

## U.S. Foreign Policy...



... is this country's actions, words, and beliefs towards other countries.

The main goals of our foreign policy are to:

- protect America and Americans
- support economic growth and human rights around the world
- increase support for American values like democracy and freedom

Most often, the President and executive branch initiate our foreign policy responses to world events and work with the legislative branch to carry out those responses.

---

## Foreign Aid...



... is the help or assistance that we give to other countries, usually through our Department of State.

The main goal of our foreign aid is to create friendships abroad and foster future trading partners.

Foreign aid comes in many forms. The most common are

- economic, like money
- military, like soldiers helping after a disaster
- advice, like how to create a democracy



## **Military...**

... is this country's troops, led by our President who is called the Commander-in-Chief.

The main goal of our military is to prevent war and protect the United States.

The Department of Defense is made up of the following branches:

- Army
- Navy
- Air Force
- Marines

---

## **Treaties...**



... are a formal agreement between countries that, like laws, must be followed.

The President is responsible for negotiating and signing treaties. All treaties must be approved by 2/3rds of the Senate.

An example:

Countries form an alliance through signing a treaty. This treaty says that if one of the countries is attacked, the others will step in to protect each other.

## U.S. Foreign Policy



Definition:

---

- Main Goals
- 1)
  - 2)
  - 3)

Key Players:

## Foreign Aid



Definition:

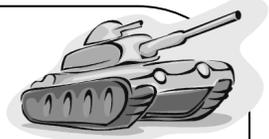
---

Main Goals

Forms

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

## Military



Definition:

---

Main Goals

Active Groups

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

## Treaties



Definition:

---

Who is involved?

Example:

# Foreign Policy

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Foreign vs. Domestic.** Read each example and select the correct word to fill in the blank.



1. Americans often refer to a country that is not the United States as a \_\_\_\_\_ country

- domestic
- foreign

3. Someone who is really good at chores and maintaining a home might be described as a \_\_\_\_\_ person.

- domestic
- foreign

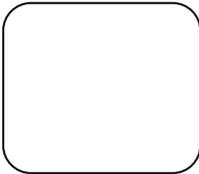
2. A language that is not English and comes from a country outside the United States is called a \_\_\_\_\_ language.

- domestic
- foreign

4. If you get on an airplane and take a flight that doesn't leave the country it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ flight.

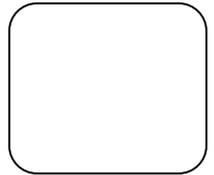
- domestic
- foreign

Looking at the examples you answered above, *complete* the following definitions and *draw* a symbol that represents the term to you in each box.



**"Foreign"** refers to things that happen \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.

**"Domestic"** refers to things that happen \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.



**B. Which is which?** Read each example below and decide if it is a *domestic policy*—addresses issues at home—or a *foreign policy*—addresses issues around the world. Label each with a "D" or an "F."

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The government wants to make sure students are learning what they should be, so it requires standardized testing in certain grades.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The government operates national parks in different parts of the country.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The United States is allied with countries around the world, which means they are partners and look out for each other's interests.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The United States provides help to other countries when natural disasters, like earthquakes, occur.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The countries of the world meet to decide how to handle climate change, and the United States plays a role in the talks.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The United States is attacked, and the President, in his role as Commander-in-Chief, calls on the U.S. military to defend the U.S. by attacking the other country.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The government decides how much money Americans must pay in federal taxes.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The government makes an agreement with specific countries that none of them will attack each other.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The government cleans up land and water areas that are severely polluted.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The government enforces federal laws and sends convicted criminals to jail.



# Foreign Policy

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Who does what?** The Constitution, the rulebook for the government, says who has which foreign policy powers. Using your notes, see if you can figure out who is responsible for which power and write them in the correct places in the chart bellows.

Negotiates and signs

2/3's of the Senate must approve

Makes recommendations on and signs or vetoes bills into law.

As Commander-in-Chief, can send troops around the world

Writes and passes bills

Declares war

	 <b>Foreign Aid</b>	 <b>Military</b>	 <b>Treaties</b>
<b>President</b>			
<b>Congress</b>			

**D. What do you think?** Read the questions below carefully and check the answer that best reflects your opinion.

- Who do you think has the most difficult job when it comes to foreign policy?
  - President
  - Congress
- Why do you think the writers of the Constitution gave Congress a voice in most foreign policy decisions?
  - so the President can make decisions on his own and not listen to Congress
  - to make it really difficult for our country to respond in a war
  - to make sure that not just one person had all the power in making these important decisions, like whether or not to go to war



**Why?** List two reasons that you think that branch has the hardest job when it comes to foreign policy.

1)

2)