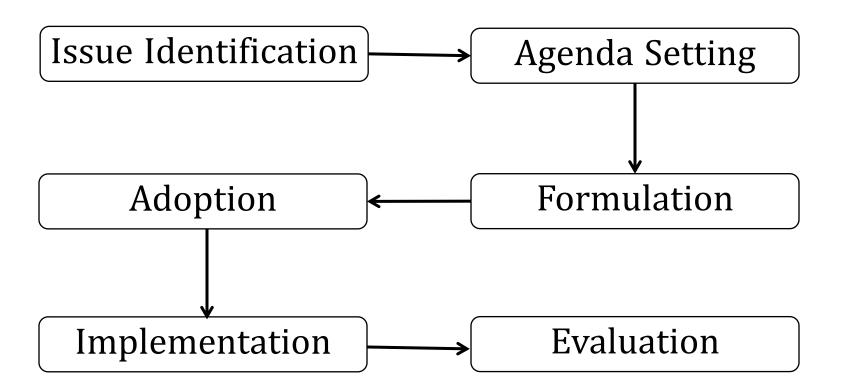
DOMESTIC POLICY:

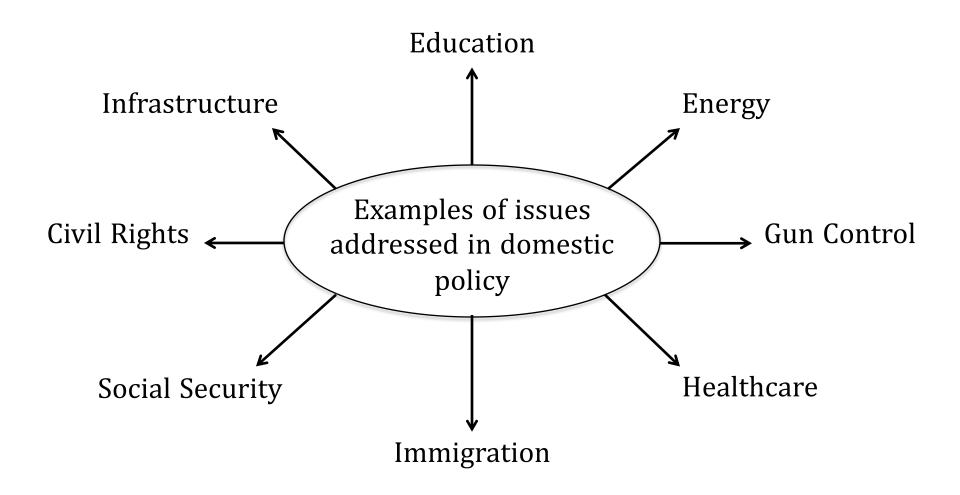
HOW WE DEAL WITH
CHALLENGES INSIDE OUR
COUNTRY

Domestic policies are actions taken by the government to address issues that impact citizens.

Stages of making policy



Domestic policy are initiatives that are meant to provide and protect the **common good**.



Domestic policies raise **QUESTIONS** about what should be the focus and how to implement each issue.

Example Questions

Education

What should be the role of state and federal departments of education to improve student outcomes?

Energy

What can our state and federal governments do to encourage development of renewable energy?

Gun Control

What types of regulations can be placed on our right to bear arms without infringing on the Second Amendment?

Healthcare

How can the government ensure that people do not suffer financial hardship after receiving medical treatment?

Immigration

What should be taken into consideration before deporting someone back to their country of origin?

Social Security

How should our state and federal governments ensure that retirement benefits are secure for future generations?

Civil Rights

How can the state and federal governments prevent certain populations from being underrepresented in positions of authority?

<u>Infrastructure</u>

What are the responsibilities of the state and federal government in improving internet access to communities?

FOREIGN POLICY:

GOALS AND METHODS FOR DEALING WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Congress

There are many aspects of society that **Shape**American foreign policy:

President

Interest Groups

- ➤ Head of state
- ➤ Appoints officials to conduct foreign policy matters
- ➤ Constitutional authority for foreign policy leadership
- ➤ Ability to negotiate treaties with foreign countries
- Economic and business groups
- ➤ Public interest groups
- ➤ Civil rights interest groups
- ► Labor and union groups
- ➤ Political action groups
- ➤ National origins groups
- Human rights groups

- ➤ Ratifies treaties with 2/3 Senate majority
- Explicit powers to regulate foreign commerce and controls the budget (power of the purse)
- ➤ Power to provide oversight and conduct investigations
- ➤ Highly charged issues can be brought to the forefront when the media concentrates their attention
- Negative media can lead to negative public opinion, which has political consequences

There are 5 main goals of American foreign policy:

NATIONAL SECURITY	Protection against aggression which includes but is not limited to: arms control, terrorism, extremism, and cyber attacks
TRADE	International trade to ensure our economic stability by employing Americans, obtaining natural resources, and providing economic stability with friendly countries
PROMOTING DEMOCRACY	Encourage and assist in the development of democratic political systems in an effort to provide the most liberties and align with U.S. values
World Peace	The U.S. has less of a chance of being drawn into conflict if there is peace throughout the world and work to mediate conflicts to bring about peace.
HUMAN RIGHTS	Encourage basic human rights for all citizens of the world and ensure that all people are treated with dignity and respect to promote American values.

Group of nations that come together to promote peace, economic stability, and security Used to defend against and **Alliances** through the aggression use of bases Communication and and operations throughout reduce tensions and solve negotiation between nations that may help Diplomacy 6 Tools of Foreign **Policy** punishment (aid or trade) Sanctions are a type of The Use of information Trade Measures 8athered from satellites, news, ambassadors, spies, etc, to help protect citizens, while embargos formally prohibit businesses from melligence trading with a particular and infrastructure Economic and humanitarian aid to help countries develop or rebuild infrastructure, provide basic necessities, offer help to political prisoners or refugees Financial Aid