

Viking Quest: Government Assignments

April 2015

Week: 13th -17th

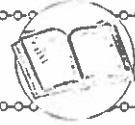
- *Read and complete Chapter 22 Study Guide handout pages 247-259*
- *Read and complete chapter 22 section (1 & 2) assessments pages 606-620, Government textbook*

Name _____

Date _____

Class _____

STUDY GUIDE



Chapter 22, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 607–613.

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN POLICY

KEY TERMS

foreign policy The strategies and goals that guide a nation's relations with other countries (page 607)

national security Protection of a nation's borders and territories against invasion or control by foreign powers (page 608)

isolationism The avoidance of involvement in world affairs (page 609)

internationalism Involvement in world affairs (page 609)

containment The policy designed to keep the Soviet Union from expanding its power (page 610)

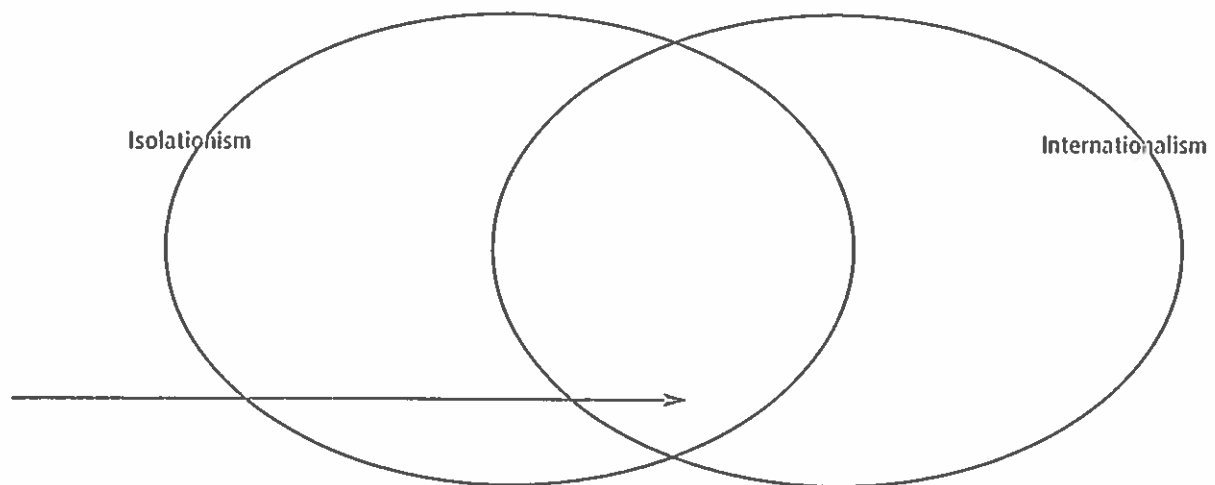
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

How is your life affected when the United States goes to war? Do you have family or friends in the military? What are your feelings on preemptive war?

This section focuses on the development of the United States' foreign policy.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the Venn diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how American isolationism changed in 1823. Then label the intersection of the two circles in the diagram.



STUDY GUIDE (continued)**Chapter 22, Section 1****READY TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 607)

The United States faces a rapidly changing world marked by new challenges. Examples are increased economic competition and the spread of terrorism. At the same time, for the first time in centuries, there are no great rivalries between major powers as during the Cold War.

Goals of Foreign Policy (page 607)

Foreign policy consists of the strategies and goals that guide a nation's relations with other countries and groups. The nation's long-range goals include:

National Security The protection of a nation's borders and territories is called *national security*. This goal is basic, since no nation can achieve aims such as improving its educational system if it is under attack.

Free and Open Trade A nation's important economic interests must also be protected. American factories and farms need foreign markets in which to sell their goods. Generally, the United States supports trade that is free from both export and import restrictions.

World Peace American leaders work for world peace because they believe it helps the nation avoid being drawn into conflict and aids national security. The United States has helped other nations settle disputes and supplied economic aid in part to prevent uprisings and revolutions. However, the rise of terrorist groups and terrorist attacks have presented a great challenge to the goal of world peace.

Democratic Governments The United States aids democratic nations and helps others to create democratic political systems.

Concern for Humanity The United States provides food, medical supplies, and technical help to victims of natural disaster and starvation. This aid helps keep political stability in the world when countries are in crisis.

1. Why does the United States support free trade?

Development of Foreign Policy (page 609)

Until the late 1800s, American foreign policy was based on *isolationism*. This means avoiding involvement in world affairs. During the twentieth century, most presidents shifted towards *internationalism*. This policy holds that involvement in world affairs is necessary for national security.

President George Washington believed that the United States should not become involved in the politics and wars of Europe. In 1823 President James Monroe announced the Monroe Doctrine, which extended the meaning of isolationism. The United States committed itself to protect the American continents, not just the United States, from European powers.

In the 1890s, many leaders believed the United States needed to build a colonial empire to create more markets for American goods. The United States fought the Spanish American War to free Cuba from Spanish rule. However, Americans also acquired the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico as a result of the war. Although some Americans were still isolationists, the United States became a major power in the Caribbean, Pacific, and East Asia.

STUDY GUIDE (continued)**Chapter 22, Section 1**

American troops went overseas to fight a European war for the first time during World War I. After the war, Americans returned for a time to isolationism. However, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 brought the United States into World War II. Ever since World War II, the United States has based its foreign policy on internationalism.

After the war, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as world powers. The communist leaders of the Soviet Union took control over Eastern Europe, and communism spread to China. The United States wanted to stop the spread of communism. So a rivalry grew up between the United States and the Soviet Union. This rivalry became known as the Cold War. This was a war of ideologies and words rather than weapons.

President Harry S Truman adopted a policy called *containment*. Under this policy, the United States responded to any action of the Soviet Union with a countermove. Americans also tried to halt the spread of communism by giving aid to nations they said were threatened by totalitarian regimes such as the Soviet Union. The Marshall Plan provided badly needed economic aid for war-torn Western European nations and strengthened them to resist communism. The Cold War also led to a costly arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union, including an increase in nuclear weapons.

The Cold War policy of containment drew the United States into two wars. In the Korean War, the United States aided pro-American South Korea when Communists from North Korea invaded. In the Vietnam War, United States troops fought on the side of the South Vietnamese government against communist North Vietnam.

By the late 1980s, decades of competition with the United States had taken their toll, and the Soviet Union began to collapse. In 1989 the Berlin Wall that divided West Germany from Communist East Germany fell. Other Eastern European countries overthrew their Communist leaders. By 1992 the Soviet Union itself had split into Russia and 14 other separate nations.

The end of the Cold War left the United States as the world's single superpower. However, the United States still had international concerns. In 1990, Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, threatening Middle Eastern oil supplies. President George H.W. Bush sent troops to the region to defeat Iraq in the Persian Gulf War. However, throughout the 1990s tensions in the Middle East remained high. At the same time, President Clinton also sent American troops to Somalia, Haiti, and the former Yugoslavia.

The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks brought about a change in American foreign policy. President George W. Bush announced a war on terrorism and a new policy of *preemption*, meaning the United States would attack first if the nation was threatened with weapons of mass destruction. Supporters argued preemption was necessary in a world of suicide bombers and outlaw nations. Critics said the policy was dangerous—if other nations did the same thing, wars might break out everywhere. In 2003, President Bush put preemption into practice by invading Iraq to remove its leader, Saddam Hussein, claiming that dictator had weapons of mass destruction. Hussein was quickly defeated, but deadly fighting continued as rival Muslim groups fought for power: the Sunnis and Shias. To many Americans, the mission to bring democracy to Iraq seemed a failure. By the end of 2006, most Americans wanted American troops to come home.

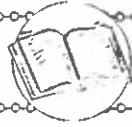
2. Which “hot” wars were the result of the American policy of containment?

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STUDY GUIDE



Chapter 22, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 614–620.

SHARED FOREIGN POLICY POWERS

KEY TERMS

ambassador An official of the government who represents the nation in diplomatic matters (page 615)

treaty A formal agreement between the governments of two or more countries (page 615)

executive agreement An agreement made between the president and another head of state (page 619)

bipartisan Consisting of members of both major political parties (page 619)

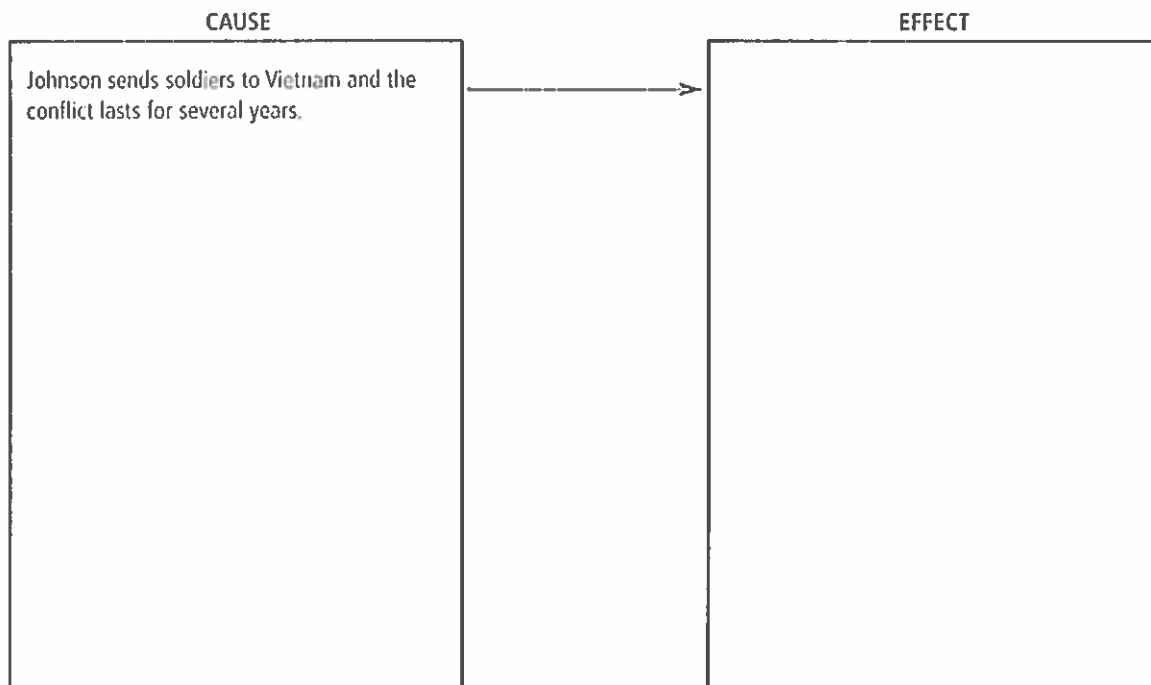
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Who pays the bills in your family? In many families, paying the bills is a shared responsibility. In United States government, making foreign policy is also a shared responsibility.

This section focuses on foreign policy powers that the president and Congress share.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the graphic organizer below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the result of President Johnson's use of troops in Vietnam.



STUDY GUIDE (continued)**Chapter 22, Section 2****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 614)

The Framers of the Constitution tried to divide powers over foreign policy between the president and Congress. However, over the years the president has taken on more responsibility in foreign policy.

Presidential Powers and Responsibilities (page 614)

The president gets his power to make foreign policy from:

A. The Constitution

B. The position as the head of a superpower.

1. What gives the president power to make foreign policy?

Commander in Chief (page 615)

The Constitution names the president commander in chief of the nation's military forces. This means the president may send troops, ships, and planes anywhere around the world without congressional approval.

The Constitution also gives the president the following powers as head of state:

Appointing ambassadors These are officials of the United States government who represent the nation in diplomatic matters abroad.

Receiving ambassadors The president gives formal recognition to governments when receiving their ambassadors or other diplomats. This is important because it qualifies a country to receive economic and other forms of aid.

Treaty making A *treaty* is a formal agreement between the governments of two or more nations.

2. What powers related to foreign policy does the Constitution give the president?

Foreign Policy Advisers (page 615)

The president usually asks for advice from cabinet members, the White House staff, or officials in special agencies before making foreign policy decisions.

Foreign affairs are the full-time concern of the secretary of state and the secretary of defense. The secretary of state supervises all the diplomatic activities of the United States government. The secretary of defense oversees the military activities of the American government. He or she gives the president advice on the nation's military forces, weapons, and bases.

STUDY GUIDE (continued)**Chapter 22, Section 2**

The national security adviser, or head of the National Security Council, plays a major role in foreign affairs. Current adviser Dr. Condoleezza Rice is the first woman to be appointed for this office.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) gathers and coordinates information about governments, economies, and armed forces of other countries. The CIA gathers information from spies but also from news media coverage and official publications in foreign countries.

Each president has taken a different approach to foreign policy. For example, President Eisenhower relied heavily on his secretary of state for advice, and President Kennedy put together a team of foreign affairs experts who worked in the basement of the White House. However, it is the president who determines foreign policy.

3. For which two cabinet officers are foreign affairs a full-time concern?

☐ Powers of Congress (page 617)

The Constitution gives Congress the power to declare war and to appropriate money. The Senate must ratify treaties and confirm diplomatic appointments. Although the president may send troops anywhere, only Congress can declare war.

The United States has been officially at war with a foreign government in five cases when both houses of Congress adopted a war resolution by a majority vote. At other times, presidents have asked Congress to pass a joint resolution to use American troops. For example, President Johnson asked Congress for authority to use troops in Vietnam in 1964. Dismayed by the results, Congress tried to check the president's power to use troops for combat by passing the War Powers Act of 1973. This act declared that the president could not send troops into combat for more than 60 days without the consent of Congress.

Congress must appropriate the money to equip American armed forces and to build new weapons. Congress must also authorize funds for defense and foreign aid each year. If Congress disapproves of a president's committing troops to a limited war, it can refuse to provide funds to maintain the force.

Treaties do not take effect until two-thirds of the Senate votes to ratify them. Increasingly presidents have turned to *executive agreements* for making commitments to foreign government. These are pacts between the president and the head of a foreign government that have the legal status of treaties but do not require Senate approval.

Under United States law the president may grant most-favored nation (MFN) status to trading partners. Such agreements lower tariff rates on all exports from the nation to the United States. Congress may overturn the president's decision to grant MFN status by a two-thirds majority vote.

The Senate must also confirm presidential appointments to diplomatic posts. However, the Senate usually accepts the president's appointments.

4. How do presidents try to sidestep the problem of winning Senate approval for a treaty?

STUDY GUIDE (continued)**Chapter 22, Section 2****☐ The President and Congress** (page 619)

In times of war and crisis, the president's foreign policy has enjoyed bipartisan, or two-party, congressional support. During the Vietnam War, however, bipartisan support began to unravel when Congress and the public became deeply divided about the war. The president enjoys the following advantages over Congress in conducting foreign affairs:

- A. Only the president—or a chosen spokesperson such as the secretary of state—can represent the nation in dealings with other governments.
- B. The president controls agencies such as the Department of State that help formulate and carry out foreign policy on a daily basis.
- C. The president can take quick action. The House and Senate, on the other hand, must discuss, vote, and take into consideration the opinions of many members.
- D. The president can bypass the Senate when making agreements with other nations.

5. Why can the president act more quickly than Congress in foreign affairs?

☐ Influence of Public Opinion (page 620)

Public opinion often influences the foreign policy decisions of the president and Congress. For example, mass protests in the 1960s influenced President Johnson's decision not to seek reelection, and demonstrations in the 1970s influenced President Nixon's decision to pull troops out of Vietnam. Pressure from interest groups also affects the votes of Congress on public policy. These groups' concerns range from trade to human rights issues, and they have a great impact on laws that affect their interests.

6. What kinds of interest groups try to influence the votes of Congress on foreign policy?
