

## Viking Quest: Government Assignments

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April 2015

Week: 20<sup>th</sup> -24<sup>th</sup>

- *Read and complete chapter 22 section (3 & 4) assessments pages 621-630, Government textbook*
- *Complete Chapter 22 Assessment and Activities pages 632-633, Government textbook*

# STUDY GUIDE Chapter 22, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 621–625.

## STATE AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENTS

### KEY TERMS

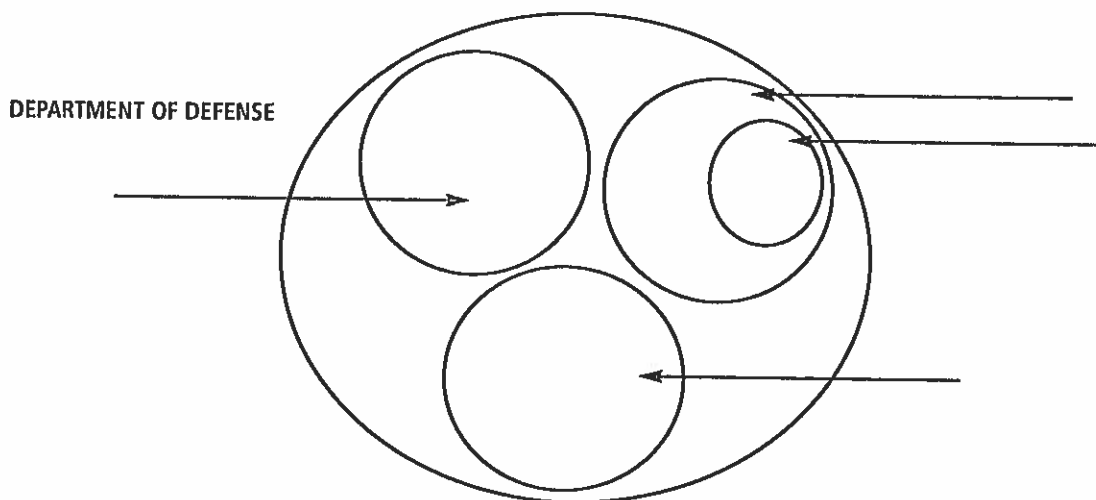
- embassy** An ambassador's official residence and offices in a foreign country (page 622)
- consulate** Office that promotes American business and safeguards its travelers in a foreign country (page 623)
- consul** A government official who heads a consulate in a foreign nation (page 623)
- passport** A document entitling a traveler to certain protections established by international treaty (page 623)
- visa** A special document, required by certain countries, that is issued by the government of the country that a person wishes to enter (page 623)
- conscription** Compulsory military service; also called the draft (page 625)

### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

A coach decides the plays in a football game. But who actually carries out the plays? The players. When it comes to foreign policy, the president is the coach and appointed officials are the players. This section focuses on the duties of the State and Defense Departments.

### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the graphic organizer below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the major divisions of the Department of Defense and label the diagram.



# STUDY GUIDE (continued) Chapter 22, Section 3

## READ TO HEARN

### Introduction (page 621)

The president and Congress make foreign policy. However, appointed officials in the Department of State actually carry out foreign policy. Officials in the Department of Defense look after national security.

### The Department of State (page 621)

The State Department advises the president and carries out foreign policy. Its other duties include:

- A. Keeping the president informed of international issues and events
- B. Maintaining diplomatic relations with foreign governments
- C. Negotiating treaties with foreign governments
- D. Protecting the interests of Americans who are traveling or doing business abroad

Six assistant secretaries direct the Bureaus of:

- A. African Affairs
- B. European and Eurasian Affairs
- C. East Asian and Pacific Affairs
- D. Western Hemisphere Affairs
- E. Near Eastern Affairs
- F. South Asian Affairs

Other bureaus analyze information about specific foreign policy topics, such as educational and cultural affairs. So the work of the department is organized by regions and topics.

More than half the employees of the State Department serve in other countries. These officials belong to the Foreign Service. Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) usually spend several years abroad in a diplomatic post. They are normally assigned to an American embassy or an American consulate.

An **embassy** includes the official home and offices of the ambassador and his or her staff. The main job of an embassy is to make communications between the two governments easier. Embassy officials keep the State Department informed about the politics and foreign policies of the host government. They also keep the host government informed about American policies. An ambassador heads each American embassy. Each embassy includes specialists who resolve disputes between the host country and the United States. In the case of major disputes, governments may break off diplomatic relations by closing their embassies.

**Consulates** are offices in major cities of foreign nations. Their main job is to promote American business in foreign countries and to serve and safeguard American travelers. A Foreign Service Officer called a **consul** heads each consulate.

A **passport** is a document that the State Department issues to an American traveling abroad. An American citizen with a passport can expect to be granted entry into many countries. In some cases, however, a **visa** is necessary. This is a special document issued by the government of the country that a person wishes to enter. American immigration laws require almost all visitors to the United States to obtain a visa before entering the United States, but Western European countries do not require Americans to carry visas.

**STUDY GUIDE** (continued)**Chapter 22, Section 3**

1. What is the difference between embassies and consulates?

**☐ The Department of Defense** (page 623)

The Department of Defense makes sure the armed forces are strong enough to defend American interests. Before 1947 the Departments of the War and Navy took care of the nation's defense. After World War II these departments were reorganized, and in 1949 became the Department of Defense. The president of the United States is the ultimate commander of the armed forces because the Framers of the Constitution wanted the military under civilian leaders. The top leaders of the Department of Defense must also be civilians. Congress has authority over the military because it determines how much money the Department of Defense spends each year. In addition, Congress determines how each branch of the military is organized.

The Department of Defense is the largest executive department. In a recent year, it had 800,000 civilian employees and about one million military personnel.

The major divisions within the Department of Defense are the:

- A. Department of the Army
- B. Department of the Navy
- C. Department of the Air Force

The United States Marines are under the jurisdiction of the Navy but have their own leadership, identity, and traditions.

The president relies on the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) for military advice. This group is made up of the top ranking officers of the armed forces.

The United States has staffed its armed forces through volunteers and conscription. **Conscription** is compulsory military service. The United States used conscription in the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. President Richard Nixon ended conscription, or the draft, by executive order in 1973. However, his order did not do away with the Selective Service System, which administered the draft. As a result, males between the ages of 18 and 25 could be required to serve if conscription is reinstated.

Since 1980 all males of eligible age have been required to register their names and addresses with local draft boards. Women are not eligible to be drafted. However, they may volunteer to serve in any branch of the armed services.

2. Why does the Constitution name the president commander in chief of the armed forces?

# STUDY GUIDE Chapter 22, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 627–630.

## FOREIGN POLICY IN ACTION

### KEY TERMS

**mutual defense alliance** An agreement between nations to support each other in case of an attack (page 627)

**regional security pact** A mutual defense treaty among nations of a region (page 627)

**multilateral treaty** International agreement signed by several nations (page 629)

**bilateral treaty** Agreement between two nations (page 629)

**collective security** A system by which the participating nations agree to take joint action against a nation that attacks any one of them (page 629)

**sanction** A measure such as withholding economic aid to influence a foreign government's activities (page 630)

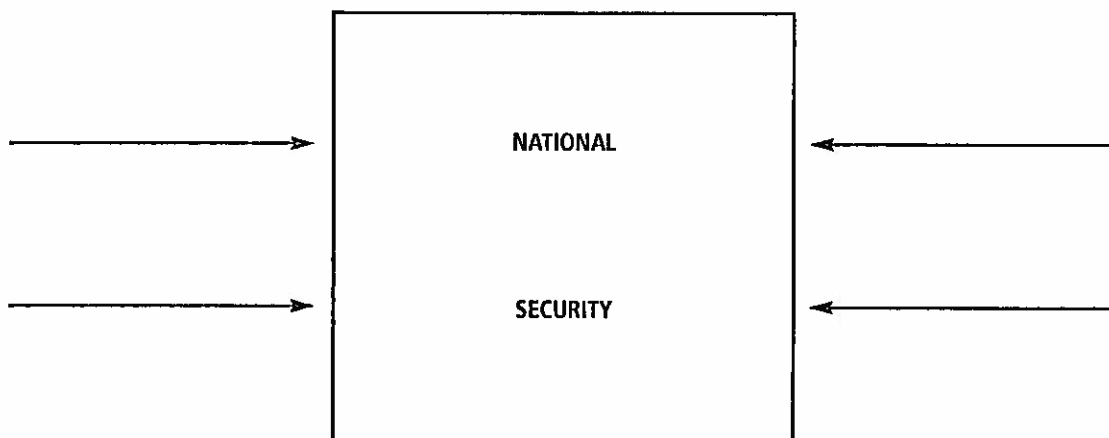
### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

You have probably seen pictures of needy people from developing countries. The United States offers economic aid to many of these countries in an effort to help their needy people.

This section focuses on economic aid and other ways the United States puts foreign policy into action.

### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the graphic organizer below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the foreign policies the government uses to protect the nation's security.



**STUDY GUIDE** (continued)**Chapter 22, Section 4****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 627)

The United States tries to minimize dangers to national security. To do this it uses the following tools:

- A. Alliances
- B. Foreign aid
- C. Economic sanctions
- D. Military action

**Alliances and Pacts** (page 627)

Nations have often negotiated *mutual defense alliances* when they felt a common threat to their security. These nations usually agree to support each other in case of an attack. The United States has signed mutual defense treaties in the following regions:

- A. Western Europe and the North Atlantic
- B. Central and South America
- C. South Pacific island nations

These treaties are called *regional security pacts*.

In 1945 the leaders of the United States and the nations of Western Europe agreed to protect each other from domination by the Soviet Union. This mutual defense treaty became the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). During the Cold War, NATO countered the military might of the Soviet Union while enabling the Western European nations to establish strong democracies. Since the end of the Cold War, NATO has expanded its mission to include crisis intervention and peacekeeping in other areas of the world, such as the former Yugoslavia. NATO has also expanded its membership to include three former Warsaw Pact nations—Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. In recent years, due to increased defense spending and preoccupation with national security, many European leaders believe that the United States is less interested in cooperating with NATO than it was during the Cold War.

In 1947 the United States and its Latin American neighbors signed the Rio Pact. The purpose of the pact was for members to come to one another's aid in case of an attack. Cuba withdrew from the pact in 1960. In 1948 the United States signed a related treaty that established the Organization of American States (OAS). The OAS is primarily concerned with promoting economic development. A second goal of the OAS is to help members settle international disputes peacefully.

The ANZUS Pact was signed in 1951. It obliges Australia, New Zealand, and the United States to come to one another's aid in case of attack. However, New Zealand adopted a policy in 1984 that excludes nuclear weapons and nuclear powered ships from its ports and waters. As a result, the United States refuses to guarantee New Zealand's security.

NATO, the Rio Pact, OAS, and ANZUS are *multilateral treaties*—agreements signed by several nations. The United States has also signed many *bilateral treaties*—agreements between only two nations. For example, in 1951 the United States promised to defend the Philippines. The purpose of these treaties is to provide collective security for the United States and its allies. *Collective security* is a system by which nations agree to take joint action against a nation that attacks any one of them.

1. How did the Rio Pact and OAS differ?

# STUDY GUIDE (continued) Chapter 22, Section 4

## Foreign Aid Programs (page 629)

In addition to alliances, American leaders can also offer foreign nations:

- A. Military support in the form of grants or loans to purchase American armaments
- B. Economic aid

Economic aid to other countries has the following purposes:

- A. To establish friendly relations with nations
- B. To help the nations emerge as eventual economic partners

Today the Agency for International Development (AID), part of the State Department, gives out loans and technical help to developing nations in need of food, housing, and education for their people.

2. Why does the United States give economic aid?

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## Economic Sanctions (page 630)

American policy makers sometimes use sanctions when dealing with governments that follow policies the United States dislikes. **Sanctions** are measures such as withholding loans, arms, or economic aid to force a foreign government to stop certain activities. The United States may also restrict trade with another nation as an economic sanction. The United States used sanctions 75 times during the twentieth century. For example, it directed sanctions against Iraq in 1990.

3. When does the United States apply sanctions?

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## The Use of Military Force (page 630)

In 1938 Great Britain allowed German dictator Adolf Hitler to take over part of Czechoslovakia rather than risk war. Hitler went on to swallow the rest of the country. Eventually World War II broke out. Some people believe that limited military action in 1938 could have prevented a major war. For similar reasons, the United States has used military force to settle disputes with other nations. Since World War II, the United States has committed troops in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf Region, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Haiti. Beginning in 2001, President George W. Bush's war on terrorism sent American troops to Afghanistan and Iraq.

4. Why do some people believe that military force is one way to settle disputes between nations?

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