

MR. LIPMAN'S AP GOVERNMENT POWERPOINT CHAPTER 19

Foreign and Defense Policy

HISTORY

- Washington's Farewell Address
- *Isolationism*
- *Unilateralism* (act w/o talking to others)
- *Moralism* (Democracy and belief in "right")
- *Pragmatism* (taking advantage for nationalistic gain)

The Doctrines

- Monroe
- Roosevelt Corollary
- Truman (containment)
- Nixon (\$ not troops and deterrence theory)
- Carter (“strategic and vital interests will be militarily protected”)
- Reagan (military assistance to fight pro-Soviet governments)
- Bush (preemptive strikes against potentially dangerous nations)

Key Terms

- Protective Tariffs and Most Favored Nation Status (MFN)
 - Smoot-Hawley (1930)
 - Tariff of Abominations
 - Embargo Act of 1807
 - NAFTA
 - Globalization and Free Trade
 - WTO

- Spanish-American War and the rise of Imperialism (1898)
- *Bretton-Woods Agreement* (1945)
 - IMF
 - World Bank
 - US Dollar replaces gold as the world's currency
 - Internationalism/Multilateralism
 - GATT (general agreement on trade & tariffs)

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- NATO and the end to isolationism forever
- Deterrence Theory (Nixon)



- First Strike Capability and Nuclear Weapons
- Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
- SALT TREATIES (Nixon)
- ANTI-BALLISTIC TREATY (Nixon)
- STAR WARS (Reagan)
- WAR POWERS ACT (“Consequence of Vietnam”)

- Iron Curtain (falls in 1989)
- USSR (falls in 1991)
- CIA and NSC (created in 1947 in response to the growing Soviet threat)
- EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS (no Senate needed)
- IKE and the Military-Industrial Complex
- UNITED NATIONS (and the use of “peace keepers”)

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- Reagan
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- The president
- The Department of State
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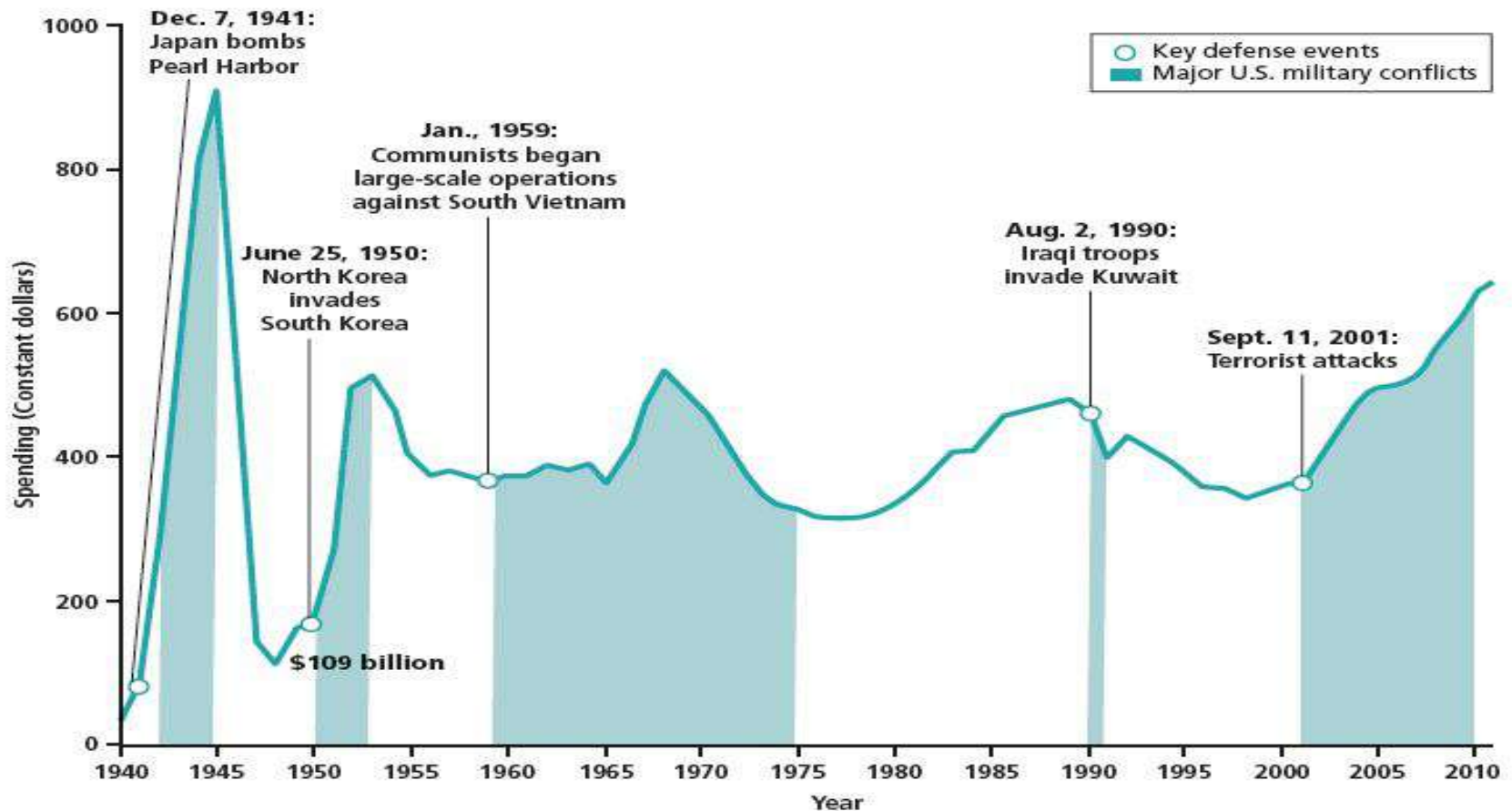
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- Free trade agreements
- Defensive weapons systems
- Covert operations
- Border blockades

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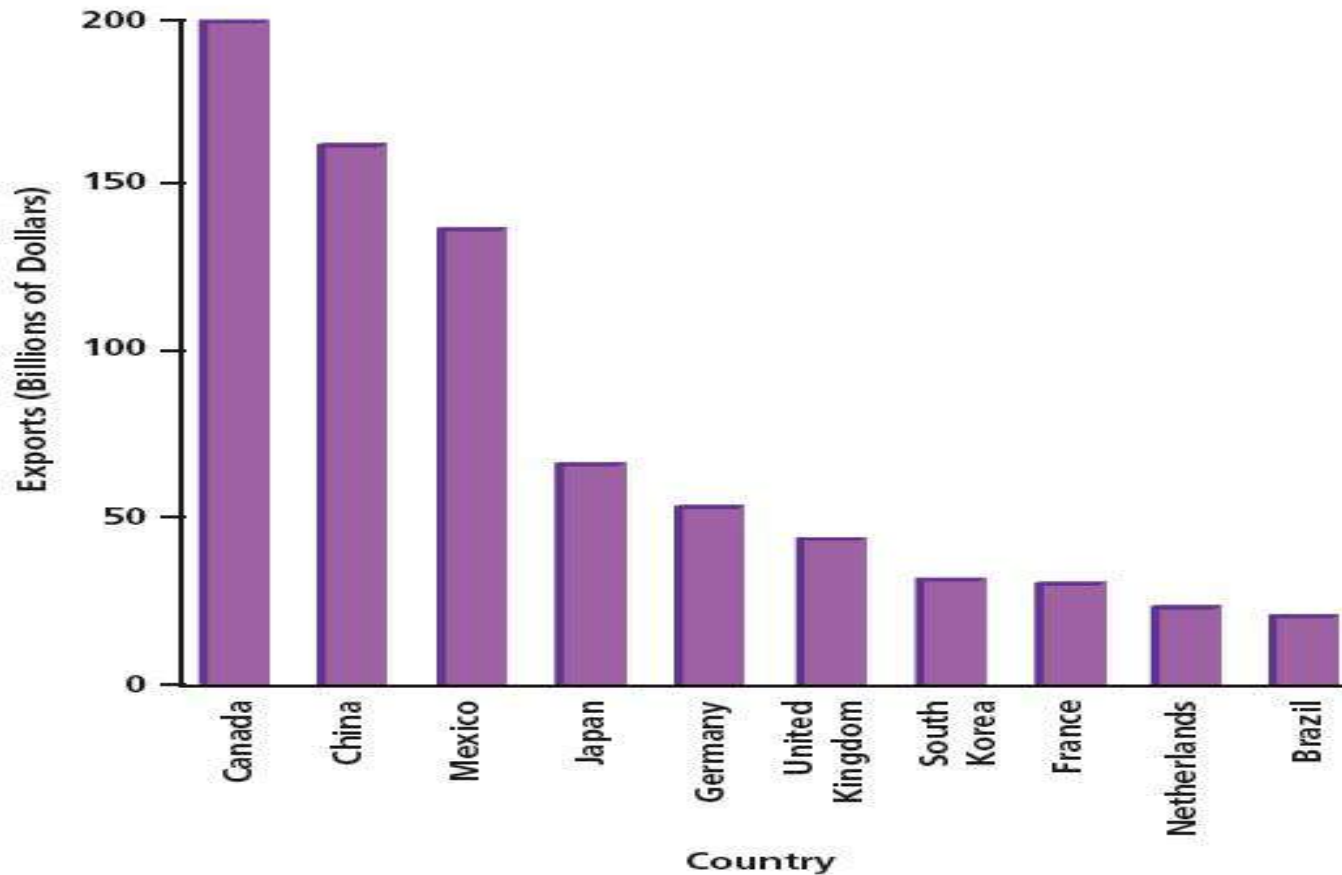
How defense spending changed over time

Source: Mackenzie Eaglen, "U.S. Defense Spending: The Mismatch Between Plans and Resources," *The Heritage Foundation* (June 7, 2010): www.heritage.org.



Who are the United States' major trading partners?

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics.



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- Vietnam
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THINKING GLOBALLY

Military Spending

Most countries spend some proportion of their national budget on military and defense expenditures. But, few countries spend as much as the United States. According to the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, the United States accounts for 44.3 percent of the world's total military spending. The nations of Europe, combined, reflect the second highest amount spent—22.4 percent, about half the U.S. total. China and Russia's spending account for roughly 5 percent each, despite Russia's former military strength during the Cold War.

Region	Percent of Total Expenditures
United States	44.3
Europe	22.4
East Asia and Australasia	8.4
Middle East	7.0
Russia	5.5
China	5.3
Latin America and Caribbean	3.7
South and Central Asia	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8

Source: Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, "U.S. v. Global Defense Spending," www.armscontrolcenter.org.

- Are you surprised in any way by these figures? Why or why not?
- Does the war on terrorism justify the United States' comparatively high military spending? Explain your answer.
- What do you think the military expenditures are for countries such as Iraq, Pakistan, and India?