The Foreign Policy Political Spectrum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Far Left</th>
<th>Left of Center</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Right of Center</th>
<th>Far Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-War Left</td>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td></td>
<td>Realists</td>
<td>Isolationists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internationalists</td>
<td></td>
<td>Neoconservatives</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Part I: Match each of the following statements to the point of view that it best reflects. Do so by placing the letter of the perspective on the line provided.

A = Anti-War Left  
L = Liberal Internationalists  
R = Realists  
N = Neoconservatives  
I = Isolationists

1. They are *idealists* who argue that U.S. foreign policy should reflect—but not impose—our moral values and ideals. _____

2. They want to withdraw from U.S. involvement overseas and focus on problems here at home instead. _____

3. They are *radicals* who accuse the U.S. of seeking global dominance and view U.S. foreign policy as “hegemonic” and “imperialistic.” _____

4. They are *hawkish idealists* who want to democratize the world. _____

5. They are *conservative internationalists* who believe that U.S. foreign policy should always reflect and promote its national interests. _____

6. They would support Future 1. _____

7. They would support Future 2. _____

8. They would support Future 3. _____

9. They would support Future 4. _____

10. They would likely reflect the view of most Democrats. _____

11. The Republican Party has been divided in recent memory between these two positions. _____ & _____
Part II: Match each of the following statements to the point of view that it best reflects. Do so by placing the letter of the perspective on the line provided.

L = Liberal Internationalists  
R = Realists  
N = Neoconservatives

12. Believe that the most important goal of U.S. foreign policy should be to confront human rights abuses wherever they occur. _____

13. Believe that international order and stability are more important than protecting human rights or spreading democracy. _____

14. Oppose alliances with repressive governments that abuse human rights. _____

15. Argue that the domestic affairs of other countries are not our concern. _____

16. Support regime change in rogue states. _____

17. Believe that the most important goal of U.S. foreign policy is to spread—even impose—democracy throughout the world. _____

18. Support pragmatic alliances with dictators who share U.S. goals. _____

19. View formal alliances and multilateral institutions as an unnecessary constraint on U.S. power. _____

20. Support preemption, or preventive war, against emerging threats. _____

21. Most inclined towards multilateralism. _____

22. The most supportive of the United Nations (UN). _____

23. Argue for strong U.S. alliances based on shared values. _____

24. The least supportive of the UN. _____

25. Most inclined towards unilateralism. _____

26. Support overseas interventions only when vital U.S. interests are threatened. _____

27. Support the goal of spreading democracy, but not through the use of force. _____

28. Support humanitarian interventions overseas even when no U.S. national interests are at stake. _____

29. Reluctant to act overseas without international support. _____

30. Most supportive of the war on terrorism and on the states that support terrorism. _____

31. Believe we need to engage with all existing governments, even rogue states or states whose values conflict with our own. _____