***Directions: Fill in the information below based on the slides and the reading.***

| **Term** | **My Definition** | **Class Definition** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| National Interest | Answers will vary | the nation’s economic, military, political, and/or cultural goals and ambitions |
| Foreign | Answers will vary | taking place outside one’s own country or in another country |

**Questions:**

1. What is an example of *domestic policy*?

Answers include tax rates, medical regulations, food safety, and education.

1. What is an example of *foreign policy*?

trade agreements with other countries, forming alliances, and waging war

**Examples: List 3 ways that the policies of other nations can influence the actions of the United States:**

1. Economic: Changes in foreign nations’ economic policies can lead to adjustments in U.S. trade policies and regulations to protect or advance American economic interests.
2. Security: Actions of other nations can directly impact U.S. national security interests or those of our close friends and allies, and can necessitate U.S. military involvement or diplomatic efforts.
3. Treaties and conventions: International agreements and conventions often play a role in shaping U.S. laws and regulations.

**Government Agencies and NGOS**

***Directions: Dill in the boxes in both sections below based on what you learn from the slides.***

| **Term** | **Definition in your own words:** |
| --- | --- |
| Government Agency | permanent or semi-permanent organization of the government responsible for oversight and administration of specific tasks. |
| Non-governmental Organization (NGO) | a group that functions independently of any government working for such ends as humanitarian assistance, development, peacebuilding, democratization, and environmental advocacy |

| **Advantages and Disadvantages of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)** | |
| --- | --- |
| **Advantages:** | **Disadvantages:** |
| 1. Success in small scale project; local relationships can be hard to replicate by big government 2. Ability to experiment with methods free of bureaucratic control 3. Often seen as more trustworthy than foreign governments | 1. Can have high administrative costs 2. Not accountable to elected officials like government agencies 3. Can often only handle smaller-scale projects |

**Government Agencies and NGOS**

***Directions: Fill in the boxes below based on the information provided by the group presentations.***

| **Name:** | **Government agency or non-governmental organization? (circle)** | **Purpose or goals of the agency or NGO:** | **How the agency/NGO contributes to or influences foreign policy:** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **National Security Agency (NSA)** | Government Agency  NGO | Prevent and eradicate threats to U.S. national security systems | Answers will vary |
| **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** | Government Agency  NGO | Collects, evaluates, and monitors information about possible threats to the U.S. | Answers will vary |
| **USAID** | Government Agency  NGO | Humanitarian aid, offers civilian aid and development help to foreign nations | Answers will vary |
| **American Red Cross** | Government Agency  NGO | Humanitarian help to victims of war, disease, and injured. Made to “alleviate human suffering”. | Answers will vary |
| **The Carter Center** | Government Agency  NGO | Humanitarian aid used to promote peace, fair elections, democracy, health and improved life of those in other countries. | Answers will vary |
| **Amnesty International** | Government Agency  NGO | Those that campaign to end abuses of human rights all over the world. | Answers will vary |

**Methods of Foreign Policy**

***Directions: Fill in the boxes below based on what you learn from the reading.***

| **What are the five means available to the national government to pursue the United States’ foreign policy interests and respond to international conflicts? List and briefly explain each:**   1. Foreign Aid: used to provide help or assistance to other countries in need 2. Military Action: taken for the purpose of protecting the nation from attack, or protecting our citizens, vital interests, and/or allies abroad 3. Diplomatic Agreements: formal treaties or more informal executive agreements between countries to end wars or set new international laws, policies, and/or norms 4. Economic Policies: trade, quotas, tariffs, embargoes, restrictions, and sanctions all contribute to the U.S’s national interest due to the interactions/influences on other nations imports/exports 5. Intelligence Gathering: protects the U.S. from other nations as well as maintains a sense of security among nation/citizens, allowing us to pursue foreign policy with all necessary information |
| --- |

**The Impact of U.S. Foreign Policy**

***Directions: As you circulate to each placard, fill in the boxes below based on what you learn.***

| **Placard:** | **Method of Foreign Policy:** | **Potential Impacts to the United States and Other Nations:** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Backing it Up | Military Action/ Diplomatic Agreement | As a member of an international organization, NATO, the United States joins other nations in committing troops and to the threats of using nuclear weapons to deter Soviet aggression. This impacts the foreign policy commitments of the United States, other nations who are supplying troops or are allowing NATO to place weapons on their soil, and will potentially dictate the Soviet response. |
| 1. Map of Vietnam | Military Action | U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War meant our military/money were spent seeing to that conflict. Impacted nations on both sides of the Cold War. |
| 1. Oil Embargo | Economic Policies | Embargo placed on U.S. oil from Arab nations during the Yom Kippur War of 1973 meant rising gas prices in the U.S. This ripples into an impact on trade policy overall and changes to U.S. economic policies. |
| 1. UNICEF Trick or Treat | Foreign Aid | U.S. involved with NATO/UNICEF to provide humanitarian aid to others in need |
| 1. U.S. Marines in Lebanon | Military Action/Foreign Aid | Peacekeeping initiative from U.S. to Lebanon ensures that we promote peace in other countries allied with us. Other nations may alter their foreign policy knowing that there is U.S. support in the area. |
| 1. U.S.-China trade war | Economic Policies | Trade tariffs/sanctions between U.S. and China in 2018-2019 impact the prices/availability of goods in U.S. |