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*The U.S. and the World: SS.7.CG.4.1*

***Domestic and Foreign Policy***

**READING #1**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***SS.7.CG.4.1 Benchmark Clarification 1****:* Students will recognize the difference between domestic and foreign policy.

The U.S. Constitution lists several powers for Congress that deal specifically with **foreign** and **domestic policy**. Foreign policy is the nation’s overall plan for dealing with other nations. Domestic policy is the nation’s plan for making laws and policies that affect people in the United States.

The U.S. government focuses on many different issues in domestic policy. Some examples include jobs, health care, and education.

The U.S. government also has to plan its foreign policy. This process includes a plan for **diplomacy**, which means trying to keep good relationships with other nations. The government has to decide which countries to form an **alliance** with, and the alliance might include military agreements with other nations. Finally, the government also sometimes makes **treaties**, or formal agreements, with other nations on such issues as trade and defense.

**alliance** - a union between nations for assistance and protection

**diplomacy** - the work of keeping good relations between the governments of different countries

**domestic policy** - a government’s decisions about issues within the country

**foreign policy** - a government’s decisions about relationships with other countries

**treaty** - an agreement or arrangement between two or more countries