

CHAPTER SUMMARY ★**Foreign Policy and Defense****★ DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN POLICY** ★

Foreign policy consists of the strategies and goals that guide a nation's relations with other countries. Specific strategies change periodically in response to new developments. The long-term goals, however, remain a constant reflection of a nation's ideals and its self-interests.

Preserving national security is the main goal of foreign policy. National security is the protection of a nation's borders against invasion or control by foreign powers. Maintaining trade and access to resources are other goals. The United States supports free trade as a means to those goals.

World peace helps guarantee national security. The United States tries to achieve this goal by:

- settling disputes through cooperation;
- providing economic and humanitarian aid to keep other countries politically stable;
- supporting the spread of democracy.

At first the United States pursued a policy of isolationism—avoiding involvement in world affairs. As an industrialized nation in the 1890s, the United States shifted toward internationalism—involvement in world affairs. As part of this strategy, the United States acquired overseas territories.

The United States was drawn into World War I in 1917. Disillusioned by the failure to achieve democratic ideals abroad, the U.S. returned to isolationism after the war. The nation avoided international involvement as militaristic aggressors came to power in Germany, Italy, and Japan, but entered World War II in 1941 and returned to internationalism. Afterwards the United States led the world's non-Communist nations against the Soviet Union and its Communist allies. This rivalry led to the Cold War—a war of threats—and mutual distrust.

The containment policy meant sending economic aid to support anti-Communist governments. Cold War tensions also drew the United States and the Soviet Union into an arms race—developing huge destructive weapons arsenals. U.S. troops fought to support non-Communist governments in South Korea and South Vietnam.

When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1989, Communist governments fell throughout Europe, and the Cold War ended. In the 1990s, the United States took action in Iraq, Somalia, Haiti, and the former Yugoslavia to protect American trade interests, encourage democracy, and advance human rights. The 2001 terrorist attacks on America began the War on Terrorism and a preemptive war in Iraq.

★ SHARED FOREIGN POLICY POWERS ★

The Constitution makes the president the commander in chief of the armed forces. The president appoints ambassadors, grants recognition to foreign governments, and makes treaties—formal agreements between governments.

- The secretary of state oversees the nation's diplomatic activities.
- The secretary of defense supervises its military activities.
- The national security adviser directs the National Security Council.

- The Central Intelligence Agency collects and analyzes information about other nations.

Only Congress can declare war; however, presidents have committed U.S. troops to combat without a formal declaration of war. Congressional concern over this presidential authority led to passage of the War Powers Act in 1973, which limits the presidential use of troops without congressional consent. Congress appropriates money and, therefore, can deny or put conditions on presidential requests for aid to foreign nations. The Senate must confirm diplomatic appointments and ratify treaties.

(continued)

CHAPTER 22 SUMMARY CONTINUED

SHARED FOREIGN POLICY POWERS (continued)

Presidents can sign executive agreements—pacts between the president and a foreign head of state. They have the same legal status as treaties but do not

require Senate ratification. In times of crisis, the president's foreign policies usually enjoy bipartisan, or two-party, congressional support.

★ STATE AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENTS

The Department of State, which is managed by the secretary of state:

- promotes the long-range security of the United States;
- informs the president on international issues;
- maintains diplomatic relations with foreign nations;
- negotiates treaties;
- protects the interests of U.S. citizens abroad.

Six assistant secretaries direct bureaus organized by geographic region. Most department employees are Foreign Service Officers assigned to posts in other countries. An embassy, located in a foreign capital, houses the ambassador and staff. An embassy makes communication between governments easier by sharing information. Closing an embassy represents the strongest sign of displeasure

a government can show short of war. Consulates in foreign cities promote U.S. business interests and safeguard U.S. citizens traveling in the host country. A consul heads each consulate.

The Department of Defense supervises the armed forces and, in times of crisis with foreign governments, advises the president about military options. The secretary of defense and the other top officials in the department are all civilians. Its major divisions include the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. A civilian, assisted by senior military officers, heads each of these branches. The Marine Corps has its own identity under the jurisdiction of the Navy. The Joint Chiefs of Staff provide military advice to the president. This group consists of the top ranking officer from each of the three branches and the Marine Corps, plus a fifth senior officer that the president appoints as chairman.

★ FOREIGN POLICY IN ACTION ★★★★★★★★★★★★

Nations sign mutual defense alliances, agreeing to support each other in case of attack. Multilateral treaties—agreements signed by several nations—commit the United States to the defense of three regions.

- **The North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) allied the United States with western European nations. NATO countered the Communist nations aligned with the Soviet Union. Since the end of the Cold War, NATO has opened membership to several former Soviet satellite nations, formed a partnership with Russia, and expanded its mission to include global crisis intervention and peacekeeping.
- The United States and most Latin American nations are allied in the **Rio Pact**. A related treaty established the Organization of American States

(OAS). OAS members are committed to mutual economic development and the peaceful resolution of disputes.

- The **ANZUS pact**, which once included New Zealand, allies the United States with Australia.

The United States has also signed many bilateral treaties—ones that involve only two nations. The objective of treaties is collective security, in which participating nations agree to take joint action if any one of them is attacked. In the interest of collective security, U.S. leaders offer friendly nations loans to buy U.S. weapons. They also offer economic aid to forge friendly ties with developing nations. Sanctions are another diplomatic strategy. Imposing sanctions means restricting trade or withholding aid to force a foreign government to cooperate.

Guided Reading Activity 22-1 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Development of Foreign Policy

★ DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete this diagram. In each box list and briefly explain one goal of United States foreign policy.

GOALS OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

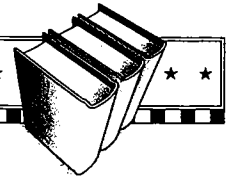
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★ DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to identify these items related to U.S. foreign policy.

1. isolationism: _____
2. internationalism: _____
3. Monroe Doctrine: _____
4. Cold War: _____
5. containment: _____
6. Truman Doctrine: _____
7. Marshall Plan: _____
8. arms race: _____
9. preemption: _____
10. "peace dividend" _____

Guided Reading Activity 22-2

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Shared Foreign Policy Powers

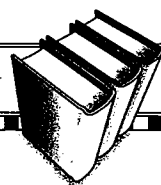
★DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete this diagram. In the boxes under each heading, identify and briefly explain the powers.

POWERS FOR SHAPING FOREIGN POLICY					
Presidential Powers		Congressional Powers			

★DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete this multiple-choice activity. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- The person who supervises all the diplomatic activities of the U.S. government is
 - the president.
 - the vice-president.
 - the secretary of state.
- The person who supervises the military activities of the government is
 - the president's chief of staff.
 - the secretary of defense.
 - the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.
- The task of gathering and coordinating information about the governments, economies, and armed forces of other nations falls to
 - the CIA.
 - the secretary of war.
 - the National Security Council.
- Because trade with other nations is an important part of foreign policy, the president has the power to declare a trading partner the status of
 - a UN ambassador.
 - most-favored-nation.
 - freedom from all import tariffs.
- When both parties support a president's decision his support is said to be
 - complete.
 - bipartisan.
 - integral.
- In matters of foreign policy, both the president and Congress are strongly influenced by public opinion and
 - the demands of organized interest groups.
 - persuasion by other powerful nations.
 - human-rights issues.

Guided Reading Activity 22-3



State and Defense Departments

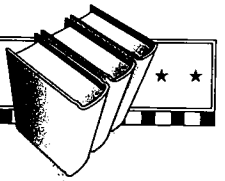
★DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to make your own diagram of the varied work of the Department of State. Be sure to include information on each of the five subheads under the main heading The Department of State.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE				

★DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete these sentences.





1. The principal responsibility of the Department of Defense is to protect _____.
2. Before 1947 responsibility for the nation's defense rested on the Departments of _____ and the _____.
3. Problems in coordinating military forces during _____, however, prompted a military reorganization which resulted in the Department of Defense.
4. The Founders wanted to ensure that the military would always be subordinate to the civilian leaders of the government. As a result, the ultimate authority for commanding the armed forces rests with the _____ of the United States.
5. The three major divisions within the Department of Defense are the Department of the _____, the Department of the _____, and the Department of the _____.
6. One responsibility of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is to give _____ to the president, the National Security Council, and the secretary of defense.
7. The United States first used compulsory military service, or _____, during the Civil War. During World War II, this term was more familiarly known as the _____.
8. Today, women are not obliged to join the military, but they may _____ to serve in any branch of the armed services.

Guided Reading Activity 22-4 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Foreign Policy in Action

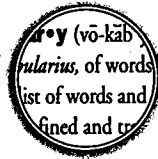
★DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete this diagram. Briefly explain how each negotiating tool is used.

THE TOOLS OF NEGOTIATION IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY			
Alliances and Pacts	Foreign Aid Programs	Economic Sanctions	Military Force
			

★DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to identify each item below.

1. mutual defense alliance: _____
2. regional security pact: _____
3. NATO: _____
4. Rio Pact: _____
5. OAS: _____
6. multilateral treaty: _____
7. bilateral treaty: _____
8. collective security: _____
9. AID: _____
10. sanctions: _____

Vocabulary Activity 22



Foreign Policy and Defense

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

DIRECTIONS

Complete the puzzle by using the definitions to spell out each term. Then fill in the missing letters to write the term spelled vertically. Write the term and its definition on line 12.

conscription	foreign policy	treaty	consulate
ambassador	embassy	sanction	mutual defense alliance
collective security	national security	bilateral treaty	isolationism

- The official residence and offices of the ambassador
- A formal agreement between governments
- A policy of avoiding involvement in world affairs
- An official representative of the United States in diplomatic matters
- The strategies and goals that guide a nation's relations with other countries
- An office in a major foreign city that promotes U.S. business interests and serves U.S. travelers
- Participating nations agree to take joint action against a nation that attacks any one of them
- A formal agreement between two nations
- The draft
- Withholding loans, arms, or economic aid to force a foreign government to cease certain activities
- Protection of a nation's borders and territories against invasion or control by foreign powers
- _____

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

DIRECTIONS

Use each of the following terms correctly in a complete sentence. Write the sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

price supports	securities	acreage allotment
public housing	mass transit	unemployment insurance

Reteaching Activity



Foreign Policy and Defense

DIRECTIONS Write the letter of the correct item from the list below in the space provided.

IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND GROUPS

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| _____ 1. sent troops to Korea after South Korean invasion | _____ 5. advisers who lunched with President Johnson in the White House once a week and often influenced his decisions on the Vietnam War | _____ 9. alliance created by world leaders to defend themselves against the Soviet Union following World War II |
| _____ 2. believed involvement in the Vietnam War was justified | _____ 6. any officials assigned to serve abroad | _____ 10. agency that supervises the armed forces |
| _____ 3. called the breakup of the Soviet Union a "new world order" | _____ 7. group of the top-ranking armed forces officers and a chairman | _____ 11. decided not to seek reelection in 1968 |
| _____ 4. national security adviser under Richard Nixon | _____ 8. first executive department created by Congress in 1789 | _____ 12. urged Americans to follow a path of isolationism |

ACTS, AGREEMENTS, TREATIES, PACTS

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| _____ 13. established the CIA in 1947 | _____ 15. 1973 attempt to check the president's power to deploy troops | _____ 17. signed by the United States and its Latin American neighbors in 1947 |
| _____ 14. passed by Congress in response to an alleged North Vietnamese attack on United States ships off Vietnam's coast | _____ 16. officially ended Vietnam War | _____ 18. a 1951 mutual aid agreement signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States |

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| A. War Powers Act | G. ANZUS Pact | M. Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| B. Department of State | H. Lyndon Johnson | N. Henry Kissinger |
| C. George Bush | I. Foreign Service (Officers) | O. George Washington |
| D. Rio Pact | J. Harry S Truman | P. NATO |
| E. National Security Act | K. Department of Defense | Q. Lyndon Johnson; Richard Nixon |
| F. "Tuesday Cabinet" | L. Paris Peace Accord | R. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution |

CHAPTER SUMMARY Activity



Foreign Policy and Defense

★DIRECTIONS Match each term in Column A with the statement that best applies to it in Column B. Write the correct letters in the spaces provided.

COLUMN A

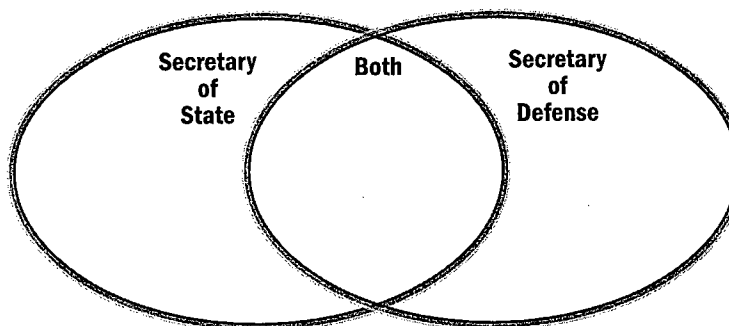
- _____ 1. foreign policy
- _____ 2. national security
- _____ 3. isolationism
- _____ 4. internationalism
- _____ 5. preemption
- _____ 6. bipartisan
- _____ 7. embassy
- _____ 8. consulate
- _____ 9. collective security
- _____ 10. sanctions

COLUMN B

- A.** United States strategy to strike first against any state or group that might threaten the nation with weapons of mass destruction.
- B.** Under this system, participating nations agree to take joint action against a nation that attacks any one of them.
- C.** This type of diplomatic office promotes U.S. business interests and safeguards U.S. citizens traveling in the host country.
- D.** These measures restrict trade or withhold aid to force a foreign government to cooperate.
- E.** This term refers to two-party congressional support.
- F.** This consists of the strategies and goals that guide a nation's relations with other countries and groups.
- G.** Under this kind of foreign policy, a nation becomes involved in world affairs.
- H.** The primary function of this kind of office is to make diplomatic relations easier by sharing information.
- I.** This means protection of a nation's borders against invasion or control by foreign powers.
- J.** Under this kind of foreign policy, a nation avoids involvement in world affairs.

Organizing Information Write the letter of each item associated with the secretaries of state and defense in the appropriate space in the diagram.

- K.** oversees diplomatic activities
- L.** supervises the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- M.** reports to the president
- N.** oversees military activities
- O.** helps plan foreign policy
- P.** supervises Foreign Service Officers



Critical Thinking Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper.

- 11.** What safeguards in the U.S. system of government insure that the military is subordinate to civilian leadership?