

6.5 Diplomacy

Government and Politics

Essential question for this unit

- *What is the role of the U.S. in a changing world?*

Review foreign policy overview

- historical context of US foreign policy
 - isolationism to internationalism
- Post WWII
 - deterrence, containment, detente
- Current middle east unrest impact on US foreign policy
 - Afghanistan / Iraq,
 - Impact of Arab Spring
 - Syria

Foreign Policy Case Studies

Handout student response questions

Handout class reading

America's representatives to the world

- The U.S. diplomacy is based around its **foreign affairs - a nation's relationships with other countries**
- The Secretary of state makes and conducts U.S. foreign affairs policies. Advises the president.
 - appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate (ranks first amongst the cabinet members)
 - John Kerry is the current Secretary of State (2013)

Recent Secretaries of State

SECRETARIES OF STATE	KEY ACCOMPLISHMENT
 <p>Madeleine Albright 1997–2001</p>	helped bring about NATO military intervention to end the humanitarian crisis in Kosovo (1999)
 <p>Colin Powell 2001–2005</p>	led the call for swift military action against al-Qaeda in the wake of the September 11, 2001, Islamist terror attacks
 <p>Condoleezza Rice 2005–2009</p>	helped negotiate Israeli withdrawal from Gaza (2005) and a ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah forces in Lebanon (2006)
 <p>Hillary R. Clinton 2009–2013</p>	forged new relationships in her travels to 117 countries; key supporter of economic sanctions against Iran
 <p>John Kerry 2013–Present</p>	negotiated peace talks between Israeli and Palestinian leaders, a deal to remove chemical weapons from Syria, and nuclear talks with Iran

The State Department aims to protect the U.S., advance democracy, promote American values, and support diplomacy. How do each secretary's accomplishments reflect these goals?

America's representatives to the world

- An extension of the Department of State / Secretary of state are American ambassadors
 - An **ambassador is the official representative of the U.S. sent to a foreign country to a foreign affairs.**
 - most formal contact between sovereign nations are conducted through appointed ambassadors
 - appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate

Citizens traveling abroad

- Citizens of countries have the right to travel to other countries. Certain documentation grants protection and rights abroad.
 - **Passports - a legal document issued by a state that identifies a person as a citizen of that state.**
 - **Visa - a permit to enter another state, which must be obtained from that country**

American Foreign Aid

- Two basic elements of present day American foreign policy: foreign aid and regional security alliances
- **Foreign aid = economic and military aid given to other countries**
 - aid is usually sent to those nations regarded as most critical to American policy objectives

Top Ten U.S. Foreign Aid Recipients, 2014

RANK	COUNTRY	AMOUNT OF AID
1	Israel	\$3,100,000,000
2	Afghanistan	\$2,193,950,000
3	Egypt	\$1,559,326,000
4	Pakistan	\$1,162,570,000
5	Nigeria	\$692,695,000
6	Jordan	\$670,500,000
7	Iraq	\$573,162,000
8	Kenya	\$563,753,000
9	Tanzania	\$552,488,000
10	Uganda	\$456,327,000

SOURCE: foreignassistance.gov

Foreign aid allocations reflect both current events and foreign policy objectives. How do the top recipients reflect world events occurring in the years leading up to 2013?

Regional security alliances

- **Regional security alliances - treaties in which the U.S. and other countries involved have agreed to take collective action to meet aggression in parts of the world**

Regional security alliances

- NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)
 - formed to defend against Soviet aggression
 - defense remains its basic charge
 - most significant regional security alliance
 - responded to waves of revolutions stemming from the “Arab Spring”
 - Some members: U.S., U.K., Germany, Italy, Poland

United Nations

- Created 1945
- Primary goal = to make the world a better place
 - other goals
 - help the world's poorest nations
 - health - immunizations, control spread of AIDS
 - health of the environment
 - human rights

UN Millennium Development Goals

1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2	Achieve universal primary education
3	Promote gender equality and empower women
4	Reduce child mortality
5	Improve maternal health
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7	Ensure environmental sustainability
8	Develop a global partnership for economic development

SOURCE: United Nations, un.org

The UN's Millennium Development Goals are a blueprint to which all member countries have committed. Which of these goals reflect the UN's human rights objective?

United Nations

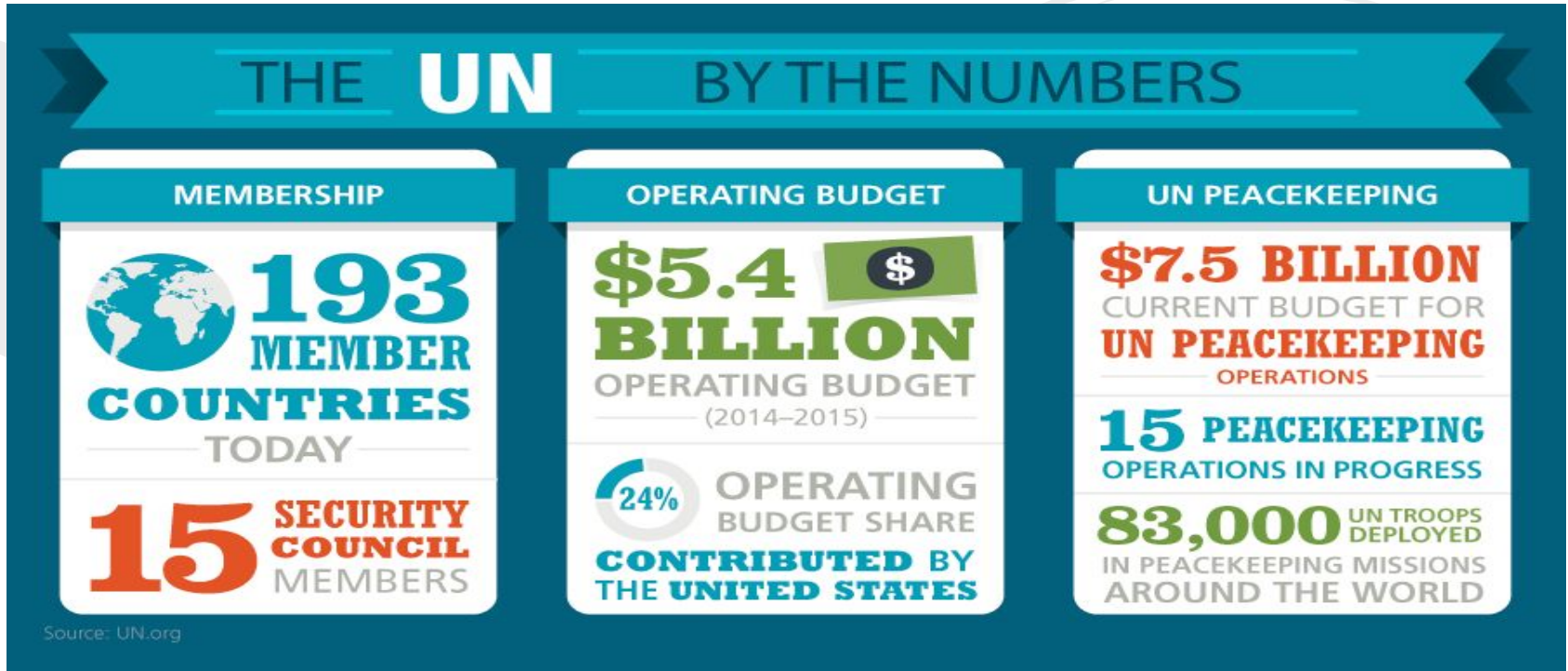
- Current UN Secretary General
 - Ban Ki-Moon (South Korea / 2007 - present)
- Security council is responsible for maintaining international peace.
- Five permanent members
 - U.S., Britain, France, Russia, China

The UN Economic and Social Council

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES		
1. FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	6. IMF International Monetary Fund	11. World Bank Group
2. ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	7. ITU International Telecommunications Union	12. WHO World Health Organization
3. IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development	8. UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	13. WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
4. ILO International Labour Organization	9. UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization	14. WMO World Meteorological Organization
5. IMO International Maritime Organization	10. UPU Universal Postal Union	15. WTO World Tourism Organization

The Economic and Social Council coordinates 15 agencies that work in many areas of the world. How do these agencies reflect the goals of the United Nations?

The United Nations



Data can provide a great deal of insight into the nature of an organization. What does this information tell you about the UN?

Review/Reflection

- Review diplomacy