

TO: Mr. Woods, Chief of Staff

FROM: Evan Dayton

DATE: March 1, 2022

SUBJECT: The Four Ideologies that Shape United States Foreign Policy

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The purpose of this memo is to explain the four main ideologies that have shaped the United States over its history. These four ideologies have made a significant impact on the history of foreign policy in the United States. I will provide information on the four ideologies to aid Mr. Woods in understanding the Congresswoman's constituents' wants.

The first of these ideologies or schools as I will continue to call them is the Hamiltonian school of thought. The belief of a strong central government with an executive was key for the Hamiltonians. They see the world as a marketplace. Believing in the pursuit of growth in this marketplace. They are conservatives to an extent in that they reject human nature's perfectibility, or even its considerable improvability. Although they are optimists in the fact that they Although they are confident about the gains that will come with the expansion of trade and the institutions that support it.

The second school of thought is Jeffersonianism. This school of thought arose around the same time as the Hamiltonian school of thought. Jeffersonianism is the complete opposite of Hamiltonianism. The overall goal for the Jeffersonians is to worry about democracy at home, rather than involve the country in foreign affairs. Jeffersonians respect the people but are fearful of the institutions that especially involve themselves within commerce. Jeffersonians

throughout America's history have pursued conducting foreign policy through Congress. With this they plan to place strict constitutional limits on presidential activism abroad.

Jeffersonians have also favored easier monetary policies over the years instead of capitalism.

Jacksonianism being the third school of thought have over the years been fairly similar to Jeffersonianism in regards to domestic politics. Jacksonians are opposed to tight monetary policy and a strong centralized government, similar to Jeffersonianism. One strong belief of Jacksonians is that they don't think as a country we should try to spread democracy. For example American troops in another country such as Afghanistan spreading democracy. The Jacksonians are very headstrong when it comes to brute force. They are quick to act and take offense as well as disregard rights to foreigners.

The most optimistic out of the four is the 'Wilsonian' school. Wilsonians believe that the world can fully be saved and America is the world's savior. With the name based off of the president that proposed the League of Nations which we now know was the United Nations. Wilsonians have often allied or taken sides with the Jeffersonians. Both schools holding democracy at the highest social value. Although where Jeffersonians think that contact with the world will hurt democracy at home, Wilsonians believe that no contact will in return do more damage domestically.

Overall these 4 schools of thought have played a huge part in shaping foreign policy in America. Knowing how all four of these schools think is crucial in understanding the Congresswoman's

constituents' wants and needs. These four schools shape how the voters relate to presidential candidates so it is crucial to know each one.