



# WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

**Summarize:** In one sentence, what is Washington's main message about foreign alliances? What "great rule of conduct" does he propose for the United States?

---

---

---

**Context:** Why might Washington have warned against foreign entanglements at this point in history?

---

---

---

**Context:** What advantage does America's "detached and distant situation" offer?

---

---

---

**Inference:** How does Washington define the proper relationship between the U.S. and European nations?

---

---

---

**Historical Thinking:** Do you think this advice was realistic at the time? Why or why not?

---

---

---

---

---

---



# THE MONROE DOCTRINE

**Summarize:** What is the Monroe Doctrine's central message to European powers?

---

---

---

**Details:** Under what circumstances does Monroe state the U.S. would "resent injuries or make preparation for our defense" in relation to European powers?

---

---

---

**Context:** What events in Latin America might have influenced Monroe's policy?

---

---

---

**Analysis:** Why did Monroe claim that interference in the Western Hemisphere was dangerous to U.S. peace and safety?

---

---

---

**Historical Thinking:** Do you believe the Monroe Doctrine was more about protecting the United States or about showing power in the Western Hemisphere? Use evidence from the document and what you know to explain.

---

---

---

---

---

---



# HARRISON ON FOREIGN POLICY

**Summarize:** In one sentence, summarize Harrison's foreign policy.

---

---

---

**Details:** How does Harrison believe the U.S. should conduct its relations with foreign powers?

---

---

---

**Details:** What specific region does Harrison express particular interest in improving relations with? What does he believe is necessary to "win their confidence"?

---

---

---

**Inference:** Harrison mentions international conferences and diplomatic representation. What do these efforts suggest about his approach to foreign policy compared to earlier presidents?

---

---

---

**Historical Thinking:** In what ways does Harrison's foreign policy reflect a growing assertiveness or engagement by the United States on the global stage? Provide examples from the text.

---

---

---

---

---

---



# ROOSEVELT'S "BIG STICK" SPEECH

**Summarize:** Explain Roosevelt's "Speak softly and carry a big stick" proverb. What does he mean by this in the context of a nation's foreign policy?

---

---

---

**Context:** How does Roosevelt believe the U.S. should approach the Monroe Doctrine? What specific project does he link to its importance?

---

---

---

**Analysis:** According to Roosevelt, what was the U.S.'s "duty" towards the people living in "barbarism," specifically in the Philippines? What benefits does he claim the U.S. brought to the islanders?

---

---

---

**Context:** How does the construction of the Panama Canal influence Roosevelt's policy?

---

---

---

**Historical Thinking:** How did Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy reflect both a desire to promote American ideals and a drive to expand American power? Use examples from his speeches to support your answer.

---

---

---

---

---

---



# THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE

**Summarize:** What is one of the "primary objectives of the foreign policy of the United States" according to Truman? What does he mean by "free from coercion"?

---

---

---

**Context:** The year of this doctrine is 1947. Truman emphasizes totalitarian regimes. Why might he be concerned about countries with this form of government?

---

---

---

**Analysis:** Why does Truman argue that the fall of Greece and Turkey to "armed minorities" would have far-reaching effects beyond those countries?

---

---

---

**Inference:** How might people in other countries view this policy—positively or negatively?

---

---

---

**Historical Thinking:** How does the Truman Doctrine represent a significant shift in U.S. foreign policy compared to the earlier policies of non-entanglement? What global events likely influenced this change?

---

---

---

---

---

---



# BUSH: STATE OF THE UNION

**Summarize:** What two main goals define Bush's foreign policy after 9/11?

---

---

---

**Context:** Why does Bush believe the U.S. should act—even if other countries don't?

---

---

---

**Context:** How did the events of September 11, 2001, shape the tone and goals of George W. Bush's foreign policy as expressed in this speech?

---

---

---

**Inference:** Bush uses the term "axis of evil" to describe certain nations. What effect might this language have on international diplomacy and the perception of the U.S. around the world?

---

---

---

**Historical Thinking:** Do you think Bush's foreign policy prioritizes global cooperation or national security above all else? Support your answer with evidence from the speech.

---

---

---

---

---

---



# FOREIGN POLICY THROUGH TIME

Identify a major shift or evolution in U.S. foreign policy that is evident across these presidential excerpts. Explain this shift, referencing at least two presidents and their policies, and discuss the historical context that likely drove this change.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

What common themes or principles, if any, seem to persist across different presidential administrations despite shifts in specific policies? Consider ideas like national security, economic interests, or promoting certain values.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Based on your analysis of these historical documents, how has the definition of "foreign friends" and "foreign foes" changed over time for the United States?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



# #23<sup>RD</sup> IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup>

Imagine you are advising a future U.S. President on foreign policy. Based on your analysis of these historical documents, what lessons or warnings would you offer about the challenges and opportunities of shaping America's role in the world?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



FOREIGN POLICY THROUGH TIME

| Washington | Monroe | Harrison | Roosevelt | Truman | Bush |
|------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|------|
|            |        |          |           |        |      |
|            |        |          |           |        |      |