Foreign and Defense Policy

1. World War I (1914-1918)
   
   A. U.S. policy emphasized global disengagement
      
      1) Isolationism
         
         a. Rejection of League of Nations Treaty by the Senate in 1919
         b. Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930
      
      2) Disarmament
         
         a. Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928

2. World War II (1939-1945)
   
   A. U.S. policy emphasized global engagement to maintain peace
      
      1) Abandonment of Isolationism
         
         a. United Nations: 1945
         b. International Monetary Fund: 1944-1945
         c. World Bank: 1944-1945
         d. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): 1947
      
      2) Abandonment of disarmament in favor of global military presence: Pax Americana
         
         a. Occupations of Germany and Japan
c. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO): 1954
d. Initial support for decolonization

3. The Cold War (1947-1991)

A. Containment policy
   1) Korean War: 1950-1953
   2) Vietnam War: 1955-1975
   3) Numerous proxy wars

B. Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
   1) Three-legged nuclear defense and offense
      a. Air: bomber aircraft (e.g., B-52 Stratofortress)
      b. Sea: submarines carrying nuclear weapons on missiles
      c. Land: land-based missiles, mostly in underground bunkers

C. Détente policy
   1) Began with President Richard M. Nixon in 1969
   2) Emphasized negotiation over confrontation with USSR and PRC
      a. Nixon’s 1972 China visit
      b. Helsinki Accords of 1975 emphasized negotiation but also human rights and self-determination

D. Human-Rights policy
   1) Began with President Jimmy Carter in 1977
2) Emphasized human rights not only in Communist countries but also in countries ruled by dictators who supported the United States in the Cold War.

E. Reagan Doctrine

1) Increase U.S. military presence

2) Emphasize more aggressive anti-communism

3) Negotiate when necessary or advantageous

F. The collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War seemed to signal a benign New World Order, or “end of history,” no longer marked by deep and hostile ideological conflicts.

4. A clash of civilizations?

A. Primary sources of post-Cold War conflict will be people’s religious and cultural identities
5. Threats Facing U.S. National Security

A. Terrorism: Foreign and Domestic
   1) Conventional bombs, car bombs, and suicide bombers
   2) Assassinations and mass shootings
   3) Chemical and/or biological weapons
   4) Radiological weapons
   5) Nuclear explosives
   6) Cyber attacks on major facilities and systems

B. Cyber war

C. Nuclear war
   1) China
   2) Iran
   3) North Korea
   4) Russia

D. Climate Change

E. Transnational Crime

6. Perennial Dilemma of When to Use Diplomacy and When to Use Military

A. Should the United States intervene militarily in Syria?