**Section 1: Goals and Principles of U.S. Foreign Policy**

* **Objectives:**
* **Goals of U.S. foreign policy:**
	+ maintaining national security
	+ supporting democracy
	+ promoting world peace
	+ providing aid to people in need
	+ establishing free and open trade
* **Effects of factors such as location and geographic qualities on U.S. foreign policies:**
	+ can affect which type of relations are established—foreign aid or military action
	+ can influence diplomatic and trade relationships with a specific global region
* **Principles of U.S. foreign policy:**
	+ Isolationism
	+ Realism
	+ neoisolationism
	+ idealism

**Section 2: Making Foreign Policy**

* **Objectives:**
* **Why the president has the greatest influence over foreign policy:**
	+ because people believe it is part of the president’s role
	+ because of the president’s role as commander in chief to take military action without congressional approval
	+ because the president can make foreign policy without Congress’s approval through executive agreements
* **Influence of the U.S. Department of State on foreign policy decisions:**
	+ has diplomatic relations with 180 countries globally
	+ maintains embassies and consulates worldwide to represent and promote U.S. interests
	+ issues passports and visas to allow international travel

* **Organization of the U.S. Department of Defense:**
	+ the president as commander in chief
	+ the secretary of defense
	+ the deputy secretary of defense
	+ a secretary from the Army, Navy, and Air Force
	+ joint chiefs of staff—military advisers made up of the chair, the Army chief of staff, the chief of naval operations, the Air Force chief of staff, and the Marine Corps commandant
* **Roles of the Central Intelligence Agency and Congress in making foreign policy:**
	+ The CIA provides information about other governments to the president.
	+ Congress can declare war, approve defense and foreign aid funding, ratify treaties, and confirm the president’s diplomatic appointments.

**Section 3: History of U.S. Foreign Policy**

* **Objectives:**
* **Principles that shaped early U.S. foreign policy:**
	+ neutrality, or isolationism, in the early 1800s, from the Spanish-American War until World War I, and between World War I and World War II
	+ internationalism in the late 1800s
* **The policy of containment:**
	+ reflected idealist and realist principles
	+ called for the stop of Soviet communist expansion during the Cold War
	+ based on a theory that if Soviet expansion stopped, then communism might fall
* The expansion of communism led to a U.S. foreign policy of containment, which lasted more than 40 years and marked the Cold War.

**Section 4: Foreign Aid and Alliances**

* **Objectives:**
* **U.S. benefits of providing foreign aid:**
	+ creates markets for U.S. goods
	+ promotes peace and stability
	+ helps the U.S. public good by promoting the public good of foreign countries
* **U.S. defense alliances:**
	+ NATO
	+ the Rio Pact
	+ the OAS
* **Factors that determine alliance selections:**
	+ whether it is an agreement of mutual defense signed by several countries
	+ whether it is a security agreement between two countries
	+ whether it is to resolve military or economic disputes
* **Advantages of alliances and foreign-aid programs to the public good:**
	+ collective security
	+ increased economic and military cooperation among countries internationally

**Interpreting US Foreign Policy:**

* **Objectives of US Foreign Policy**
	+ Foreign policies are made in the name of national interest
	+ Four core goals/elements of national interest (the “4 Ps” framework)
		- Power
		- Peace
		- Prosperity
		- Principles
	+ A particular policy can be seen to pursue one, several or all of the “Ps.”

**Power as the objective**

* A most basic goal since power :
	+ Is key to a strong defense and credible deterrence
	+ Enhances influence over other actors
	+ Advances own interest and aggressiveness.
* Realists perception
	+ “International politics is a struggle for power.”
	+ Competition and conflicts are constant
	+ Cooperation among states is limited
	+ The world is a self-help system; it is “jungle”
	+ States pursue power enlargement for survival.
* Realists perception
* Indicators of a realist foreign policy
	+ Coercive diplomacy
	+ Big military spending
	+ alliance against a mutual enemy

**Peace as the objective**

* Perception of International institutionalism
	+ World politics is “a cultivable ‘garden’”
	+ Cooperation is possible and reduces tensions.
	+ Diplomacy works better than military means
	+ International institutions serve to sustain cooperation
* Perception of International institutionalism
	+ Anarchy cannot be eliminated; but can be tempered or regulated via int’l organizations, negotiations, treaties.
* Indicators of a peace-oriented policy
	+ Acting as “peace broker”
		- “shuttle diplomacy” in the Mideast by Dr. Kissinger
		- The Camp David accord between Egypt and Israel in 1978
		- The 1995 Dayton accord ending the war in Bosnia
	+ Diplomacy over military means
		- US participation in the “six-party” talk on North Korea

**Prosperity as the objective**

* Foreign policy:
	+ serves the general economic interest of the nation
	+ Strives for a favorable balance of trade
	+ Pursues a strong growth
	+ Maintains a healthy macro economy
* Reflections in foreign policy:
	+ Granting of most favored nation status
	+ Support of free trade