

# Week 4: Diplomacy and Foreign Policy

Wednesday, April 8, 2020 9:31 AM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: You have the entire week to complete. I have put in suggested "break" points that simulate how much to complete per day. However, it is less about "completing" and more about trying to learn and understand the content. All of your work will be automatically saved so you can come back as many times as you need.

When you see the word "CHOICE" next to work, that means you can pick ONE of the options to complete the work. Do not do all of them (unless you just want more practice). Be sure to attach the CHOICE work when you finally turn in the assignment.

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## Learning Goals for the Week:

1. Define diplomacy and explain the tools of diplomacy.
  2. Explain the various treaties and organizations that impact global diplomacy.
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## Lesson 1: Diplomacy

Diplomacy: the art and practice of negotiating between people, organizations, or countries.

Have you ever convinced your parents or siblings or friends or even teachers to give you something you wanted? Help you out? Change something they were going to do to something you wanted?

**Q1** Think of a time when you had to negotiate, or convince or make a deal, with someone. In the space below, explain two things: (1) What did you negotiate and (2) how did you get it?

The what you wanted in your story is less important than the "how". The "how" was your strategy or tool to get what you wanted. The foreign policy, or our plan for interacting with other countries, relies heavily on diplomacy following World War II. However, there are other tools of foreign policy we use to fulfill our number one goal: National Security.

## Tools of Foreign Policy:

# Tools of Foreign Policy Making

❖ What **tools and methods** states employ to achieve their Foreign Policy objectives or to protect their National Interests?

1) **Hard Power (Carrot and Stick):** Military Threats, Military Action, Military Aid, Economic Sanctions, Economic Inducements, etc.

2) **Soft Power (Appeal and Sermons):** Diplomacy, Negotiation, Cultural Exchanges, Speeches, Sports, etc.



**Q2:** Define the following terms that appear in the above graphic.

- Military Aid:
- Economic Sanctions:
- Economic Inducements: to induce means to...uh...well, bribe =)

**Q3:** Based on the image above and the examples included, what do you think the difference is between "Hard Power" and "Soft Power" tactics?

**BREAK**

## Lesson 2: Roles in Foreign Policy (Diplomat and Secretary of State)

Ultimately, the President of the United States determines U.S. foreign policy. But he, or she in the future, has a lot of help. Two primary helpers are the hundreds and hundreds of diplomats, who are official representatives our country, and the State Department headed by the Secretary of State.

### What and Who Are Diplomats?

You may imagine diplomats are primarily professional men in a pinstriped suits, sitting with other government officials in formal meeting rooms and negotiating

The Deputy Chief of Mission

peace agreements, threatening sanctions, or ~~violence~~ ~~to~~ ~~set~~ the terms of a security or trade treaty.



Virginia Blaser chats with Karamajong Warriors (State Department image, Embassy Kampala).

That image is outdated and narrow. Today, U.S. diplomats — male and female, young and old, and from all backgrounds — work in both informal and formal settings. They use personal relationships with officials and citizens of the hosting country to advocate for U.S. interests, to work together on common causes, and to explain U.S. society and values.

Our diplomats have a clear mission: to carry out the foreign policy of the United States. This manifests in a variety of responsibilities. Our diplomats support Americans living or traveling internationally for positive events (such as registering a birth of a child) and in times of stress (assisting a jailed American citizen or helping to evacuate Americans from danger.) They ensure a level playing field for American businesses overseas. They support joint counter terrorism cooperation and criminal investigations. They decide who has a legitimate reason to travel to the United States and issue visas accordingly. They work to ensure the safety and security of international flights to the United States. They fight pandemics and deliver humanitarian aid to those in need. They assist governments to respond better to their citizens' needs, making countries more stable and secure. They link emerging leaders in government and civil society to American counterparts to foster relationship building and collaboration. Also importantly, they provoke interest in foreign students in pursuing U.S. higher education. This is far from a conclusive list of diplomatic priorities, but it gives a flavor of the varied work of U.S. diplomats.

Q4: What is one job of a diplomat that you found surprising or didn't know?

## The State Department

After the President of the United States, the Secretary of the State is the most crucial figure in our foreign policy. The Secretary of State heads up the State Department which contains thousands of diplomats and other officials whose job it is to carry out U.S. Foreign Policy.

**Q5: CHOICE** – Complete ONE of the following activities:

- You are a Presidential nominee. On the debate stage, you are asked what qualities your ideal Secretary of State would have. What is your response? Be sure to include things like age or gender (if it matters to you), previous job experiences, education, political ideology and anything else you think would be important for the person (other than POTUS) most in charge of our foreign policy.
- Our current Secretary of State is Michael R. Pompeo. You have been hired by the Democratic Party (or a random third party if you don't want to work for the Democrats) to conduct opposition research on Mike Pompeo. Research his background and write a brief report outlining whether or not you believe he is qualified to be Secretary of State.

**BREAK**

### Lesson 3: Analyzing Current Foreign Policy



**Q6)** Who do two different bears represent in the Cartoon? Why might the cartoonist choose those countries?

**Q7)** How does the cartoonist want you to feel about the bears and climate change when it comes to the world?

**Q8)** What message is the cartoonist sending when it comes to US Foreign Policy?

## BREAK

### Lesson 4: The United Nations and the World Health Organization

**The United Nations:** In October 1945, right after World War II, fifty-one countries started an organization with a goal of keeping peace, developing friendly relationships among countries, and improving the quality of life for the world's poor people. This organization, called the United Nations (UN), has 193 member nations today.

In its peacekeeping role, the UN sends troops to bring stability and peace to troubled areas of the world. UN peacekeepers are troops or police sent from member countries. They wear their own country's uniform with a UN helmet or beret. One of the UN's peacekeeping missions is in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a country in Africa where tribes and smaller militias have been fighting for years. UN peacekeepers are there to protect civilians and aid workers from physical violence. They are also helping the country's government restore the rule of law. The UN currently has 15 similar missions around the world.

In its role to improve the quality of life for the world's poor, two of the most well-known UN organizations are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP). UNICEF works in poor areas of the world to help prevent disease and child abuse. UNICEF also support the rights and education of children, especially girls, who do not receive equal treatment to boys in many parts of the world.

**World Health Organization:** The World Health Organization (WHO) is an organization within the United Nations that works to improve health around the entire world. It does this not only by providing health care in poor areas, but also by conducting research in order to wipe out disease and by helping countries develop their health care systems. The WHO was started by the United Nations on April 7, 1948. April 7 is now known as "World Health Day." The United Nations has 193 member countries today.

One important role of the WHO is to gather data about health around the world. It compiles statistics about things like the leading causes of death in different areas of the world and how often certain diseases occur. It even keeps track of smoking in different parts of the world. Tracking these kinds of data helps the WHO understand what needs to be done to help people. The WHO data also helps researchers in individual countries, where much of the medical research in the world takes place.

Another role of the WHO is to help keep people healthy around the world. The WHO sponsors many health programs. Some of these programs focus on wiping

out specific diseases, such as dengue, a deadly flu-like virus transmitted by mosquitoes in tropical areas of the world. The WHO helps prevent this disease through programs that control the spread of mosquitoes and by conducting research. The WHO also makes sure as many children as possible in the world have been immunized against diseases such as whooping cough, measles, and tuberculosis. The WHO's aggressive Global Polio Eradication Initiative has wiped out polio from much of the world.

**Q9)** How do the roles of the UN and WHO differ?

**BREAK**

### **Lesson 5: Practicing Foreign Policy**

OPTIONS: Choose one of the following.

- Write a brief paragraph (5+ sentences) discussing how the WHO and the UN could work together to help with the Coronavirus pandemic. If you cannot access the internet to look into those organizations and how they are helping, then write a brief paragraph on how you are working to keep yourself safe during this pandemic.
- Play Crisis of Nations on iCivics – [Link Here](#) Reply here with the outcome of the game. If you can include a screenshot, that would be great!