**Review Sheet, First Midterm Exam, GOV 312L: U.S. Foreign Policy**

***Module 1: The US Foreign Policy Apparatus and the National Interest***

1. **What is foreign policy**? Actions and statements of the govt of the us to other governments, organizations, targets individuals **What are the differences among the beliefs, capabilities, interests, and actions (behavior) of political actors**? Beliefs – organizing ideas about American interests and expectations of future actions Capabilities-relative balance of power Interests – what a state wants (territory, weapons, democracy) actions – behavior of other states

2. **What are the main components of the foreign policy bureaucracy in the United States and what are their main responsibilities**? State department – diplomats Defense department – arms forces, civilian Treasury/Fed – monetary policy CIA/National intelligence – centralize intelligence national security advisor – coordinates all foreign policy, first to brief president, not subject to senate confirmation Ambassador to UN

3**. What is the national interest**? Set of political, economic, social or moral goals possessed by the US; guide policy, collective identity of Americans (democracy), consistency with other states set potential for conflict

4. **What was President George W. Bush’s 2002 national security strategy**? Preemption, statement of national interest, security **What are its central components/foundational arguments**? World see this as a warning (America may be overreacting), axis of evil, poverty is causing this, fight aids, reform FPB **What are the major threats to American interests that it identifies**? Terrorism, north korea **How did 9/11 change the national security threats facing the US**? Threats are different (deterrence will not work)

5. **How does President Trump see the nature of the security threat presented by terrorism**? It’s yuge **How does Trump’s counter-terrorism strategy differ from President Bush**? Focus on immigration, against regime change

***Module 2: Grand Strategy I and Isolationism:***

1. **What is grand strategy**? Set of overarching ideas that structure and influence FP, ideology **Does it have any relationship with domestic partisanship**? Yes, democrats vs republicans ideology, GS is not dependent on party though

2. **What are the components of grand strategy**? National interests, threats, optimal policy instruments (unilat vs multilat, milt force) **How can they be used to differentiate among varieties of grand strategy**?

3. **What are some of the central policy claims and arguments contained in Obama’s West Point Speech**? Do not rely on military force, focus on partners, America is an indispensable nation **In what ways, is this a statement of Obama’s grand strategy**? National interests, Defines threats (terrorism), discusses means (military force), critique of isolationism and primacy, assessment of the state of the world (US is not in decline)

4. **What is isolationism**? Reduce the role of US in world stage, threats are narrow, non intervention, foreign conflicts can infect domestic politics, resources are scarce, involvement in Iraq made things worse **What are some historical examples of isolationism**? George Washington (farewell address), post-wilson (rejection of versaille), post-cold war, trump

5. **What is liberal hegemony**? Fusion of liberal internationalism and primacy (but with multilateralism) **How what are some of the risks or shortcomings of such a grand strategy that Posen identifies**? Anti-American backlash, trapped in intractable nationalist conflicts

6. **What are the components of Posen’s alternative grand strategy**? Isolationism and selective engagement, prevent rise of a powerful rival, fight terrorism, prevent nukes. If we focus on these, we can retract from alliance commitments, avoid counterinsurgency campaigns

***Module 3: Grand Strategy II: Selective Engagement, Liberal Internationalism and Primacy:***

1. **What is selective engagement**? Like offshore balancing, mindul of limits of us power (embrace america’s global power with limitations, comfortable with diplomacy and alliances, prevention of great power war) **What are some historical examples of selective engagement**? Cold War, Eisenhower , Bush end of cold war, Clinton, bush pre 2001

2. **What is liberal internationalism**? Multilateralism to support liberal ideals, American interests and threats are global, international organizations, idealism, can be seen as liberal imperialism **What are some historical examples of liberal internationalism**? Obama, Woodrow Wilson and league of nations

3. **What is primacy**? American hegemony, unilateral, threats are global and expansive, freedom of action, military force and economic sanctions **How is primacy related to neoconservatism**? Moralism associated with neo is not nec for primacy, neocon is about values (liberalism), variant of primacy, anti-Soviet, unilateral **What are some historical examples of neoconservatism**? Bush 2.0, Reagan (evil empire)

4. **What is offshore balancing (interests, means, threats, theoretical foundations)**? Maintain American power in west, block primacy in europe, east asia, and the Persian gulf, troop pullback, foreign alliances, conservation, absolutely necessary, realism and balance of power **How is different from selective engagement**? Both rely on realism great power conflict, engagement tries to avoid great power ware, balancing tries to prevent a great power that is regionally dominant, reject the need to promote free trade and democracy, offshore is the more skeptical of deployments **What are some of the similarities between the Mearsheimer/Walt and Posen readings**? Both critique liberal internationalism

5. **What are the components (interests, means, threats, theoretical foundations) of the grand strategy of primacy in the Thornberry and Krepinevich article**? Strengthen American military power, prevent hegemons, control global commons, cut social programs, focused on great powers as opposed to ISIS

***Module 4: The President in Foreign Policy:***

1. **What are the constitutional foundations of presidential leadership in foreign policy making**? Article 2 (commander in chief (post WW2 rarely declarations of war)), treaties and appoint ambassadors, any powers not given to other branches is given to president (executive powers)

2. **How does interagency political competition shape US foreign policy**? Taking turns, coordination, Saddam Hussein (different messages about how America will react, defending kuwait) National security advisor observes this, Iraq – 2003 powell chose to defer post war Iraq stabilization to defense department (neoconservatives, underinvestment) Air Force v. Army (spending all of resources to get more resources)

3. **What is the Presidential daily brief**? Best intelligences from all intelligence agencies, ipad by obama **What role does the CIA play in US foreign policy**? Intelligence abroad, briefs president, a part of the discussion, covert action

4. **Does war expand presidential authority**? Yes **How**? Weaker congress, more progress in domestic politics too, congress has skewed voters to appease, president is best informed

5. **What is an Authorization to Use Military Force (AUMF)**? Authorized president to use force in or supported 9/11 **What are some of the legal and political challenges (identified in the Golan-Vilella reading) created by the AUMF of 2001 against Al Qaeda**? ISIS is post Al Qaeda according to Obama revisit this, too vague undermining democratic progress, names are unnecessary, congress is reluctant on changing this **And the AUMF against Iraq**? Over in 2011, so it should be repealed

6. **What are some of the controversies associated with using executive orders in the implementation of foreign policy, particularly over immigration**? Congress’ job, can be overridden by other orders **What political challenges encourage the President to pursue such a policy strategy**? Divided government **How does the battle over immigration policy illustrate tensions between the executive and legislative branches**? Take care clause – president must enact congress’ laws, Trump ban – region or religion

***Module 5: Congress in Foreign Policy:***

1. **What role does the Constitution designate for Congress in foreign policy**? Make war, and peace treaties (senate can block treaties 1/3) and power of the purse article 1 section 8

2. **What is the War Powers Act**? Vietnam-take back authority, passed over Nixon veto, all presidents view as unconstitutional. Rebalancing Necessary and proper clause. Authorization time limits

3. **How does Congress shape foreign policy**? Reallocation of resources in 2104 iraq, checking president (oversight, can call public hearings[public opinion, media])

4. **What is divided government**? Not all the same party in exec and legis **How does it influence foreign policy**? Information advantage of president->share with buddies, more press talks

5. **How does Congress shape public opinion over foreign policy**? Public hearings (administration execution of a policy, Obama did a bad job, criticism)

6. **According to your Kaye reading, what is “stealth multilateralism**”? President works around as if treaties were enacted, non-binding agreements **Why might a President employ such a strategy**? Senate rejects everything **How does it influence the capacity of the President to reach international agreements with other states**? Unstable in long run **What are the long term risks associated with presidential reliance on Stealth Multilateralism**? Climate change, reduced willingness for negotiations **What examples illustrate these risks**? Paris Climate Accords, Versailles (league of nations), nukes

7. **Identify the principal components of the Weissman argument about the role of Congress in shaping the use of military force**. Congress has abandoned the constitutional role matter **What examples does he cite as illustrating Congressional failure to uphold its constitutional responsibility with respect to the use of military force**? Libya **In what ways do the claims made by Weismann reinforce those of Golan-Vilella in the post 9/11 period**? Congress is letting president do everything because of elections

***Module 6: The American Public and US Foreign Policy:***

1. **What are the four primary ways that societal interests affect U.S. foreign policy**? Nationalism, lack of interest/info, dramatic impact of foreign crises (Syria and iraq), fleeting nature of support

2. **What is the “rally around the flag” effect**? Public supports campaigns initially **What is “war fatigue**”? Gradual decline of support **What does Mueller mean when he says that the American public is “casualty-phobic**? No one likes seeing dead americans, Vietnam, korea, Iraq, immune to “damage control”, long term apprehension about future use of American military force

3. **What is a public good**? Nonexcludable and nonrivalrous, Defense **What is the free rider problem and how does it relate to the provision of public goods**? People don’t pay the costs of producing a benefit, but enjoy them.

4. **Why are consumers relatively poor political advocates for free trade**? The do not save a lot, unions go further because they pay the costs **How is the collective action/free rider problem shape their political impact**? Fringe groups are way more prominent , because they vote

5. **How does the free rider problem relate to foreign policy and the provision of something like national defense**? Nato **How do special interest lobbying groups solve the free rider problem**? Selective incentives

6. **How have powerful economic interests captured state power and fashioned economic trade policy to further their interests through the Open Door policies of the 19th century**? Global interest of firms become pol interests of govt (mexico and loans->wallstreet), America wanted equal access to markets like china and india, depression (overproduction)

***Module 7: Historical Overview of US Foreign Policy – Independence to Monroe Doctrine:***

1. **How did a global conflict originating in Europe help bring about the American state**? -> **What challenges did Great Britain face in managing its colonies in North America in light of the Seven Years/French & Indian War**? Paying for the war, protecting western frontier

2. **How did France help to secure independence for the American colonies from Great Britain**? Loans and military support **What role did the Declaration of Independence play in signaling to France that the American colonies were worth supporting in its drive for independence**? Burned bridge between british

3. **How did the Articles of Confederation and its concentration of power in the states shape American foreign policy**? Congress dealt with diplomacy, we were weak because states can go against each other and bring Europe in it, neutrality pacts, no tariffs (brits and French did though)

4. **How did war and the anticipation of war in Europe lead to constructing a constitution with a stronger national government capable of reining in state powers**?

5. **How did Washington’s Farewell Address set a precedent of isolationism for the United States**? warns of dangers getting into euro wars (how will we survive when both parties are supporting others) **What was Washington’s fear regarding international cleavages and American domestic politics**?

6. How did the threat posed by Napoleon influence the development of the United States (both through the Louisiana Purchase and the War of 1812)? Napolean needed money so we get more land, carry trade->british taking people, ghent treaty- nothing changed, consolidated American state and national unity, end of federalists

7. **What were the main principles of the Monroe Doctrine**? Assertiveness and carefulness, west is closed to Europe (new not old), sphere of influence of Latin America **Why did the U.S. assert such an ambitious foreign policy statement at this time**? Latin American independence (unsure of stability or inviting of europe), devs in Europe, fear of return to monarchies (Hungary, Russia, Prussia), shift in balance of power because of wars **What was Great Britain’s role in enforcing the Monroe Doctrine**? Navy did all the work

***Module 8: Historical Overview of US Foreign Policy - Manifest Destiny to World War I:***

1. **How did Western expansion in the mid-1800s contribute to the emergence of the United States as a global power?** Land, natural resources, basis for dynamic economic growth
2. **What forces promoted American expansionism in the middle of the 19th century?** Pop growth, tech (railroad), manifest destiny, domestic politics (slavery)
3. **What made the American Civil War an international event**? American experiment (model of + and -), social progress by a democracy, liberalism
4. **What differentiated Union diplomacy from Confederate diplomacy**? Union: industry (stronger and populated) and antislavery (emancipation proclamation) Confed: king cotton

3. **According to Fareed Zakaria (covered in lecture), why was America slow in expanding from a continental power to a global power**? Civil war fatigue (consolidation), congress had control of FP

4. **According to Walter LaFeber and the Wisconsin School (covered in lecture), how did crucial business interests and the need for foreign markets contribute to the timing of American expansion in the 1890s**? industrialization – needed more markets, deflation, overproduction Tariffs->military spending

5. **How did the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Bosnian nationalist named Gavrilo Princip lead to the outbreak of World War I**? entangled alliances, Austria-Hungary ->Serbia->Russia->Russia, france->Belgium, Britain **What role did the threat of nationalist uprisings in the Austro-Hungarian empire play**? If Bosnians could sucede, so would Romanians, in their empire

6. **Why did the United States enter World War I and what impact did its entrance have**? German submarine warfare and Wilson wanted league of nations, more loans, troops (fresh), endless troops (change in balance of power), us has a critical role in postwar international political order (self determination)

***Weekly Update 1 (Tuesday, 9/12/17): North Korea nuclear program, DACA***

1. **Why does North Korea want a nuclear weapons capability**? Safety, so it can attack us, Korea, japan **In what ways is this a rational response to North Korea’s perceived security threats**? Necessary for their survival, escalation of American threats **What does North Korea hope to accomplish by attaining a nuclear weapons arsenal**?

2. **How has the experience of other countries that have pursued a nuclear weapons program such as Iraq and Libya affected North Korea’s perceptions regarding American threats to its security and the role of nuclear weapons in protecting against those threats**? The bombs are the only thing keeping America out of their affairs

3. **How has the rhetoric from the United States during the current crisis affected North Korean perceptions regarding its security**?

4. **What are the main options open to the U.S. in response to North Korea’s ongoing nuclear weapons program**? Accept them (direct talks), military, sanctions **What are the problems associated with each of these options**? Has major ramifications (rewarding behavior we are trying to stop, constraints of democracy, distrust), a lot of people will die (Seoul), China and Russia won’t work with us

5. **What is the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA**)? Allows people who came here before 16 to stay, no crime, have a diploma **Why are so-called “Dreamers” seen as a distinct type of undocumented immigrant that, according to some, deserve protection from deportation**? They did not have a choice in the matter

6. **Why did the DACA program, which originally enjoyed bipartisan support when it was enacted in 2012, lose Republican support over time**? It extended to parents, **What role did a related Obama executive order announced in 2014, the Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA) program, play in strengthening opposition to DACA among immigration hard-liners**? Seen as a rewriting of immigration, if that was illegal, then so must DACA

7. **Why did President Trump end DACA when he did**? He was threatened by the lawsuit **What role did immigration hard-liners (specifically a group of 27 state attorneys general) play in the decision**? They (attorney general too, jeff sessions) threatened trump with a lawsuit **Why did Trump delay the enforcement of his executive order ending DACA for six months**? Allow congress to save it

***Weekly Update 2 (Tuesday, 9/19/17): Update on DACA, Trump speech at UN***

1. **Describe the politics surrounding the recent failed attempt by Senator Rand Paul to repeal the 2001 and 2002 Authorization on the Use of Force (AUMF**). Unified government, but trump has a lot of resistance; 61-36 fail, not the time to pull back (don’t undermine the troops) **How does this episode reinforce the critiques in your reading by Golan-Vilella on the failure of Congress to fulfill its constitutional role in US foreign policy**? Congress is not doing its constitutional role in FP, AUMF repeal fail, the system has changed in 15 years, 2002 is over, 2001 is too vague

2. **Describe the potential deal between President Trump and Democratic leaders, Senator Chuck Schumer and Representative Nancy Pelosi**. Increased border security for new DACA **Why is the Republican leadership upset about this negotiation**? Trump is seen as in league with democrats (hate Nancy pelosi)

3. **Describe the problems that both the Republican and Democratic parties face with their political base in completing a compromise that would involve protection from deportation for Dreamers AND increased border security.** Disappointing their base (dreamers) **How do these problems make it hard for each side to come to a compromise even though such a compromise seems to be supported by a majority of the American public**?their platforms are against it

4. **In his speech to the UN General Assembly, President Trump repeatedly mentioned state sovereignty. How does this emphasis on state sovereignty relate to his “America First” foreign policy**? Best means of political organization is the state (critique of unelected bureaucrats), terrorism, signal to china that we will respect their rights, principled realism **What does his emphasis on state sovereignty mean for the likelihood that the United States will engage in democracy promotion**? Offshore balancing,

5. **President Trump said in his UN speech, “The United States has great strength and patience, but if it is forced to defend itself or its allies, we will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea.” What was President Trump signaling to North Korea and the rest of the world when he made this statement**? Raised the rhetoric, respond in defensive terms, we will go nuclear

1. **How did President Trump describe the threat from Iran in his speech to the UN**? They are hurting their neighbors and people, differentiates between regime and people **What actions by Iran did he highlight as justifying this description**? They support terror organizations, nuclear program may still be made **How did he describe the Iran nuclear deal**? Worst deal in history **How might other countries that were party to the Iran nuclear deal react to these statements and Trump’s suggestion that the U.S. may withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal**? This is not the time,
2. **Describe the public reaction to President Trump’s handling of the North Korean nuclear threat**? More people support trumps judgement then approve of him **How does partisanship within the United States shape public perceptions of Trump’s use of belligerent and personal threats against North Korea and its leaders**? polarization

1. **How has Donald Trump’s approach to North Korea differed from the approach taken Presidents Bush and Obama**? He is actually threatening them, personalized (rocket man)

1. **What are the risks of the more hostile and personalized rhetoric employed by Donald Trump against North Korea**? Miscalculation -> War, nukes **How might this more belligerent rhetoric compel North Korea to be more cautious**? Complicate rhetoric of making a peaceful resolution

1. **Who are the Rohingya**? Muslim minorities in Myanmar **What is their citizenship status in Myanmar and how has this status contributed to long-term persecution of the Rohingya by the Buddhist majority as well as the recent refugee crisis**? Stateless, none, no freedom of movement

1. **What is the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army**? A terrorist group **How have actions by this group contributed to the refugee crisis**? Attacked police and army posts (Saudi funded)

1. **What has been the reaction of Myanmar’s de facto leader, Aung Sun Suu Kyi, to persecution of the Rohingya**? She did nothing **What explains this reaction**? She has no control of military, which can change the government, Rohingya are unpopular