

19.4

A New Era in Foreign Policy



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Analyze why George H.W. Bush decided to use force in some foreign disputes and not in others.**
- **Summarize the Persian Gulf War and its results.**
- **Explain why Bill Clinton won the presidency in 1992.**
- **Assess the foreign policy goals and actions of the Clinton administration.**
- **Describe U.S. relations with various Middle Eastern countries and groups.**

Bush Forges a New Role

With the collapse of the USSR, George H.W. Bush lead the only superpower in the world

Oscar Arias brought free elections to Nicaragua ending the civil war

Military dictator **Augusto Pinochet** gave up power in Chile

Manuel Noriega was arrested in Panama & brought to the U.S. to stand trial for drug trafficking to the U.S.



Foreign Issues

1989- Chinese students stage a pro-democracy protest in **Tiananmen Square** in Beijing

However, the Chinese government killed hundreds of protestors & arrested others. Bush kept economic & diplomatic ties with China

In South Africa, **Nelson Mandela** protested the government & sought change

Apartheid- Rigid segregation between whites & blacks in Africa

Private Firms **divested** and withdrew investments from South Africa. Eventually, Mandela was elected leader & Apartheid ended

Human Rights

Yugoslavia began a civil war after the fall of communism. Bush did not engage but supported a UN plan to restore peace

Operation Restore Hope had Bush sending Marines to East Africa to help a ceasefire between warlords & bring food to starving people

August 2, 1990- Iraq invades Kuwait lead by Saddam Hussein

The U.S. feared Husseins control of the oil fields in Kuwait



Operation Desert Storm

Bush worked with the UN to create a resolution to demand Iraq to withdraw from the country

UN forces were sent to Saudi Arabia to force Hussein to withdraw & implement sanctions against Iraq

Air strikes & missile retaliation began between the two nations, leading to Iraqi forces to surrender or flee

An invasion of Baghdad did not happen, Hussein stayed in power in Iraq & tensions grew in the region



The 1992 Election

Bush's approval rating tanked after Hussein stayed in power, the deficit rose, & Bush raised taxes to help end a recession.

Democrats nominated William Jefferson Clinton as their nominee for the 1992 election

He labeled himself as a “New Democrat”- a Centerist who sought to reconcile liberal & conservative ideals

Believed in a strong national defense, free trade, welfare reform, & ties with corporations. Believed that government needed to be examined for inefficiency



Winning the White House

H. Ross Perot entered the race as an independent who believed in economic populism

Clinton focused on economic & social economic opportunities while Bush attacked his inexperience



Perot gained 20 million votes in the election, that some historians think he “stole” from Bush

In the end, Clinton won by a large popular vote & electoral college vote becoming president



Clinton Mixed Success

1992- The U.S. joined the UN to bring food & peace to Somalia during a civil war

Due to heavy casualties & soldiers fighting back, they were forced to withdraw

Haiti's ruler, Jean Bertran Aristide, was overthrown by a military coup that the U.S. tried to maintain



Balkan Crisis

1989- Yugoslavia broke up into 6 independent nations, but ethnic & religious hostilities became present

Serbs attacked Bosnians & Croats by removing them from their homes & murdering them



Ethnic Cleansing- State-sanctioned mass murder, violence, & rape

The UN eventually stepped in to help end the crisis, but it took many years



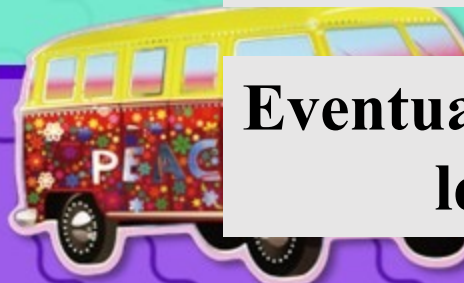
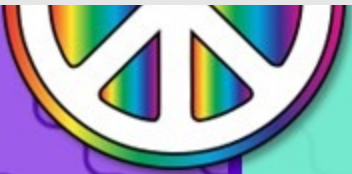
Clinton & NATO

1995- Clinton encouraged NATO to bomb Serbian strongholds, creating the first military combat for the organization

The Dayton Accords established a multinational Bosnia

1994- Rwanda Hutu populations exterminated 800,000 members of the Tutsi population. Caused 2 million people to flee

Eventually the UN brought a cease-fire & a Tutsi-led force established a unified government



America & the Middle East

The 1990s saw attacks from Palestine towards Israel, creating a global crisis

1993- Negotiations in Norway created the Declaration of Principles that allowed Palestine self-rule in Jericho & the Gaza Strip.

1995- Israeli extremist group assassinated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

2005- Israeli settlers are removed from Gaza strip, but violence still continued



Terrorism in the U.S.

1993- Terrorist group **al Qaeda** explodes a truck under the World trade Center killing 6, injuring one thousand

The group was led by **Osama bin Laden**, who hoped to end American involvement in Muslim countries

Continued attacks over the years brought terrorism more into focus until Americans were forced to confront it more during the 9/11 attacks in 2001.

