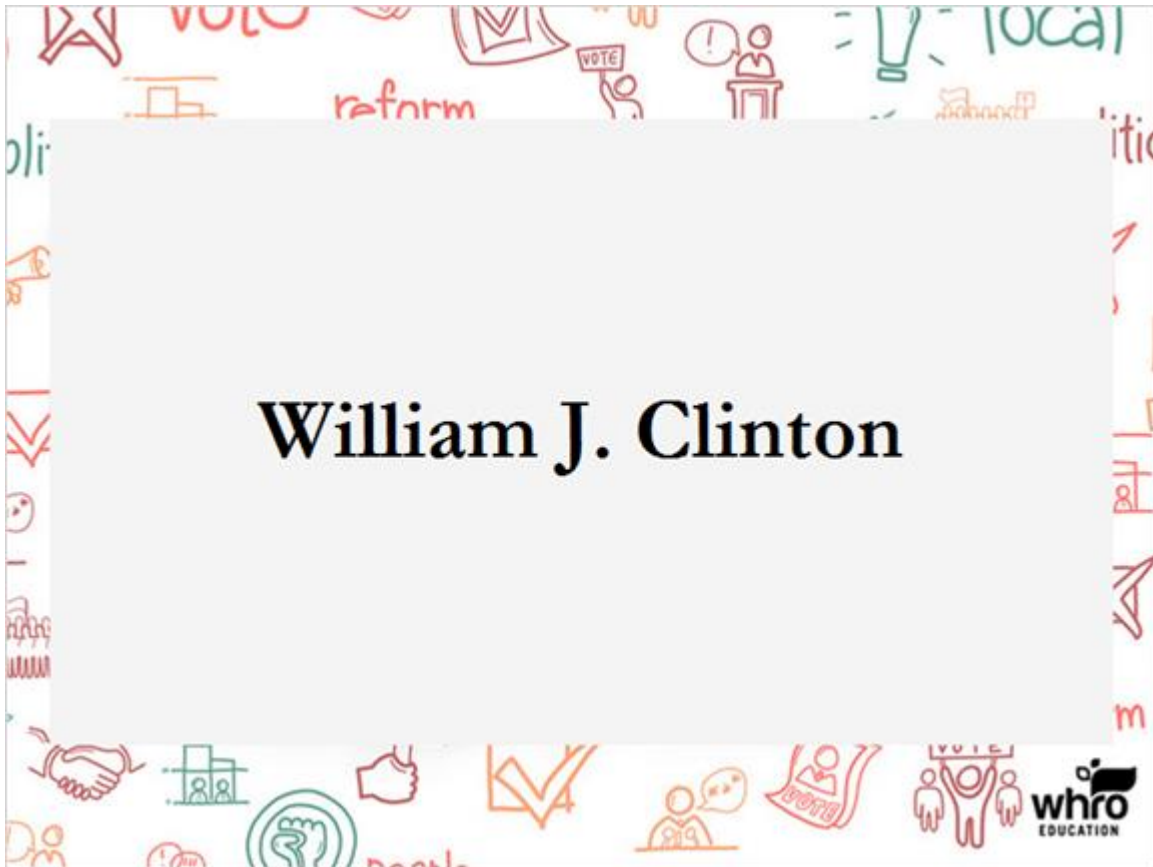


**Module 11: The End of the Cold War**  
**Topic 3 Content: Presidents and Foreign Policy Notes**

**Introduction**



Presidents and Foreign Policy

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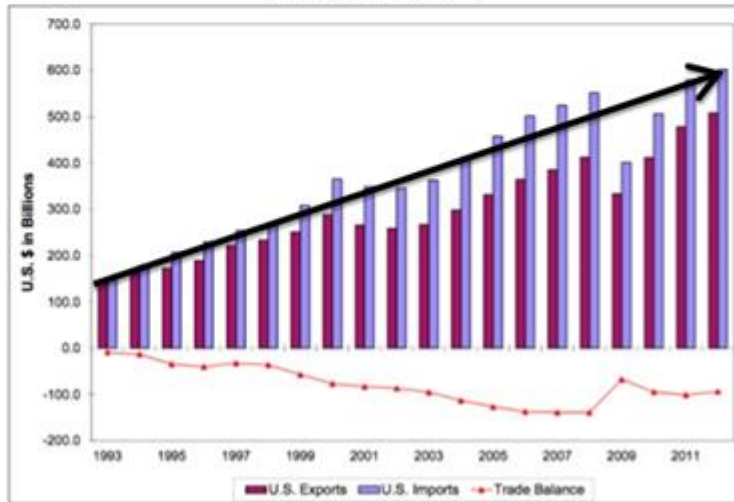
**NAFTA**



# NAFTA

- In 1994, Clinton passed the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA.

**Figure 1. U.S. Trade with NAFTA Partners: 1993-2012**  
(billions of nominal U.S. dollars)



In 1994, President Clinton successfully passed the North American Free Trade Agreement also known as NAFTA. NAFTA joined the United States, Canada, and Mexico in a free-trade zone, which greatly increased the trade between the countries.

Take a moment to analyze the graph. It shows trade between the U.S. and NAFTA Partners from 1993 until 2012. What is the trend of trade between the NAFTA countries? After a quick analysis, you can see that both U.S. exports and imports have increased each year since the agreement as indicated by the arrow. This agreement has positively impacted the American and NAFTA partners' economies.

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**Vietnam and South Africa**



## Vietnam and South Africa

- In 1995, Clinton re-established full diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.



- Clinton lifted the sanctions against South Africa when its government ended the policy of the apartheid.
- Trade with South Africa resumed when the apartheid policy ended under the leadership of Nelson Mandela.

Under President Clinton, the United States also re-established full diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam in 1995, which had not been the case since the Vietnam War. He also lifted economic sanctions against South Africa when its government ended the policy of apartheid. Apartheid was a system of racial segregation in education, medical care, and other public services which was enforced by the government of South Africa. The United States did not trade with South Africa until it got rid of its policy of apartheid in 1994 under the leadership of the first black leader, Nelson Mandela.

## Module 11: The End of the Cold War

### Topic 3 Content: Presidents and Foreign Policy Notes

#### Yugoslavia



### Yugoslavia

- In 1991, Yugoslavia began separating along ethnic lines following the collapse of the Soviet Union.



- Serbians were aggressive used military force in ethnic cleansing.
- The United States provided military air support and bombed Yugoslavia in an effort to stop the Serbs along with the United Nations.

In 1991, the country of Yugoslavia began separating into independent regions along ethnic lines after communism and the Soviet Union collapsed. As the various regions and ethnic groups tried to form their own countries, violence erupted. Take a moment to view the map to see how Yugoslavia was divided into several different independent nations. One of the ethnic groups, the Serbs, was particularly aggressive, and also engaged in ethnic cleansing. Ethnic cleansing is the process of expelling an ethnic group from an area by force or killing. The United Nations called on NATO to provide military air support against the Serbs in 1995. President Clinton contributed American military resources to that NATO effort. Eventually, the United States brought the various sides to the peace table and the Dayton Accords were signed in 1996 ending the fighting.

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**Welfare**



## Welfare

- Significant changes to welfare arose.
- In order to receive benefits, individuals on welfare had to be working or trying to work.
- There were also restrictions on how long benefits were paid.
- The changes were enacted to reduce federal government welfare spending.

During President Clinton's time in office, significant changes to the government welfare programs arose. The changed program focused on making sure that in order to receive benefits, individuals on government welfare were working or trying to work. Restrictions on how long benefits could be paid were also instituted. The goal of these changes was to reduce federal government welfare spending.

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**USS Cole**



## USS Cole

- On October 12, 2000 the USS Cole refueled in Aden, Yemen.
- Two suicide bombers killed 17 American soldiers and injured 39.
- al-Qaeda was responsible for the attack.
- Clinton did not respond with military action.

On October 12, 2000, the U.S. Navy destroyer, USS Cole, docked to refuel in Aden harbor, in the Middle Eastern country of Yemen. During refueling, two suicide bombers attacked the USS Cole using a small boat. The suicide bombers consequently killed seventeen American soldiers and injured thirty-nine. It was later determined that al-Qaeda was responsible for this attack. The same group would later attack the United States on September 11, 2001. President Clinton did not respond to this attack with military action.