Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ #:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 25 Foreign Policy**

**25 Conducting Foreign Relations**

**Goals of U.S. Foreign Policy**

1. With advancements in communication, trade, and technology, the nations of the world have become **interdependent** (reliant) on each other
2. These nations must **cooperate**. The plan that a country follows for interacting with other countries is called **foreign policy**.
3. Forming U.S. foreign policy is very complex.There are **5** main goals of U.S. foreign policy:
	* Maintaining **national security**
	* Supporting **democracy**
	* Promoting world **peace**
	* Providing **aid** to people in need
	* Establishing open **trade**

**The President’s Powers**

1. Article II Section 2 of the Constitution gives the President authority to conduct the nation’s **foreign relations.**
	* The President’s powers include:
		+ Utilizing the Military, Treaty-making, Diplomatic power
	* As Commander in Chief, the President can order the military into action. The **Wars Power Act** states that the President has the authority to send troops anywhere in the world for 60 days, without Congressional approval. Only **Congress** can declare war.
2. A **treaty** is a written agreement between two nations.
3. With the advice and consent of the Senate the President has the power to make three types of treaties:
	* **Peace treaties**- agreements to end war
	* **Alliance treaties**- agreements between countries to help each other
	* **Commercial treaties**- agreements between countries to trade with one another
4. Aside from treaties the President can make an **executive agreement** between countries, which is a mutual understanding.
5. The President has the power of **diplomatic recognition**; he may recognize or establish official relations with a foreign government. Ambassadors are sent to these countries.

**The Foreign Policy Bureaucracy**

1. The President has help with foreign policy from his departments (appointed by the President, approved by the Senate):
	* Secretary of **State** - (State Department) advises the President on foreign affairs and carries out U.S. foreign policy through the help of ambassadors and consuls
		+ Is headed by the Secretary of State, **John Kerry**
	* Secretary of **Defense**- (Defense Department) advises the President on troop movement, weapon development, etc.
		+ Is headed by the Secretary of Defense **Ashton Carter**
2. American citizens can also impact foreign relations by promoting **international peace** through participation in the Peace Corps. They improve schools, health, business, technology etc in other countries.

**Congress Provides a Balance**

1. The **Senate** must approve all treaties between the U.S. and other countries by a two-thirds (2/3) vote
2. Only **Congress** has the power to declare war
3. Both houses of Congress must approve all expenditures of public **funds**. (spending for national defense)

 **Working for Peace**

**Diplomacy and Alliances**

1. The process of conducting relations between countries is called **diplomacy**

**-** A Diplomat is an official **representing** a country abroad

* + Diplomacy is used to prevent war, negotiate an end to conflicts, solve problems, and establish **communication** between countries
	+ **International relations** is the study of relationships among different countries
	+ **Ambassadors** are the highest ranking officials representing a government in a foreign country

- An **embassy** is the official residence of an ambassador in a foreign country

* + An **alliance** is an agreement in which two or more countries commit to helping each other for defense, economic, scientific, or other reasons

 - two countries that have friendly relations are **allies**

* + Presidents also use personal diplomacy, called a **summit**, which is a meeting between the leaders of two or more countries to discuss issues that concern those countries
		- President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill had a **summit**, discussing a three way alliance during World War II
1. One of the main goals of U.S. foreign policy is to promote **national security**. The U.S. forms alliances for defense as a way to promote peace.
	* In 1848, the U.S. and most countries in Latin America formed the Organization of American States (OAS). The goal is **mutual defense** and the peaceful settlement disputes among member countries.
	* NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) is perhaps the most important **security alliance** formed by the U.S. and its allies. In 1949, they wanted to establish a united front against aggression by the Soviet Union and its communist allies. Now countries aid the organization in military expenses and **peacekeeping** operations

**Forms of Foreign Aid**

1. **Foreign aid** is any government program that provides economic or military assistance to another country.
2. Many international organizations and individual countries provide foreign aide
	* The U.S. first gave large amounts of foreign aid during and after **World War II.**
3. After WWII, the US helped rebuild Europe using about $13 million
* This was an act known as the ***Marshall Plan.***
* Helped build create better relations with rival countries after the war

**Major International Organizations**

1. **Non-Governmental Organizations/ International non-governmental organizations (NGO/INGO)** Private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development. These operate independently from any government and maintain their non-governmental status by excluding government representatives from membership in the organization.
2. **International Red Cross/ Red Crescent**-an international humanitarian movement with approximately 97 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide which was founded to protect human life and health.
3. **United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF**)-a United Nations Program headquartered in New York City, that provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries.

**Foreign Policy and Foreign Trade**

1. Foreign competition has led the U.S. to seek ways to **improve** its position in the global economy.
	* The U.S. signed the **North American Free Trade Agreement** (NAFTA), which allows free trade among the U.S., Canada and Mexico.
	* APEC **(Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group**)- promote cooperation among Asian and Pacific countries when it comes to trade
	* WTO **(World Trade Organization)**- Supervises international trade
2. WTO and NAFTA are expected to **help** American consumers and producers in the **long run.**
	* Opponents fear the U.S. will **relocate** factories and other manufacturing operations to other countries for cheaper labor and material
	* Supporters say it will help the country gain greater access to foreign markets and lead to **increased** **growth** in the U.S. economy.

**25 The United Nations**

**The United Nations**

1. During **World War II**, President Franklin D. Roosevelt met with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and agreed that all people should have the **right** to choose their own government and to live free from war, fear, and want.
2. In 1945, representatives from 50 countries met to form the **United Nations**, an organization that promotes **peaceful** coexistence and worldwide cooperation.
	* The UN headquarters is located in New York City and has 5 main divisions:
		1. **General Assembly**- discuss, debate, and recommend solutions to problems
		2. **Security Council**- responsible for peacekeeping
		3. **Economic and Social Council**- dedicated to improving the lives of the world’s people
		4. **Trusteeship Council**- help various dependent colonies
		5. **Secretariat**- manages the day-to-day activities of the UN and provides services to other UN divisions
	* **International Court of Justice**- arm of the UN, handles international legal disputes (also known as the World Court)
3. **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights** was adopted by the United Nations, which details the rights to which all human beings are **inherently** entitled too.
	* For example, you are innocent until proven guilty, no torture, the right to privacy etc.

**The UN in the Modern World**

* The United Nations provides a place where the world’s countries can **express their views** about problems that threaten peace.
* Disputes between countries **cannot** always be settled through diplomacy, therefore the UN has organized a peacekeeping force
	+ The **peacekeepers** monitor conflicts, oversee territorial agreements and cease-fires, and help stabilize political situations.
* The **World Court** handles international legal disputes such as boundary disputes and debt payments.
* **UNICEF** (United Nations Children’s Fund) - an agency of the United Nations responsible for programs to aid education and the health of children and mothers in developing countries.
* The United Nations has encountered some criticism:
	+ Opponents believe the U.S. **pays** too much money for the organization’s operations and powerful nations can be outvoted in the General Assembly
	+ Supporters believe the UN is the world’s best **hope** for peace.