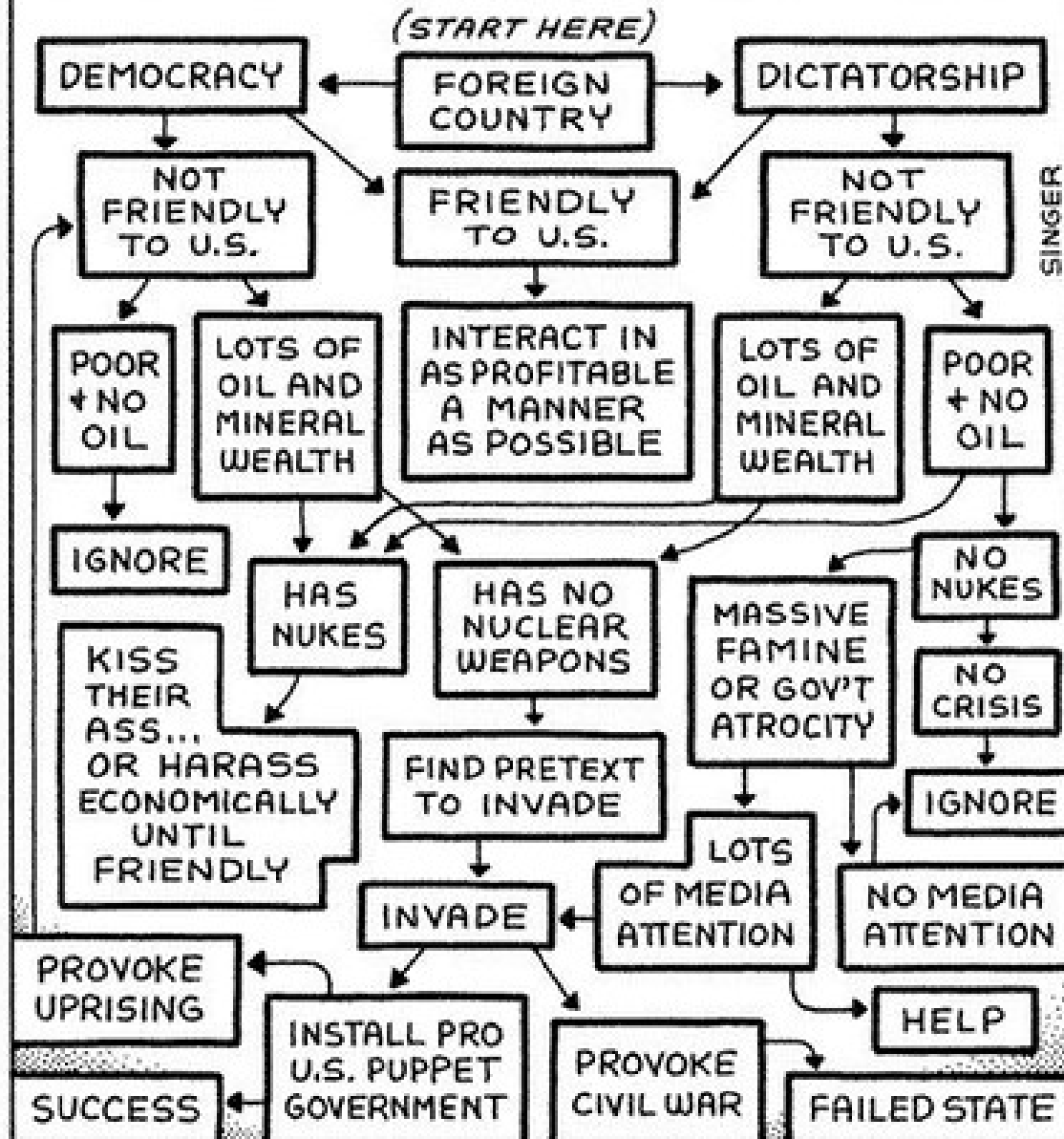


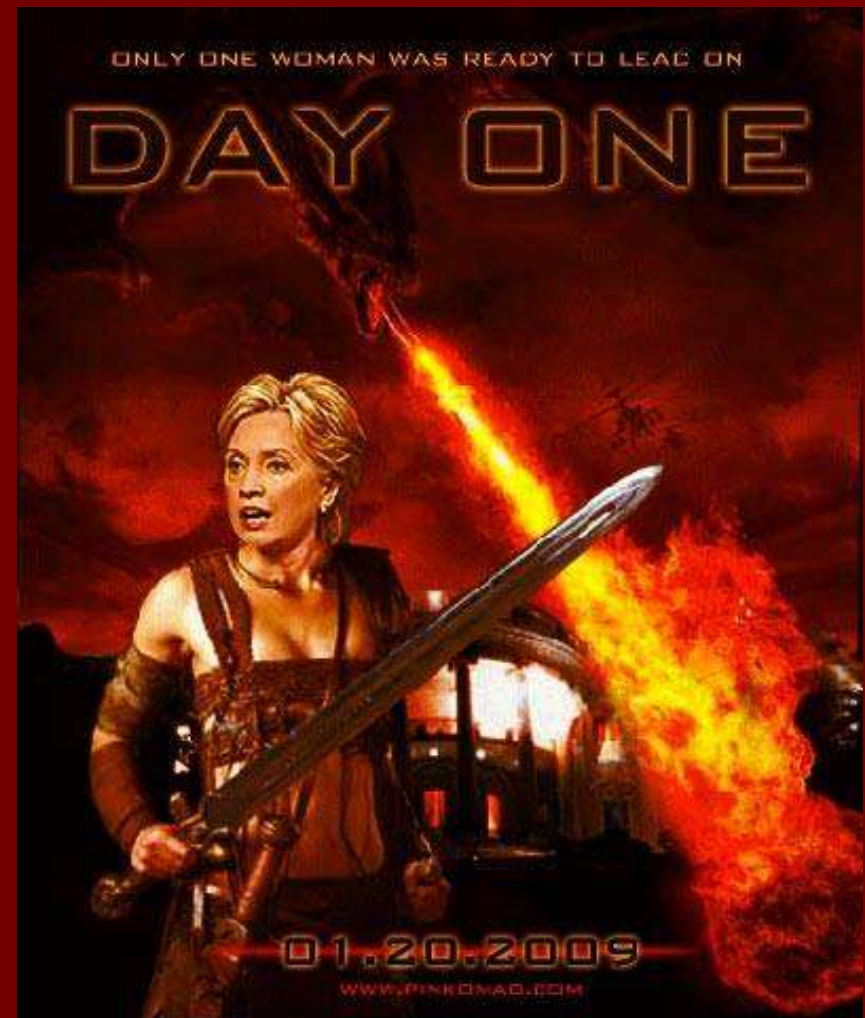
United States Foreign Policy

HERE'S A HANDY
U.S. FOREIGN POLICY FLOW CHART



US Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy – a strategy or planned course of action by decision-makers of a state, which aims to achieve specific goals defined in terms of *national interest*. Major steps include...



US Foreign Policy

- 1. Translating national interest into specific goals/objectives.**
- 2. Determining the national and domestic situational factors related to policy goals.**
- 3. Analyzing the state's capabilities for achieving desired results.**

US Foreign Policy

- 4. Developing a plan or strategy to link capabilities with goals.**
- 5. Undertaking the requisite actions.**
- 6. Periodically reviewing and evaluating progress toward achievement of the desired results.**

US Foreign Policy

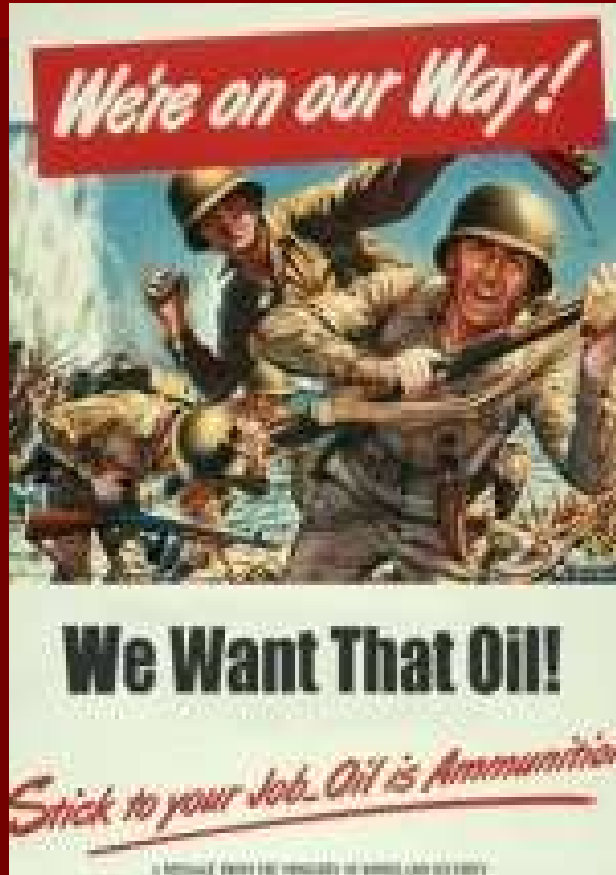
**Foreign policy actions
are difficult to
evaluate because:**

US Foreign Policy

1. Short-range advantages and disadvantages must be weighed in relation to long-term consequences.



US Foreign Policy



2. Their impact on other nations is difficult to evaluate.

US Foreign Policy



3. Most policies result in a mixture of successes and failures that are hard to disentangle.

Foreign Policy Approaches

Realist / Idealist

Dichotomy - alternative approaches in forming foreign policy.

Realism vs Idealism Shape U.S. foreign policy

Realism:

- Is based on the belief that relations with other countries should be guided by national self-interest. **Do what is best for America.**

Idealism:

- Is based on the belief that values and ideals should influence how countries relate to one another. **Do what's better to ensure a better world, not just a better America.**

Foreign Policy Approaches

a. *Realist* –
fundamentally
empirical and
pragmatic...

b. *Idealist* –
abstract
principles
involving
international
norms, legal
codes, and
moral/ethical
values.

Foreign Policy Approaches



2. *Revisionist* –
foreign policy
which seeks to
alter the existing
territorial,
ideological, or
power distribution
to its advantage
(expansionist and
acquisitive).

Foreign Policy Approaches

3. *Status Quo* – foreign policy which seeks to maintain #2 above (conservative and “defensive”).



Foreign Policy Components

- 1. Objectives**
- 2. Situational factors**
- 3. National interest – the fundamental objective and ultimate determinant that guides decision-makers of a state in making foreign policy. There are 5 components:**

Foreign Policy Components

1. National Security

(preemptive vs. preventive warfare).



Foreign Policy Components



2. Free Trade / Free Markets

(capitalism!)

Foreign Policy Components

3. Democracy

4. World Peace

**5. Humanitarian
Concerns**



Foreign Policy Process

- 1. Capability analysis**
- 2. Intelligence**
- 3. “Groupthink”**

Foreign Policy Process

- 4. Decision-makers – those individuals who exercise the powers of making and implementing foreign policy decisions.**
 - a. Opinion elites**
 - b. General public**
 - c. Cabinet secretaries**
 - d. Foreign policy bureaucracy**

American Foreign Policy

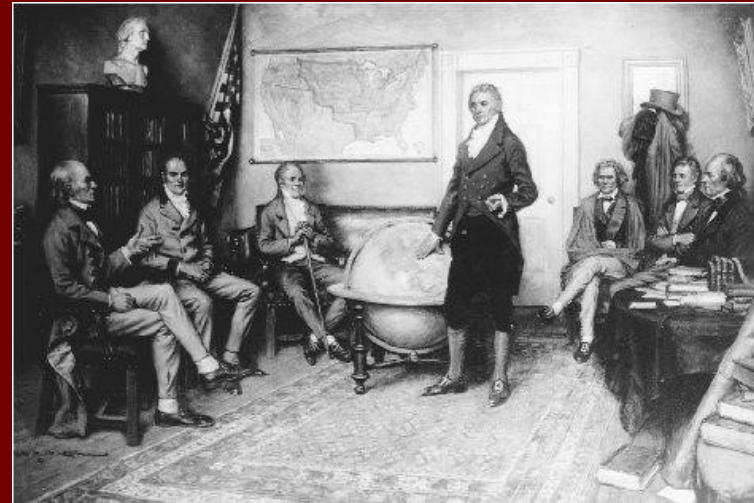
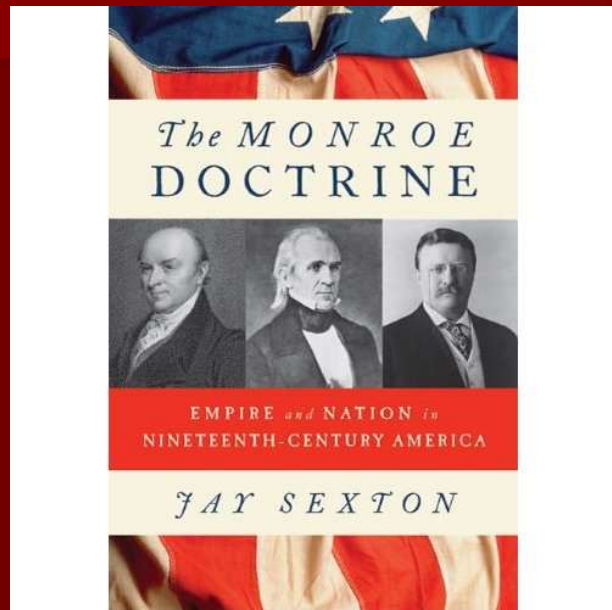
Common Themes

And

Historical

Concepts

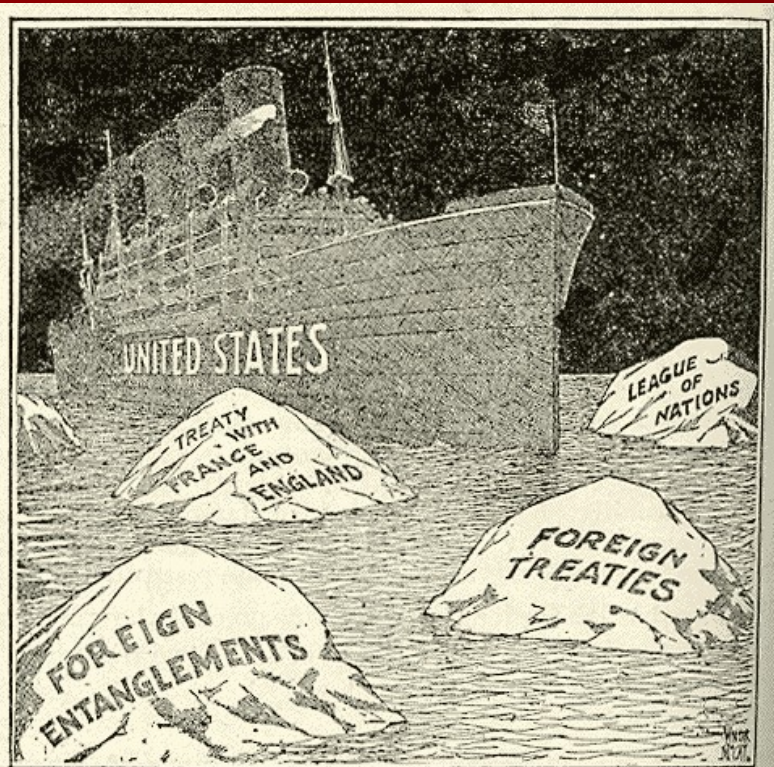
American Foreign Policy



1. The Monroe Doctrine

American Foreign Policy

2. Isolationism and Internationalism



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BETTER KEEP TO THE OLD CHANNEL.

—McCay in the *New York American*.

Afghanistan: Planning for Success

On Tuesday, March 31, 2009, the Foreign Policy Initiative hosted a half-day conference on the path to success in Afghanistan.



American Foreign Policy

3. Dollar Diplomacy (Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson)

Dollar Diplomacy:

- **President Taft** urged banks and businesses to invest in Latin America
- He promised U.S. would step in if civil unrest threatened American investments
- This was a more passive imperialism



William Taft.

American Foreign Policy

4. Good Neighbor Policy (FDR)

FDR's "Good Neighbor" Policy



- 5 Important to have all nations in the Western Hemisphere united in lieu of foreign aggressions.
- 5 FDR → *The good neighbor respects himself and the rights of others.*
- 5 Policy of non-intervention and cooperation.

American Foreign Policy



5. The Marshall Plan



American Foreign Policy

6. The Truman Doctrine (containment)

- The U.S. worked to establish free governments. The Soviet army brings totalitarian control to nations they have promised to free (**Yalta Conference**.)



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American Foreign Policy

7. Alliance for Progress (John F. Kennedy)



American Foreign Policy

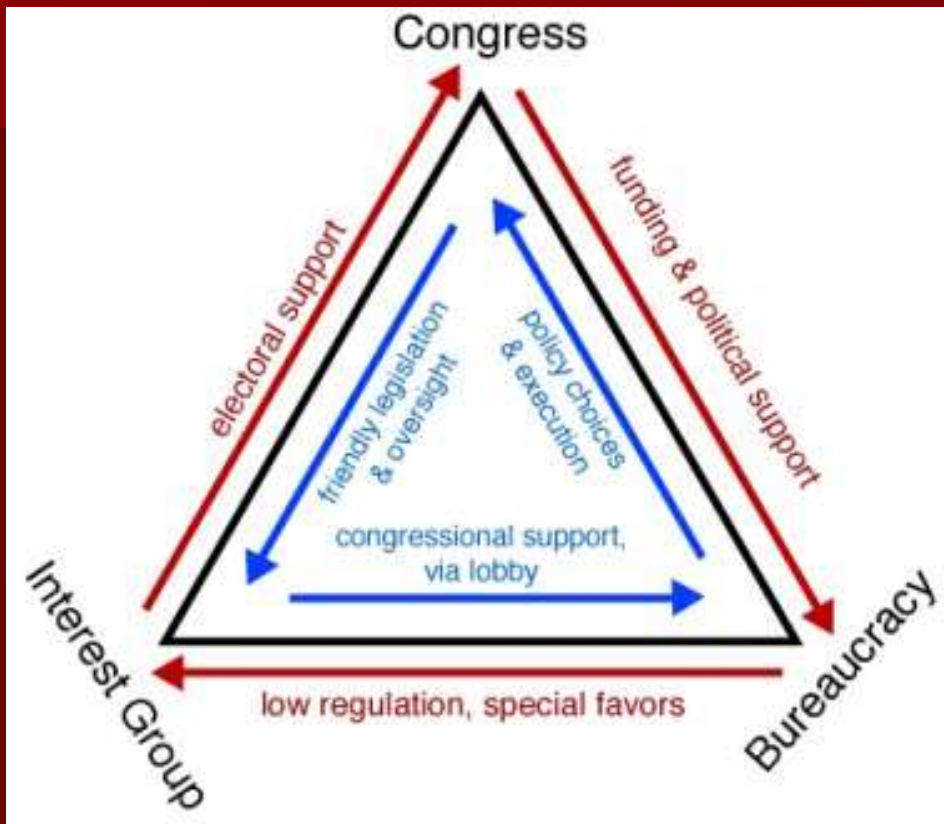
8. Agency for International Development (AID)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



American Foreign Policy



Eisenhower's Farewell Address - January 17, 1961

"In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together." -Ike

9. The Military-Industrial Complex

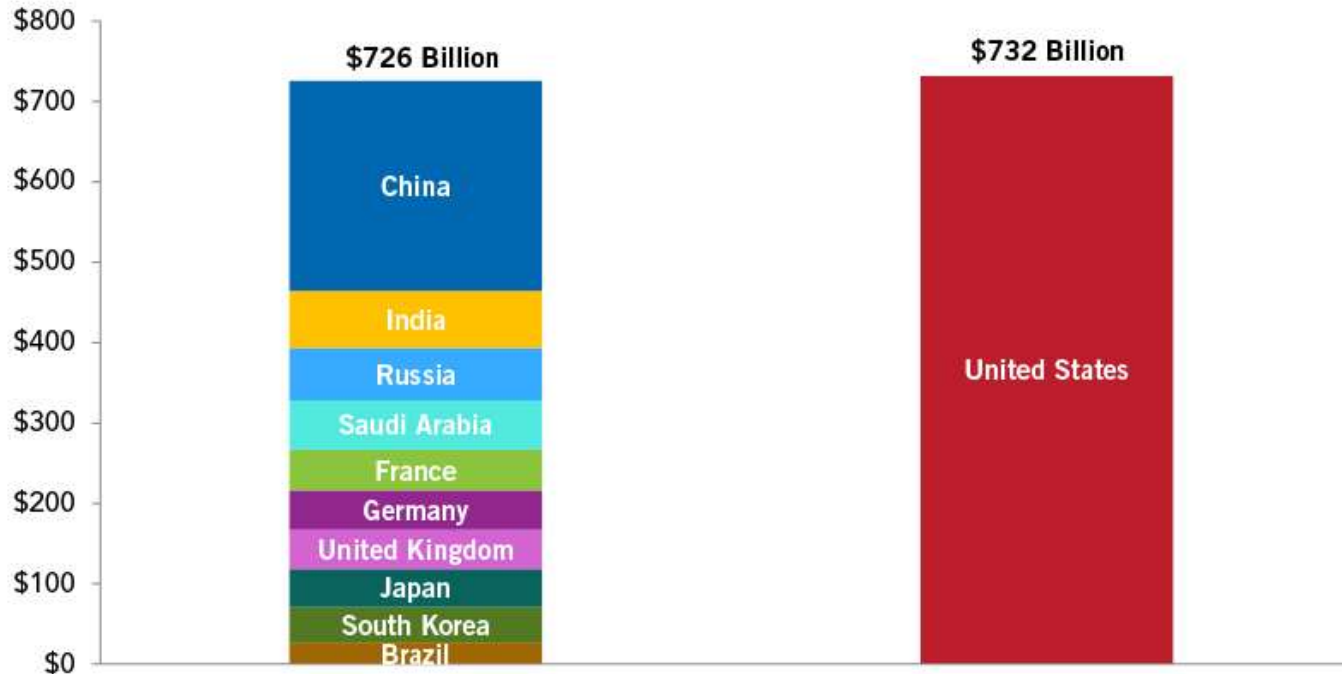
American Foreign Policy



PETER G.
PETERSON
FOUNDATION

The United States spends more on defense than the next 10 countries combined

DEFENSE SPENDING (BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



SOURCE: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *SIPRI Military Expenditure Database*, April 2020.

NOTES: Figures are in U.S. dollars converted from local currencies using market exchange rates. Data for the United States are for fiscal year 2019, which ran from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019. Data for the other countries are for calendar year 2019. The source for this chart uses a definition of defense spending that is more broad than budget function 050 and defense discretionary spending.

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Foreign Policy

Realism

Vs.

Idealism

In Foreign Policy

Philosophy

Realism

**Design policy
based on
“what is”**

Idealism

**Design policy
based on how
the world
“ought to be”**

Outlook

Realism

Idealism

Isolationist

Internationalist

Power

Realism

Idealism

**Utilize "hard"
power**

**Utilize "soft"
power**

Leadership

Realism

Idealism

Unilateral

Multilateral

Defense

Realism

Idealism

Large;

Smaller;

**National Missile
Defense;**

**Use Weapons
We Already**

2-War

Have

Arms and Weapons

Realism

Tension



Arms



War

Idealism

Arms



Tension



War

Foreign Aid

Realism

**Lower;
Focus on
Military**

Idealism

**Higher;
Focus on Social,
Economic**

Democracy, Human Rights, Environment, United Nations

Realism

Idealism

Not As

More

Important

Important

Trade and Business

Realism

**Will Not
Necessarily
Promote Peace**

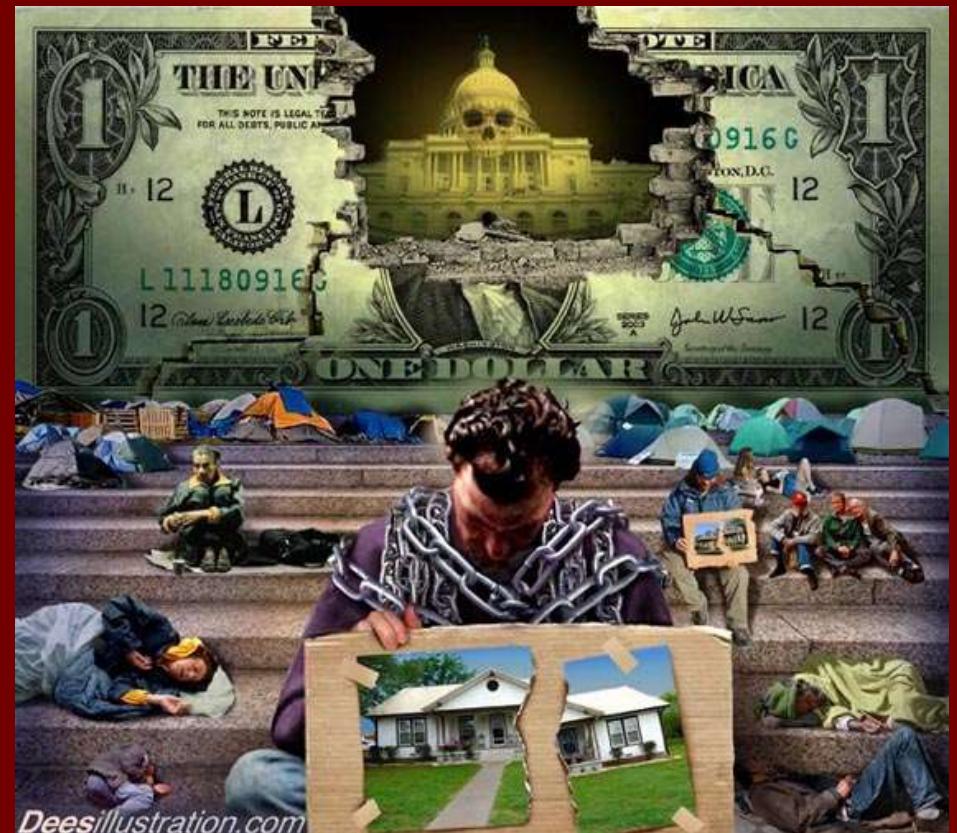
Idealism

**Will Help
Promote Peace**

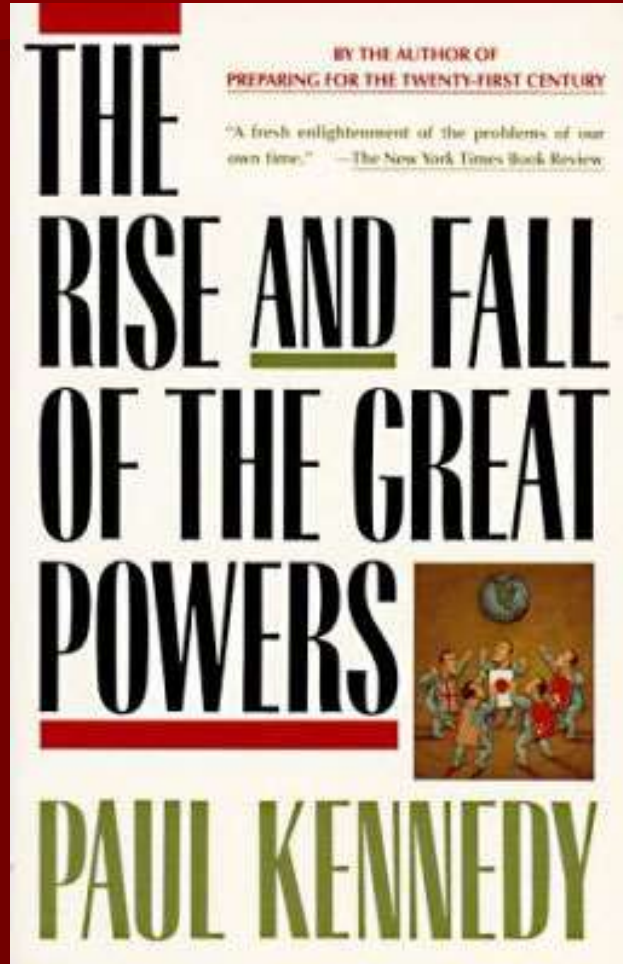
Three Schools of Thought on America's Future

America's Future

1. Declinism – one side in the persistent “debate” about the future of American power and influence. Declinists believe that the relative power position of the U.S. is waning.



America's Future



Major Text:

Kennedy's *The Decline and Fall of the Great Powers*

Thesis: Corroding effects of "imperial overstretch"

America's Future

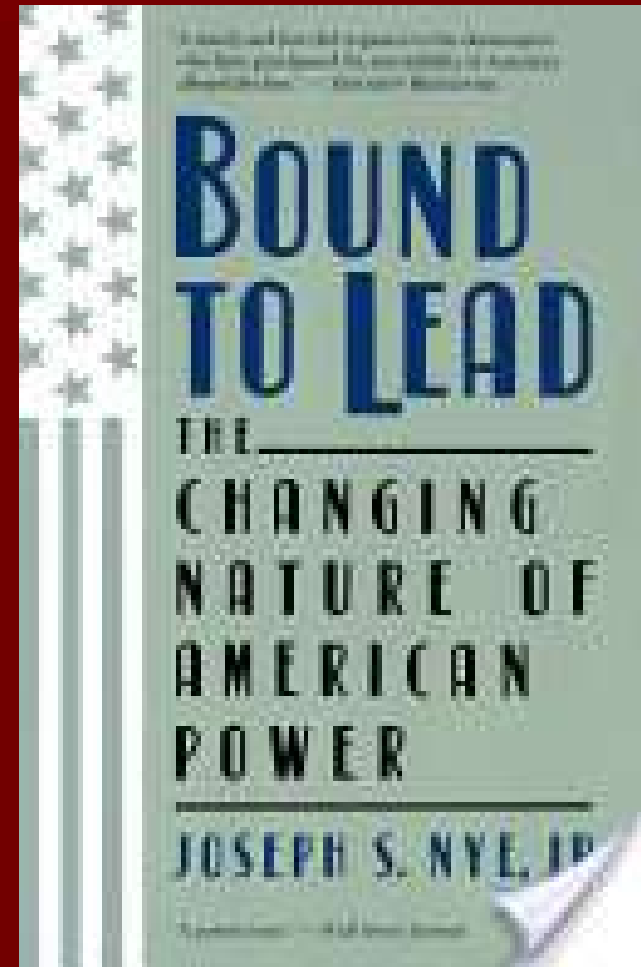


2. American Exceptionalism – the other side of the debate on the future of America's power. They believe that America is unique in world history, and thus will continue to grow in power and influence.

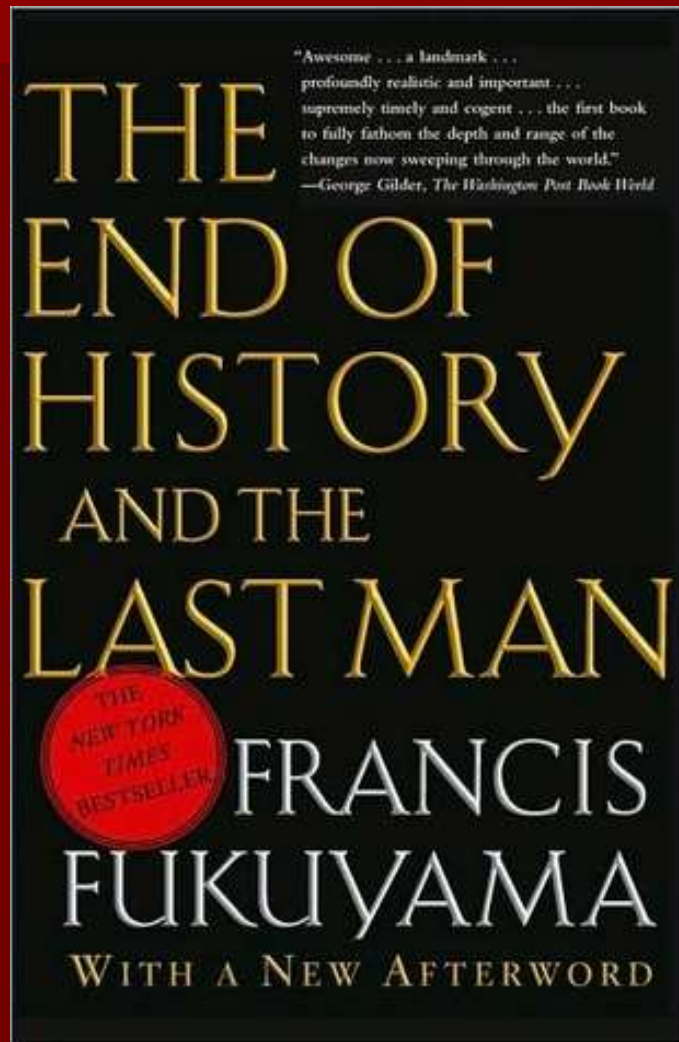
America's Future

**Major Text: Nye's
*Bound to Lead***

**Thesis: American
leaders will take
the "long view"
and will seek to
adapt to changing
future
circumstances**



America's Future



**Major Text: Fukuyama's
*The End of History and
the Last Man***

**Thesis: The fall of the
Soviet Union and U.S.
victory in the Persian
Gulf are proof that
there is no better
system in history than
democracy and
capitalism. Hence,
history will "end" with
these systems**

America's Future

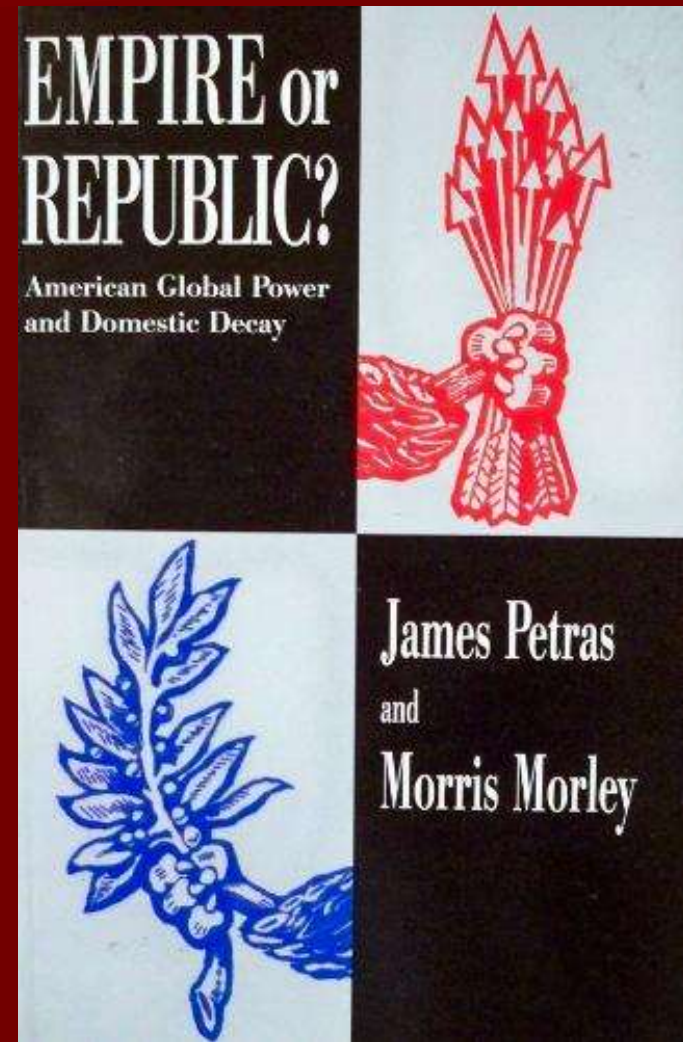


3. Neoimperialism – an alternative to both theories. This theory suggests that while American leaders focus on global leadership, they are ignoring pressing social, economic, and political problems at home

America's Future

**Major Text: Petras
and Morley's
*Empire or
Republic?***

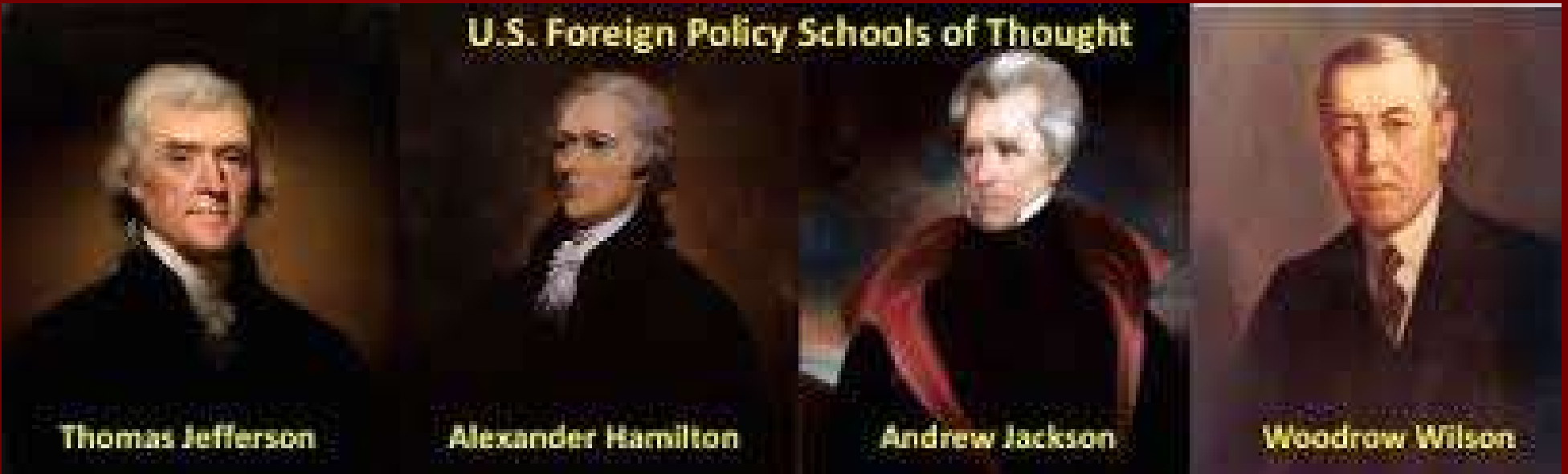
**Thesis: As empire
expands, the
republic declines**



US Foreign Policy

Walter Russell Mead's Four Schools of American Foreign Policy

U.S. Foreign Policy Schools of Thought



Thomas Jefferson

Alexander Hamilton

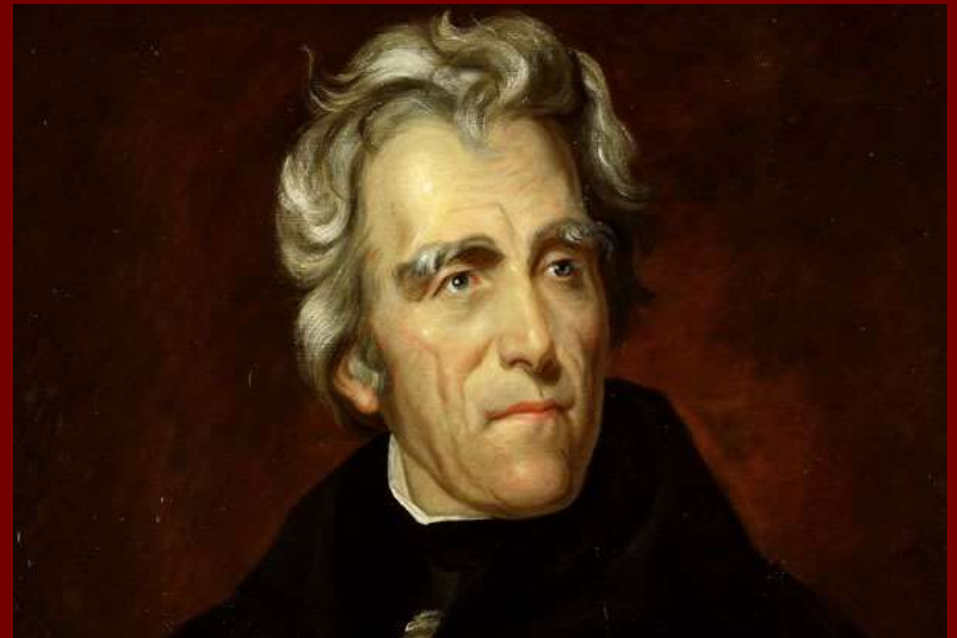
Andrew Jackson

Woodrow Wilson

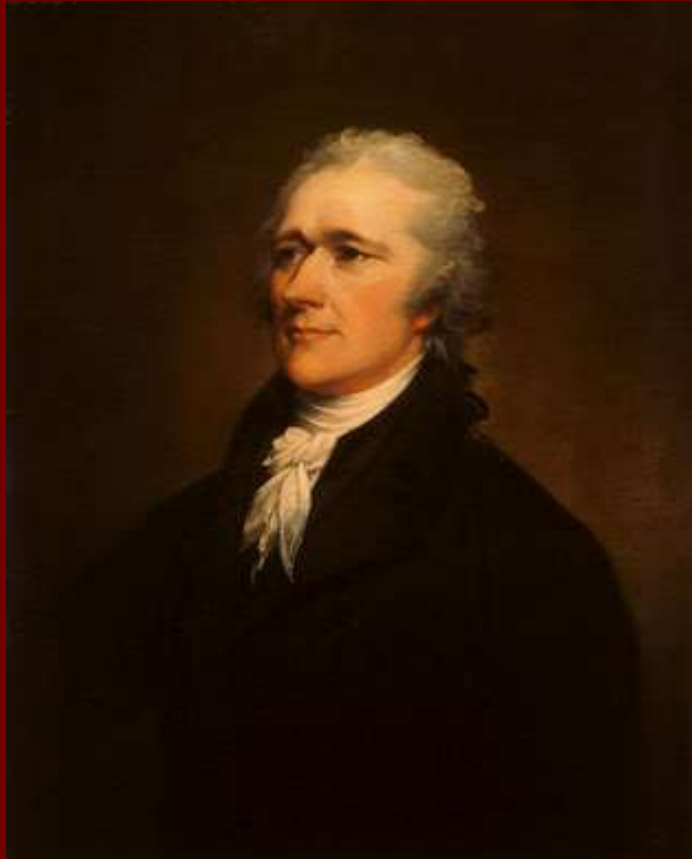
US Foreign Policy

1. Jacksonian

- a. **First priority – physical security and economic well-being of the American populace**
- b. **US should not seek out foreign quarrels but should fight to win if war starts**
- c. **Values – self-reliance above all**
- d. **Jacksonian presidents – Reagan; Bush II**



US Foreign Policy



2. Hamiltonian

- a. **First priority – economic primacy of the US (mercantilism)**
- b. **The relationship between government and big business is key to survival and success of a country**
- c. **Legacies – IMF, World Bank, NAFTA, WTO**
- d. **Hamiltonian presidents – Bush I; Clinton**

US Foreign Policy

3. Jeffersonian

- a. **First priority – protection of American democracy on the home front**
- b. **Foreign entanglements always bad for democratic systems and highly skeptical of projects that involve the US abroad**
- c. **Legacies – ACLU**
- d. **Jeffersonian presidents – none in the 20th century**



US Foreign Policy

4. Wilsonian

- a. **First priority – spreading American democratic and social values throughout the world**
- b. **US should be involved in the world with a peaceful international community based on the rule of law**
- c. **Legacies – the United Nations**
- d. **Wilsonian presidents – McKinley; Carter**

