

- b) Somali irredentist invasion
- c) Sudanese resistance groups
- d) French expansionism

10. In the post-1991 period, what are Ethiopia's foreign policy visions according to the text?

- a) Territorial expansion
- b) Democracy and development
- c) Military aggression
- d) Socialist ideology

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1. Define and distinguish between national interest, foreign policy and diplomacy.
2. List determinants of foreign policies and explain how they affect behavior of states.
3. Examine the foreign policy dimensions and explain the pros and cons of each of them.
4. Enumerate the instruments of foreign policy available for states and discuss as to what determines the success and failure of these instruments
5. Consider the current international political economy and the competition unfolding between the US and China. What economic instruments of foreign policies are being utilized to influence each other?
6. Compare the last three foreign policies of the Ethiopia state. Which one do you think is more successful in achieving the objectives set in the policies? Explain how?

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1. Definition and Distinction:

- **National Interest:** National interest refers to the set of goals or objectives that a nation seeks to achieve in order to ensure its well-being, security, and prosperity. It involves protecting and advancing a nation's values, resources, and overall welfare.
- **Foreign Policy:** Foreign policy is a government's strategy and actions in dealing with other nations. It encompasses the decisions and measures taken to safeguard national interests, establish diplomatic relations, and navigate international affairs.
- **Diplomacy:** Diplomacy is the practice of managing international relations through negotiations, dialogues, and interactions between diplomats. It involves the peaceful resolution of conflicts, the promotion of mutual understanding, and the advancement of a country's interests.

2. Determinants of Foreign Policies:

- **Geography:** Physical location, proximity to other nations, and access to key resources.
- **History:** Historical relationships, alliances, and conflicts.
- **Economic Interests:** Trade, investment, and economic partnerships.
- **Security Concerns:** Threat perceptions, military capabilities, and defense strategies.
- **Cultural and Ideological Factors:** Shared values, cultural ties, and ideological affinities.
- **Domestic Politics:** Public opinion, political ideology, and leadership dynamics.