

Explain

1. What powers does the executive branch (the president) have? What powers does the legislative branch (Congress) have? In what areas is the balance of power unclear or contested?
2. Why was the National Security Council created? What problems was it meant to solve?
3. Who is on the National Security Council?
4. What forces outside government can influence foreign policy? How do they exert this influence?
5. How are foreign and domestic policy related?
6. What is an executive agreement? How is it different from a treaty?

Analyze

1. What are the benefits of the division of power between the executive branch (the president) and the legislative branch (Congress)? What are the drawbacks?
2. What are the advantages of the National Security Council over the previous method of determining foreign policy? Are there any disadvantages?
3. How would outside influence function differently in a country more autocratic than the United States?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using executive agreements instead of treaties?

Evaluate

1. Should the United States approach foreign policy differently, considering how powerful it is compared to other countries?
2. Do you think the amount of power the president has gained over foreign policy is problematic? Why or why not?
3. Do you think the government is too open to outside influence? Not open enough? Why?
4. Given what you know about the relationship between foreign and domestic policy, and the effects of unequal vaccine distribution, do you think the domestic and global distribution of vaccines should have been different? If so, how?