

UNIT 7

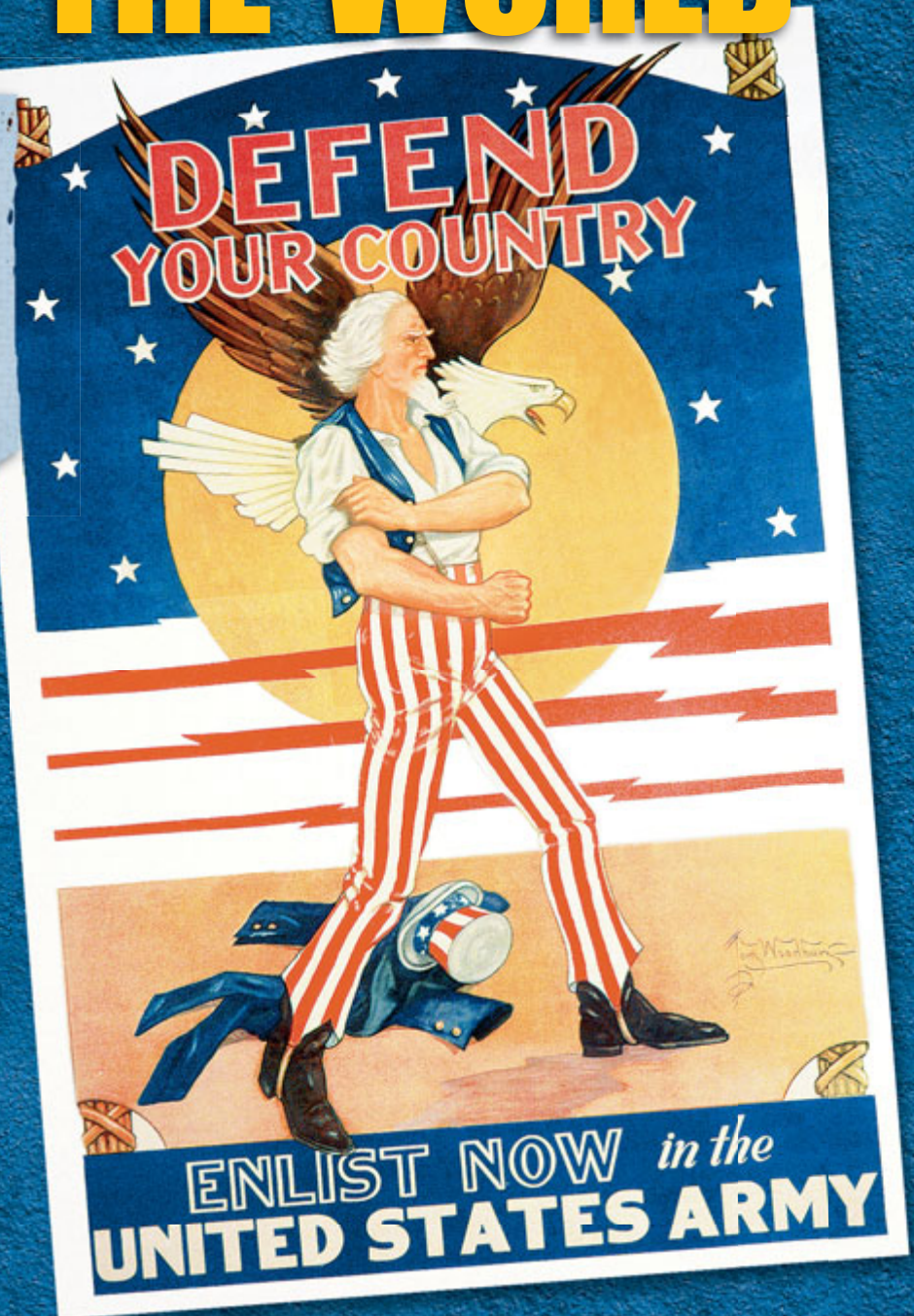
THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD

CHAPTER 22

Foreign Policy

CHAPTER 23

Charting a Course



This 1944 army recruitment poster reminds Americans about the importance of military defense.



FLORIDA...

The Story Continues

CHAPTER 22, Foreign Policy

PEOPLE

2010: Haitian Refugees. After the devastating 2010 earthquake in Haiti, South Florida prepared to provide services to hundreds or even thousands of refugees. The Miami-Dade County public school system readied itself to educate Haitian children. The county also identified sites to temporarily shelter and feed refugees. Miami's sizable Haitian population expected to care for many refugees in their own homes.

PLACES

Japanese Consulate in Miami. Foreign consulates take care of minor diplomatic tasks. These include issuing passports and providing services to their citizens living in the host country. Consulates also promote trade. They help companies invest and import/export goods and services. Florida is home to a number of consulates, such as the Japanese Consulate in Miami. Consul General Yoshiharu Namiki described his mission as "strengthening Japan's relationship with Florida" in areas such as economics, politics, and culture.

EVENTS

2010: President Obama proposes National Space Policy. The future of Florida's aerospace industry may depend on how well it can work with other spacefaring nations such as China and Russia. Space-related spending cuts in the federal budget jeopardize thousands of jobs on Florida's Space Coast. But in 2010 the Obama administration unveiled a new National Space Policy. It called for international collaboration in activities such as space science, exploration, and climate change research. Such cooperation, it is hoped, will create new markets. It will also reinvigorate U.S. leadership in space.

PLACES

Florida's "sister cities." Sister cities partner with one another to promote a variety of cultural, economic, and educational activities. Currently, 42 Florida cities are joined through their sister-city programs with 118 international communities. Sister cities decide together which projects and activities to pursue. They can range from youth exchanges to economic development to charitable pursuits.

EVENTS

2011: Japan proposes to share bullet train technology with Florida. In 2011, Japanese officials urged Florida to adopt Japan's shinkansen technology for its proposed new high-speed rail network. The rail line would connect Tampa with Orlando. It is one of many such projects proposed by the Obama administration to promote energy conservation and job creation. Florida governor Rick Scott

opposed taxpayer funding of the project. However, he urged foreign companies to invest in it.

PEOPLE

2000: Elián González. Elián González was discovered in November 2000 floating alone on an inner tube in the Florida Straits. The child was one of just three survivors of a group (including his mother) that had set off from Cuba for the U.S. He was released into the custody of relatives in Miami. However, his father, still in Cuba, demanded his return. Elián's Florida relatives opposed returning him to Cuba. U.S. courts ruled in favor of his father. Elián and his father were reunited in June 2001. The incident drew worldwide attention and strained already tense Cuban-American relations.



Unpacking the Florida Standards <...>

Read the following to learn what this standard says and what it means. See FL8-FL20 to unpack all the other standards related to this chapter.

Benchmark SS.7.C.4.2 Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.

Remarks/Examples: Examples are United Nations, NATO, Peace Corps, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, International Court of Justice.

What does it mean?

Identify how governments and citizens participate in international organizations, such as the United Nations, NATO, the Peace Corps, the World Health Organization, the World Trade Organization, and the International Court of Justice. Go to Chapter 22, Foreign Policy, and Chapter 23, Charting a Course, for help.

CHAPTER 22

FOREIGN POLICY

Essential Question What key concepts relate to U.S. foreign policy?



Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standards

SS.7.C.4.1 Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy. **SS.7.C.4.2** Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations. **SS.7.C.4.3** Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts. **LA.7.1.6.1** The student will use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly. **LA.7.1.7.1** The student will use background knowledge of subject and related content areas, prereading strategies, graphic representations, and knowledge of text structure to make and confirm complex predictions of content, purpose, and organization of a reading selection.





WHY CIVICS Matters

A tsunami hit countries along the Indian Ocean in 2004. When the disaster happened, the United States sent aid in the form of food, clothing, medical supplies, and other items to the affected regions.

PROJECT **Citizen**



STUDENTS TAKE ACTION

INSPIRING A VILLAGE In the United States, most people can go to a pharmacy to get needed medicines. In other countries, though, small villages and towns may not be able to get medicine or other medical care. Say you lived in such a small village. If someone in your family needed a supply of regular medicine, what would you do?

FOCUS ON WRITING

A LIST OF PROS AND CONS AND A RECOMMENDATION In this chapter, you will study the ways in which the United States conducts its foreign policy. To analyze the advantages and disadvantages of America's relationships with other nations, you will create a list of the pros and cons of U.S. interest in those other nations.

Reading Skills

In this chapter you will read about the purpose of foreign policy. You learn what powers the president has concerning foreign relations. You will also read about the powers that Congress has to balance the president's authority. You will

learn about the alliances that the United States has made to promote world peace. You will also read about the role of foreign aid and foreign trade. Finally, you will read about how the United Nations serves the world.

Online Research

FOCUS ON READING

The World Wide Web contains huge amounts of information. To find what you need, you can use a search engine, keywords, or a directory. When you use a search engine, you look for Web sites by doing a keyword search. A keyword search lets you look for Web sites that contain specific words or phrases. A directory is an organized list of Web sites. Directories organize sites into categories, such as sports. Each category is broken down into smaller and smaller categories, helping you narrow your search.

Refining a Key Word Search Sometimes your keyword search will list too many Web sites to look at, or sometimes it may not find any sites at all. When this happens, you need to narrow your keyword search. Try the strategies below to narrow your searches.

Strategy	Example
Use specific terms.	To find information on foreign trade, enter "World Trade Organization" or "balance of trade" instead of "international trade."
Put words that go together as a phrase in quotation marks.	Type in "U.S. foreign ambassadors" to find the names of current ambassadors instead of information on foreign countries or ambassadors from other countries.
Use AND and NOT	Type in "Franklin Roosevelt" AND "Winston Churchill" to find sites on both world leaders. To find sites about diplomatic summits, but not mountain summits, type "summit NOT mountain."

Helpful Hints for Researching Online

1. Remember that not all Web sites are equal or necessarily accurate.
2. Choose Web sites from universities, government agencies, major newspapers, and broadcast networks.
3. If you are not sure where to start, try using a directory, which lists categories. The categories may help you narrow your search.

You Try It!

The following passage is from the chapter you are about to read. Read it and then answer the questions below.

... in 2001 more than 160 countries met to discuss environmental policy. The main topic was the voluntary reduction of carbon dioxide and other gases believed to be responsible for the gradual warming of the Earth. However, countries have often struggled to agree on the exact terms of treaties and how they will be enforced. . . . Negotiations for international treaties have continued. As the global economy expands, environmental diplomacy will undoubtedly remain an important part of foreign policy. *(Chapter 22, p. 596)*

After you have read the passage, answer the following questions.

1. To look up more information online on the 2001 meeting on global warming, what keywords could you use?
2. To learn about specific treaties on environmental issues, what keywords would you use?
3. What general category would you look under in a directory to find information about environmental diplomacy?

As you read Chapter 22, think about what topics you might enjoy reading more information about online.

KEY TERMS

Chapter 22

Section 1

alliance (*p. 585*)
executive agreement (*p. 586*)
diplomatic recognition (*p. 586*)
diplomatic corps (*p. 587*)

Section 2

diplomacy (*p. 590*)
summit (*p. 590*)
foreign aid (*p. 592*)
balance of trade (*p. 593*)

Section 3

United Nations (*p. 598*)
General Assembly (*p. 599*)
Security Council (*p. 599*)
International Court of Justice (*p. 599*)

Academic Vocabulary

Success in school is related to knowing academic vocabulary—the words that are frequently used in school assignments and discussions. In this chapter, you will learn the following academic word: aspects (*p. 586*)

SECTION 1



SS.7.C.4.1; SS.7.C.4.2; SS.7.C.4.3; LA.7.1.6.1; LA.7.1.7.1

Conducting Foreign Relations

BEFORE YOU READ

The Main Idea


The United States has relationships with many foreign countries. Both the president and Congress play roles in conducting foreign policy.

Reading Focus

1. What are the goals of U.S. foreign policy?
2. What are the president's military and diplomatic powers?
3. What other governmental agencies help the president and Congress conduct foreign policy?
4. How do the powers of Congress balance the president's powers?

Key Terms

alliance, p. 585
executive agreement, p. 586
diplomatic recognition, p. 586
diplomatic corps, p. 587

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TAKING NOTES

Use the graphic organizer online to take notes on how the United States conducts foreign policy.



Many Americans volunteer to help in other countries during times of crisis, like this doctor who traveled to Sri Lanka to help treat victims of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

SS.7.C.4.2 Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.



Why should you care about foreign relations? The simple answer is because foreign relations may have domestic effects. You live in a world where things are happening. It is important that you be aware that some of those events will touch your life.

Goals of U.S. Foreign Policy

As a result of advances in communication, trade, and travel, the world seems to be smaller these days. The nations of the world have become more interdependent, or reliant on each other. And because events in one country can quickly have dramatic effects in other countries, these interdependent nations must cooperate.

The plan that a country follows for interacting with other countries is called foreign policy. The success of a country's foreign policy affects its foreign relations, or the way

PRIMARY SOURCE

PHOTOGRAPH

Diplomatic Relations

In order to foster diplomatic relations with other nations, the president must meet with leaders of other countries. These meetings take place at the White House, in the leaders' home countries, in neutral locations, and in other places. In the first year of his presidency, President Barack Obama traveled to Europe and Latin America to take part in meetings with other leaders. He also visited Turkey in an effort to build better relations with Muslim nations. Here, Obama is shown meeting with Canada's prime minister, Stephen Harper.



ANALYSIS
SKILL

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

Why is it important for the president to maintain good diplomatic relations with other leaders?

it interacts with other countries. Every country's foreign policy has certain goals. The goals of U.S. foreign policy include maintaining national security, supporting democracy, promoting world peace, and providing aid to people in need. Since the 1930s, establishing open trade has become another goal of U.S. foreign policy.

Forming U.S. foreign policy is a complex process. The government must strike a balance between cooperation and competition with other countries. The process requires the work of many government officials.

READING CHECK

Summarizing What are the goals of U.S. foreign policy?

The President's Powers

President Harry S. Truman once said, "I make American foreign policy." He meant that the president is responsible for major foreign policy decisions. Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution gives the president authority to conduct the nation's foreign relations. The president's powers include military, treaty-making, and diplomatic powers. The president decides when and how to use each power.

Military Powers

In general, the president makes recommendations to Congress about the operation of the U.S. military. As commander in chief, the president can order the military into action. However, under the War Powers Act, troops sent abroad must be recalled within 60 to 90 days unless Congress approves the action. Only Congress can declare war.

Treaty-Making Powers

Treaties are written agreements between countries. They are an important part of U.S. foreign relations. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the president has the power to make three types of treaties.

Peace treaties are agreements to end wars. They spell out the terms for ending the fighting and bringing about peace.

Alliance treaties are agreements between countries to help each other for defense, economic, scientific, or other reasons. The United States has established such alliances with many countries of the world. An **alliance** is an agreement in which two or more countries commit to help each other.



FOCUS ON Condoleezza Rice (1954–)

Condoleezza Rice was appointed secretary of state by President George W. Bush in 2005. She was

the first female national security advisor under George W. Bush from 2001 to 2005. In that role, she gave historic testimony before a joint commission of the House and Senate about the events of September 11, 2001.

Born in Birmingham, Alabama, Rice is the daughter of a minister and a music teacher. Prior to joining the cabinet, she was the provost of Stanford University and worked in the George H. W. Bush administration. At Stanford she was a member of the Center for International Security and Arms Control and a Hoover Institution fellow.

As secretary of state, Rice worked closely with international heads of state. Her challenges included the war in Iraq and building the relationship between the United States and North Korea. Her surprising dream job? To become the commissioner of the National Football League.

Make Inferences How might Rice's background have helped her meet the challenges of secretary of state?

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

aspects:
parts

Commercial treaties are economic agreements between two or more countries to trade with each other on favorable terms. The Senate must approve all treaties by a two-thirds vote.

Executive Agreements

Agreements between countries do not always require treaties. The Constitution recognizes a difference between treaties and agreements. So the president may enter into agreements with other countries. The president and the leader of a foreign government may meet and set up a mutual understanding. This is called an **executive agreement**, which has been used often in recent years. For example, on October 2, 2002, President Bush signed a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) with the nation of East Timor. SOFAs define the rights and responsibilities of soldiers from one country who are based in another country.

Diplomatic Powers

The president has the power of **diplomatic recognition**. That is, the president may recognize, or establish official relations with, a foreign government. The president appoints ambassadors to represent the United States in foreign countries. The president also receives ambassadors from other countries. Sending a U.S. ambassador to that country and receiving that country's ambassador means that official recognition has taken place.

The president may refuse to recognize a government whose foreign policies are considered unfriendly or dangerous to the United States or its allies. For many years, the United States refused to recognize the Communist government of China. When recognition was granted in the 1970s, the two countries exchanged ambassadors.

READING CHECK

Finding the Main Idea What are some of the president's diplomatic powers?

The Foreign Policy Bureaucracy

The key departments in the federal government that contribute to **aspects** of U.S. foreign policy are the Department of State and the Department of Defense. In addition, agencies such as the Peace Corps make important contributions to foreign policy.

Department of State

The Department of State is the main organization that carries out U.S. foreign policy as the president sets. As such, the agency acts as the president's "eyes and ears." It obtains information from around the world on which U.S. foreign relations are based.

The president appoints the secretary of state who heads the Department of State. The Senate must approve the president's nominee. The secretary of state, assisted by a large staff, reports directly to the president.

The secretary of state advises the president and supervises the activities of U.S. ambassadors, ministers, and consuls.

4 Goals of Foreign Policy

QUICK
FACTS

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INTERACTIVE ART

The president determines foreign policy and sets the tone for relations with other countries. However, Congress must fund and approve the president's policies before the policies can be implemented.



**Promote
World Peace**



**Maintain National
Security**



**Support
Democracy**



Provide Aid

Presidential Powers

- Commit armed forces to war
- Threaten to wage war unless certain conditions are met
- Nominate ambassadors to foreign countries and to the United Nations
- Advocate for democratic elections in foreign countries
- Advocate for peaceful resolutions to conflicts
- Meet with foreign leaders to encourage or broker peaceful resolutions to conflicts

Congressional Powers

- Approve declaration of act of war
- Provide funding for waging war
- Approve or reject nominees for ambassador
- Approve sanctions against other countries
- Ratify or reject treaties
- Approve funding for foreign aid

One of the constitutional powers of the president is to appoint ambassadors. These officials and their assistants are members of the **diplomatic corps**.

Department of Defense

An important source of military information for the president is the Department of Defense. The secretary of defense heads the department. The secretary of defense advises the president on troop movements, placement of military bases, and weapons development.

The secretary of defense and the president receive advice on military matters from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Joint Chiefs include a chairperson, a vice chairperson,

and the highest ranking military officer of the army, navy, air force, and marines.

The Peace Corps

American citizens can work to promote international peace by participating in the Peace Corps, a volunteer program and agency of the U.S. government. Established in 1961, the Peace Corps's main goals are to provide technical assistance and to promote cultural understanding between the United States and other nations. Peace Corps volunteers serve abroad for two years, often under conditions of hardship. They work to improve schools, health, business, technology, farming, and the environment.

Freedom of the Press and Embedded Reporters

In 1735, New York publisher John Peter Zenger wrote articles critical of the governor and his colleagues. The governor charged Zenger with “seditious libel.” This means a falsehood against the government. The case went to trial, and Zenger won. This case was the beginning of a strong free-press point of view that was written into the Bill of Rights 50 years later. Thanks to the First Amendment, the American media is free to report whatever it learns. It is also free to be critical of the government.

Today, we have come to enjoy the benefits of a free press. During the second U.S. war in Iraq, the American

government invited some reporters to live with military units in Iraq (such as the one shown at right). Many people believe that this “embedded reporter” program gives the public access to more accurate reporting on the war. Critics claim, however, that the government controls what the reporters can experience. That is, the government cleverly reduces journalistic objectivity. This is one of the most important features of a free press.

1. What role did the Zenger trial play in promoting freedom of the press?
2. How might embedding reporters affect freedom of the press?



Other Agencies

Other government agencies also help with foreign policy. For example, the Central Intelligence Agency gathers information about world political trends and helps combat global terrorism. The National Security Council helps coordinate U.S. military and foreign policy. Still other agencies provide billions of dollars' worth of food, fuel, medical supplies, and loans to help the world's peoples. One such agency is the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

READING CHECK

Summarizing What departments and agencies help with foreign policy?

Congress Provides a Balance

The president must work closely with Congress when deciding foreign-policy issues. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Committee on International Relations make foreign-policy recommendations to Congress and the president.

Approval Powers

As you know, the Senate must approve all treaties between the United States and other countries by a two-thirds vote. For example, after World War I, President Woodrow Wilson wanted the United States to join the League of Nations. The Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I, had a provision for joining this peacekeeping organization. However, a powerful group of senators opposed the United States joining the League.

In time the senators were successful. They prevented the majority vote needed in favor of the treaty. As a result, the United States did not approve the Treaty of Versailles. Nor did it join the League of Nations.

By a majority vote in both houses, Congress may also pass legislation allowing the president to enter into an executive agreement with one or more foreign countries. These agreements have the same effect as treaties.

The Power to Declare War

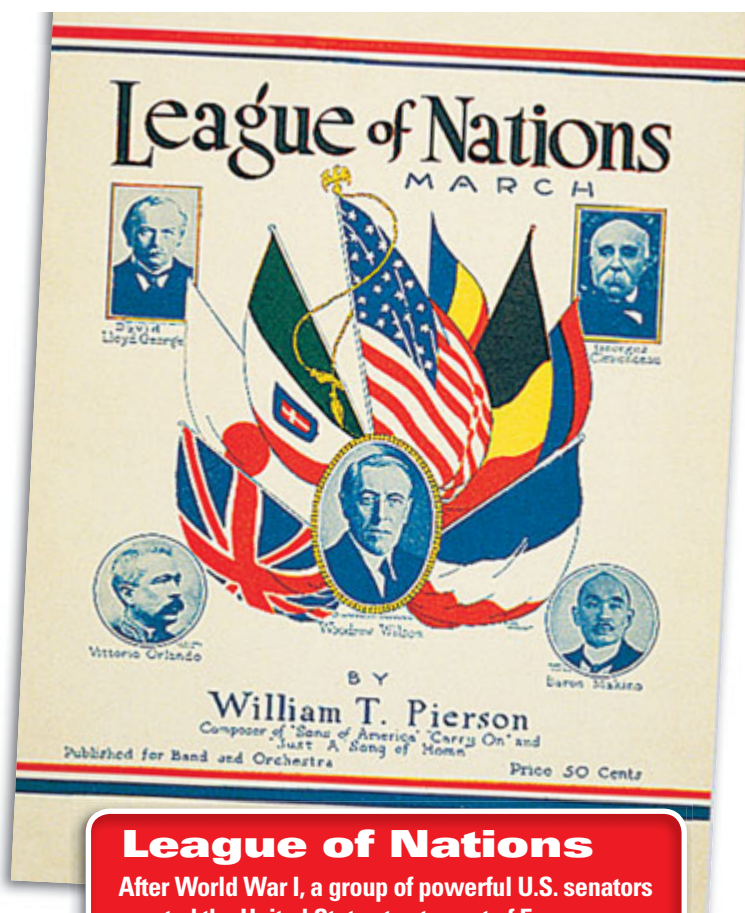
Under the U.S. Constitution, only Congress can declare war. Yet over the years, presidents have sent troops to foreign countries without a declaration of war. For example, Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon sent a total of more than 2 million American troops to Vietnam during the 1960s and early 1970s. In 1973, seeking to avoid “another Vietnam,” Congress passed the War Powers Act to reaffirm its constitutional right to declare war. This act limits the president’s power to send troops abroad without the approval of Congress.

Financial Powers

As you have read, both houses of Congress must approve all expenditures of public funds. This power also allows Congress to influence foreign affairs. For example, Congress must approve all spending for national defense. The president may recommend new military spending. However, these policies cannot be carried out unless Congress votes for the necessary money.

READING CHECK

Finding the Main Idea Why did Congress reject the Treaty of Versailles?



League of Nations

After World War I, a group of powerful U.S. senators wanted the United States to stay out of European affairs. As a result, the United States did not join the League of Nations. The League of Nations was replaced by the United Nations after World War II.

How does the failure of the United States to join the League of Nations show Congress's power to shape foreign policy?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

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ONLINE QUIZ

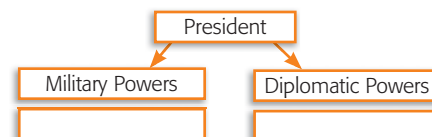
Reviewing Ideas and Terms

- Recall** What are five goals of U.S. foreign policy?
 - Explain** How does today's rapid access to information affect U.S. relations with other countries?
- Define** Write a brief definition for the terms **alliances**, **executive agreement**, and **diplomatic recognition**.
 - Explain** What powers are granted to the president in the area of conducting foreign policy?
- Define** Write a brief definition for the term **diplomatic corps**.
 - Compare and Contrast** How do the Department of State and the Department of Defense keep the president informed in matters of foreign policy?

- Summarize** How can Congress balance the president's foreign-policy powers?
 - Evaluate** Should Congress have the power to approve all treaties? Why or why not?

Critical Thinking

- Categorizing** Copy the graphic organizer. Use it to identify the diplomatic and military powers of the president.



FOCUS ON WRITING

- Supporting a Point of View** Should citizens be kept informed of all foreign-policy decisions? Explain your reasoning.

SECTION 2



SS.7.C.4.1; SS.7.C.4.2; SS.7.C.4.3; LA.7.1.6.1; LA.7.1.7.1

Working for Peace

BEFORE YOU READ

The Main Idea


To promote peace and stability, the United States engages in diplomacy with other nations. These alliances with other countries serve mutual defense, economic, and other needs.

Reading Focus

1. Why is diplomacy important; and what alliances has the United States made with other countries to promote mutual defense?
2. What forms can U.S. foreign aid take?
3. What organizations exist to promote international trade and economic stability, and what does each one do?

Key Terms

diplomacy, p. 590
summit, p. 590
foreign aid, p. 592
balance of trade, p. 593

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TAKING NOTES
Use the graphic organizer online to take notes on how the United States works for peace.



One way that you feel safe is to be with a group of friends. Friends listen to each other and try to solve problems they have. Sometimes friends lend each other money or stand up for each other in a dispute. Nations are like that, too. They form alliances for many of the same reasons you have a group of friends.

Diplomacy and Alliances

SS.7.C.4.3 Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.

The process of conducting relations between countries is called **diplomacy**. Diplomacy is used to prevent war, negotiate an end to conflicts, solve problems, and establish communication between countries. The president is the country's chief diplomat.

To carry out this role, presidents often use personal diplomacy. They travel to other countries to meet with foreign leaders. They also consult with foreign officials in the United States. One such example of personal diplomacy is a summit. A **summit** is a meeting between the leaders of two or more countries to discuss issues that concern those countries.

Other government officials also engage in diplomacy. For example, State Department officials often represent the president in trying to settle conflicts between other countries. In recent years, U.S. diplomats have traveled back and forth between different countries so often that this kind of peace seeking has become known as "shuttle diplomacy."

Alliances for Defense

One of the main goals of U.S. foreign policy is to promote peace and stability. One way to promote peace is to form alliances for defense. The United States has defense alliances with many countries, including Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines.

The United States and most countries in Latin America formed the Organization of American States (OAS) in 1948. The goal of the OAS is mutual defense and the peaceful settlement of disputes among member countries. In 1951 Australia, New Zealand, and the United States formed an alliance called ANZUS. The purpose of ANZUS is to provide mutual defense in case of attack.

3 Kinds of Alliances

The United States has many goals to accomplish around the world. To achieve them we rely on relationships with other countries. Political, economic, and military goals are best achieved through diplomatic means—treaties, pacts, and agreements with other nations.

Political

The United States forms political alliances with other countries to provide for mutual defense and a peaceful way to settle disputes.

Military

The United States forms military alliances with other countries to protect the members from aggression by other countries. One example is NATO, which includes the United States and many Western European countries.

Economic

The United States forms economic alliances with other countries to create mutual well being through trade.



Former president Jimmy Carter oversees elections in Haiti.



Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice meets with a U.S. general before a meeting of NATO leaders.



New cars imported from Europe await transport to dealers around the United States.

ANALYSIS SKILL

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

1. In what ways does the United States benefit from its alliances with other countries?
2. How can all three kinds of alliances be used together in relations with another country?

SS.7.C.4.3 Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.

NATO

Perhaps the most important security alliance of which the United States is a member is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The United States and its allies formed NATO in 1949. They wanted to establish a united front against aggression by the Soviet Union and its Communist allies. Most Western European countries belong to this alliance.

During the 1990s, NATO's focus changed. Several Eastern European countries overturned their Communist governments, and the Soviet Union dissolved. In fact, Russia and many of its former allies have either joined NATO or aid the organization in military exercises and peacekeeping operations. In 2003, NATO, in its first action outside of Europe, took command of the international forces in Afghanistan.

READING CHECK

Drawing Inferences and Conclusions How are defense alliances part of the nation's diplomacy?

Forms of Foreign Aid

Another important part of U.S. foreign policy is foreign aid. **Foreign aid** is any government program that provides economic or military assistance to another country. For example, the United States first gave large amounts of foreign aid during and after World War II. After the war's devastation, the people of Western Europe needed food, clothing, and housing.

In 1947 U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall proposed a plan to help the war-torn countries of Europe rebuild. Under the Marshall Plan, Congress granted more than \$13 billion in aid to these countries. By 1952 the economies of Western Europe had recovered to a remarkable degree. Marshall Plan aid, having accomplished its goal, ended.

The United States continues humanitarian aid efforts. It pledged \$350 million in assistance to the countries devastated by the tsunami in the Indian Ocean in 2004.

READING CHECK

Summarizing Why does the United States give aid to foreign countries?

Diplomatic Gifts

The United States has received many famous gifts from other nations. The Statue of Liberty was a gift from France and was presented to the United States in 1884. In 1972 the People's Republic of China sent two giant pandas to the Washington National Zoo.

Drawing Inferences Why might other nations present the United States with a gift?



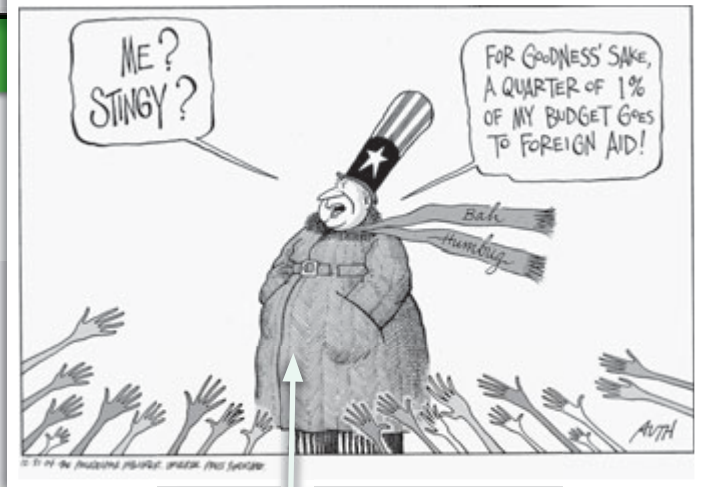
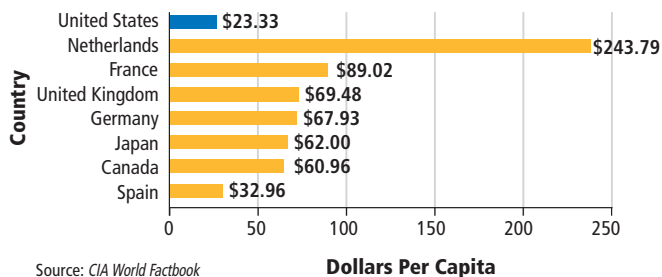
PRIMARY SOURCE

POLITICAL CARTOON

The Debate over Foreign Aid

Each year the United States gives billions of dollars of economic and humanitarian aid to countries around the world. Yet some Americans believe that this generosity could be improved. As the chart below shows, when the numbers are broken down per citizen, U.S. foreign aid is much less than that given by other countries. However, other Americans argue that as the third-most populous country in the world, the United States needs to concentrate more on providing aid to its own citizens.

Foreign Aid per Capita, 2003



How has the cartoonist chosen to represent the United States? How does this person's appearance and dress help to highlight the cartoon's message?

ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING POLITICAL CARTOONS

Drawing Inferences How does the information in the graph illustrate the message in the cartoon?

Organizations Promote Foreign Trade

The U.S. government often deals with economic challenges. The United States has long held a position of strength in the global economy. However, in recent decades foreign competition and economic unions in other parts of the world have challenged its economic position. Thus, foreign trade is a central focus of U.S. foreign policy.

Foreign Trade and the Balance of Trade

The countries of the Pacific Rim, for example, compete with the United States in producing and selling goods. These countries include, among others, Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan.

Pacific Rim countries can produce high-quality, low-priced goods such as automobiles, computers, and electronic equipment. There is a high demand for these goods in the United States. Many other countries around the world also buy these products.

The success of the Pacific Rim countries has had a huge effect on the U.S. **balance of trade**. The balance of trade is the difference in the value between a country's exports and imports over a period of time. Exports are those goods and services that the United States sells to other countries. Imports are those goods and services that the United States buys from other countries.

In recent years the United States has had serious trade deficits. The country spends more money buying foreign goods (imports) than it earns from selling American-made goods (exports) to other countries. Trade agreements help address this imbalance.



FOUNDATIONS of DEMOCRACY

The Draft

Why is it important for the United States to have a military? Do you think every male and female should serve some time in the military even when the country is not at war?

Why it Matters

Most countries need a military for self-defense. Many countries draft citizens. That is, they require citizens to serve several years in the military. In Israel, for example, young men and women must do two to three years of military service. The United States, though, has drafted only men and only at times of crisis.

The first U.S. draft took place during the Civil War. Another followed during World War I. The United States has also set up peacetime drafts, before World War II and during the Cold War. Since 1973, however, the United States has had an all-volunteer military. There have been recent proposals to issue a new draft since the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

There is no draft today. Yet, the Selective Service System (the federal agency that runs the draft) requires that all men between the ages of 18 and 26 be registered in case of a future draft. American women have taken on expanded roles in the military. Yet, they are not required to register with the Selective Service System.



Young men from western Pennsylvania are sworn in to the Army after being drafted for service in the Vietnam War in 1967.

ANALYSIS SKILL

EVALUATING THE LAW

1. Do you think the United States should have a draft today? Why or why not?
2. Should both men and women be required to register with the Selective Service System? Explain your opinion.

hmhsocialstudies.com **ACTIVITY**

SS.7.C.4.2
Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.

Economic unions among other countries also challenge the U.S. position in the global economy. For example, the European Union (EU) is an alliance of European countries. One of its goals is the free movement of goods, workers, and capital among member countries. In 2002 the EU launched a single currency, the euro. The euro has simplified trade between member nations. The EU's member countries, which numbered 27 in 2011, share an economic relationship that has made the EU a very powerful force in the global economy.

Meeting Global Economic Challenges

Foreign competition has led the United States to seek ways to improve its position in the global economy. For example, the United States signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1993. This agreement allows free trade among the United States, Canada, and Mexico. By doing away with trade barriers, NAFTA has opened new markets, created jobs, and encouraged growth in member economies.

In August 2005 the United States signed the Central American Free Trade Agreement.

Like NAFTA, the agreement is designed to increase trade between the United States and the Central American countries Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

The United States also hopes to better its economic position by belonging to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group (APEC). APEC is made up of the United States, Canada, Chile, Mexico, and 17 other countries of the Pacific Rim. Its goal is to promote cooperation among Asia-Pacific countries. In its dealings with APEC, the United States hopes to encourage the Pacific Rim countries, particularly Japan, to lower restrictions on U.S. exports and to expand trade in the region. In 2003 the United States urged APEC to intensify the efforts to fight global terrorism. The alliance adopted tougher security measures at its 2003 meeting.

Supervising International Trade

As the number of exports grew, many countries talked about forming an organization to set rules for international trade. In 1995, 128 countries joined together to form the World Trade Organization (WTO) to supervise international trade. By July 2008, the number of WTO members had risen to 153.

The UN World Bank offers another way for countries to help each other. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), another UN agency, also lends money to countries in need. As international trade has grown, the IMF has raised the amount and number of loans it makes. The IMF has loaned money to Russia and a number of countries in Eastern Europe. This money may help these countries change from Communism to free-market economies.

Debating Free Trade

The WTO, NAFTA, and CAFTA are expected to help American consumers and producers in the long run. However, not all Americans support such measures. Opponents fear that American jobs will be lost. They fear that U.S.

ECON 101

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

The North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, connects Canada, Mexico, and the United States in a free-trade zone. This means that tariffs on many types of goods were completely removed in 2008. Some of those goods included cars, computers, and vegetables.

The effect of NAFTA remains an issue in all three countries. Americans are concerned about free trade with Mexico. They say that Mexico does not regulate environmental protection as strictly as the United States. Mexicans have noted that poverty and unemployment have gone up since NAFTA began. It is difficult, however, to separate NAFTA as the single cause of such complex problems.

President Clinton signed NAFTA in 1993. He said, "When you live in a time of change, the only way to recover your security and to broaden your horizons is to adapt to the change, to embrace it, and to move forward."

ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING ECONOMICS

1. In response to what changes do you think NAFTA was enacted?
2. Ask a store owner, factory worker, car salesperson, or other professional affected by NAFTA what he or she thinks of the trade agreement.

corporations will relocate their factories and other manufacturing operations to other countries. In these countries, labor costs are lower and raw materials are cheaper.

Some opponents of free trade believe that tariffs protect American industries and jobs from foreign competition. They claim that raising the prices of foreign goods through tariffs will encourage American consumers to buy American-made goods. This approach would protect American jobs.

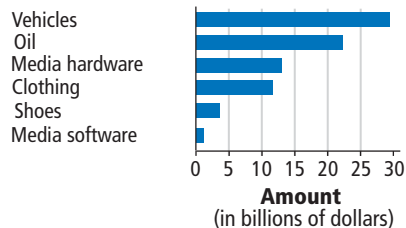
In contrast, supporters of free trade believe that opening the United States to foreign trade will help the country gain greater access to foreign markets. Greater access to foreign markets will lead to increased growth in the U.S. economy. This growth will then improve the country's position in the global economy.

U.S. Imports

Regulating trade and the environment are important elements of U.S. foreign policy. Imports play a large role in that policy.

The United States receives a variety of goods from foreign countries.

U.S. Imports, 2005



Source: American Manufacturing Trade Action Coalition

ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING GRAPHS

What was the total dollar amount of imports to the United States in 2005?

Environmental Diplomacy

As concerns about the environment become issues of international importance, environmental policy is influencing foreign relations. The United Nations and other international organizations have served as vehicles for setting agreements on environmental standards.

For example, in 2001 more than 160 countries met to discuss environmental policy. The main topic was the voluntary reduction of carbon dioxide and other gases believed to be responsible for the gradual warming of the Earth. However, countries have often struggled to agree on the exact terms of treaties and how they will be enforced. The cost of applying environmental protections and the debate over different methods and plans to reduce emissions and pollution are concerns. These have prevented many nations from agreeing on the treaties.

Many environmental issues face nations today. Air and water pollution and the possibility of global warming and its effects are among them. Also, finding alternative energy sources and protecting endangered species and their habitats are issues.

Negotiations for international treaties have continued. As the global economy expands, environmental diplomacy will no doubt remain an important part of foreign policy.

READING CHECK

Contrasting What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of international environmental agreements?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT



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ONLINE QUIZ

Reviewing Ideas and Terms

- a. Define** Write a brief definition for each of the following terms: **diplomacy** and **summit**.

b. Explain Why does the United States form defense alliances with other countries?
- a. Define** Write a brief definition for the term **foreign aid**.

b. Elaborate Why is providing humanitarian aid to foreign countries a useful part of U.S. foreign policy?
- a. Define** Write a brief definition for the term **balance of trade**.

b. Predict What might happen to American manufacturing jobs if Pacific Rim countries continue

to make high-quality, low-cost products that are in high demand in the United States?

Critical Thinking

- Categorizing** Copy the graphic organizer. Use it to list organizations around the world that work for peace. Include the purpose of each organization.

Organization	Purpose

FOCUS ON WRITING

- Decision Making** Imagine that you are a member of Congress considering trade policy. Should the United States place high taxes on imported goods?

Analyzing Bar Graphs and Pie Charts

Learn

Bar graphs and pie charts provide information in a visual format. They help people picture relationships among and between related items. Publications such as textbooks, reference materials, and news sources use them to present figures and numbers.

A bar graph shows changes in quantity over time and helps people recognize patterns and trends. Double bar graphs make it easy to compare amounts within a category. Pie charts have a similar function, helping a person see how the sizes of the “pieces” of the larger set compare.

Practice

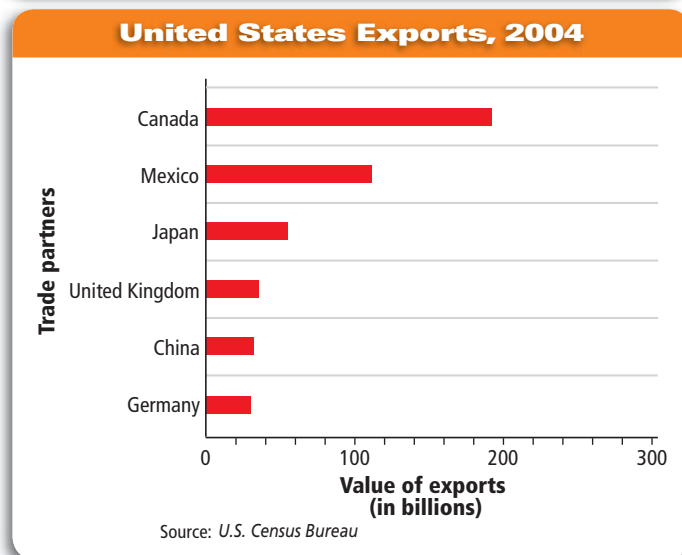
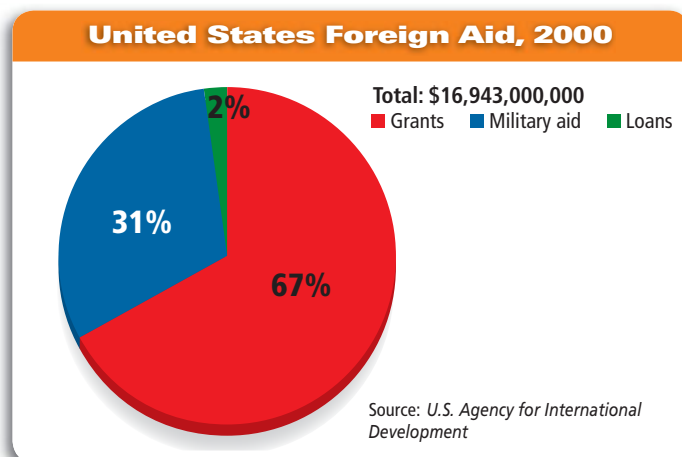
The following guidelines will help you interpret data that is presented in a bar graph or a pie chart.

- 1 Read all titles and labels.** The titles and labels tell you what information the graphic contains. A bar graph is labeled with the categories and the numerical scale. Each piece in a pie chart is labeled with a category as well as its percentage of the whole.
- 2 Analyze the details.** Look for relationships in the data. In a pie chart, the pieces are relative in size to each other. In a bar graph, note any increases or decreases. Use the results to form generalizations and draw conclusions about the information.
- 3 Be aware of misleading graphs or charts.** Sometimes publications will try to manipulate viewers by presenting misleading graphics. The scale on bar graphs can be inappropriately drawn, making the difference between the bars appear smaller or larger. Pie charts can be drawn so that one piece stands out, making it look larger.

Apply

Use the graphs to answer the following questions.

1. What is the subject of the pie chart?
2. Which chart would you use to find out what country receives the most U.S. exports? What answer would you find?
3. Keep track of your grades in a particular class. Then create a bar graph that displays your grades for each assignment.



SECTION 3



SS.7.C.4.2; LA.7.1.6.1; LA.7.1.7.1

The United Nations

BEFORE YOU READ

The Main Idea

The United Nations provides a forum in which countries may discuss serious problems and work toward solutions.

Reading Focus

1. What is the United Nations and how is it organized?
2. What is the role of the United Nations in the modern world?

Key Terms

United Nations, *p. 598*
General Assembly, *p. 599*
Security Council, *p. 599*
International Court of Justice, *p. 599*



Use the graphic organizer online to take notes on the United Nations.



Two of your teammates argue. Your team may get together to help them find a solution. If someone on the team has a problem, the rest of the team may pitch in to help. Nations in an alliance help each other in times of trouble, too.

The United Nations

In 1941, during World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt met with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The two leaders agreed that all people should have the right

to choose their own government and to live free from war, fear, or want.

After the war, in 1945, representatives from 50 countries met to form the **United Nations** (UN). The UN is an organization that promotes peaceful coexistence and worldwide cooperation.

According to the UN charter, or constitution, countries pledge to save future generations from war. They promise to live in peace as good neighbors. They also agree to work toward protecting basic human rights.

The United Nations peacekeeping force, which is made up of soldiers from member countries, serves in places where there is conflict or potential conflict.



Organization of the UN

Today the United Nations is an international organization with 193 permanent members. The UN headquarters is located in New York City. The United Nations has six main divisions, which are described below.

General Assembly The body that discusses, debates, and recommends solutions to problems is called the **General Assembly**. Each member country has one vote in the General Assembly. A two-thirds majority of the Assembly is needed to decide all important issues. The Assembly meets annually. If necessary, it may be called into emergency session. The Assembly elects its own president and makes its own rules of procedure.

Security Council The UN body that is mainly responsible for peacekeeping is the **Security Council**. It has 15 members, including 5 permanent members: China, France, the United Kingdom, Russia, and the United States. Ten temporary members are chosen by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Each country on the Security Council has one delegate.

All measures that come before the Security Council must receive a vote of 9 out of 15 members to pass. However, if one of the permanent members of the council votes against it, the measure is automatically defeated.

To prevent war, the Security Council may call on quarreling countries to work out a peaceful settlement. If diplomatic measures fail, the Security Council may recommend that UN member countries use military force against an aggressor country.

International Court of Justice Member countries may take international legal disputes to the UN law court—the **International Court of Justice**. This court is also known as the World Court.

The court consists of 15 judges from various countries who are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Judges serve nine-year terms, and decisions

are made by majority vote. Court headquarters are located at The Hague, in the Netherlands. The court decides matters such as boundary disputes and debt payments.

Economic and Social Council The Economic and Social Council is dedicated to improving the lives of the world's people. It conducts studies in areas such as health, human rights, education, narcotics, and world population. It then makes recommendations to the General Assembly.

Trusteeship Council The United Nations created the Trusteeship Council to help various non-self-governing colonies, called trust territories, at the end of World War II. These areas were called trust territories. The Trusteeship Council suspended operations in 1994 when the last trust territory became independent.

Secretariat The Secretariat manages the day-to-day activities of the United Nations and provides services to other UN divisions. The secretary-general is in charge of the Secretariat and also serves as the chief administrator of the United Nations. The secretary-general, who serves a five-year term, is nominated by the Security Council and appointed by the General Assembly. All five permanent members of the Security Council must agree on the nomination, and appointment is decided by majority vote.

Specialized Agencies

Much of the work of the United Nations is carried out through its many specialized agencies. Each agency is independent of the main UN body. These agencies work to improve the lives of people around the world. For example, the World Health Organization works to solve global health problems and improve people's well-being.

READING CHECK

Contrasting How is the UN General Assembly different from the Security Council?

The UN in the Modern World

The United Nations provides a forum, or place, where the world's countries can express their views about problems that threaten peace. In its quest for peace, the organization largely depends on the cooperation of its members to settle their disputes diplomatically. This expectation of peaceful cooperation has met with great success.

Disputes between countries, however, cannot always be settled through diplomatic channels. Therefore, the United Nations has organized what is known as a peacekeeping force. The United Nations has no permanent armed forces of its own. The main purpose of the peacekeepers is to monitor conflicts, oversee territorial agreements and cease-fires, and help stabilize political situations. UN peacekeepers are allowed to use their weapons only in self-defense.

Some Americans are critical of the United Nations. They believe that the United States pays too much of the organization's operating costs. They point out that powerful nations can be outvoted in the General Assembly.

United Nations Agencies

QUICK
FACTS

- **FAO** The Food and Agriculture Organization
- **UNESCO** The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- **WHO** The World Health Organization
- **World Bank** The World Bank
- **ITU** The International Telecommunication Union

They argue that the lack of a permanent UN army prevents the United Nations from ending military disputes.

In contrast, some Americans believe that the United Nations is the world's best hope for peace. They note that it has frequently succeeded in bringing quarreling countries to the conference table. These supporters do not believe the lack of a permanent UN army is a problem. UN supporters claim that creating a forum where all countries can be heard encourages world peace.

READING CHECK

Making Generalizations and Predictions What might the world be like today without the United Nations?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT



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ONLINE QUIZ

Reviewing Ideas and Terms

1. **a. Define** Write a brief definition for each of the following terms: **United Nations**, **General Assembly**, **Security Council**, and **International Court of Justice**.
b. Explain What led to the creation of the United Nations, and what do member countries pledge to do?
c. Evaluate Which UN body, the General Assembly or the Security Council, do you think has the most power? Give reasons for your answer.
2. **a. Recall** In the UN's quest for peace, upon what does the organization largely depend to settle disputes among members?
b. Evaluate In your opinion, does the United Nations have a role to play in today's modern world? Why or why not?

Critical Thinking

3. **Categorizing** Copy the graphic organizer. Use it to list four main divisions of the United Nations and their functions.

Name	Purpose

FOCUS ON WRITING

4. **Supporting a Point of View** Should the United Nations establish a permanent army to enforce its decisions? Why or why not?

STUDENTS TAKE ACTION

PROJECT Citizen



Inspiring a Village

In San Miguel Arcángel, Argentina, students wanted to do more than just a regular class project: They wanted to help community members live healthier lives. Through their participation in Project Citizen, the students helped their village gain essential medicine. They also showed the community that diplomatically working with local government can bring about positive change.

Community Connection In the small village of San Miguel, there is a first-aid station. Yet, there is no pharmacy where residents can buy needed medicines. Students at the Instituto Senderos worked together on a plan to supply pharmacy items to the community. First, they would need to ask everyone in the community to help them prepare a fully stocked first-aid kit. Then the students would ask their local government to replace items in the kit as they ran out.

Taking Action The students requested an interview with a local government official, who liked their idea. Together with health workers and other local authorities, students put the plan into action. The government even formed a committee to oversee the project. Now, when the first-aid kit is empty, government officials purchase replacements and make sure that these items get to San Miguel.

Since this successful project, there have been larger changes in San Miguel. In the past, residents did not approach local government officials with ideas to help the village. Now, teacher Mabel Oliva Ruppel says, “some groups of the community are . . . thinking about proposals to be made to the local authorities regarding other problems.”



Students in San Miguel Arcángel, Argentina, worked with officials to ensure that people in their small village had access to important medicine and a complete first-aid kit.

SERVICE LEARNING

21ST CENTURY

1. Why did the project for the first-aid kit need to involve both community members and government officials?
2. What are some important ways that these students have helped to improve life in their village?
3. How can one person's attempt to change his or her community affect others?

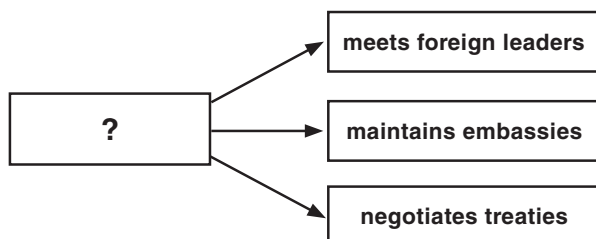
hmhsocialstudies.com **ACTIVITY**

CHAPTER 22 REVIEW



FLORIDA CIVICS EOC PRACTICE

1. The diagram below illustrates the duties of an executive department.



Which executive department completes the diagram above?

- A. Department of State
- B. Department of Energy
- C. Department of Interior
- D. Department of Agriculture

2. Which of the following was created to protect nations from the threat of the Soviet Union?

- A. the EU
- B. NAFTA
- C. APEC
- D. NATO

Reviewing Key Terms

Identify the correct term from the chapter that best fits each of the following descriptions.

- 1. The process of conducting relations between countries
- 2. An organization that promotes international cooperation and peaceful coexistence
- 3. The ambassadors, ministers, and consuls whose activities are supervised by the secretary of state
- 4. Agreements between countries to help each other for defense or other purposes
- 5. A meeting between the leaders of two or more countries to discuss issues of concern to the countries
- 6. The UN law court, also known as the World Court
- 7. When the president establishes official relations with a foreign government
- 8. The UN body that discusses and debates problems and recommends solutions to them
- 9. A government program that provides economic or military assistance to another country

- 10. UN body mainly responsible for peacekeeping
- 11. The difference in value over time between a country's imports and a country's exports
- 12. An agreement of mutual understanding established between the president and leaders of one or more foreign countries

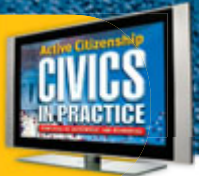
Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (Pages 584–589)

13. **a. Explain** What are four main goals of American foreign policy?
- b. Analyze** What roles do the president and Congress play in the creation and execution of American foreign policy?
- c. Support a Point of View** The United States faces many economic challenges, both at home and abroad. Which do you think should be the main concern of the president—the U.S. economy or the global economy? Explain your answer.

Active Citizenship video program

Review the video to answer the closing question:
How can young people have a positive impact even in countries far from where they live?



SECTION 2 (Pages 590–596)

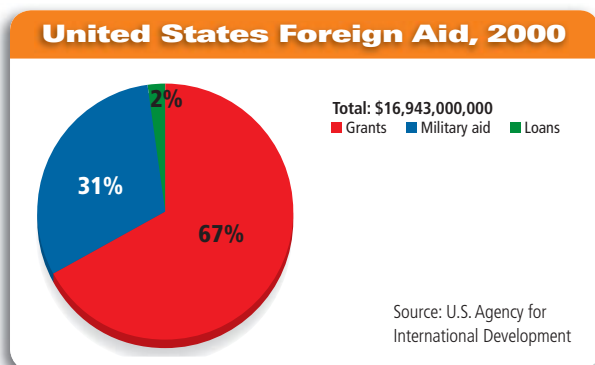
- 14. a. Explain** Why was NATO created?
- b. Analyze** Why does the United States give foreign aid to other countries, and what forms does it take?
- c. Analyze Information** While the goals of U.S. foreign policy have remained fairly constant, global challenges have changed greatly over the years. What do you think is the greatest foreign-policy challenge facing the United States today?

SECTION 3 (Pages 598–600)

- 15. a. Identify** What is the purpose of the United Nations, and what are its six main divisions?
- b. Explain** What are the arguments for and against a permanent UN army?
- c. Draw Inferences and Conclusions** Ambassadors who live in foreign countries have diplomatic immunity. This means they cannot be arrested, even if they break the law. Why do you think such a rule exists, and how might the lifting of this rule affect diplomatic relations?

Civics Skills

Analyzing Bar Graphs and Pie Charts Use the Civics Skills taught in this chapter to answer the question about the graphic below.



- 16.** What is the approximate value of U.S. military aid?
- a.** \$200 billion **b.** \$200 million
- c.** \$110 billion **d.** \$5.3 billion

Reading Skills

Online Research Use the Reading Skill taught in this chapter to answer the question below.

- 17.** Which of the following would be the best Web site to find official policy information about current U.S. relations with China?
- a.** a Chinese history Web page
- b.** a Web page of a group that promotes understanding and cooperation between the United States and greater China
- c.** a State Department international information Web page
- d.** an official Chinese government information Web page

Using the Internet

- 18. Promoting World Peace** Imagine you are a news reporter doing a piece on foreign policy for the evening news. Through your online textbook, visit some of the government departments and agencies that work to maintain peace in the world. Make a presentation or videotape about the importance of clearly defined foreign policy and how one of the departments you researched works to achieve the goal of world peace.

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FOCUS ON WRITING

- 19. Writing Your List of Pros and Cons** Review the notes you have made from this chapter. Choose the pros and cons about American foreign relations to include in your final list. Decide whether you want to include only facts, only opinions, or some of each. When you have finished your list, use it as the basis for a paragraph to make a recommendation to the president either that the United States continue to involve itself in foreign relations or that it pull back from such involvement.