

Abstract

This study concerns with foreign policy of United States of America during presidency of Ronald Reagan between 1981 to 1989. It is built around the presumption of divided administration, which was not strategically and politically coherent. It was dominated by two distinct approaches, realistic and constructivist. Centrepiece of the analysis is sixtieth Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who took office in 1982 and delineate against realists among the administration and was the main creator and representative of the constructivist policy. The foundation of the analysis will be based on comparing Schultz's constructive approach to realists within the administration and on monitoring Schultz's foreign policy actions. Essential will be to follow his posture to the Soviet Union, authoritative regimes, and his conviction in possibility of transforming of the international system. For the research of his policies, it will be necessary to understand his ideological stances, which were decisive in shaping of his political beliefs and postures. Study will be based on the broad range of academic literature concerning with the international relations and U.S. foreign policy, but foremost on the source of editions such as *Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS)* and also on memoirs of contemporary actors like George P. Shultz, Ronald Reagan, Caspar Weinberger or Anatoliy Dobrynin.

Keywords: George P. Shultz, constructivism, realism, international relations in 80's, cold war