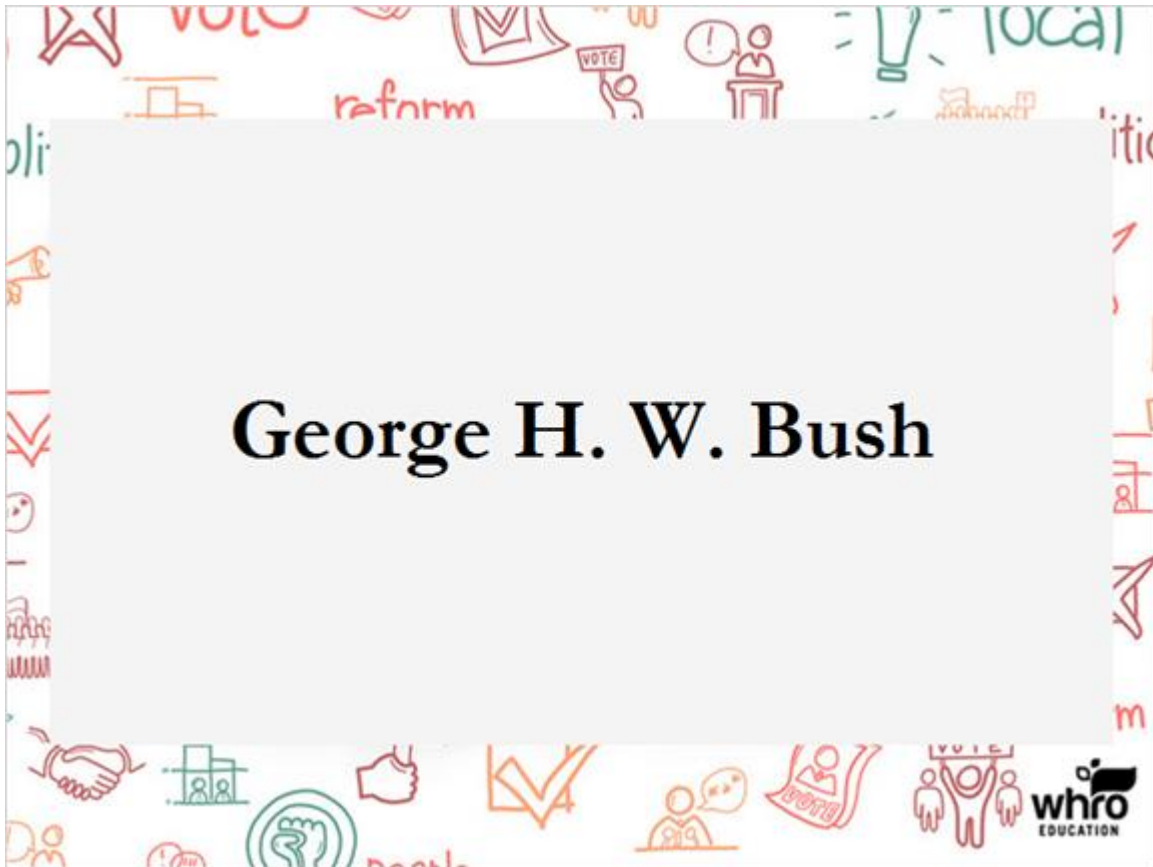


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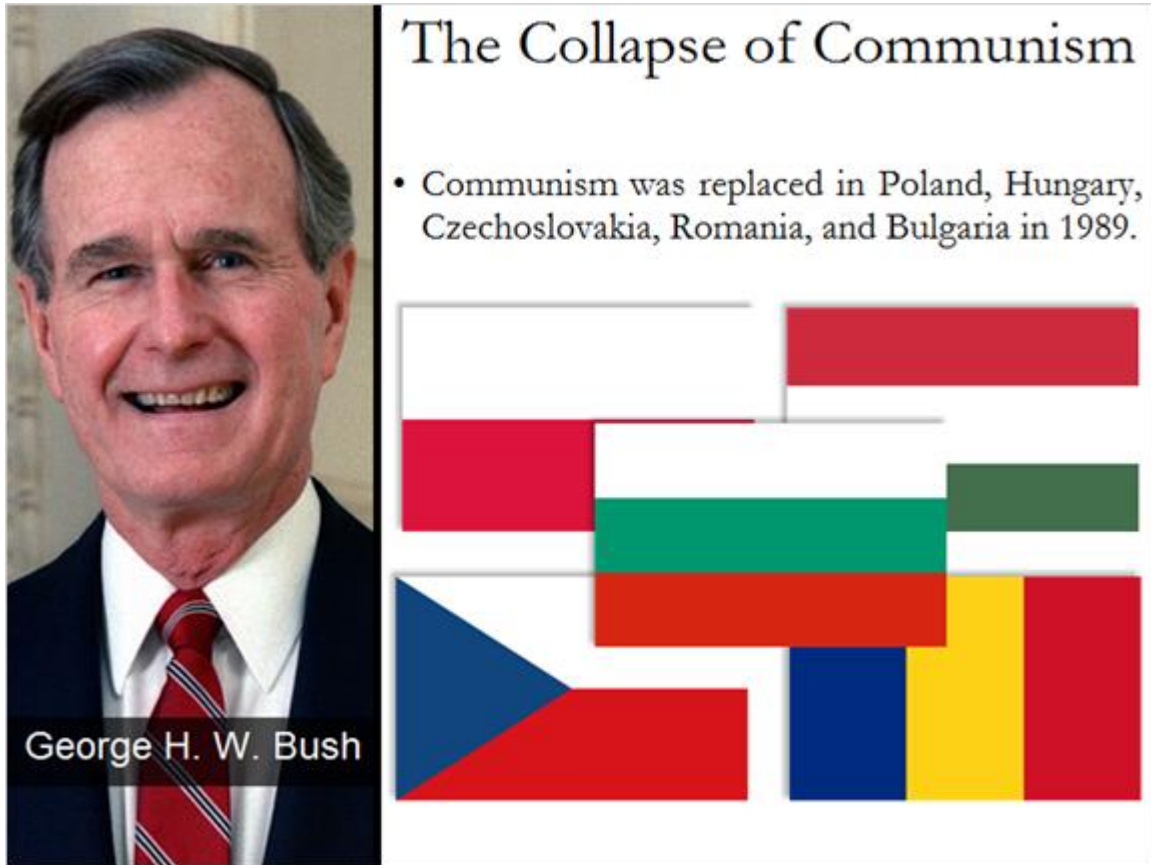
Introduction



Presidents and Foreign Policy

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The Collapse of Communism



The Collapse of Communism

- Communism was replaced in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria in 1989.

George H. W. Bush

Communist governments collapsed throughout Eastern Europe as the Soviet Union collapsed. The Soviet republics began replacing communist rule with democracy in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria in 1989.

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The End of the Soviet Union

The End of the Soviet Union

- On November 9, 1989 the Berlin Wall was torn down by the German people.

On December 25, 1991 all fifteen Soviet republics declared independence

On November 9, 1989, the gates in the Berlin Wall were opened and the wall was torn down by the German people. In October 1990, East Germany and West Germany were reunited into one country. Yugoslavia collapsed, and the Soviet Union was broken up into conflict. On December 25, 1991, Gorbachev announced the end of the Soviet Union and all fifteen Soviet republics declared independence from the Soviet Union. You can view the location of the different Soviet republics represented as different colors by viewing the globe.

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Iraq's Invasion of Kuwait



Iraq's Invasion of Kuwait

- In August of 1990, Saddam Hussein sent his army into Kuwait.

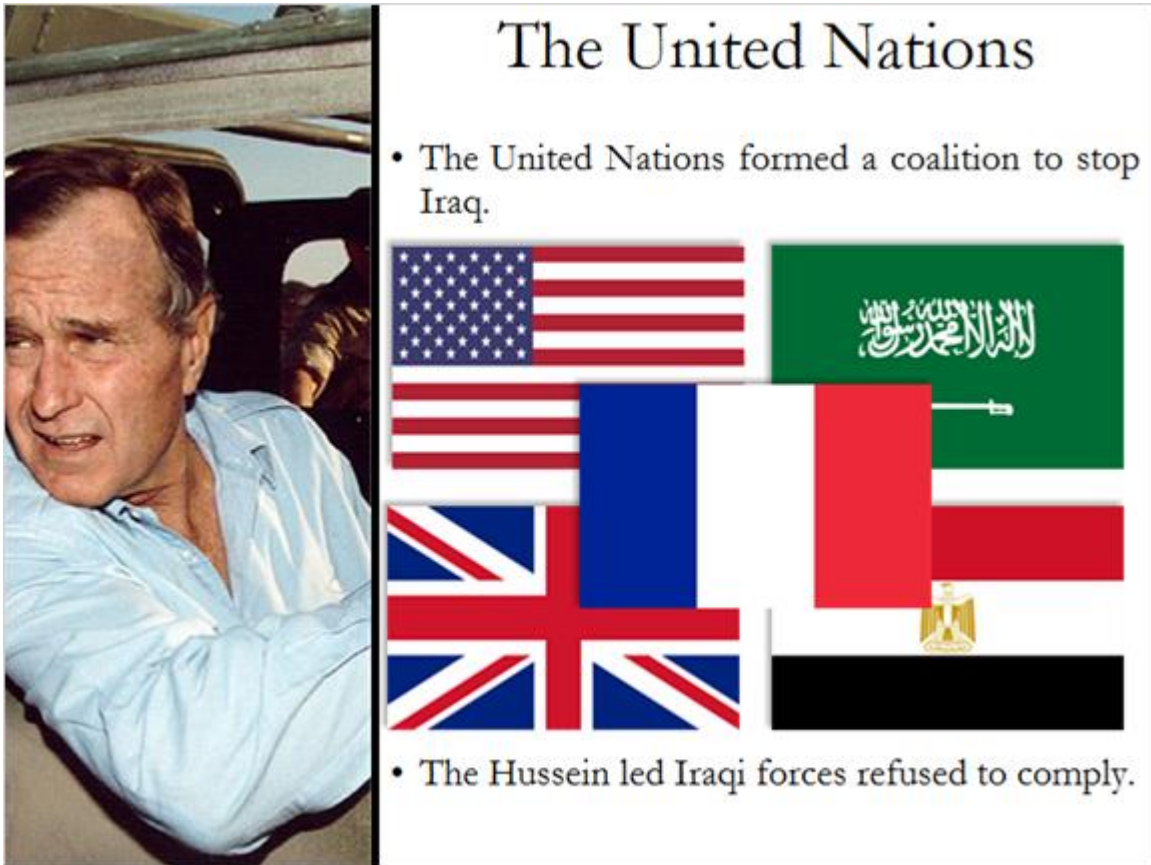


- The United States was concerned that Hussein was attempting to capture the rich oil fields in Kuwait.

In August 1990, the Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein sent his army into Kuwait, invading the oil rich country. You can view the location of Kuwait represented in red color by viewing the globe. The United States was concerned that the ultimate goal of the Iraqi government was to capture Saudi Arabia and its rich oil fields.

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The United Nations



The United Nations

- The United Nations formed a coalition to stop Iraq.
- The Hussein led Iraqi forces refused to comply.

President George H. W. Bush persuaded the United Nations to form a coalition to stop Iraq. The coalition was composed of thirty-two nations from around the world. The United States, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, Egypt, and France were the main contributors. The United Nations coalition attempted to put economic sanctions on Iraq and demanded that they withdraw from Kuwait. The Iraqis refused to comply with the United Nations' sanctions.

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Operation Desert Storm



Operation Desert Storm

- The United States launched Operation Desert Storm on January 16, 1991 and included six weeks of bombing and a ground attack.
- The United Nations' coalition destroyed air defenses, bridges, and many other military targets.
- The United Nations' mission in Kuwait was a success and a cease-fire was quickly agreed upon. However, Saddam Hussein was allowed to remain in power.

As a result, Operation Desert Storm was launched on January 16, 1991. After bombing Iraq for six weeks, a ground attack was launched to free Kuwait. The United Nations' coalition destroyed air defenses, bridges, and other military targets. For the first time in the history of the United States, women served in an official combat role with the military. The United Nations' mission in Kuwait was successful. Less than 100 hours after entering Kuwait with ground forces, the country was freed from Iraqi forces and Iraq had agreed to a cease-fire. Thousands of Iraqi soldiers died in comparison to only 300 coalition forces. During the Gulf War, the United Nations coalition only fought to free Kuwait. They did not conquer Iraq, and they allowed Saddam Hussein to remain in power.

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Bills



Bills

- The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) prevents discrimination against people with disabilities, and requires that they are given the same opportunities to participate in society as other Americans.
- The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 amended the bill from the 1960s that focused on stopping acid rain, ozone gasses, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

President Bush signed two significant bills into law during his time in office. The first was the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). The ADA is a civil rights law that prevents discrimination against people with disabilities. It also requires that people with disabilities are given the same opportunities as everyone else to participate in American society. The second law Bush signed was the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. These were amendments to the original Clean Air Act of the 1960s that focused on stopping acid rain, ozone gasses, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.

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Conclusion



Presidents and Foreign Policy: George H. W. Bush

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