

# GOVERNMENT AP

## Chapter 20: Global Policy

### MERIDIAN NOTES

#### Vocabulary

1. Foreign Policy	The general plan followed by a nation in defending and advancing its national interests, especially its security against foreign threats.	10. Peace through Strength	Reagan's policy of combating communism by building up the military, including aggressive development of new weapon systems.
2. Executive Agreement	A pact between the heads of two countries.	11. Enlargement and Engagement	Clinton's policy following the collapse of communism, of increasing the spread of market economies and increasing the U.S. role in global affairs.
3. Isolationism	A foreign policy of withdrawal from international political affairs.	12. Preemptive Action	The policy of acting against a nation or group that poses a severe threat to the U.S. before waiting for the threat to occur; sometimes called the "Bush Doctrine".
4. Cold War	A prolonged period of adversarial relations between two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. During the Cold War, which lasted from the late 1940s to the late 1980s, many crises and confrontations brought the superpowers to the brink of war, but they avoided direct military conflict with each other.	13. Global Policy	Like foreign policy, it is a plan for defending and advancing national interests, but - unlike foreign policy - it includes social and environmental concerns among national interests.
5. Containment	The basic U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union during the Cold War, according to which the Soviets were to be contained within existing boundaries by military, diplomatic, and economic means, in expectation that the Soviet system would decay and disintegrate.	14. Intermestic	Issues in which international and domestic concerns are mixed.
6. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	An organization including nations of Western Europe, the United States, and Canada, created in 1949 to defend against Soviet expansionism.	15. Free Trade	An economic policy that allows businesses in different nations to sell and buy goods without paying tariffs or other limitations.
7. Nation Building	A policy once thought to shore up Third World countries economically and democratically, thereby making them less attractive targets for Soviet opportunism.	16. Comparative Advantage	A principle of international trade that states that all nations will benefit when each nation specializes in those goods that it can produce most efficiently.
8. Nixon Doctrine	Nixon's policy, formulated with the assistance of Henry Kissinger, that restricted U.S. military intervention abroad absent a threat to its vital national interests.	17. Fair Trade	Trade regulated by international agreements outlawing unfair business practices.
9. Détente	A reduction of tensions. This term is particularly used to refer to a reduction of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union in the early 1970s during the Nixon administration.	18. Managed Trade	Government intervention in trade policy in order to achieve a specific result.
		19. Protectionists	Those who wish to prevent imports from entering the country and therefore oppose free trade.

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