6.4

Foreign Policy

What is Foreign Policy?

Policies made up of all the stands & actions that a nation takes with other nations of the world

Basically what a nation's government says it will do in world affairs

The United States deals in treaties, alliances, international aid, defense, foreign economic & military aid, & the UN.

**Bedrock Principles

The insistence of freedom has always been important to American Policy

Location on key natural resources of various places or regions is important.

Americas is "super-power" that can cause crippling effects via a sanction on a country

President has the most responsibility over foreign policy as he is commander in chief

WWI

Isolationism- A purposeful refusal to become involved in the affairs of the world

The United States used the Monroe Doctrine to assert its position to stay out of Europe's affairs

It would deal with South America & China

WWI pulled the U.S. into the battle field to "make the world safe for democracy". Would still refuse to join the league of nations later

WWII

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, The U.S. left isolationism & favored internationalism

Collective Security- The keeping of international peace & order

The United Nations was created to promote international cooperation to ease the "scourge of war"

Deterrence- Strategy of maintaining military might as a level that it will deter an attack on the country

Cold War

Period of almost 40 years when U.S. & Russia had very tense relations with some hostility

The Truman Doctrine believed in containmentgiving economic & military aid to keep communism within its own boundaries

After poor outcomes from Korea & Vietnam wars, the country followed détente- "relaxation of tensions" to try & fix relations

