

Identifies Period 8/9: 1945-Present

AMSCO Ch 29, Ch 30, Ch31, [American Yawp](#) Chapter 28, 29, 30

1. Richard Nixon's Foreign Policy: Vietnam: Vietnamization
2. Richard Nixon's Foreign Policy: Détente with China and the Soviet Union
3. Jimmy Carter's Presidency: Foreign Policy: Camp David Accords
4. Jimmy Carter's Presidency: Foreign Policy: Iran and hostage crisis
5. Renewing the Cold War: military buildup
6. Renewing the Cold War: Central America; Sandinistas, Contras, Iran-Contra Affair
7. Improved U.S.-Soviet Relations
8. *Tear Down This Wall! (excerpt)*
9. Persian Gulf War
10. *Address to the Nation (1990)*
11. The War on Terrorism: September 11, 2001 attacks; War in Afghanistan; Homeland Security
12. *Address to Congress and the Nation*
13. The War on Terrorism: Iraq War; Operation Iraqi Freedom
14. Foreign Policy During the Obama Presidency: Death of Osama bin Laden; Arab Spring; Rise of ISIS

Primary Sources

“Tear Down This Wall” Speech, Ronald Reagan, 1987, [Video](#)

“We welcome change and openness; for we believe that freedom and security go together, that the advance of human liberty can only strengthen the cause of world peace. . . . General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”

President Ronald Reagan, speech at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, Germany, 1987

Excerpt from Address to the Nation, George H.W. Bush, 1990

The United States, together with the United Nations, exhausted every means at our disposal to bring this crisis to a peaceful end. However, Saddam clearly felt that by stalling and threatening and defying the United Nations, he could weaken the forces arrayed against him.

While the world waited, Saddam Hussein met every overture of peace with open contempt. While the world prayed for peace, Saddam prepared for war. . . .

Saddam was warned over and over again to comply with the will of the United Nations: Leave Kuwait, or be driven out. Saddam has arrogantly rejected all warnings. Instead, he tried to make this a dispute between Iraq and the United States of America.

Well, he failed. Tonight, 28 nations—countries from 5 continents, Europe and Asia, Africa and the Arab League—have forces in the Gulf area standing shoulder to shoulder against Saddam Hussein. These countries had hoped the use of force could be avoided. Regrettably, we now believe that only force will make him leave. . . .

This is an historic moment. We have in this past year made great progress in ending the long era of conflict and cold war. We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order—a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations. When we are successful—and we will be—we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role to fulfill the promise and vision of the U.N.'s founders.

[Address to Congress and the Nation](#), George W. Bush, September 20, 2001, [Video](#)