrine** declared the Western Hemisphere closed to further European colonisation – an assertion of influence well beyond the country's actual power at the time.

Every dispute is an edge of this triangle

As the country grew, **regional interests** diverged.

The North favoured tariffs to protect manufacturing; the South opposed them as a tax on its exports; the West wanted internal improvements and cheap land.

Every dispute is an edge of this triangle, in detail



As the country grew, **regional interests** diverged.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what the United States was struggling to create. [2]

2.2 Name the three means of seeking control over the Western Hemisphere. [3]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what the United States was struggling to create. [2]

2.1

- an independent global presence, by claiming territory throughout the North American continent and promoting foreign trade
-

2.2 Name the three means of seeking control over the Western Hemisphere. [3]

2.2

- military actions; American Indian removal; diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Removal appears among these means.

(a) State what the placement records.

[2]

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[2]

(a)

- that the United States treated American Indian nations as an obstacle to continental control rather than as a purely domestic matter

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Removal appears among these means.

(b) State what the Monroe Doctrine exemplifies.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

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(b) State what the Monroe Doctrine exemplifies.

[1]

(b)

- a diplomatic effort

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED describes the United States as

[1]

☐

A struggling to create an independent global presence

B already dominant

C uninterested in trade

D withdrawn

3.2 The Monroe Doctrine is given as an example of

[1]

☐

A a diplomatic effort

B a military action

C a tariff

D a court decision

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3.1 The CED describes the United States as

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3.1 A

- struggling

3.2 The Monroe Doctrine is given as an example of

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A a diplomatic effort

B a military action

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D a court decision

3.2 A

- diplomatic

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A declaration is issued that the country lacks the power to enforce.

(a) State whether it is still policy.

[1]

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(a) State whether it is still policy.

[1]

(a)

- yes

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A declaration is issued that the country lacks the power to enforce.

(b) Explain the reasoning.

[2]

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[2]

(b)

- it states a position other powers must take into account, and the CED classes it as a diplomatic effort regardless of enforcement capacity