

Foreign Policy

“A group of policies made up of all the stands and actions that a nation takes in every aspect of its relationships with other countries; everything a nation’s government says and does in world affairs.”

Isolationism to Internationalism

- For more than 150 years, the American people were chiefly interested in **domestic affairs**, or what was happening at home.
- **Isolationism**, the purposeful refusal to become generally involved in the affairs of the rest of the world, was American policy during this time.
- U.S. foreign policy has featured a broadening of American involvement in global affairs since the founding of the country.



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The State Department

- The State Department is headed by the secretary of state, who ranks first among the members of the President's Cabinet.



- The State Department is responsible for assisting the president in formulating foreign policy and communicating that policy to interested parties.
- An **ambassador** is a personal representative appointed by the President to represent the nation in matters of diplomacy to a particular foreign country.
- The State Department issues passports, certificates issued to citizens who travel or live abroad.



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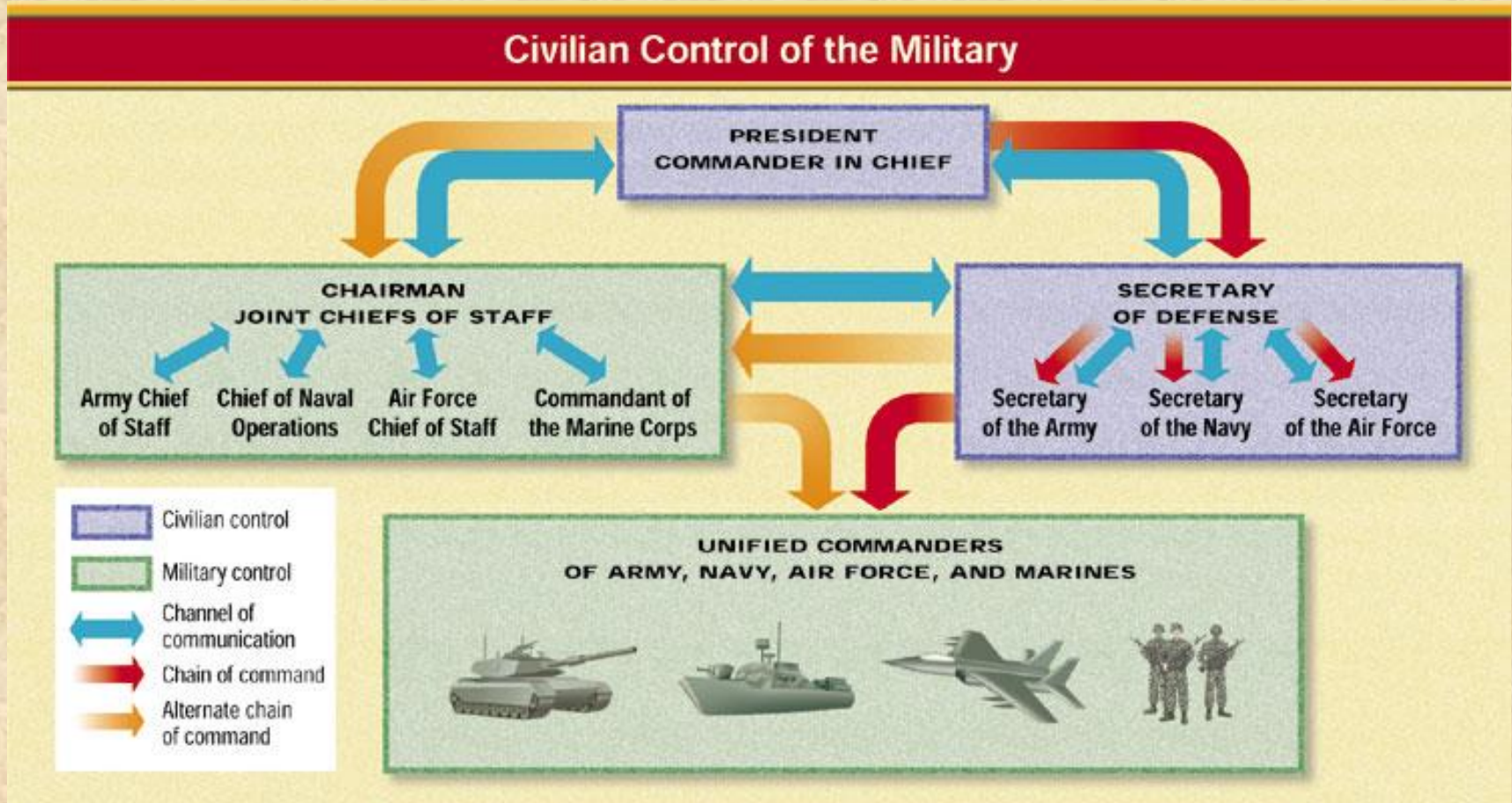
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The Defense Department

This chart shows the chain of command of the American military services.



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Intelligence Agencies

- **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** - responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting information for the President and the **National Security Council**.
 - A full range of **espionage**, or spying, activities are undertaken by the CIA to obtain information.
 - Created after WWII from a wartime spy agency
 - Independent agency
- **National Security Agency (NSA)** – Collects, processes, decrypts, analyzes, produces, and disseminates intelligence information and data for foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes to support national and departmental missions.
 - Primarily electronic espionage, or spying, activities are undertaken by the NSA to obtain information.
 - Part of Department of Defense

Nation Security Council and Advisor

- **National Security Council** - the principal forum used by the President for considering national security and foreign policy matters with his senior national security advisors and Cabinet officials
 - part of the Executive Office of the President
 - **National Security Advisor** – Serves as the Presidents chief advisor in National Security matters

Department of Homeland Security

The DHS

- On March 1, 2003, service and benefit functions of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) transitioned into the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) as the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).
- USCIS is responsible for the administration of immigration and naturalization adjudication functions and establishing immigration services policies and priorities.

The CIA

- The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 amended the National Security Act to provide for a Director of National Intelligence who would assume some of the roles formerly fulfilled by the Director of Central Intelligence.



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How did WWI impact Middle East today?



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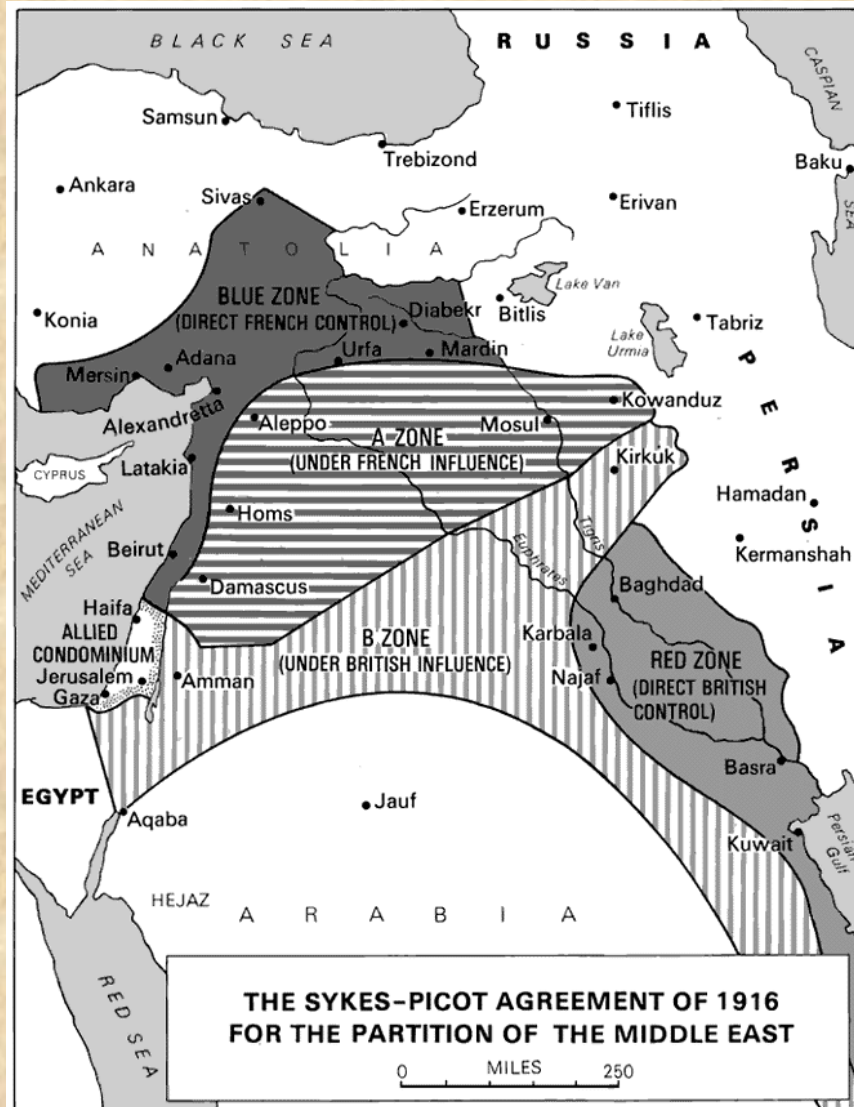
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British and French Mandates in post-WWI period



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Middle East post WWII and Today



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Foreign Policy From Independence Through World War I

- Isolationism: From 1700s through early 1800s
- The Monroe Doctrine (1823) warned Europe to stay out of the affairs of North and South America.
- Throughout the nineteenth century, the United States expanded across the North American continent.
- As the United States expanded commercially in the late nineteenth century, so did the reach of its foreign policy, as seen in the Good Neighbor policy in effect in Latin America during the early 1900s, and the Open Door Policy for China during the same time.



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World War I and World War II

World War I

- The United States entered World War I after continued disruptions of American commerce due to German submarine warfare.
- After the defeat of Germany and the Central Powers, the nation retreated to a policy of isolationism.

World War II

- The bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 signaled the United States entry in World War II, joining the Allies (Russia, Great Britain, and China) fighting against the Axis Powers (Italy, Japan, and Germany).
- World War II led to a historic shift away from isolationism to an increased role in global affairs by the United States.



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Two New Principles

Collective Security

- **Collective security**, approached by the United States following World War II, involves a world community in which most nations would agree to act together against any nation that threatened the peace.

Deterrence

- **Deterrence** is the policy of making America and its allies so militarily strong that their very strength will deter—discourage, or even prevent—any attack.



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Resisting Soviet Aggression

The **cold war** was a period of more than 40 years during which relations between the United States and the Soviet Union were tense, but did not result in direct military action between the two.

The Truman Doctrine

The Truman Doctrine established the policy of **containment**, an effort to “contain” the spread of communism throughout the nations of the world.

The Berlin Blockade

In 1948, the Soviet Union cut off all land transit to West Berlin. The United States responded with an airlift of goods to the city.

The Cuban Missile Crisis

In 1962, it was discovered that the Soviet Union was building missiles on the island of Cuba. A heated stand-off between the Soviet Union and America ensued.

The Korean War

The Korean War was fought under the auspices of the United Nations after the forces of communist North Korea invaded South Korea.

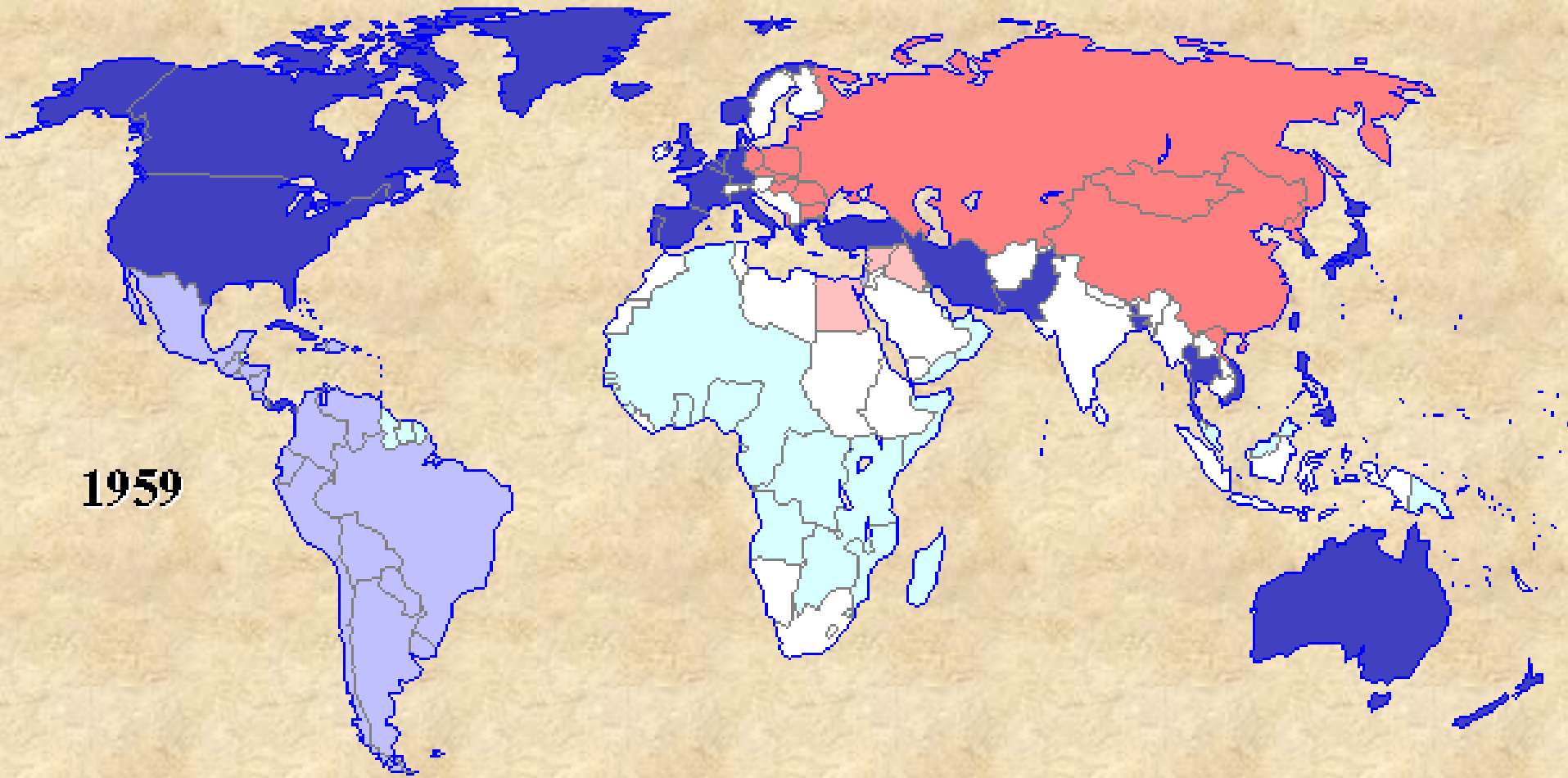
The War in Vietnam

The United States dedicated thousands of troops in an effort to resist aggression by communist forces in Vietnam.

Détente Through the Present

- Following the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, the Nixon administration embarked on a policy of **détente**.
- Détente is a French term meaning “relaxation of tensions.”
- Nixon would become the first U.S. President to visit mainland China in 1972. He also visited Moscow during his administration.
- The cold war came to an end with the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.
- January 1991 brought the Persian Gulf War, with American forces spearheading a multinational force to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait.
- September 2001 brought war in Afghanistan and was used to justify war in Iraq.

Cold War



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The United Nations

- The United Nations was formed following World War II to promote peace and security across the globe.
- The General Assembly acts as “the town meeting of the world.”
- Oversight and maintenance of international peace is delegated to the **UN Security Council**, of which the United States is a permanent member.
- Peacekeeping missions, international aid to children and women, and investigations and aid for world health services are all examples of current United Nations functions.



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Foreign Aid and Defense Alliances

- What are the two types of foreign aid?
- How can we describe United States foreign aid policy?
- What are the major security alliances to which the United States belongs?
- What is United States policy in the Middle East?
- What role does the United Nations play, and what problems does it face?



Foreign Aid

- **Foreign aid**—economic and military aid to other countries—has been a basic feature of American foreign policy for more than 50 years.
- Most aid has been sent to those nations regarded as the most critical to the realization of this country's foreign policy objectives.
- Most foreign aid money must be used to buy American goods and products.



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Security Alliances

NATO

- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed to promote the collective defense of Western Europe.
- Today, NATO's purpose has changed. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, NATO's goals have broadened to include peacekeeping roles, such as in the Balkans, and establishing a continued relationship with Russia.

Other Alliances

- The United States is also part of the Rio Pact with Canada and Latin America, the ANZUS pact with Australia and New Zealand, as well as other pacts in the Pacific region.
- The United States has also taken an active interest in the actions that unfold in the Middle East, although America is not part of any formal alliance in the region.



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