

Foreign Policy

US Government

Using the list of foreign policy concerns, rank them in order of importance, 1= Very Important, 2= Somewhat important, 3= Not Important

National Defense (Security)

Foreign Aid

Human Rights concerns

Arms Control

Terrorism

Private aid agencies

Aid to developing Nations

Free Trade

Spread of Democracy

Security of allies

U.S. economic well-being

Global economic stability

Weapons of mass destruction

U.S. Foreign Policy

Foreign policy is a nation's protocol for making and maintaining relations with foreign countries. Refers to the nation's international goals and its strategies to achieve those goals.

FIVE GOALS U.S. Foreign Policy

1. National Security
2. Establishing free and open trade
3. Establishing world peace
4. Supporting democracy
5. Providing aid to people in need

How should foreign policy be applied?

- For many years, *isolationism* main U.S. foreign policy
- Today, U.S. practices *internationalist* approach
 - The idea of increasing cooperation throughout the world

Realism

- perceive threats to U.S. security and interests, what ever it takes to protect the U.S.

vs. **Internationalist Approach**

Idealism

- consider interests of other nations, defense of human rights, favor alliances

Tools of Foreign Policy

-The President serves as the *Chief Diplomat*, and is charged with running U.S. Foreign Policy

- Cabinet members, Intelligence agencies, Congress, Courts, and State and Local governments assist

Three Tools

1. Diplomatic Tools
2. Economic Tools
3. Military Tools

Diplomatic Tools

Diplomacy is the act of dealing with other nations, usually through negotiation and discussion

- Meetings between leaders
- Diplomatic messages
- World Organizations (NATO, United Nations)

Approaches to Diplomacy

- **Unilaterally**: Nation acts alone without the assistance or consent of other nations
 - **Bilaterally**: Nation works conjunction with another nation
 - **Multilaterally**: Nation works conjunction with several nations
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Economic Tools

Economic Aid- Nations donating or loaning money to other countries to boost economic development

- Money is a powerful tool

Military Aid- Nations donating, selling, or trading military equipment and technology to impact the military balance of power

Economic Sanctions- Trade bans or restrictions on foreign aid

Military Tools

Military Force- Nations use force or the threat of military force to achieve foreign policy goals

- Often involves stronger nations pressuring weaker nations to get what they want

Deterrence- building up military force as a threat to warn another state not to pursue a particular course of action

Example: [Syrian and the use of chemical weapons](#)

Foreign Policymakers

The President- Commander in Chief, Chief Diplomat



National Security Council- (NSC), led by the National Security Advisor, collection of security experts who are part of the White House Staff



Department of State- Engages diplomacy with other nations



Department of Defense- Coordinates the American military around the world

Department of Homeland Security- Protects America from terrorist attacks

Intelligence Agencies- CIA, NSA, DIA, Army, Navy and Air Force intelligence



U.S. Foreign Policy Concerns

The United States values *security* and *stability*, both at home and abroad, and concern themselves with five specific areas

1. Terrorism
2. Nuclear proliferation
3. Free Trade
4. Humanitarianism
5. Environmental Issues

Think about this?

Country X has annoyed the world community by bullying neighbors and developing weapons of mass destruction. After ten years of sanctions against Country X, the world community is proposing to end the sanctions. The United States disagrees with this proposal.

What should the United States Do?

1. What actions could the United States take to convince the other countries to maintain the sanctions?
2. Which action would be the most effective? Justify your choice. Include details and examples to support your answers.