

CHAPTER 19
SECTION 4
Section Summary
FOREIGN POLICY AFTER THE COLD WAR

READING CHECK

What was the name of the oppressive system of segregation in South Africa that was dismantled in the early 1990s?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *tolerate* in the underlined sentence. The word *forbid* is an antonym of the word *tolerate*. *Forbid* means to prohibit or prevent. Use the meaning of *forbid* to figure out the meaning of *tolerate*.

READING SKILL

Summarize What actions did President Bush and the United States take in the Persian Gulf War?

Under President George H.W. Bush, the United States took a leading role in world affairs. Bush continued the war on drugs and sent troops to Panama in December 1989. **Manuel Noriega**, Panama’s dictator, was arrested and convicted of drug trafficking. He was sentenced to 40 years in prison.

Chinese students staged pro-democracy protests in Beijing’s **Tiananmen Square** in the spring of 1989. China jailed many of the activists. President Bush suspended arms sales to China but kept up economic and diplomatic ties.

In the early 1990s, the oppressive South African system of segregation called **apartheid** ended, in part because of American economic sanctions. American firms **divested**, or withdrew investments, from the country. **Nelson Mandela**, the previously imprisoned leader of the antiapartheid movement, was elected leader of South Africa in 1994.

In the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia was fighting a bloody civil war. Bush chose not to intervene with troops. However, later he did send United States Marines to Somalia on a humanitarian mission called “Operation Restore Hope.”

In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. **Saddam Hussein**, Iraq’s dictator, wanted to increase his power and control Kuwait’s rich oil deposits.

President Bush made it clear that he would not tolerate Iraq’s aggression against its neighbor. Bush worked to build an international coalition and backed a UN resolution demanding that Iraqi troops withdraw. Hussein did not comply. Under the name **Operation Desert Storm**, American, British, French, Egyptian, and Saudi coalition forces attacked Iraqi troops on January 16, 1991. On February 23, coalition forces attacked Iraqi forces in Kuwait. Within five days, Iraq agreed to a UN cease-fire. Iraqis left Kuwait, but Saddam Hussein still ruled Iraq. The entire conflict later became known as the Persian Gulf War.

Review Questions

1. Why did President Bush send troops to Panama?

2. What non-military actions did Bush take to help resolve conflicts in China, South Africa, and Somalia?
