



# Questions for consideration:

- Who shapes foreign policy and how?
- What are the instruments of modern American foreign policy?
- Why does history matter?

# Who Shapes Foreign Policy?

# Who Gets To Do That?

Negotiate a treaty

Approve a treaty

Decide that the treaty is unconstitutional

Refuse to pass an aid bill

Declare war

Send a diplomat

Send aid

Pass an aid bill

Avoid participating in a conference

# Congress and the President

## The Influence of Each Branch

# The President: “Coordinator in Chief”

Power	Formal Powers	Informal Role
War Power	Acts as Commander in Chief	Makes pre-emptive military commitments, threatens war, meets with world leaders; crisis manager;
Treaty Power	Negotiates Treaties	Makes Executive Agreements; Agenda Setting; Coalition Building
Appointment Power	Selects and nominates ambassadors; receives ambassadors	Makes recess appointments

# Congress

Power	Formal Power	Informal Role
War Power	Declares war, provides for the “common defense”	Refuses to appropriate funds, investigates and exposes, threatens to impeach
Treaty Power	Ratifies treaties (2/3 vote in the Senate)	Issues resolutions condemning actions of world leaders
Appointment Power	Approves appointment of ambassadors (majority vote)	Issues resolutions condemning appointments, rejects later appointments

# Who is best suited for conducting foreign policy?

- The President
  - One person vs. many
  - Circumvent the formal process
  - Can persuade the public better than Congress, by using the bully pulpit, setting the agenda, pressuring Congress to act
  - Delegated power



# Instruments of Foreign Policy

# Imagine you are in a conflict with friends. What strategies do you use?

## Interpersonal Strategies

- Talk it over
- Find someone to help
- Make a deal
- Fight
- Stop talking to the person

## Foreign Policy Strategies

Negotiation

Mediation/Alliances

Treaty

Military Force

Sanctions

# Instruments of Foreign Policy:

- Diplomacy: promoting interests by peaceful means
- The United Nations:
  - 192 Member states with one vote each
  - No armed forces
  - Security Council (15 members; 5 Permanent (China, France, Russian federation, UK, and US))
- International Monetary Structure
  - World Bank: Long term capital for war torn countries
  - IMF: Short term capital based on the dollar

# Instruments of Foreign Policy

- Economic Aid
  - Humanitarianism, as well as Security
  - Marshall Plan: rebuilding war torn Europe
- Collective Security
  - NATO, ANZUS, SATO
- Military Deterrence
  - Preemption vs. Deterrence

# Why History Matters

# The Roots of U.S. Foreign Policy

- Before WWII
  - Isolationist
- The Cold War era
  - Containment
  - Bipolarity (with Soviets)
  - Vietnam, lessons

# The Roots of U.S. Foreign Policy

- George H.W. Bush and a “new world order”
  - Multilateralism
  - The Gulf War: Kicking the Vietnam syndrome
  - War in the Balkans: Multilateralism is not always successful

# Recent U.S. Foreign and Defense Policy

- The war on terrorism
  - 9/11 World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks
  - U.S. no longer using a multilateral approach
    - Would not support Kyoto Protocol or International Criminal Court (for war crimes)
  - DHS created
  - Afghanistan invasion
  - **Unilateralism**



# Recent U.S. Foreign and Defense Policy

- The Iraq War
  - Preemptive war vs. Preventative war
  - 
  - Rationale for war, suspected weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
  - Strong international objection to military action
  - Heavy involvement in Iraq limited U.S. ability to respond on other fronts
  - Waning public support and the “surge”

# A Challenging World

- Expanded terrorist threats
  - Iraq conflict mobilized and united Islamic extremists
- The challenge of the global economy
  - U.S. oil dependency
  - Surging Chinese economy
  - Weakening U.S. dollar

# Obama and Foreign Policy

- Afghanistan
- Iraq
- North Korea
- Iran
- Arab Spring

**HAVE A  
NICE DAY**

