“America is never wholly herself unless she is engaged in high moral principle. We as a people have such a purpose today. It is to make kinder the face of the nation and gentler the face of the world.” - President George H.W. Bush

OBJECTIVE:
Students will use a primary source analysis process to categorize information between the Fall of the Berlin Wall and Persian Gulf War.

TOPIC:
Diplomacy and Foreign Relationships

SECONDARY SOCIAL STUDIES TEKS:

Social Studies TEKS reflect the NEW Streamlined TEKS that will be implemented in elementary schools in the 2020-2021 school year.
OBJECTIVE:
Students will use a primary source analysis process to categorize information between the Fall of the Berlin Wall and Persian Gulf War.

PROGRAM MATERIALS:
PILLARS TO LIVE BY: PASSPORT RESOURCE (page S3): 1 per student or student group
PILLARS SORT CARDS (page S4): 1 per student or student group
SECURITY BRIEFING (page S5): 1 set per student or student group
SECURITY BRIEFING LETTER (page S6): 1 per student or student group
3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT CARD SORT (page S7-S12): 1 per student or student group
PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS:
DIPLOMACY REVIEW (page S13-S14): 1 per student or student group
DIPLOMACY RESOURCE CARDS (page E15-E22): 1 per student or student group
PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET (page S23): 1 per student or student group
THE BOTTOM LINE (page S24-S29): 1 per student or student group

PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Teachers will use the passport for learning slide to guide class discussion of the Pillars to Live By.
2. Divide students into groups, with 3-4 students in each group. Give each student or student group the 3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT CARD SORT. Students will categorize the information with the branch of government they belong.
3. Review the card sort with the class to make sure they have the correct information with each branch of government.
4. Give each student or student group a set of primary sources. The students must use the analysis handouts to determine which President the primary source best belongs.
   PART ONE: Use the analysis handout to determine which President the primary source best belongs.
   PART TWO: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the MAPS best belongs.
   PART THREE: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the VISUALS best belongs.
   PART FOUR: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the LEADERS best belongs.
   PART FIVE: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the U.S. COMMUNICATIONS best belongs.
   PART SIX: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the SOLUTIONS best belongs.
5. Teachers may require students to justify their answer with a specific amount of evidence from the primary source.
6. Students may complete the BOTTOM LINE handout

STUDENT SKILLS ASSESSMENT:
• Have students (or student groups) complete THE BOTTOM LINE worksheet at the end of the activity.
• Students will complete their PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET.
INSTRUCTIONS:
Read through George H.W. Bush’s Pillars to Live By.

With your shoulder partner discuss which pillar you think is the most important for President of the United States to have:
• Lifetime of Service
• Putting People First in Decision Making
• Building Relationships to Better the World

INSTRUCTIONS:
At the end of our program you will be asked to make a connection from your learning to one or all of George H.W. Bush’s Pillars to Live By.

“Any definition of a successful life must include serving others.”
- George H.W. Bush

Student Learning Connections
Now that you have learned about George H.W. Bush, explain how President Bush demonstrated a pillar to live by. You will receive a sticker for each pillar connection you are able to make.
PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Complete the 3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT CARD SORT
2. Each student or student group will get a set of DIPLOMACY REVIEWS
3. Categorize the images and documents with the event that you think they best belong
4. Justify your answer with evidence from the primary source
5. Complete the BOTTOM LINE handout
6. Complete the PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET

KEY VOCABULARY

FOREIGN - outside one’s own country

DOMESTIC - originating within one’s own country

DIPLOMACY - the profession, activity, or skill of managing relationships with other countries

WRAP UP:

Fill out THE BOTTOM LINE worksheet after you have completed the activity.
NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW

MEMORANDUM FOR MY FELLOW AMERICANS

Subject: The success of the United States is dependent upon you, the people.

My fellow Americans, the people of the United States rely on their president to serve as their chief diplomat around the world. I worked hard to build relationships with leaders from all over the world in order to protect the citizens of the United States. Two of my greatest diplomatic accomplishments were the Fall of the Berlin Wall and Persian Gulf War. I was going to send information on each event to some of our elected leaders, but the labels on the boxes fell off. Can you help me categorize this information between my diplomatic accomplishments so our current leaders can follow the example that has been set for them? Diplomacy is hard, but I know you are up for the challenge! Thank you for your service to our country.

Good luck, the future of our nation is in your hands.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

DISCLAIMER: THIS IS NOT AN ORIGINAL PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of the Union Address</th>
<th>Not directly elected by the people</th>
<th>Lives and works in the White House</th>
<th>4 year term - 2 term max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conducts diplomacy with other nations</td>
<td>Negotiate and sign treaties</td>
<td>Power to issue executive orders</td>
<td>Power to extend pardons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power to sign bills into laws</td>
<td>Power to veto bills</td>
<td>Commander in Chief of Military</td>
<td>Appoints justices to Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job: Enforce Laws</td>
<td>President, Vice President, Cabinet</td>
<td>Must be at least 35 years old</td>
<td>Must be a natural born citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>House of Representatives must be 25 years old</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HOUSE OF SENATE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Power to levy &amp; collect taxes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 year terms</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Power to approve treaties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONGRESS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>House of Representatives &amp; Senate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Power to declare war</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 year terms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Speaker of the House is 2nd in line to succeed the president after the Vice President</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>JOBS: MAKE LAWS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Power to introduce a bill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power to coin &amp; print money</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Power to approve presidential appointments</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SPECIAL CARD SORT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Job: Make Laws</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate - must be 30 years old</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power to regulate commerce between the states &amp; other nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power to impeach the president</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SECONDARY
3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT
CARD SORT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supreme Court</th>
<th>Power to rule laws unconstitutional</th>
<th>9 Justices serve</th>
<th>Final court of criminal appeals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job: Interpret the Laws</td>
<td>Judicial Review</td>
<td></td>
<td>Protects civil rights and liberties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serve for life</td>
<td>Power to tell president that his actions are not allowed by the constitution</td>
<td>Ensuring that each branch recognizes the limits of its own powers</td>
<td>Power to hear cases between two states</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT
CARD SORT
After World War II ended, Germany and its capital, Berlin, were divided into four zones. On May 8, 1949, the French, United Kingdom and U.S. zones were combined into West Germany under a democratic republic government. East Germany was controlled by the Soviet Union under a communist government. Berlin was also divided between West Berlin, democratic republic and East Berlin, communist rule.

From 1949-1961, more than 2.5 million East Germans escaped to West Germany with many of them escaping by crossing the checkpoints between East and West Berlin. The numbers fleeing to the West became so bad, that overnight East German soldiers laid down 30 miles of barbed wire. This closed off East Berlin from West Berlin. When families awoke the next morning in West Berlin many realized they were now cut off from other members of their family who lived across the street in East Berlin.

Eventually, the East German communist government built a 15 foot high concrete wall topped with barbed wire and guard towers. East Germany and the Soviet Union said the wall was to protect the people of East Germany but everyone knew it was to keep the East Germans from leaving.
On August 2nd, 1990 the Iraqi Army led by Saddam Hussein invaded and occupied Kuwait. This invasion was condemned by many nations and the United Nations Security Council. President George H.W. Bush immediately condemned the invasion, as did the governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

The U.N. Security Council authorized the use of “all necessary means” of force against Iraq if they did not withdraw from Kuwait.

After Hussein refused to withdraw from Iraq, a coalition [countries that work together] of 35 nations led by the U.S. worked to defeat Iraq and drive them out of Kuwait. President George H.W. Bush met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Great Britain and the leaders of many other countries, especially the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to keep them informed of the progress in liberating [freeing] Kuwait.
On the evening of November 9, 1989, East Germany announced an easing of travel restrictions to the West, and thousands demanded passage though the Berlin Wall. Faced with growing demonstrations, East German border guards opened the borders. The next day, East German troops began dismantling the wall. In 1990, East and West Germany were formally reunited.

President George H.W. Bush worked tirelessly with both Helmut Kohl, leader of West Germany and Mikhail Gorbachev, leader of the Soviet Union to help East Germany and West Germany reunite. By October 1990, East Germany no longer existed, there was only Germany and the Cold War had ended.

The Persian Gulf War began on January 17, 1991 with a massive U.S. led airstrike against Iraq. On February 24, 1991 troops on the ground moved from Saudi Arabia into Kuwait and southern Iraq. Over the next four days, coalition forces encircled and defeated the Iraqis and liberated Kuwait. At the same time, U.S. forces stormed into Iraq some 120 miles west of Kuwait, attacking Iraq's tank division from the rear.

With the Iraqi army defeated, President George H.W. Bush declared a ceasefire [both sides stop fighting] on February 28, ending the Persian Gulf War. According to the peace terms that Hussein later accepted, Iraq would recognize Kuwait’s independence and get rid of all its weapons of mass destruction.
MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Call to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

PARTICIPANTS:
The President, Helmut Kohl, Chancellor

DATE, TIME, AND PLACE:
February 13, 1980, 1:49 - 2:00 p.m. EST
The Oval Office

Chancellor Kohl initiated the call. (U)

The President: Hello, how are you? (G)

Chancellor Kohl: Fine, Prime Minister Mitterrand is here today. The situation continues to be dramatic. Between the 1st of January and today, 1,000 have come from the GDR to the Federal Republic. That is my 1 suggested a monetary union and economic community. We will have to accept the government that comes in after March 18 to go through with these. 

First, thank you for all you did in Moscow. Please convey our best regards to Jim Baker and congratulations for a great job. I do believe the latter you next to me before I left for Moscow will come on or complete one of the great documents in German-American history. Your written is invaluable. (C)

Let me say a few words about my talks in Moscow. Gorbachev was very relaxed. He has just had a difficult week in the Central Committee, but he was confident, that at the Party Congress he would see things through. But the problems of the economy are enormous - nationalization, the food supply situation - and I do not see a light at the end of the tunnel yet. (C)

You know the text unpublished jointly on the German Question. It was highly satisfactory. We will go in that direction now and in a parallel way on security policy. We also discussed the same points Jim Baker had been discussing, that the two German states should be working together with the Four Powers - the U.S., the UK, France, and the USSR. It was informed by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who came from Ottawa on May 10, that the foreign ministers are discussing the same things. At Camp David, this is one thing we will have to discuss thoroughly: the future of NATO and the role we will find a solution, but we will have to work. I told Genscher again that the neutralization of Germany is out of the question for us. (C)

The President's office

DECLASSIFIED

Joesph E. Ralston
Deputy Director of CSE

DECLASSIFIED PER EO 12958

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Call to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

PARTICIPANTS:
The President, Helmut Kohl, Chancellor

DATE, TIME, AND PLACE:
October 2, 1980, 8:56 - 9:59 a.m.
The Oval Office

The President: Hello! I am sitting in a meeting with members of our Congress and an all-day executive at the end of this historic day to wash your well.

Chancellor Kohl: Things are going very, very well. I am in Berlin. There were one million people here last night at the very spot where the Wall used to stand — and where President Reagan stood on Mr. Gorbachev's open-top gate. Words can't describe the feeling. The weather is very nice and warm, fortunately. There were large crowds of young people. Eighty percent were under thirty. It was fantastic.

A short time ago there was enormous applause when our President said that our gratitude was conveyed especially to our Allied friends and above all our American friends. I share that view. When the parliamentary declaration is made, it will show that all American Presidents from Harry Truman all the way up to our friend George Bush make this possible. I would like to thank you again for all your support.

The President: It was covered widely on American television. America is proud of what you have brought through these negotiations, and we identify with the hopes of the German people. I have to run to another meeting, but I wanted you to know what pride we have in standing by the German people.

Chancellor Kohl: Thank you again.

The President: Good-bye, my friend.

Chancellor Kohl: Tell your Congressman good wishes and thanks.

End of Conversation --
MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Call to Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (D)

PARTICIPANTS: The President, Helmut Kohl, Chancellor

DATE, TIME: August 30, 1990, 3:14 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.

AND PLACE: White House Situation Room

The President: Helmut, how are you? Well, I'm calling to give you an update on the Gulf. I believe we're in pretty good shape. The world is demonstrating its resolve, both in the Gulf and at the UN, to resist aggression. How we have to wait to see whether sanctions can persuade Saddam to leave Kuwait. 

And the US sanctions are widespread and effective, but this invasion and embargo are imposing real costs on many countries: you know, costs of enforcement and costs of reduced economic activity, higher oil prices, etc. And we're spending huge sums daily. 

We've just enacted a new program of consultation in terms of coordinating assistance. If you wish to help out militarily within the terms of the constitutional constraints you explained to me. 

Some countries have been hit very hard - Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, and the countries of Eastern Europe and Morocco, the Philippines, Pakistan, and India. They've all been hit very hard. We have been working to develop some ideas on the needs of specific countries and how those might be met. 

I'm calling to ask you to see Jim Baker next week to discuss these ideas with you. I'm also asking Andretti and Jacques Delors to meet with him. 

Chancellor Kohl: Yes, George, I'm glad you did. When will he come? 

SECRET

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Sheikh Sabah al-Sabah of Kuwait

PARTICIPANTS: The President, Secretary Baker, Senator Dole, Senator Breaux, Senator Lieberman, Richard Perle, Richard Haas, Edward gig, Jr., Sandra Carroll, Deputy Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Sabah, Sheik Ahmad Sabah Al-Fayad, Minister of Health Ambassador Saud W. Al-Sabah

DATE, TIME: August 14, 1990, 5:00 - 5:20 p.m. EST

AND PLACE: The Oval Office

Sheik Sabah: The air sent you a message that he is ready to help in any way. He thanks you and all the people of the United States for standing with us. 

The President: You have strong support from us to assist in getting Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait and the rightful rulers restored. I don't know if I can move any faster. That was what his original request was. His answer is he dug back and tried to shift the emphasis from his aggression and is not a real proposal at all. It can't be linked, it's a crazy proposal. If we see any basis we would be willing to take a proposal, but we didn't see anything positive in it. He was clearly trying to divert attention away from his aggression and stir up people against Kuwait and the United States. 

Sheik Sabah: Everyone in Kuwait is looking to U.S. help to be free. They will be happy to hear this from you again. We will take this message to the people of Kuwait. 

The President: They have had to put up with some bad stuff. Your Ambassador was here the other day telling us...

SECRET

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with King Hussein of Jordan (U)

PARTICIPANTS: The President, King Hussein

DATE, TIME: July 31, 1995, 9:47 - 9:50 a.m. EST

AND PLACE: The Oval Office

King Hussein initiated the telephone call to the President. (U) 

The President: How are you, Your Majesty? (U) 

King Hussein: Really very well, sir, and you? (U) 

The President: Very anxious to get this call: what's happening? (U) 

King Hussein: Well, sir, they are meeting - I think right now or soon in Saudi Arabia. On the legal side, they send their best regards and highest esteem to you, sir. They are a bit unhappy about the situation, but I believe that hopefully something will be worked out to benefit of greater cooperation and development in the area. (U) 

The President: Without any fighting? (U) 

King Hussein: Oh yes, sir, that will be the case. (U) 

The President: I see... (U) 

King Hussein: If you will permit, sir, some thoughts in the future as they see it. They have been through a war of eight years, a terrible experience for the country. They need to repair and for that, stable oil prices are necessary. You know, some of our other brethren, oil-producers, also blame the two countries involved for over-producing. The atmosphere in Kuwait is good. They will see to arrange things in a way that is satisfactory for all. Iraq needs a new breathing space. Iraq feels a need for a broader plan for the area, in which way can be found to help out those nations that are for less fortunate - for less fortunate - for the non-oilers. Iraq will even pitch in as the first donor, perhaps to a development fund to meet the needs of others with limited populations and less resources. (U) 

SECRET

The President: I'll have to get you exact dates. I'm calling Margaret Thatcher and Francois Mitterrand to see Nick Brady. So it's not just a Germany trip, but worldwide. (U) 

Helmut, I'm sensitive to the burdens you face with unification. I ask that you listen to Jim with an open mind; I'm very grateful to you for seeking him. 

Chancellor Kohl: George, we don't even need to talk about it at length. First of all, I am very pleased to see Jim Baker when he comes. I will not only listen with an open mind, but I will try to think of what we can do. It is not just a matter of costs. This is a problem we all have now. I only ask him to agree on dates with me so we can work things out. (U) 

The President: I'll get him to get them to you right away through our Embassy. Nick Brady will be visiting the Japanese. So this is a worldwide coordinating and consultation effort right now. (U) 

Thanks very much, Helmut. Good night. (U) 

Chancellor Kohl: Thank you, George. Good night. (U)
January 17, 1991 the Persian Gulf War began with a massive U.S.-led air offensive known as Persian Gulf War. The U.S. was accompanied by troops sent by NATO allies as well as Egypt and several other Arab nations. The coalition effort benefited from the latest military technology, including Stealth bombers, Cruise missiles, so-called “Smart” bombs with laser-guidance systems and infrared night-bombing equipment.

The United States successfully built a strong coalition of nations in order to push back an Iraqi invasion of a neighboring country. After 42 days of relentless attacks by the allied coalition in the air and on the ground, President Bush declared a cease-fire on February 28; by that time, most Iraqi forces in Kuwait had either surrendered or fled.

Skillful diplomacy proved that the United Nations could be used as an instrument of force when necessary. The potential for multinational cooperation was demonstrated. President Bush promptly declared that the “new world order had begun.”

Bush began relations with the Soviet Union cautiously, taking time to study the situation before moving ahead with more diplomacy, according to an essay by Stephen Knott, Professor of National Security Affairs at the U.S. Naval War College. Bush showed even more restraint in November 1989, when the collapsing communist regime in East Germany opened its borders and Germans spontaneously tore down the Berlin Wall.

Instead of reveling in the end of communist rule, Bush told the news media only that he was “very pleased.” His muted response resulted in criticism from anti-communist conservatives in the United States, but he avoided antagonizing the Soviets and endangering future relations, according to Knott. Bush “was able to encourage the Soviets to make concessions, while allowing them to save face,” Katz says.

A month later, Bush met with Gorbachev in Malta, where they discussed arms reductions and improving U.S.-Soviet relations. The following June, they met again in Washington to sign an agreement in which the two countries agreed to reduce their nuclear arsenals. In July 1991, the two leaders met a third time in Moscow to sign the START treaty, which cut the collective number of nuclear warheads by a third.

While Bush didn’t set in motion the massive geopolitical change that occurred, historians credit his steady, low-key, cautious approach to Soviet relations with helping to ensure that when communism collapsed, it fell without the bloody revolutionary upheaval that had occurred during its rise three quarters of a century before.

Bush was better prepared than most for this task, because of his diplomatic experience as ambassador to the United Nations and director of the Central Intelligence Agency. “Unlike most Presidents, he had a detailed knowledge of foreign relations,” says Mark N. Katz, a professor of government and politics at the Schar School of Policy and Government at George Mason University, and a former Soviet affairs analyst at the U.S. Department of State. “He knew his stuff, and didn’t have to be taught from scratch. He didn’t make the same kinds of mistakes that less-informed chief executives make.”
INSTRUCTIONS:
After completing the Pillars to Live By Card Sort, make a connection from your learning to one or all of George H.W. Bush’s Pillars to Live By.
**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Match the diplomacy with the correct event, map or leader.

A. FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL
B. PERSIAN GULF WAR
INSTRUCTIONS:
Match the diplomacy with the correct event, map or leader

A FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL
B PERSIAN GULF WAR
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INSTRUCTIONS:
Match the diplomacy with the correct communication or solution

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B PERSIAN GULF WAR

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