SS.7.C.4.1 – Differentiate concepts related to U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

Benchmark Clarifications:
- Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy.
- Students will identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy.
- Students will analyze the domestic implications of U.S. domestic and foreign policy.
- Students will identify the goals and objectives of U.S. domestic and foreign policy.
- Students will recognize the role of the U.S. State Department in foreign affairs.

Additional Items: alliances, allies, ambassadors, diplomacy, diplomatic, doctrine, domestic affairs, embassies, foreign affairs, international relation, Secretary of State, treaty
Textbook: Chapter 6, Section 2 & 3 (p. 164-170); Chapter 22, Section 1 & 2 (p.584-296); Chapter 23 (608-624)

alliance	a union between nations for assistance and protection
Allies	nations united with another for some common purpose such as assistance and protection
ambassador	a person sent as the chief representative of his or her own government in another country
diplomacy	the work of keeping up relations between the governments of different countries
diplomat	a person employed or skilled in diplomacy
doctrine	the principles in a system of belief
domestic affairs	issues or concerns in one's own country
domestic policy	a course of action chosen to guide people in making decisions about their own country
embassy	the residence or office of an ambassador
foreign affairs	issues or concerns about other countries around the world
foreign policy	a course of action chosen in order to guide people in making decisions about other countries
HIV/AIDS	the virus that causes AIDS, spread through bodily fluids rather than casual contact or airborne
international relations	dealings between nations around the world
Secretary of State	the head of the U.S. Department of State; a member of the President's Cabinet
treaty	an agreement or arrangement between two or more countries
U.S. State Department	the federal department in the U. S. that sets and maintains foreign policies; part of the executive branch of the federal government

Essential Questions:
1. What is domestic policy?

2. What is foreign policy?

3. What are the differences between domestic and foreign policy?

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

Benchmark Clarifications:
- Students will identify major international organizations in which government plays a role.
- Students will recognize that international organizations may be located in the United States.
- Students will describe ways that individual citizens and government can seek participation in international organizations.
- Students will examine the ways that government and individuals may support international organizations.

Additional Items: Non-Governmental Organizations/International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO/INGO), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), International Red Cross/Red Crescent, United Nations (UN), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Court, World Trade Organization (WTO)
Textbook: Chapter 15, Section 3 (p.371-374); Chapter 22 (p. 584-600); Chapter 23 (p. 608-624)

European Union	an organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members
intergovernmental organization	an organization formed with groups of governments for a specific purpose
international organization	groups of governments or people from different countries working together to solve an issue that crosses country borders
International Red Cross/Red Crescent	an organization that helps people around the world respond to natural disasters and that checks on the conditions of prisoners of war
non-governmental organization (NGO)	a voluntary citizens' group that is organized on a local, national or international level and works ; they perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to governments, advocate for certain issues such as human rights or the environment, and encourage political participation; also known as international non-governmental organization (INGO)
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	a formal agreement among the governments of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to form a free trade zone in North America and eliminate taxes on the buying and selling of each other's products
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	a group of 28 countries that has agreed to protect each other in case of attack; founded in 1949
treaty	an agreement or arrangement between two or more countries
United Nations (UN)	an organization founded in 1943 to keep the peace, develop friendly relationships among countries, and improve the quality of life for the world's poor people; consists of 193 member countries
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	an agency of the United Nations established in 1946 to help governments improve the health and education of children and their mothers
World Bank	an organization that helps poor and middle income countries get the money they need to build improvements that will help reduce poverty
World Court	a permanent panel of fifteen judges appointed by the UN to nine-year terms to hear cases; cases argued before the court focus on disputes between nations who agree to accept its decisions
World Health Organization	an organization established in 1948 within the United Nations that works to improve health throughout the world
World Trade Organization (WTO)	an international body founded in 1995 to promote international trade and economic development by reducing taxes and other restrictions

Essential Questions:
1. What are international organizations?

2. How can government and individual citizens support and play a role in them?

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

Benchmark Clarifications:
- Students will identify specific examples of international conflicts in which the United States has been involved.
- Students will identify the reasons for the United States becoming involved in past international conflicts.
- Students will analyze primary source documents pertaining to international incidents to determine the course of action taken by the United States.
- Students will identify the different methods used by the United States to deal with international conflicts.

Additional Items: Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis, Gulf Wars I & II, Iran Hostage Crisis, Korean War, terrorism, Vietnam War, World War I, World War II
Textbook: Chapter 22, Section 1 & 2 (p. 584-596); Chapter 23 (p. 608-624)

Bay of Pigs	a bay of the Caribbean Sea in Cuba: it was the site of an attempted invasion of Cuba by anti-Fidel Castro forces in April 1961.
Conflict	a sharp disagreement (as between ideas, interests, or purposes)
conflict resolution	the process of ending a conflict or disagreement
Cooperation	the act of working together
Cuban Missile Crisis	in 1962, leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union engaged in a tense, 13-day political and military standoff in October over the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles in Cuba
Diplomacy	the work of keeping up relations between the governments of different countries
Gulf War I	a military conflict in 1991 between Iraq and a coalition force of 34 nations mandated by the United Nations and led by the U.S., also known as the Persian Gulf War
Gulf War II	the 2003 military conflict Iraq, also called the Iraq War or "Operation Iraqi Freedom", began March 20, 2003, initiated by the U.S., the United Kingdom and other nations
humanitarian efforts	work focused on improving the health and happiness of other people
international conflict	a conflict between two different nations or groups
Iran Hostage Crisis	a 444-day period during which the new government of Iran after the Iranian Revolution held hostage 66 diplomats and U.S. citizens, beginning on November 4, 1979 and ending on January 20, 1981
Korean War	a war between North and South Korea; South Korea was aided by the U.S. and other members of the United Nations from 1950-1953
military action	members of the U.S. military (Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard) having a presence in another country typically involving the use of force to stop conflict
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	a group of 28 countries that has agreed to protect each other in case of attack; founded in 1949
peacekeeping operations	enforcing a truce between countries or groups by an international military force
terrorism	the use of extreme fear as a means of achieving a goal
United Nations	an organization founded in 1943 to keep the peace, develop friendly relationships among countries, and improve the quality of life for the world's poor people; consists of 193 member countries
U.S. State Department	the federal department in the U. S. that sets and maintains foreign policies; part of the executive branch of the federal government
Vietnam War	a military conflict (1954-1975) between the Communist forces of North Vietnam supported by China and the Soviet Union and the non-Communist forces of South Vietnam supported by the U.S.
World War I	a war between the allies (Russia, France, British Empire, Italy, U.S., Japan, Romania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro) and the central powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria) from 1914 to 1918
World War II	a war that began on July7, 1937 in Asia and September 1, 1939 in Europe and lasted until 1945; it involved most of the world's countries

Essential Questions:

1. What international conflicts has the U.S. been involved in?

2. Why did the U.S. become involved?

3. What kinds of actions did the U.S. take in these conflicts?