

## Study Guide Exam 1

POSC313

Concepts:

1. Containment
  - a. Strategy to **stop** the spread of **communism** after WWII
    - i. Prevent communist expansion into new areas and countries, but accept already existing Soviet areas
    - ii. Promoting anti-communist regimes
2. Congressional deference
  - a. Congress **yielding** it's power to **another** government **body**
    - i. E.g, congress pretty much letting Bush do whatever he wanted after 9/11
      1. **Patriot Act**
3. Co-determination
  - a. The sharing and splitting of foreign policy powers among the three branches
4. Guns-vs-Butter debates
  - a. A nation has two options on how to spend its money
    - i. Spend it on military shit (guns)
    - ii. Spend it on the production of goods (butter)
5. Gunboat diplomacy
  - a. A demonstration of power in **Tokyo** by President Fillmore
    - i. He sent naval ships to Tokyo in 1853 after trade negotiations failed
      1. He was pretty much **extorting** Japan
6. Saber rattling
  - a. Ostentatious display of military power
  - b. NK doing their military parades
7. Multilateral diplomacy
  - a. The management of international relations by negotiations among three or more states through diplomatic or governmental representatives
    - i. E.g, UN
8. Imperial presidency
  - a. Fears of an imperial presidency sprouted after Vietnam War
    - i. Brought about the **War Powers Resolution**
      1. President must consult with Congress over possible armed conflict
      2. Notification requirement when troops are deployed
      3. President must periodically report status of military incidents
9. Zone of twilight
  - a. A gray area over who has power

- i. Occurs from overlapping power or when who has power is not specified
- 10. Bush Doctrine
  - a. Various foreign policy decisions made under Bush Jr. administration
  - b. Put emphasis on **preemption**
    - i. Military action against a country before they attack you, to make sure they can't attack you
- 11. Hegemon
  - a. The leading power
- 12. Soft power
  - a. Persuasive approach to international relations
    - i. Economic or cultural influence
- 13. Clientitis
  - a. When a representative from one country in another country starts to be sympathetic to the host country.
    - i. Have to bring foreign diplomats home after 2 years, to make sure this doesn't happen
- 14. Goldwater-Nichols Act
  - a. Passed by Reagan
    - i. Reworked the command structure of U.S military
    - ii. Streamlined chain of command
- 15. Path dependency
  - a. The idea that decisions a state is faced with depend on past knowledge trajectory and decisions made, and are thus limited by the current competence base
    - i. In other words, history matters for current decision-making situations and has a strong influence on strategic planning.
  - b. Bureaucracy is also dependent on past structural choices, informed by their architects' values and goals, which push future policies in particular directions
- 16. Long cycle theory
  - a. The title of most powerful nation in the world switches hands after long cycles
    - i. Usually 70-80 years
- 17. Manifest destiny
  - a. Was the belief that it's the **destiny** of the United States to **expand westward**
    - i. This expansion was thought to be **justified** and **inevitable**
  - b. **Monroe Doctrine** helped push this idea
- 18. Open Door policy
  - a. Politicians wanted to beat other nations to the Asian markets
    - i. Promoted free trade
- 19. Collective security

- a. Countries banning **together** to **protect each other**
    - i. Like the **mutualism** symbiotic relationship
  - b. E.g, **League of Nations**
- 20. Lend-lease program
  - a. U.S **sold supplies** to **allied nations** under the condition that it would be returned **after** the war
    - i. Not much was returned after the war
      - 1. The arms/supplies that were given didn't have much value in a peacetime
- 21. Bretton Woods agreements
  - a. Attempt to **preserve U.S power** by extending U.S ideologies and values into world **economic markets**
    - i. E.g, creation of **World Bank & International Monetary Fund**
- 22. Marshall Plan
  - a. **Economic aid** plan to help **rebuild** countries after WWII
- 23. Truman Doctrine
  - a. **Extends** military and economic **aid** to Greece and Turkey to **combat communist** aggression and insurgency
- 24. New Look Policy
  - a. Strategy of massive **military** (nuclear) **buildup** after Korean War
    - i. Done under **Eisenhower**
- 25. Surge strategy
  - a. Massive increase of troops in Iraq
    - i. Started in 2007 by everyone's favorite war criminal
  - b. Goal was to protect Baghdad
- 26. Bully pulpit
  - a. Ability of the president to bring substantial coverage to an issue
    - i. E.g, Trump and the border security
  - b. Unparalleled access to the general public through media
- 27. Stewardship theory
  - a. Theory by **Teddy Roosevelt**
    - i. Idea was that the president **represents all people** and should be **steward** of the people
    - ii. President should be strong in foreign and domestic policy
- 28. Two presidencies
  - a. Presidents fare better with Congress on foreign policy than on domestic policy
    - i. One president is the president of domestic policy
    - ii. The other president is the president of foreign policy
- 29. Foreign policy entrepreneurs
  - a. Try to affect the foreign policy agenda
    - i. Kinda like lobbyists
- 30. Logrolling

- a. Deals to support legislation in exchange for future support of legislation
- 31. Passing the buck
  - a. The act of attributing to another person or group one's own responsibility
  - b. Scape goating

Short Answer:

1. Discuss the context in which Congress is more or less likely to become engaged in the foreign policy making process
  - a. Two sets of factors: ***Nature of issues*** and ***timing of decisions***
    - i. Congress more active in economic issues, issues tied to domestic issues (such as immigration)
    - ii. President given more leeway at beginning of term (“honeymoon period”)
      1. Congress more likely to be active later
      2. Presidents also given more freedom during crises
2. What is the Liberal International Order (LIO) and why do its supporters argue that the U.S. should recommit to its preservation?
  - a. the post–World War II consensus among the victorious great powers (excluding the Soviet Union, and later mainland China) on (in descending order of consensus) security, trade, and internal political arrangements
    - i. United Nations, NATO, the European Union, and other, later entrants such as the World Bank.
    - ii. Lots of potential for mutual gain
  - b. Most of the world has bought into the project and wants to stick with it. No alternative approach offers as many benefits, and most carry grave risks- for both the United States and the world at large
3. Discuss the relationship between *vindicators* and *exemplarists* and their impact on U.S. foreign policy
  - a. Hawks vs doves debate
  - b. National exceptionalism
    - i. Moral, ethical, political superiority to other nations
    - ii. Good vs. evil dichotomy
    - iii. Moralism and self-interests rooted in policy decisions
  - c. Being the worlds’ police

4. Discuss the debate between *Declinists* and *Primacists*.

a. Declinists

- i. Declinists believe unipolar system is not durable
- ii. Realists who believe in the "balance-of-power" theory
- iii. U.S. is weary of its role as a global superpower, economies of China and India will soon overtake it
- iv. Declinist argue that U.S. standing has suffered since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

b. Primacists

- i. Primacists believe power preponderance is natural state
- ii. U.S. is too far superior to other countries to catch up
- iii. U.S. provides public goods and global security
- iv. Both do not consider unipole without the top economy

5. Discuss the ongoing reform programs that surround the U.S. Department of State

- a. Suffering from long-term mismanagement, antiquated equipment, and dilapidated and insecure facilities.
- b. They also handicap the ability of the United States to shape and respond to the opportunities and challenges of the 21st century
  - i. Reform from within the department will be necessary to obtain resources from the U.S. Congress
- c. International affairs budget: Includes State Department and foreign aid, but less than 2% of federal budget in 2009
  - i. Diplomacy not as valued as defense in political culture and history

**6. Discuss the general trajectory and policy goals of U.S. foreign policy throughout the nineteenth century.**

7. Explain the prerogative powers of the Presidency in U.S. foreign policy making

- a. Presidents have generally been granted considerable discretion (prerogative powers) in managing foreign affairs
- b. Freedom to make independent and binding judgments extends beyond national emergencies to include day-to-day decisions that do not require the blessing of Congress or the courts

8. Describe the relationship between the Monroe Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary
  - a. Roosevelt Corollary was added to the Monroe Doctrine during TR SotU speech
    - i. The corollary states that the United States will intervene in conflicts between the European countries and Latin American countries to enforce legitimate claims of the European powers, rather than having the Europeans press their claims directly
  - b. This idea aligns with the Monroe Doctrine idea that U.S intervention is justified and inevitable
    - i. Worlds' police
9. Discuss the general position of the U.S. Supreme Court regarding the making of U.S. foreign policy and legislative-executive relations.
  - a. Generally, side with the president
    - i. If there is an issue, they usually delegate the responsibility to someone else
10. List at least 3 advantages the Presidency holds over Congress and briefly explain each
  - a. President represents the whole country, while congress members only represent one state
  - b. Can use executive agreements to "bypass" congress (at least until the next administration)
  - c. Prerogative powers in foreign policy
11. Discuss the impact of the 1973 War Powers Act on legislative-executive relations
  - a. Took away some power of the president regarding war
  - b. The law requires that presidents notify Congress after deploying the armed forces
    - i. limits how long units can remain engaged without congressional approval (60 days)
      1. President can request a 30-day extension
12. Discuss some of the structural weaknesses Congress faces in foreign policy making

- a. President represents the whole country, while congress members only represent one state
- b. Things have to be put to a vote
  - i. Hard to get stuff done quickly
- c. Courts usually don't get involved
  - i. They say it is a political issue and should be settled between the president and congress
- d. The president can bypass congress with executive agreements

Essay:

1. What is the paradox of world power according to Hook? Why is it important for the study of U.S. foreign policy? Your answer should identify and speak to the different dimensions of the paradox.
  - a. The same factors that helped promote the growth of U.S. power now also threaten its effective use.
  - b. The same factors that helped promote the growth of U.S. power now also threaten its effective use.
  - c. Tensions between institutional branches, state actors, non-state actors, international actors, and the international system often render foreign policy making incremental, conflicting, and inefficient.
  - d. Paradox visible in recent examples
    - i. Contradictions in post–Cold War grand foreign policy strategy under Clinton
    - ii. In 1999, Congress sued Clinton over military intervention in Kosovo
    - iii. The Bush administration’s failure to act on intelligence regarding threat from bin Laden prior to 9/11
    - iv. *Wikileaks*, Edward Snowden
    - v. Impacts of social media
2. Describe the trajectory of Legislative-Executive relations in U.S foreign policy between 1945-Today. Your answer should include a brief summary of the different powers and responsibilities Congress and the Presidency carry in foreign policy making. To receive full points, you will have to provide specific examples of the major historical developments/events that shaped the relationship between the two ranches
  - a. National Security Act of 1947
    - i. Creation of the NSC
      1. Gave more power to the white house
    - ii. Creation of CIA
      1. Struggle between intergovernmental organizations for resources and power
  - b. War Powers resolution 1976
    - i. Gave more power to congress
  - c. War on terror
    - i. Passing of the Patriot Act
3. Discuss the strength and weaknesses of the U.S. foreign policy bureaucracy. Your answer should include a general discussion about the pros and cons of



bureaucratic politics and how these are manifested in U.S. foreign policy making today.

a. Pros

- i. Congressional deference
  - 1. Executive branch and agencies given widespread authority and power in foreign policy
- ii. Organizational expertise
  - 1. Specialization by and experience of foreign policy agents leads to hands-off approach of elected officials unless large problems occur
- iii. White House constraints
  - 1. Presidents have limited time, resources, and desire to supervise foreign policy bureaucrats
- iv. Stability
- v. Continuity
- vi. Constancy

b. Cons

- i. Path dependency
  - 1. Bureaucracy is also dependent on past structural choices, informed by their architects' values and goals, which push future policies in particular directions
  - 2. Turf wars over policy authority
  - 3. Fragmentation of bureaucratic authority due to:
    - a. Clashing goals
    - b. Dominant self-interests
    - c. Overlapping responsibilities