

UNIT SEVEN

FORIEGN & DEFENSE POLICY

AP AMERICAN GOVERNMENT STUDY GUIDE
FOREIGN POLICY

CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK REGARDING FOREIGN POLICY

BRANCH	FOREIGN/MILITARY POWERS
CONGRESS	Congress has the power to declare war.
	Congress funds the military, foreign endeavors, and foreign aid.
	The Senate must approve appointed ambassadors and high-ranking military personnel.
	The Senate must ratify treaties with other nations by a two-thirds vote.
	Congress has oversight of the State and Defense Departments and relevant agencies.
	Congress can institute a mandatory military draft to staff the Armed forces.
THE PRESIDENT	The president is commander in chief of the Armed Forces.
	The president appoints ambassadors and receives foreign ministers.
	The president negotiates treaties with other nations.
	The president issues executive orders that can impact foreign policy.
	The president makes executive agreements with other heads of state.
	The president commissions the military officers of the United States.
Due to constitutional principles: separation of powers and checks & balances the powers regarding foreign policy are spread out over numerous branches. These powers has had a tremendous impact on foreign policy in the United States.	

GENERAL PHASES OF FOREIGN & DEFENSE POLICY

PHASE OF POLICY	DESCRIPTION
ISOLATIONISM	The policy of avoiding participation in foreign affairs. (Isolation was rarely absolute)
UNILATERALISM	A national policy of acting without consulting others.
MORALISM	The policy of emphasizing morality in foreign affairs. (Most Americans believed their country had higher moral standards than other countries)
PRAGMATISM	Taking advantage of a situation for national gain. (When European nations went to war, we sold arms to both sides. When opportunities to acquire more land arose, it was aggressively pursued.)

-The United States reasoning for invoking policy has shifted over the years.

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FOREIGN POLICY INFLUENCE FROM INSIDE THE GOVERNMENT

INFLUENCER	SPECIFIC SEGMENT	DESCRIPTION
THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH	THE PRESIDENT	The president has exclusive sources of information (Department of State diplomats, military attaches working for the Department of Defense, CIA agents and satellites). The president has a lot of power when acting as the commander-in-chief.
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Primarily Diplomacy)	30,000 people work gathering information on foreign political, economic, social, and military situations. They also staff American embassies in over 180 countries. 30 billion was spent in 2008 in order to fund economic development, disease prevention, nuclear proliferation, anti-terrorism, the Peace Corps, and global peacekeeping capabilities.
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	The Pentagon contributes to policy formulation and provided forces to undertake military operations. Thousands of civilians and millions of active duty military. (Includes JCS, NSA, CIA, NSC, Dep of Homeland)
	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF	Provides a link between senior civilian leadership in the Department of Defense and the military. They also help coordinate between various branches of military.
	NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA)	Intelligence agency responsible for gathering intelligence from electronic and for breaking foreign information transmission codes
	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)	Executive agency responsible for collection and analysis of information and intelligence about foreign countries and events.
	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (NSC)	Executive agency responsible for advising the president about foreign and defense policy and events. (include president, vice president, sec of state, sec of defense, joint chiefs of staff, and the CIA director.
	DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	Cabinet department created after the 9/11 attacks to coordinate domestic U.S. security efforts against terrorism. (Include Coast Guard, FEMA, TSA, Customs & Border Protection and Immigration Services)
CONGRESS	CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP	Congress <i>usually</i> agrees/changes/rejects the president's policy. Congress decided Soviet's Sputnik was a threat so they created NASA.
	CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT	Congress conducts hearings on foreign policy. Trying to force President and CIA to inform congressional committees on covert missions. Both houses have Foreign Relations Committees & Armed Services Committees.
	TREATIES	2/3 of Senate approves treaties made by Department of State.
	APPOINTMENTS	Majority of Senate must approve presidential appointments.
	APPROPRIATIONS	Appropriation committees in Congress decide how much money agencies and programs receive. (Step after authorization)
	THE WAR POWERS ACT OF 1973	Limits the president (60 days) for troop deployment during peacetime unless Congress approves an extension. Constitutional???

FOREIGN POLICY**FOREIGN POLICY INFLUENCE FROM OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT**

INFLUENCER	DESCRIPTION
BUSINESS (AKA: MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX)	After World War II, the United States was in an arms race and space race with the Soviet Union. This era led to a relationship in which business and the military got very close (Like more than just friends) and is known as the Military--Industrial Complex . Because of their shared interests in money and power they have become influential in foreign and military policy making.
THE NEWS MEDIA	The media influences foreign policy but it does not determine it. Vietnam is the classic example in which as the war continued on the Media coverage continued and showed Americans the agony of war.
THE PUBLIC	The American public affects foreign and military policy through expressions of public opinion, elections, and public action. (Example of action: protesting the draft)
NON--GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (ALSO THINK TANKS)	There are 2,000 U.S. think tanks (400 in Washington D.C.) that deal with foreign policy. One of the most influential is the Council on Foreign Relations , which is a nonpartisan think tank that studies issues of trade, security, and relationships.

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FOREIGN POLICY INFLUENCE FROM OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
CAFTA (Central Atlantic Free Trade Agreement)	Free trade zone (no tariffs) for this region.
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC UNION (EEU, EU)	Now the U.S. deals with a united Europe (They are united on policies that affect trade and defense)
G-8 SUMMITS	Strong economic countries meet to improve international cooperation and economic development (countries include: the U.S., Great Britain, Russia, China, Germany, France, Japan, and Canada)
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)	Group attempts to promote stable currency exchange rates, favorable balances of payments, and economic development through the enforcement of economic policies.
MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS	Multinational ownership of property, financial instruments, and companies is becoming influential.
NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)	Free trade zone (no tariffs) for Canada, Mexico, U.S.
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)	Originally formed to protect the West from Communism. Now includes former communist nations.
UNITED NATIONS	This attempts to promote world peace and human rights. There are 192 nations in it.
WORLD BANK	This organization gives loans to developing nations.
WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION	Main goal is to expand free trade.

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THE DEFENSE BUDGET

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION
TRENDS IN SPENDING (% of budget)	1960's: 40% 1980's: 25% 1989: 20% (post- cold war)
GOLD PLATING	The pentagon pressures Congress for premium war machines.
EVIL COMPANIES	Private companies bid low so they can get the job. Then they are like, "oh sorry Sam, it cost more than I thought...so here is your new bill"
BASES	All over the United States. They create jobs. Congress members like bringing that pork home to their districts.
PARTISAN DIVIDE	Today the partisan divide is more noticeable than during cold war for spending. Republican are more willing to spend on military.

MILITARY CONFLICTS VERSUS DECLARATION OF WAR

WARS DECLARED BY CONGRESS	MILITARY CONFLICTS (NO DECLARATIONS OF WAR)	
1812: Against the United Kingdom	1801: Barbary Coast 1817: Florida, Spain 1845: Mexico: Border Fight 1861: Civil War 1899: Philippines 1899: Cuban insurgents 1900: China (Boxer Rebellion) 1917: Mexico (Pancho Villa) 1918: Russian Revolution 1950: Korea (until 1953) 1954: Guatemala 1958: Lebanon 1961: Cuba (Bay of Pigs) 1962: Vietnam (until 1972) 1965: Dominican Republic 1970: Cambodia	1980: Iran (hostage crisis) 1983: Grenada 1983: Lebanon 1987: Persian Gulf 1989: Panama (Noriega) 1991: Iraq/Kuwait 1992: Somalia 1999: Bosnia/Kosovo 2001: Afghanistan 2003: Iraq
1846: Against Mexico		
1898: Against Spain		
1917: Against Germany, Austro--Hungary, Turkey		
1941: Against Japan (Germany and Italy declared on U.S. after December 8, 1941)		

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BRIEF HISTORY OF WAR AND DIPLOMACY (INDEPENDENCE-WWI)

PHASE	EVENT/POLICY	DESCRIPTION
GAINING & MAINTAINING INDEPENDENCE	REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1775--1783)	British colonies fought for independence. With the financial and military help of British enemies, the United States successfully becomes a nation.
	WAR OF 1812 (1812--1814)	The United States fought against Britain (with Canadian colonies and Indian support) Although the treaty (of Ghent) signed in December of 1814 ended the war the Battle of New Orleans was fought in January of 1815 (no tech like cell phones). The United States won defending its new(ish) sovereignty.
MANIFEST DESTINY (God wanted America to spread across the continent)	PURCHASING LAND	--Louisiana Purchase (1803) from France 828,000 square feet west of Mississippi River (15 million, nearly tripled the size of the United States) --Texas (1845) annexed from Texas (considered a nation at time) --Florida (1819) from Spain --Oregon (1846) from Great Britain --New Mexico & Arizona (1858) Gadsden Purchase from Mexico
	INDIAN REMOVAL ACT (1830)	Allowed President to put Indians on unsettled lands west of the Mississippi river in exchange for their current land. Some tribes went peacefully but most resisted. In 1838--1839 Trail of Tears: Cherokees were forced to relocate. 4,000 died on the trip.
	MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR (1846--1848)	Mexico and the U.S. disagreed where Texas border ended. The United States declared war and acquired not only the disputed territory but also lost the land stretching from Texas - California.
IMPERIALISM	MONROE DOCTRINE	The United States would continue to stay out of European affairs, but Europe should also avoid further colonization of lands in the Western Hemisphere.
	SPANISH--AMERICAN WAR (1898)	Short war in which ended with Spain giving the United States Puerto Rico, and Guam. It also gave Cuba independence.
	PHILIPPINES	The United States purchased the Philippines from Spain for 20 million. People in Philippines did not like this.
	ROOSEVELT COROLLARY	Added on to Monroe Doctrine, specifically, advocating a more interventionist posture for the United States. "Speak softly and carry a big stick" The U.S. would intervene in Latin American affairs whenever it wanted.
WORLD WAR & ISOLATIONISM	WORLD WAR I (1914--1918)	A global conflict with Triple Entente versus the Central Powers in which over 9 million military members and 7 million civilians died. By the end of the war the German Empire, Russian Empire, Austro--Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire had ceased to exist.
	LEAGUE OF NATIONS	Senate refused to sign treaty that would have made the United States a member of the League of Nations (like United Nations).
	ISOLATIONISM	The U.S. went back to wanting to stay out of European affairs (last time thus far).
	KELLOGG--BRIAND PACT (1928)	65 countries (one being U.S.) agree to settle disputes peacefully

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BRIEF HISTORY OF WAR AND DIPLOMACY (WW2-COLD WAR HEATS UP)

PHASE	EVENT/POLICY	DESCRIPTION
WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR II (1939--1945)	In 1941, U.S. declared war against Japan following the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The U.S. joined the allies including the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and China. Nazi Germany surrendered in 1945. Japan surrendered after President Truman dropped atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The United States emerged as the leader of the free world. The Soviet Union was the other world superpower.
	UNITED NATIONS	46 nations gathered to form group that focused on maintaining peace while fostering cooperation but committed to using force if necessary to stop aggressor nations.
COLD WAR	CONTAINMENT	Committed to limiting Soviet Union influence (communism)
	TRUMAN DOCTRINE	In 1947, A policy to halt Soviet Union expansion by providing aid to all democratic nations threatened by communism.
	DOMINO THEORY	If one country becomes communist adjacent countries would follow.
	MARSHALL PLAN (1948)	European Recovery Act. Over 2 years the United States provided \$12 billion in economic aid to Europe. Economic aid has become the cornerstone of American foreign policy.
	MUTUALLY ASSURED DESTRUCTION (MAD)	In 1949, the Soviet Union conducted its first successful detonation of a nuclear bomb. This led to an arms race. Neither nation wanted a catastrophe like Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thus both sides refrained from using such weapons.
COLD WAR HEATS UP	KOREAN WAR (1950--1953)	The United States is allied with South Korea to defend south of the 38th parallel from the communist North Korea. Today 25,000 help defend the line dividing North and South.
	CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS	In 1962, there was a standoff between the United States and Soviet Union when the Soviet Union had installed missiles in Cuba (90 miles from the United States). It resulted in an executive agreement and eventual treaties on disarmament.
	VIETNAM WAR (1964--1973)	North Vietnamese Communists defeated their colonial parent, France. It was a long defensive war characterized by television coverage of deaths and public dissent back home. The U.S. eventually pulled out and lost Vietnam to Communism.

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BRIEF HISTORY OF WAR AND DIPLOMACY (COLD WAR TO CONCLUSION)

PHASE	EVENT/POLICY	DESCRIPTION
COLD WAR COOLS BACK DOWN	DETENTE	A softening of tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.. Cooperation instead of competition.
	LIMITED NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY	In 1963, this treaty prohibited nuclear weapon tests under water, in the atmosphere, or in outer space.
	NUCLEAR NON--PROLIFERATION TREATY	The United States and Britain agreed not to transfer nuclear technology from one country to another.
	ANTI--BALLISTIC MISSILE (ABM) (1972)	It barred the U.S. and the Soviet Union from deploying nationwide defenses against strategic ballistic missiles.
	SALT I (Strategic arms limitation talks I) (1972)	It essentially froze the military balance between the two nations.
	SALT II (Strategic arms limitation talks II) (1979)	The Senate never ratified this treaty. The treaty called for both nations agreeing to ban the manufacture of new weapons systems and encourage more weapons reduction.
NIXON & CHINA	NORMALIZATION	By 1971, the United States began recognizing China as a country instead of Taiwan and sent the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.
	SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE	It was a "One China" Policy. This refers to keeping a close bond with the Republic of China (Taiwan) while cooperating with mainland China. (Carter followed up by establishing full diplomatic relations with China) (1971)
COLD WAR UNDER CARTER & REAGAN	CAMP DAVID ACCORDS	In 1979, Carter brought Egyptian President Anwar al--Sadat and Israeli Prime minister Menachem Begin together at Camp David. Israel agreed to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula.
	IRAN HOSTAGE CRISIS	The United States sided with the shah of Iran (dictator since 1950's). Radical revolutionaries overthrew the regime in 1979 and took members of U.S. embassy hostage. All hostages were returned the day Reagan was sworn into office.
	STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) (STAR WARS)	Reagan had harsher rhetoric with Soviet Union. He want to spend more on arms. This multi--billion dollar plan was envisioned to intercept Soviet missiles for U.S. targets. It never happened.
	IRAN-CONTRA SCANDAL	A 1980 revolution in Nicaragua left a Marxist regime, the Sandanista government, in control. The Reagan administration helped the Contras overthrow this Marxist government. The U.S. was sold arms to Iran in exchange for American hostages in Iran. The money from the sale went to the Contra rebels.
FALL OF THE SOVIET UNION (USSR)	PERESTROIKA (1980's)	Economic reconstruction in USSR (Premiere Mikhail Gorbachev)
	GLASNOST (1980's)	Understanding or openness between USSR and U.S.
	FALL OF BERLIN WALL	In 1989, the wall that separated East and West Berlin came down.
	PEACE DIVIDEND	The payoff of peace after so much investment to win the ideological and political struggle. U.S. can act as humanitarian.

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BRIEF HISTORY OF WAR AND DIPLOMACY (GULF WAR-GEORGE W. BUSH)

PHASE	EVENT/POLICY	DESCRIPTION
GULF WAR (GEORGE H. W. BUSH)	OPERATION DESERT STORM (1991)	45 day war in which the United States forced Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein to withdraw out of Kuwait.
	POWELL DOCTRINE	Have a clear objective, use overwhelming force, get out quickly. Colin Powell (Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman).
BILL CLINTON & ENLARGEMENT	ENLARGEMENT	Providing diplomatic and humanitarian engagement in the world in order to increase the zone of democracy.
	DAYTON ACCORDS	A peace treaty between the presidents of Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia to end the conflict in the Balkans.
SEPTEMBER 11 AND AFTER (GEORGE W. BUSH)	9/11	September 11th 2001, al Qaeda sought revenge on the United States for its presence in the Middle East and its involvement in the Muslim world. Four commercial planes were hijacked. Two planes hit the World Trade Center towers in New York City, another hit the Pentagon in Washington, and the fourth crashed in a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania after passengers stormed the cockpit. Nearly 3,000 people were killed in these attacks.
	WAR ON TERRORISM	Unofficial " War on Terror" declared by George W. Bush. He blamed the Taliban of Afghanistan for allowing al Qaeda to operate there. He also expressed concern about the axis of evil (Iran, Iraq and North Korea).
	OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (2001--2014)	The U.S. military entered Afghanistan (October of 2001) and quickly ousted the Taliban regime. Troops continue to look for enemies and rebuild the country. In December of 2014, U.S. and NATO ended their combat mission. They were still some troops training Afghanistan soldiers.
	OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (2003--2011) SIDENOTE: in September 2010 it was renamed: OPERATION NEW DAWN (2010--2011)	Saddam Hussein would refuse to allow UN weapon inspectors into Iraq. Iraq was bound to international treaties that did not allow that country to have weapons of mass destruction. Hussein did have a weapons program and he did have thousands of his own people killed, but he ended his weapon program in the late 1990's. But he would not let weapon inspectors in (to save face in his country??). The United States invaded in spring of 2003, took Baghdad with a few months (mission accomplished banner). Then Saddam's troops went into hiding in civilian population. In 2010, the last U.S. combat brigade leave Iraq In December of 2011, the last U.S. troops leave the nation to return home.
	BUSH DOCTRINE	It defends the United States and U.S. interests at home and abroad by identifying and destroying the threat before it reaches U.S. borders. It also centers on preemption, nation building, and humanitarian endeavors.

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BRIEF HISTORY OF WAR AND DIPLOMACY (OBAMA-TODAY)

PHASE	EVENT/POLICY	DESCRIPTION
BARACK OBAMA	REDUCING GUANTANAMO	He was emptying Guantanamo Bay (a prison for suspected terrorists in Cuba) In the election of 2008 Obama ran saying he would close it down completely. As of June of 2015 it was still open.
	KILLING OSAMA BIN LADEN	Plan partly designed by CIA and carried out by Navy Seals, the United States killed Osama Bin Laden in Pakistan on May 2, 2011.
	USE OF DRONES	The United States has hundreds of drones or UAVS (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles). They are either driven by a computer program or a pilot on the ground in the United States.
	NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY SPYING PROGRAMS	This probably came into effect after 9/11 during the Bush presidency. But there are reports that Obama's administration uses the program as well. Defenders of the government say that we must use information to protect the United States from terrorists. Opponents of the program question if it violates our civil liberties.