

Terms to Remember:

foreign policy
 tools of foreign policy
 diplomacy
 sanctions
 military
 War Powers
 international agreements
 treaties
 emergency funding
 balance of power
 balance of trade
 protectionism
 free trade
 NAFTA
 policy positions
 isolationism
 containment
 preemption
 retaliatory
 selective engagement
 intervention
 interdependence
 international organizations
 UN/Security Council
 IMF
 World Bank
 Universal Postal Union
 NATO
 EU
 non-governmental organizations
 national security
 defense
 state
 NSA
 NSC
 intelligence

Questions:

1. Why is it important to have multiple tools for foreign policy objectives?
2. What is the difference between protectionism and free trade?
3. How do isolationism and containment differ as foreign policy positions for the US government?
4. How is the War Powers Resolution used as a tool of foreign policy?
5. Who or what is the EU?
6. What is the purpose of the National Security Council and how do they assist the president?
7. What is retaliatory foreign policy?

Answers:

1. Just as construction jobs require many tools for special tasks, international relations require many tools to meet the objectives of US foreign policy; the US may want to use trade negotiations to enhance international friendships and sanctions to force unfriendly nations to comply with US objectives
2. Protectionism is when the country keeps goods and services from other nations out and protects domestic goods and services; free trade is the unfettered flow of goods between nations
3. If a country practices a policy of isolationism they seek to remain separate from other nations; if a nation has a policy position of containment they are using what tools they have to prevent the spread of opposing political or ideological viewpoints or military or territorial expansion by another nation or group
4. The president may take immediate action against another nation or group by temporarily committing troops or military assets to a region; this often happens in connection with a policy of containment
5. The EU is the European Union; a transnational or supranational government that brings independent nations together as an economic unit
6. The NSC is made up of the president, vice president and senior level staff from multiple foreign policy related agencies; the NSC is a group of advisors to the president on international situations and foreign policy objectives
7. Retaliatory policy is when a country counter measure taken by another country whether they involve economics, politics or the military depends on the specific individual situation