

Reagan and the 1980's

I. The New Right

1. Concerns over the size of the government and its role in the economy
1. Proposed cutting government funded social programs
2. Restore Christian values to society
1. Members of the "**Moral Majority**" – led by Rev. Jerry Falwell
 - a. Goal was to impress on the country to follow the dictates of the Bible
 - b. Revive the traditional values they believed had strengthened the country in the past
 - c. Used the power of television to reach millions of people - - televangelism.
 - d. Appeal to viewers to contribute money to their campaign.
 - e. Focused Sermons on specific political issues
 - f. Used the money raised to back conservative politicians.

II. 1980 Election

- A. Republicans – Ronald Reagan – nominated by the GOP due to the growing strength of conservatives in the Republican Party.
 1. Criticized President Carter on his handling of the economy and the Iranian Crisis.
- B. Democrats – Incumbent – President Carter
- C. Results
 1. Reagan was elected president by a 51% of the vote
 2. Carter received 41% of the vote
 3. Conservatives now controlled the nations agenda

III. Reagan and the Economy

- A. Reaganomics – supply –side economics – "trickle down" economics
 1. Focus not on demand for goods but on supply
 2. By cutting taxes – this would put more money into the hands of business and investors.
 3. Business would hire more people and produce more goods and services.
 4. Making the economy grow.

- B. The key was encouraging business leaders to invest
 - 1. Prosperity would eventually "trickle down" from the top to those at the lower levels of the economy.

- C. Cutting Taxes
 - 1. October 1981 - - 5% cut went into effect
 - 2. 1982 and 1983 - - 10% cuts
 - 3. 1986 - - Congress passed the most sweeping tax reforms in history.
 - a. Law closed loopholes that allowed people to avoid paying taxes.
 - b. Simplified the tax system by reducing the number of tax brackets that determines how much taxes a person paid.
 - 4. While tax payers benefited the wealth Americans benefited the most.
 - 5. The tax rate on the highest incomes dropped from 50% to 38%.

- D. Changing Government by "Downsizing" the Federal Government
 - 1. Reagan argued regulations made life difficult for producers - which meant fewer jobs and higher prices for consumers.
 - 2. Cutting regulations - the process of eliminating government regulations that stifled a free market - Laissez - Faire
 - a. Expanded the deregulation of energy - transportation and banking industries.
 - b. Cut the size of the regulatory agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency - EPA.

- E. Slowing Federal Growth - cutting the size of the Federal Government.
 - 1. Belief that any American could succeed through individual effort.
 - a. this was the opposite type of government set up through the New Deal - who believed that the government's role is to help people who could not help themselves.
 - 2. Government eliminated public service jobs that were part of the employment training program.
 - a. Reduce unemployment compensation
 - b. Lowered welfare benefits and allocations for food stamps.
 - c. Raised fees for Medicare patients.
 - 3. Result - Federal Funding for Public Assistance fell \$101 Billion between 1980 - 1982.

4. Reagan sought to give more responsibility to state and local government and called it "**New Federalism**".
 - a. The Federal Government would no longer tell states exactly how Federal aide had to be used.
5. "**New Federalism**" never worked – because Recession left a number of cities and states bankrupt.
 - a. They were to give the responsibility but not enough money for programs previously funded by the federal government.

IV. **Reagan and Foreign Policy**

- A. **Military Build up** – Reagan favored a large defense budget to strengthen both conventional military forces and nuclear arsenal.
 1. 5 year period the U.S. spent \$1.1 trillion on defense.
 2. Spending contributed to growing budget deficit.
 - a. Spending went to developing new missiles and bombers –submarines that carried nuclear weapons.
 - b. To protect Americans against nuclear attacks – 1083 – Regain Announced Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) – "Star Wars" - - Which would create a massive satellite shield in space to intercept and destroy incoming Soviet missiles.
- B. **Trouble Spots Abroad**
 1. Soviet Union - - Growing freeze in the Cold War during Reagan's 1st term.
 - a. Soviets criticized American defense build up
 - b. U. S. stationed new intermediate range nuclear missiles I Western Europe.
 2. Middle East
 - a. U.S. in Lebanon – Reagan sent Marines to Beirut as a peacekeeping force.
 - b. October 1983 – terrorist truck loaded with explosives crashed through the gates of the Marine Barracks killing 241 Americans.
 - c. Americans were horrified and demanded immediate withdrawal.
 - d. Finally in February 1963 – American troops were taken out of Lebanon
 3. Latin America
 - a. Fear of communist forces gaining power and threatening American interests.
 - b. El Salvador – U.S. supported resistance of a repressive Marxists guerilla regime.

1. Reagan increased military aide to \$1 million a day.
- c. Nicaragua – aided guerillas who were fighting to overthrow the leftist government.
 1. Working with the CIA – U.S. trained and armed Nicaraguans known as the “Contras” – This policy violated American neutrality laws.
 2. Congress discovered the secret mission in 1984 and cut off military aid to the “Contras.”
 3. Some members of Reagan’s administration believed aide to the “Contras” was justified.
 - a. These officials took the profits from secret arms sales to Iran and sent those profits to the “Contras”
 - b. The arms sales were meant to encourage the release of American Hostages held in Lebanon by pro – Iranian terrorists.
 - c. When the secret action became public in the fall of 1983 – Oliver North -- The marine Colonel who made the arrangements took the blame.
 - d. The Iran – Contra Affair – caused the most serious criticism the Reagan administration ever faced.
 - e. The President claimed no knowledge of North’s operation.
4. Improvements in Soviet and American Foreign Policy
 - a. Despite Reagan’s strong Anti – Communist stance – he developed close relations with the Soviet Union.
 - b. To reform the ailing Soviet System – Gorbachev proposed a program of “glasnost” – a Russian word meaning “political openness”.
 - c. Gorbachev initiated “perestroika” or “restructuring” – an economic policy to allow limited free enterprise.
 - d. Reagan and Gorbachev signed an Intermediate – Range Nuclear Forces Treaty in 1987 (INF) Treaty.
 1. provided for the destruction of 2,500 Soviet and American missiles in Europe.

V. Recession and Recovery

- A. By 1983 – Inflation and Unemployment began to drop
 1. High interest rates cooled down inflation.
 2. Tax cuts took effect – spending began to rise.
 3. Unemployment dropped below 10%
 4. Business gained new confidence and began to invest
 5. Stock Market push upward

- B. Consequences of **Supply – Side** economics
1. Tax cuts were suppose to generate so much economic growth that the government tax revenues would increase but it did not generate enough revenue.
 2. The Federal Deficit increased its income – and ballooned to \$221 Billion in 1986.
 3. The climbing deficit drove the nation deeper in debt to \$3.2 Trillion in 1990.
 4. Yet despite the debt most Americans supported Reagan and his values and principles.
 5. Unequal Wealth
 - a. Wealthy flourished under Reagan.
 - b. Late in the 1980's – wealth was unevenly distributed than any other time since the end of World War II.

VI. Social Debate

- A. Civil Rights
1. Reagan tried to prevent the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 but back off as a result of criticism.
 2. He appointed Federal judges who were less sympathetic to Civil Rights Goals.
 3. The administration work to end some Affirmative Action Programs.
- B. Women's Movement
1. Women gained access to jobs and other opportunities previously denied.
 2. Women's movement met with backlash
 - a. Defeat in 1982 of the Equal Rights Amendment – the amendment could not gain the approval of enough state legislation's.
 3. Anti – Abortion groups took aim at the right to abortion granted in 1973 – *Roe v. Wade*.
 - a. Opponents have lobbied to halt Federal Funding of abortion for the poor.
- C. Sexual Orientation
1. Campaign for homosexual rights caused debate.
 2. Contributing to backlash was the discovery in 1981 of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
 3. Some Americans viewed AIDS as a curse that punished certain people for their choice of lifestyle.
- D. Supreme Court
1. Used years in office to appoint conservative federal judges.
 2. 1981 – he selected Sandra Day O'Connor from Arizona.
 3. 1986 – Reagan chose Antonin Scalia – Conservative.

4. 1987 – Moderate – Anthony Kennedy.

VII. Domestic Policy Initiatives

A. Reagan's promise to government did not succeed dramatically.

1. Entitlement Programs grew – Medicare – Medicaid – Social Security as the nation's elderly population continued to rise.

B. Economic Turmoil erupted near the end of Reagan's Presidency.

1. 1987 a stock market crash – suffered 22.6% drop.
 - a. Stock Market recovered
 - b. Reagan's successor George H. W. Bush inherited the economic problems which led to another Recession.

Clinton and the 1990's

I. The election of 1991

A. Republican – George H.W. Bush – discouraged by Bush's high approval rating – several prominent Democrats chose not seek their parties nomination.

1. focused on decline of family values.
2. Won praise for his role ending the Cold War and winning the Persian Gulf War.
3. Recession and economic issues dominated campaign.

B. Democrats – Bill Clinton – nicknamed the "Comeback Kid".

1. Promised government measure to end the Recession and deal with the nation's economic problems.
2. Pledged to address the Federal Budget Deficit
3. Deal with the problems of the Health Care System
4. Again pledged that government – was necessary "to make America work again".
5. "New Democrat" – he would look at new ways to make government more efficient and responsive.

C. Ross Perot – Independent

1. Focused on economic problems
 - a. Argued that as a successful business man, he had the necessary skills to cut costs, balance the budget and restore prosperity.
2. He ran as a Washington outsider – no ties with the Special Interests.
3. Pledged he would consider the needs of the country as a whole.

D. Results

1. Clinton received 43% of the popular vote – 370 electoral votes.
2. Bush received 38% of the popular vote – 168 electoral votes.
3. Perot received 19% of the popular vote – 0 electoral votes.
4. Republicans claimed Perot had prevented Bush's re – election.

II. **Clinton's First Term** – Clinton still had a Democratic majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

A. Economic Reform – focused on middle class and ending the Recession.

1. Reduced the budget deficit – which meant cutting spending or raising taxes.
 - a. was unpopular with the public

- b. tax increases fell mostly on the wealthiest Americans.
- B. Health Care – 37 million American were without Health Care in 1993.
1. Proposal for Congress called for a government supervised Health Care System that would guarantee affordable coverage to every American.
 2. Public seemed in favor of the proposal at first.
 3. It was vigorously opposed by the Insurance Companies, Professionals and small business groups.
 4. Lobbyists and Congressional Republican lined up against the plan and caused the reform to fail.
- C. Republicans – “**Contract with American**” – Phrase coined by the Speaker of the House – Newt Gingrich in 1994.
1. It pledged to scale back the role of the Federal government.
 2. Eliminate regulations, cut taxes and balance the budget.
- D. Congress verses the President
1. Budget Reform
 - a. 1995 Clinton and Gingrich clashed over the size of the budget cuts and timetable for balancing the budget.
 - b. Inability to compromise – government offices shut down and disrupted services to millions of Americans.
 - c. Spring of 1996 – Congress and the President came to a permanent agreement on the budget.
 - d. Battle marked the start of another Clinton comeback.
 1. The people blamed Congressional Republican for the government shut down and regarded them as uncompromising and extreme.
 2. Raised Clinton’s approval rating.
 2. August 1996 – Congress and Clinton agreed on sweeping reform of the nations Welfare System -- Passed the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Reform (AFDC).
 - a. Eliminated the Federal guarantees of cash assistance
 - b. Gave States the authority to run their own Welfare Programs with block grants of Federal monies.
 - c. Established a lifetime limit of 5 year of aid per family.
 - d. Required most adults to work within two years of receiving aid.
 - e. Reversed 6 decades of Social Welfare legislation going back to the New Deal.
 3. Result
 - a. 1998 – Government had achieved its 1st Budge Surplus since 1962.

III. Clinton's Second Term

- A. Election of 1996
 - 1. Republicans -- Robert Dole -- Senate Majority Leader
 - a. Went after Clinton on the "character issue" -- accused him of "ethical failure".
 - 2. Independent -- Ross Perot
 - a. Demanded a Balanced budget
 - b. Called for campaign finance reforms and end to NAFTA -- North American Free Trade Agreement
 - 3. Democrats -- President Bill Clinton -- Incumbent
 - a. Ran on his record of popular 1st term legislation issues
 - b. Higher minimum wage -- strong economy.
 - 4. Results
 - a. Clinton -- 49% of the popular vote -- 379 electoral votes.
 - b. Dole -- 41% of the popular vote -- 159 electoral votes.

IV. Scandals

- A. Whitewater -- accused of having participated in a fraudulent loan and land deal in Arkansas.
 - 1. Used his influence as governor to block a investigation of his business partners.
 - 2. Accused Hilary of corruption because of the work done by her law firm for figures involved in the scandal.
- B. Janet Reno appointed a Special Prosecutor to look at the charges.
 - 1. Clinton's friends and former business associates were convicted of crimes and jailed.
 - 2. There was no evidence found to link the President and the First Lady.
- C. January 1998 --- Special Prosecutor Kenneth Star -- began an investigation of a relationship between President Clinton and a White House Intern.
 - 1. Under oath Clinton denied having had any sexual relations with the intern.
 - 2. In September --- Star sent to the House a report listing numerous grounds for impeachment.
 - 3. The charges sparked bitter debate in the House.
 - 4. Polls showed that while most Americans disapproved of the President's actions -- a majority believed he was doing a good job as President and should not be impeached.
 - 5. In October --- the House Judiciary Committee voted to proceed with the Impeachment inquiry.

6. Congressional election showed that Americans were disgruntled over the process and did not give the Republicans the victories they were counting on in November of 1998.
7. Newt Gingrich resigned his post as the Speaker of the House.
8. December 19, 1998 – full House voted to Impeach President Clinton on the Charges of Perjury and Obstruction of Justice.
9. The Senate Trial --- January 1, 1999.
 - a. Many senators believed President Clinton had committed the offenses.
 - b. Deliberations centered around whether his actions qualified as “high crimes and misdemeanors” – the Constitutional requirement for conviction of the President.
10. February 12, 1999 --- the Senate voted to acquit President Clinton on both Charges.

V. Foreign Policy

A. Russia and Eastern Europe

1. The U.S. began to promote western democracy to a crumbling Soviet Empire.
 - a. U.S. offered \$2.5 billion aid package to create a free market economy
 - b. Yet the Russian economy remained unstable
 - c. Russian Parliament resisted reform – Yeltsin dissolved parliament and tightened censorship to silence his political opponents.
 - d. Russian Reformers angered at the curbs on their freedoms grew angrier.
 1. 1994 – Yeltsin – sent troops into Chechnya --- a self - governing republic who sought independence from Russia.
 2. After 21 months of fighting --- a cease fire was reached – Russian troops were withdrawn and a postponement of the independence movement was delayed until 2001.
 - e. Russian Voters lost confidence in Yeltsin.
 1. Many began supporting right – wing nationalists or communists – who spoke about reviving the Soviet Union.
 2. Yeltsin was still able to be re – elected.
 3. American officials pointed to the election as proof that democracy was taking hold in Russia.
 - f. Communist comeback showed signs of success in parts of Eastern Europe.

1. 1990's Poland led by Lech Walesa – had undertaken bold economic reforms – to create a free market.
2. Reforms required large investment and caused high inflation.
3. Unemployment and other short term suffering continued to grow.
4. 1995 – Polish voters showed discontent by electing former communist Aleksander Kwasniewski as their President.
 - a. To keep communism away – NATO invited Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic to join NATO in 1997.
 - b. This was to encourage these nations to continue their progress towards democracy.

B. South Africa – overturn **Apartheid** – systematic separation of people of different racial background.

1. White minority in South Africa had denied equal rights to the black majority.
 - a. The U.S. and other nations had used economic sanctions or trade restrictions and other economic measures to punish a nation for its behavior.
 - b. 1990 – **Prime Minister F. W. de Klerk released anti – apartheid leader Nelson Mandela** from jail after 27 years.
 - c. De Klerk and Mandela worked together to end **Apartheid**.
 - d. 1994 – Blacks as well as whites voted in an election that produced a new government representing both groups interests.

C. Middle East – September 1993 --- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir Arafat – and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin signed a historic peace agreement in Washington D.C.

1. Provided for Palestinian self rule of the Gaza Strip (area between Israel and the Sinai Peninsula) and in the West Bank along the Jordan River.
2. Set the stage for negotiations on the status of the rest of the West Bank.
3. The PLO recognized Israel's right to exist.
4. 1994 --- Israel and Jordan signed a peace treaty ending the state of war that had existed between them.
5. Syria and Israel began talks
 - a. Extremists on both sides tried to destroy prospects of peace through terrorist attacks.

- b. 1995 a Jewish extremist assassinated Rabin.
- 6. Despite setbacks the U.S. continued to press governments in the region to work towards peace.
- D. Haiti – Haitian military leaders had overthrown the first freely elected president in 1991
 - 1. Three years later the U.S. led military intervention and forced Haiti's military to give up power.
 - 2. U.S. troops stayed in Haiti for several months.
- E. Northern Ireland – U.S. encouraged renewed efforts to end decades of violence between Protestants and Catholics.
 - 1. George Mitchell was sent by the U.S. to led talks which included representatives of the warring factions.
 - 2. 22 months of negotiations --- 1998 -- all parties signed the **Good Friday Accords**
 - a. agreeing to major reforms in the government of British.
 - b. Stopped short o providing for unification of the two Irelands.
- F. Balkan Nations
 - 1. Fighting among Serbs, Croats and Muslims.
 - 2. Muslims and Croatian majority in Bosnia declared its independence --- Bosnian Serbs backed by Milosevic attacked.
 - a. Began siege Sarajevo – and carried out “ethnic cleansing” a campaign to remove non – Serbs from the republic.
 - 3. 1995 – and American led NATO bombing campaign pushed the Bosnian Serbs into peace talks
 - a. Produced a cease fire.
 - b. Commitment of foreign peacekeeping troops.
 - 4. 1996 – Voters elected a Muslim, a Croat and Serb to a Presidential panel to lead the nation.
 - a. Bosnia remains divided into ethnic sections.
 - b. Protected from one another by peace – keeping forces.
- G. Somalia – 1992 President Bush sent American troops to assist the U.S. relief efforts.
 - 1. Food crisis eased but the Somalian government remained unable to control the armed groups that ruled the countryside.
 - 2. 1993 – U.S. soldiers were killed in a battle with Somali rebels.
 - 3. Clinton recalled troops without order having been restored.
 - 4. 1998 – Civil War ended after leaders of the rival factions signed a peace agreement.

H. Rwanda and Zaire

1. Death of Rwandan President in a plane crash brought about suspicion which created uneasiness between Hutus and Tutsis.
 - a. Hutus – embarked on a massive genocidal campaign slaughtering Tutsis.
 - b. Tutsi rebels overthrew the Hutus government.
 - c. Hutus fled for fear of revenge
2. Violence in Rwanda spread to neighboring Zaire.
 - a. Hutus refugees continued to fight Tutsis dominated government in Rwanda.
 - b. Zairean authorities were unable to stop raids.
 - c. Rwandan Tutsis encouraged Zairean Tutsis to rebel against Zairean government.
 - d. The rebels forced Zairean dictator and U.S. ally to resign in 1997.
 - e. Rebel leader renamed Zaire – The Democratic Republic of the Congo --- but his actions did little to support democratic ideas.

I. Indian – Pakistan – China

1. 1998 – India Exploded a nuclear weapon.
2. Pakistan quickly responded with tests of their own.
 - a. Border dispute
 - b. U.S. feared territorial and religious tensions would touch off a nuclear war.
3. China viewed the developments between India and Pakistan with alarm.
 - a. China's economic growth, combined with its size made it an increasingly important power.
 - b. U.S. began working more closely with China on trade and regional security.

J. European Unions

1. 1993 --- Common Market nations formed the European Union
2. Provided political and monetary conditions like the Common Market
 - a. Contained a parliament and a council in which all member nations are represented.
 - b. They agree to gradually replace their individual monetary system with a single new currency called the Euro.
3. Goal of EU
 - a. Create an economic unit that rivaled the size and strength of the American Economy.
4. The E U is today the largest trading partner of the U.S.

K. NAFTA --- North American Free Trade Agreement

1. Called for the removal of trade restrictions among the U.S., Canada and the European Union.
2. NAFTA created controversy in the U.S.
 - a. Opponents worried that American factories would be relocated to Mexico – lower wages – no government regulations – no environmental controls.
 - b. Supporters --- it would create more American jobs by increasing exports to Mexico and Canada.
3. 1994 --- U.S. Senate ratified NAFTA.
4. Results
 - a. Modest increase in U.S. exports.
 - b. 128,300 American jobs disappeared.

J. International Agreement

1. President Clinton's Foreign Policy Goal was to expand U.S. trade throughout the world.
 - a. U.S. joined many other countries in adopting a revised version of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
 - b. Goal was to reduce tariffs and expand world trade.
2. World Trade Organization (WTO) – established in compliance with (GATT).
 - a. To negotiate new trade agreement and resolve trade disputes.

Bush and the 1990's

I. Election of 1988

- A. Republicans – George H. W. Bush – Lacked the support of Conservative Republicans.
 - 1. Questioned Bush's commitment to their cause – abortion rights.
 - 2. Never forgave him for calling Reagan's economic plan "voodoo economics"
- B. Democrats – Michael Dukakis – Governor from Massachusetts – who revived his state after years of economic distress – promised the same for the nation.
- C. Campaign
 - 1. Bush – pledged "no new taxes"
 - 2. Reagan's popular tax cuts contributed to high budget deficit and national debt.
 - 3. Bush criticized Dukakis for being "soft on crime: -- attack alienated many voters.
- D. Results
 - 1. Bush won 54 % of the popular voted and carried 40 states. He captured 426 electoral votes.

II. Cold War Ends – Domino effect of the Anti – Communist movement.

- A. Bush Benefited from historic changes in the Communist world unleashed by Gorbachev.
 - 1. Soviet leaders began a chain reaction that would bring down the "Iron Curtain".
 - 2. Gorbachev's public statement for Eastern European leaders to adapt – "perestroika" and "glasnost" – political openness and restructuring.
- B. Poland – set the stage for the downfall of Soviet Communism
 - 1. Lech Walesa - - was involved in the anti-communist organization and lost his job for helping protestor in 1976.
 - 2. 1980 – Shipyard at Gdansk launched a strike – Welesa climbed a fence and joined protest becoming the head of the movement.
 - 3. Two weeks of protest – the government gave into the workers demands for the right to form a free and independent trade union.
 - 4. Union activity spread throughout Poland forming an alliance called "Solidarity".

5. Soviet Communists launched a crack down in 1981 banning "Solidarity" movement and jailed the leaders – including Lech Walesa.
6. Support for the movement remained alive.

C. The Wall Fall

1. Anti – Communist revolts broke out throughout Eastern Europe.
2. Eastern German cities – non – violent protests pressured the countries dictator to institute reform – (Erich Honicker).
 - a. November 9, 1989 -- Government announced East Germans could travel freely to West Germany.
 - b. East Germans flooded around and over the Berlin Wall armed with sledgehammers and smashed the wall with joy.
 - c. Within month the Communist Party was in collapse.
 - d. One year later East and West Germans were unified in 1990.

D. – Soviet Union – by the end of 1991 the Soviet Union no longer existed.

1. It was replace by a loose alliance of former Soviet Republics call the Commonwealth of Independent States.
2. As the Soviet Union disintegrated - Bush continued the arms control talks with Gorbachev later with Yeltsin.
3. America signed a number of pacts that signaled an end to the Cold War.
 - a. The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty – START I Called for a dramatic reduction I the two nations supplies of long range nuclear weapons in 1991.
4. U.S. emerged as the World Lone Superpower.

III. Persian Gulf War

- A. Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait in 1990 – Saddam justified the assault by citing century old territorial claims.
 1. Iraq sought to control Kuwait's substantial oil wealth.
- B. U.S. viewed the protection of Kuwaiti's oil reserves as an issue of National Security.
 1. U. S. was concerned over the Security of Saudi Arabia.
- C. American's reluctance to enter the conflict
 1. Reports began to emerge of rampaging Iraqi soldiers and atrocities against Kuwaiti civilians.

- D. Failure to come to diplomatic resolution with Saddam to withdraw.
1. Working with the United Nations he mobilized an alliance with 28 nations to launch the Persian Gulf War.
 2. To organize military operations the President appointed General Colin Powell.
 3. Powell's battle Plan was simple – he would use air power to destroy Iraqi ability to wage war. Then smash the Iraqi forces occupying Kuwait "Operation Desert Storm".
 4. War lasted 42 days – United Nations forces liberated Kuwait. Allies lost fewer than 300 soldiers
 5. Bush opted not to extend the War by sending troops to Iraqi.
 - a. He hoped opponents within the country would overthrow a weakened Saddam within the nation.
 - b. Bush's advisers were wrong and Saddam remained in power.

IV. Domestic Issues

- A. High approval rating after the War.
- B. Later the Americans began to believe Bush did not have a clear plan for handling cosmetic problems in the U.S.
- C. He angered moderates and liberals by nominating conservative Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court in 1991.
- D. The ongoing Recession from Reagan plagued the President.
 1. Unemployment climbed again to 7% due to the process of businesses downsizing.
 2. Countered by the slowing of pending for social programs.
 3. He also broke his campaign promise and agreed to a deficit reduction plan that included new taxes.

- 13.
 - 1. Working with the United Nations in mobilizing an alliance with the nations to launch the Persian Gulf War.
 - 2. To organize military operations the President appointed General Colin Powell.
 - 3. Kuwait's battle plan was simple - he would use an overwhelming force to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. Then, once the Iraqis were occupying Kuwait, Operation Desert Storm.
 - 4. But what is clear - United Nations forces liberate Kuwait. All the best that you can do.
 - 5. Bush tried not to extend the War by sending troops to Iraq.
 - a. The rapid operations within the country would overthrow a weakened Saddam within the nation.
 - b. Bush's advisors were wrong and Saddam remained in power.

- 14. Domestic Issues
 - 1. High approval rating after the War.
 - 2. Later the Americans began to believe Bush did not have a clear plan for handling economic problems in the U.S.
 - 3. He signed executive orders by appointing conservative judges to the Supreme Court in 1991.
 - 4. The ongoing recession from Russia helped the President's reappointment helped him to the end of the process of business downsizing.
 - 5. Countered by the slowing of spending for social programs.
 - 6. He also broke his campaign promise and agreed to a health reduction plan that included new taxes.