Chapter Summary

The United States And Foreign Affairs

Lesson 1 Global Interdependence and Issues

- Because each nation has different resources, global advantages, and needs, nations rely on each other for the exchange of goods and services (global interdependence).
- Trade barriers protect domestic businesses, but they can hurt consumers, who have to pay higher prices for domestic goods.
- There is a wide economic gap between rich, developed countries and poor, developing countries.
- Countries that trade with each other may have conflicting views about global issues.
- Industries that contribute to economic growth may cause pollution and other environmental issues. Switching to cleaner energy sources is expensive and may slow the growth of developing nations.
- Major global issues include immigration; clashes between ethnic groups; terrorism; and refugees who are driven out of their countries by war, famine, conflict, or natural disaster.

Lesson 2 The United States and International Organizations

- Organizations to address certain global issues are formed by governments (governmental organizations or GOs) or by private citizens (nongovernmental organizations or NGOs).
- The United Nations (UN) was formed in 1945 to keep peace among nations. It now has 192 member nations.
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a group of 28 North American and European nations that keep peace and defend NATO members in times of war.
- The World Trade Organization (WTO) promotes free trade for its 150 member nations.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a part of the UN that directs efforts to fight and prevent disease around the world.
Chapter Summary
The United States And Foreign Affairs

Lesson 2  The United States and International Organizations, Cont.

- The Peace Corps is a U.S. governmental organization of volunteers in 77 countries worldwide who work on public health issues, teach people how to use modern technology, and help with local business development.

- The International Committee of the Red Cross is a nongovernmental organization (NGO) that unites the efforts of aid organizations around the world to help victims of war or natural disasters.

Lesson 3  The United States and World Affairs

- Human rights have shaped important political events, such as the American Revolution. They include the right to adequate food, safety, and shelter, as well as the right to be protected under law and to exercise freedom of thought.

- In 1948, the UN adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- The United States and the Soviet Union were the main rivals in the Cold War, which ended in 1991, when the Soviet Union broke into 15 separate nations.

- On September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked by members of a terrorist group called al Qaeda.

- The U.S. government responded to the September 11th attacks by setting up the Department of Homeland Security to reduce, prevent, and help recover from terrorist attacks.

- The U.S. also enacted the Patriot Act, which gives the government power to seek information related to terrorism, and it sent troops into Afghanistan and Iraq.

- In May 2011, United States forces captured and killed al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden hiding in Pakistan.
Resumen del capítulo

ESTADOS UNIDOS Y LAS RELACIONES EXTERIORES

Lección 1  Interdependencia y asuntos globales

- Debido a que cada nación tiene recursos, ventajas globales y necesidades diferentes, las naciones dependen unas de otras para intercambiar bienes y servicios (interdependencia global).
- Las barreras comerciales protegen las empresas nacionales, pero pueden perjudicar a los consumidores, quienes deben pagar precios más altos por productos nacionales.
- Existe una enorme brecha económica entre los países ricos y desarrollados y los países pobres y en vías de desarrollo.
- Los países que comercian entre sí pueden tener opiniones encontradas sobre asuntos globales.
- Las industrias que contribuyen al crecimiento económico pueden ocasionar la contaminación y otros problemas medioambientales. Pasarse a fuentes de energía más limpia es costoso y puede demorar el crecimiento de las naciones en vías de desarrollo.
- Los principales asuntos globales son la inmigración; los choques entre grupos étnicos; el terrorismo y los refugiados que son sacados de sus países por la guerra, el hambre, los conflictos o desastres naturales.

Lección 2  Estados Unidos y las organizaciones internacionales

- Los gobiernos y los ciudadanos particulares conforman organizaciones que se ocupan de algunos asuntos globales. Estas se denominan, respectivamente, organizaciones gubernamentales (OG, por sus siglas en inglés) y organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG, por sus siglas en inglés).
- En 1945 se formó la Organización de Naciones Unidas (ONU) para mantener la paz entre las naciones. La integran 192 países miembro.
- La Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte (OTÁN) es un grupo de 28 naciones norteamericanas y europeas que mantienen la paz y defienden a sus integrantes en tiempos de guerra.
- La Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC) promueve el libre comercio entre las 150 naciones miembro.

(Continued on page 2)
Resumen del capítulo

ESTADOS UNIDOS Y LAS RELACIONES EXTERIORES

- La Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) es una parte de la ONU que dirige sus esfuerzos a combatir y prevenir las enfermedades en el mundo.
- Los Cuerpos de Paz son una organización gubernamental de voluntarios estadounidenses que trabajan en 77 países en asuntos de salud pública, enseñan a las personas a usar la tecnología moderna y ayudan al desarrollo de empresas locales.
- El Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja es una organización no gubernamental (ONG) que une los esfuerzos de organizaciones de ayuda de todo el mundo para ayudar a las víctimas de la guerra o los desastres naturales.

Lección 3 Estados Unidos y los asuntos mundiales

- Los derechos humanos han moldeado importantes sucesos políticos, como la Guerra de Independencia. Algunos de ellos son el derecho a una alimentación adecuada, seguridad y refugio, así como el derecho a la protección de la ley y al ejercicio de la libertad de pensamiento.
- En 1948, la ONU adoptó la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos.
- El 11 de septiembre de 2001, los miembros de un grupo terrorista llamado Al Qaeda atacaron a Estados Unidos.
- El gobierno estadounidense respondió a los ataques del 11 de septiembre estableciendo un Departamento de Seguridad Nacional para reducir, prevenir y ayudar a la recuperación después de ataques terroristas.
- Estados Unidos también promulgó la Ley Patriota, que confiere al gobierno la facultad de buscar información relacionada con el terrorismo, y envió tropas contra Afganistán e Irak.
A. Content Vocabulary

Directions: Fill in the blanks with content vocabulary words. You may need to change the form of some words to fit the sentence. Some words may be used more than once.

- ethnic group
- trade war
- human rights
- universal
- deforestation
- genocide
- communism
- refugees
- terrorism
- diplomat
- prisoner of war
- repression
- global interdependence
- weapon of mass destruction
- nongovernmental organization

1. After September 11, the United States sent troops into Iraq to look for ____________.

2. The United Nations seeks to protect the ____________ of all people.

3. Under ____________ , the government owns all resources and directs all economic activities.

4. Many people in the world suffer ____________ at the hands of their governments, which denies them basic rights such as freedom of expression.

5. People who are forced to leave their war-torn country are known as ____________.

6. During wartime, the International Committee of the Red Cross tries to make sure that ____________ are well treated.

7. ____________ occurs when there is a mass killing of people from a particular ethnic group.
A. Content Vocabulary, *Cont.*

8. Trade restrictions such as tariffs can help a nation's industries, but if other nations impose restrictions of their own, a ________ could start.

9. While cultures may differ, all people share ________ characteristics such as a desire to feel safe and secure, have enough to eat and a decent place to live.

10. Some countries may accept aid from ________ precisely because they are not connected with governments.

11. The United States sends ________ to other countries to represent it.

12. Because of ________ people are aware of issues that affect the world as a whole.

13. The United States created the Department of Homeland Security to combat the growing problem of ________.

14. ________ causes many environmental problems.

15. Since the end of the Cold War, differences among ________ has led to unrest and even civil war in some nations.
B. Academic Vocabulary

Directions: Write a sentence for each of the academic vocabulary words. Make sure the sentence shows that you understand the word.

1. (stable)
   
   
   

2. (neutral)
   
   
   

3. (culture)
   
   
   
Vocabulary Builder Activity

The United States and Foreign Affairs

C. Combined Vocabulary Reinforcement

**Directions:** Fill in the crossword puzzle with content and academic vocabulary words.

**Across**

2. A _______ organization operates independently of any government body, usually through individual volunteer efforts and private donations
3. preventing free expression
5. a person captured by opposing forces during a war
C. Combined Vocabulary Reinforcement, *Cont.*

9. a person who unwillingly left home to escape war, famine, or natural disaster

10. a representative of a country's government

11. ideas, customs, art, and beliefs of a group of people

**Down**

1. Global ________________ is the reliance of people and countries around the world on one another for goods and services

4. use of violence or the threat of violence to compel a group of people to act in a certain way

6. not subject to major changes

7. the attempt to kill all members of an ethnic group

8. position of not taking sides in a war or conflict
Lesson 1  *Global Interdependence and Issues*

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION**
- *Why and how do nations interact with one another?*

**Global Interdependence**

1. **Explaining** As you read, complete the graphic organizer by listing why countries conduct trade with one another.

   - Reasons for Global Trade
     - [ ]
     - [ ]
     - [ ]

2. **Identifying** As you read about global economic cooperation, complete the web diagram by naming some major free trade agreements and their benefits.

   - Free Trade Agreement
     - Examples
       - [ ]
       - [ ]
     - Benefits
       - [ ]
       - [ ]
       - [ ]
       - [ ]
Global Issues

3. **Describing** Use the chart to list four factors that can cause problems among nations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors Affecting Global Interdependence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4. **Analyzing** Complete the graphic organizer on problems that can be caused by trade and protectionism.

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Problems with Trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forces some companies to close</th>
<th>Factories move to countries with lower labor costs</th>
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</table>

Trade barriers help prevent ________________.

Prices ________________.

Consumers are hurt.

Other nations put up trade barriers as punishment.

A ________________ occurs.
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5. **Identifying** Complete the web diagram by naming factors that contribute to low rates of growth in developing countries.
6. **Evaluating** As you read, complete the chart on global politics and trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trading Countries</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Why They Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States and Venezuela</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **Summarizing** As you read, complete the chart to show dangers to the world’s environment and issues related to solving environmental problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dangers to the Environment</th>
<th>Problem Solving</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
8. **Listing** Complete a checklist of challenges that require global cooperation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Challenges</th>
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Lesson 2 The United States and International Organizations

ESSENTIAL QUESTION
Why and how do nations interact with one another?

The Purpose of International Organizations

1. **Describing** Fill in the blanks to describe how governmental organizations work.

   National governments form organizations to address ____________ issues. Member countries agree to follow the organization’s _____________. They also promise to support its _____________. Diplomats from member nations meet to try to _____________. The group must agree to admit a ____________ that wants to become a member. The ____________ help to fund the organization.

2. **Identifying** As you read, complete the graphic organizer to show the characteristics and goals of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

   ![Diagram of NGO characteristics and goals]

   **NGOs**
   - Characteristics
   - Goals

   [Blank spaces for filling in characteristics and goals]
### International Organizations

3. **Summarizing** As you read, complete the chart by adding details about the structure of the United Nations (UN).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations</th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Assembly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Council</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>International Court</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic and Social Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4. **Describing** Other organizations in addition to the UN work to help people around the world. Use the graphic organizer to describe these important international organizations. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Organization</th>
<th>Important Facts and Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</td>
<td>Includes 28 nations in North America and Europe; goals are to keep peace and defend members in war; may send armed forces to crisis areas; works with other nations to prevent conflict</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Human Rights

1. **Listing** As you read, complete the graphic organizer below by listing some of the basic rights included in the UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

![Diagram of Universal Declaration of Human Rights]

- **Article 1**
- **Article 2**
- **Other Articles**
2. **Identifying** As you read, complete the web diagram by listing violations of human rights around the world.

3. **Describing** As you read, complete the graphic organizer to show the steps taken to protect human rights.
Democracy, Liberty, and Conflict

4. **Sequencing** As you read, complete the time line to trace the growth of democracy from the early 1900s to the present.

**Early 1900s:** Few democratic countries exist.

**WWI:**

**After WWII:**

**The Cold War:**

**After the Cold War:**

**Today:** About 60 percent of nations are democracies.
The United States and Recent Conflicts

5. **Describing** List details that describe the U.S. response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Response to Terrorism</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Response</strong></td>
<td><strong>Goals:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
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<td><strong>Powers:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Patriot Act of 2001</strong></td>
<td><strong>Goal:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Powers:</strong></td>
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</table>
Guided Reading
The United States and Foreign Affairs

6. **Identifying** As you read, use the chart to take notes on the war in Afghanistan in response to the attacks of September 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>War in Afghanistan</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Afghanistan was ruled by _________________.</td>
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<td>• _________________ aided al Qaeda, the group behind _________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• President George W. Bush demanded _________________. The Taliban refused.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• In October 2001, _________________.</td>
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<td>• Fighting continued as Afghanistan tried to set up _________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• _________________ was difficult to determine. President Obama _________________.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• In May 2011, _________________.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Guided Reading
The United States and Foreign Affairs

7. Organizing In early 2003, while still fighting in Afghanistan, the United States attacked Iraq. As you read, use the graphic organizer to note the successes, problems, and outcome of the war in Iraq.
8. **Listing** As you read, complete the graphic organizer on other challenges that the United States faces in world affairs.