

FP.C&G.5.4

Explain how conflict between constitutional provisions and the requirements of foreign policy are resolved (e.g., the power of Congress to declare war and the need for the president to make expeditious decisions in times of international emergency, the power of the President to make treaties and the need for the Senate to approve them).

Students will understand:

1. Awareness of global developments and their effects help groups reach compromise on domestic and foreign policy issues. National interests and constitutional provisions often shape economic and foreign policy and global relationships.
2. A nation's constitutional principles and domestic politics may impose constraints on a nation's relations with the rest of the world.

Students will know:

1. The roles and duties of the legislative branch and executive branch in conducting foreign affairs. (Structure of government, separation of powers with checks and balances)
2. How the government's role during times of conflict compares to its role during times of tranquility.
3. How and why the use of the national interest as a criterion for American foreign policy is important.
4. How and why domestic politics may impose constraints or obligations on the ways in which the United States acts in the world (longstanding commitments to certain nations, lobbying efforts of domestic groups, economic needs, etc.). (Individual responsibility)
5. How the process of debate and compromise has been used in reaching consensus on domestic & foreign policy issues.
6. Recent controversies concerning constitutional provisions and foreign policy For example: the bombing of Libya and deployment of troops without Congressional approval in 2011, War Powers Act, Iran-Contra