**National Security Mid-term Study guide**

**Security Act of 1947**

A reform in legal and institutional forms of coordinating policymaking, diplomacy and military efforts.

**National Intelligence Estimate**

**American Exceptionalism**

Ideology that holds that the United States is unique among nations, particularly with respect to its ideals of democracy and personal freedom. Built on liberty, egalitarianism, individualism, populism, and laissez-faire. Can lead to the belief that the US is above the law.

**National Security**

The safe guarding of a territory and a way of life or the survival of the homeland and political order. This is accomplished through the physical strength and military capacity of the nation, as well as psychologically through the support and opinions of the citizens. National security used to be very narrow focused on safety and potential adversaries and their use of force, but now it overlaps with foreign policy. There has been a refocus on strategic planning and moral values due to the new and complex forces that the US is faced with.

**Self-Serving Intelligence**

**US National Interest**

**Psychological Dimensions of National Security**

**Ideal National Security Policy**

**Elite Policymaking (Dahl 1961)**

Policy is in the hands of the most elite classes such as high-level bureaucrats, business interest, and the military. This leads to an often self-centered policymaking and its does not necessarily reflect the public interest.

**Approaches to Policymaking Process**

**Policymaking Process**

**Group Theory (Pluralist Theory)**

The belief that policy is made by the people through procedures such as public opinion, elections, constituents pressure on elected representatives, and interest group advocacy

**Magisterial Leadership**

**Unconventional Conflict**

**Policy Power Clusters**

**Informal Institution’s**

**Iron Triangle**

Consists of stable relationships between interest groups, congressional committees, and administrative agencies functioning in the same policy area.

**The Weinberger Doctrine**

Established by Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger, and speels out conditions under which US ground combat troops should be committed

1. No troops overseas unless vital national interests are threatened
2. Total support of man power and resources must be used to complete a mission
3. Continual assessment between commitment and capabilities of US forces
4. Must be supported by elected representatives and citizens
5. Commitment of US forces to combat must be the last resort

**Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab –** the underwear bomber. A 23 year old Nigerian man who attempted to detonate explosives hidden in his underwear on a plane on Dec 22, 1986.