U.S. Foreign Policy

What is a Foreign Policy?

- How one country interacts with another country or group
- Interventionist v. Noninterventionist

Goals of U.S. Foreign Policy:

- “To create a more secure, democratic, and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community.” - U.S. State Department

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Map indicating states and territories with which the U.S. has no official diplomatic relations.

Four Schools of U.S. Policy:

- Hamiltonian
- Wilsonian
- Jeffersonian
- Jacksonian

Historical Evolution:

- Olive Branch Policy (post-Revolution) - Isolationist
- Monroe Doctrine (1823) - A policy of keeping European powers out of the Americas
- Manifest Destiny (1845) - Belief that the U.S. was destined to expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific
- Mexican-American War (1846)
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U.S. Territorial Expansion (1783 – 1853):

American Enters the World Stage:
- Gunboat Diplomacy
  - Alfred Thayer Mahan
- The Spanish-American War (1898)
  - Grabbing an Empire
    - Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, Philippines, and Hawaii
- Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904)
  - Interventions in Latin America

“Ten Thousand Miles From Tip to Tip”:

World War I and the Interwar Period:
- World War I (1914-1918)
  - American neutrality
  - Wilson’s Fourteen Points
    - Self-Determination
  - League of Nations
    - Collective security
- Interwar Period and Isolation
  - Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)

World War II and the Cold War:
- World War II (1939-45)
  - Atlantic Charter
  - Lend Lease
- The Cold War (1945-1991)
  - Containment (1947)
    - George Kennan’s “X” Article
    - Truman Doctrine (1947)
    - European Recovery Plan (1949)
    - Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
  - Brinksmanship and Détente
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The New World Order:
- First Gulf War
- Humanitarian Interventions
  - Somalia
  - Bosnia and Kosovo
- War on Terror
  - Al-Qaeda attacks
  - Invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan
- Democratic Peace Theory