

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
 - e. Marshall Plan: 1948-1952
 - 2) Abandonment of disarmament in favor of global military presence: Pax Americana
 - a. Occupations of Germany and Japan
 - b. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): 1949

- 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

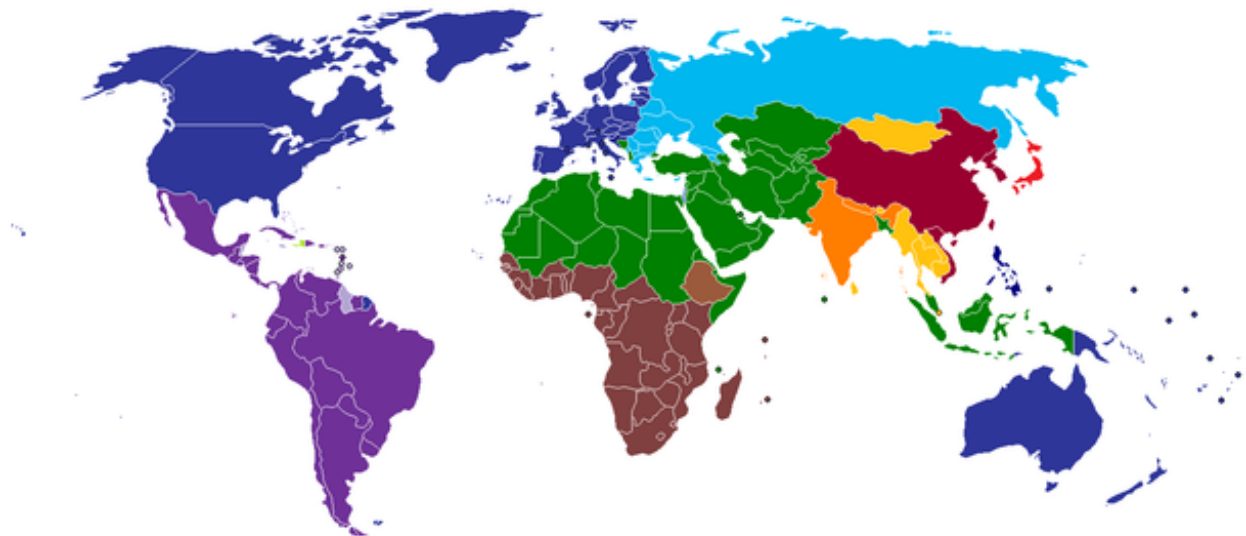
E. Reagan Doctrine

- 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?