

Oil Across Borders

Trace how events abroad and needs at home can shape policy.

SS.7.CG.4.1 "Explain the relationship between U.S. foreign and domestic policy."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each foreign-policy action or event. Circle each domestic effect or domestic policy, then write matching numbers beside ideas that are connected.

When Oil Policy Connected Home and Abroad

- ① U.S. foreign policy guides how the nation works with other countries. It includes diplomacy, trade agreements, aid, and decisions about national security. Domestic policy deals with issues inside the United States, such as energy, jobs, health, and transportation. These areas often connect. A change in relations with another country can affect families and businesses at home. In turn, problems at home can influence the priorities U.S. leaders bring to talks, agreements, and other actions with other nations.
- ② In 1973, several Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries placed an oil embargo on the United States and some other countries during the Arab-Israeli War. The embargo reduced oil shipments to the United States. Because the country relied heavily on imported oil, gasoline became scarce in some places and prices rose. Drivers waited in long lines at gas stations. This event showed that an action involving other countries can quickly create domestic concerns about transportation, household costs, and the economy.
- ③ After the embargo, U.S. leaders responded with domestic policies meant to reduce harm from future oil disruptions. Congress created the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, a supply of oil for emergencies, and set fuel-economy standards for many new vehicles. The United States also used foreign policy to seek reliable energy relationships with other countries. Domestic needs, such as affordable fuel and secure supplies, can influence budget decisions and foreign-policy priorities. Foreign choices and domestic choices therefore can shape one another.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did the 1973 oil embargo affect people and businesses inside the United States?

2 Name two domestic policies the United States used after the embargo. What problem were they meant to address?

3 According to the passage, how can domestic needs influence U.S. foreign policy?

4 What foreign-policy decision involving another country is described in paragraph 3, and what domestic concern was it meant to address?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write three sentences about a different possible connection between U.S. foreign policy and domestic policy. Describe a U.S. action involving another country, a result at home, and a domestic need that could make leaders prioritize that action.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each foreign-policy action or event. Circle each domestic effect or domestic policy, then write matching numbers beside ideas that are connected. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the 1973 oil embargo affect people and businesses inside the United States?	It reduced oil shipments, causing gasoline shortages in some places, higher prices, and long lines at gas stations.
2	Name two domestic policies the United States used after the embargo. What problem were they meant to address?	Congress created the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and set fuel-economy standards for many new vehicles. These policies were meant to reduce harm from future oil disruptions.
3	According to the passage, how can domestic needs influence U.S. foreign policy?	Needs for affordable fuel and secure supplies can influence the foreign-policy priorities U.S. leaders choose.
4	What foreign-policy decision involving another country is described in paragraph 3, and what domestic concern was it meant to address?	The United States sought reliable energy relationships with other countries. This was meant to address concerns about affordable fuel and secure energy supplies.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The United States negotiates an agreement with another country to buy more medical supplies during a shortage. This foreign-policy action could help hospitals get needed equipment, a domestic benefit. The domestic need to protect patients could make leaders give the agreement priority.

Accept answers that accurately explain influence in either direction, from a foreign-policy event or action to a domestic effect, or from a domestic need to a foreign-policy priority. For the open response, accept reasonable hypothetical examples that include all three requested parts.