

*Bush, the 43rd President, is the eldest son of the 41st President, George H. W. Bush. He was succeeded by Democrat Barack Obama, who won the presidential election. Upon taking office, Bush pushed through a \$ trillion tax cut program and the No Child Left Behind Act, a major education bill.*

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 won the support of congressional Republicans and a minority of congressional Democrats, and Bush signed it into law in June. The narrow Republican majority in the Senate necessitated the use of the reconciliation, which in turn necessitated that the tax cuts would phase out in barring further legislative action. After Republicans re-took control of the Senate during the mid-term elections, Bush proposed further tax cuts. That law also lowered the capital gains tax and taxes on dividends. Collectively, the Bush tax cuts reduced federal individual tax rates to their lowest level since World War II, and government revenue as a share of gross domestic product declined from Bush prepares for the State of the Union Address. Bush proposed the No Child Left Behind Act, which required extensive testing to ensure that schools met uniform standards for skills such as reading and math. Bush hoped that testing would make schools more accountable for their performances and provide parents more information in choosing which schools to send their children. Evangelical religious groups argued that the research was immoral as it destroyed human embryos, while various advocacy groups touted the "miracle possibilities" of stem cell research. In August, Bush announced that he opposed stem cell research, and he banned federal funding for research on new stem cell lines. However, Bush vetoed the second bill as well and Congress could not override the veto. After Congress passed a law creating the Department of Homeland Security, Ridge became the first director of the newly-created department. The department was charged with overseeing immigration, border control, customs, and the newly-established Transportation Security Administration TSA, which focused on airport security. On October 26, Bush signed into law the Patriot Act. Bush also secretly authorized the National Security Agency to conduct warrantless surveillance of communications in and out of the US. Climate change policy of the George W. In a speech on September 29, Bush pledged to commit two billion dollars to the funding of clean coal technology research. In that same speech, he also promised to work with Congress, environmental groups, and the energy industry to reduce the emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, mercury, and carbon dioxide into the environment within a "reasonable" period of time. He would later reverse his position on that specific campaign pledge in March in a letter to Nebraska Senator Chuck Hagel, stating that carbon dioxide was not considered a pollutant under the Clean Air Act, and that restricting carbon dioxide emissions would cause energy prices to rapidly increase. Bush administration announced that it would not implement the Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty signed in Kyoto, Japan that required nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The administration argued that ratifying the treaty would unduly restrict U.S. The intensity of greenhouse gases specifically is the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions and economic output. Bush stated that this plan would prevent the release of million metric tons of greenhouse gases, which is about the equivalent of removing 70 million cars from the road. This target would achieve this goal by providing tax credits to businesses that use renewable energy sources. Critics alleged that the administration [45] misinformed the public and did not do enough to reduce carbon emissions and deter global warming. The Pacific Ocean habitat includes the Mariana Trench and the waters and corals surrounding three uninhabited islands in the Northern Mariana Islands, Rose Atoll in American Samoa, and seven islands along the equator. In signing it, Bush stated that he thought the law would improve the financing system for elections but was "far from perfect. He sought to expand Medicare so it would also cover the cost of prescription drugs, a program that became known as Medicare Part D. Many congressional Democrats opposed the bill, arguing that it should have allowed Medicare to negotiate the prices of drugs, while many conservative Republicans also opposed the expansion of a government program. After winning re-election in 2004, Bush called for changes in Social Security as part of his vision of an "ownership society."

*President George W. Bush wasted no time assembling his cabinet after the Supreme Court ruled in his favor on Dec. 13, , setting the stage for him to become the 43rd president of the United States.*

Bush family George H. The Bush family moved from Milton to Greenwich, Connecticut , shortly after his birth. Growing up, he used the nickname "Poppy". Beginning in , he attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts , where he held a number of leadership positions that included president of the senior class, secretary of the student council, president of the community fund-raising group, a member of the editorial board of the school newspaper, and captain of both the varsity baseball and soccer teams. Six months later, Bush enlisted into the U. Navy [4] immediately after he graduated from Phillips Academy on his eighteenth birthday. He became a naval aviator , taking training for aircraft carrier operations aboard USS Sable. Despite the fire in his aircraft, Bush completed his attack and released bombs over his target, scoring several damaging hits. Several of those shot down during the attack were executed, and their livers were eaten by their captors. Bush was honorably discharged from the U. Navy in September , one month after the surrender of Japan. They had become the longest-married presidential couple in January when their marriage surpassed the year " marriage of John and Abigail Adams. After Bush received his military discharge, he enrolled at Yale University. He earned an undergraduate degree in economics on an accelerated program that enabled him to graduate in two and a half years, rather than the usual four. Like his father, he was also a member of the Yale cheerleading squad. This strong faith would inspire many themes that later would become apparent in his public life, such as his Thousand Points of Light speech, his support for prayer in schools , and his strong support of the pro-life movement. So cross the Bushes off your worry list. Bush , then age two, the family lived in one of the few duplexes in Odessa with an indoor bathroom, which they "shared with a couple of hookers". In shortly after the subsidiary became independent , Bush moved the company and his family from Midland to Houston. The following year, he ran against incumbent Democrat Ralph W. Yarborough in the U. He presented himself as a young Conservative Republican in contrast to the aging liberal Democrat Yarborough. He campaigned against civil rights legislation pending before Congress, stating that he believed it gave too much power to the federal government. Second, during and after the civil rights movement , Democrats in the South who were committed to segregation left their party, and although the "country club Republicans" had differing ideological beliefs, they found common ground in hoping to expel the Democrats from power. Eisenhower with Bush In , Bush was elected to a seat in the United States House of Representatives from the 7th District of Texas ; he won 57 percent of the ballots cast in a race against Democrat Frank Briscoe, who was the district attorney of Harris County. Bush voted for the Civil Rights Act of , although it was generally unpopular in his district. In the Republican primary, Bush easily defeated conservative Robert J. Morris by a margin of . As chairman, Bush formally requested that Nixon eventually resign for the good of the Republican party. The [resignation] speech was vintage Nixon's "a kick or two at the press" enormous strains. The 14 months that he spent in China were largely seen as beneficial for U. Ford eventually narrowed his list to Nelson Rockefeller and Bush. Rockefeller was finally named and confirmed. Reagan, however, far ahead in the polls, campaigned little. Bush represented the centrist wing in the GOP, whereas Reagan represented conservatives. His strategy proved useful, to some degree, as he won in Iowa with . After the win, Bush stated that his campaign was full of momentum, or " the Big Mo ". As a result of the loss, Reagan replaced his campaign manager , reorganized his staff, and concentrated on the New Hampshire primary. The two men agreed to a debate in the state, organized by the Nashua Telegraph , but paid for by the Reagan campaign. Reagan invited the other four candidates as well, but Bush refused to debate them, and eventually they left. Bush lost most of the remaining primaries as well, and formally dropped out of the race in May of that year. Vice presidency " See also: Presidency of Ronald Reagan First term, " As vice president, Bush generally maintained a typically low profile while he recognized the constitutional limits of the office; he avoided decision-making or criticizing Reagan in any way. After selling the house in Tanglewood , the Bushes declared a room in The Houstonian Hotel in Houston as their official voting address.

Bush found the funerals largely beneficial, saying, "George met with many current or future heads of state at the funerals he attended, enabling him to forge personal relationships that were important to President Reagan. Bush was in Fort Worth , Texas, and immediately flew back to Washington because he was next in line to the presidency. Bush rejected the idea, responding, "Only the President lands on the South Lawn. From then on, the two men would have regular Thursday lunches in the Oval Office. During a Tulsa, Oklahoma Republican fundraiser in June , Bush stated that President Reagan was unwilling to make additional tax cut compromises with Congress. He said in a statement that President Reagan was "deeply committed to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our countries". Bush told reporters that while he would allow for heads of state to dictate how each meeting would transpire, there was an expectation on his part for discussions on the independence of Namibia , adding that the US was going to retain the position of no settlement in Namibia until Cuban troops in Angola were withdrawn. Shultz and Yuri Andropov in Moscow, Russia to discuss human rights and arms reductions. Bush later said, "The meeting was frank, cordial and substantive. It gave both sides the opportunity to exchange views on the state of their relations. If these death-squad murders continue, you will lose the support of the American people and that would indeed be a tragedy.

## Chapter 3 : Photos of president bush's cabinet

*President Bush's Cabinet The tradition of the Cabinet dates back to the beginnings of the Presidency itself. One of the principal purposes of the Cabinet (drawn from Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution) is to advise the President on any subject he may require relating to the duties of their respective offices.*

Some members have resigned , and others have shuffled to different positions. Trump named Pence as his running mate during his presidential campaign in July January 20, Age: Indiana governor, congressman Fun fact: Before going into politics, Pence was a radio talk show host in Indiana in the s. Mike Pompeo, secretary of state Mike Pompeo was sworn in as secretary of state in April following a rocky Senate confirmation. April 26, Age: Steven Mnuchin, secretary of the treasury Steven Mnuchin is the 77th secretary of the Treasury Department. In his role, Mnuchin oversees the department that is seen as the steward of economic and financial systems in the U. February 13, Age: Jim Mattis is the 26th secretary of the Defense Department. Jim Mattis is the 26th secretary of the Department of Defense. Central Command commander Fun fact: Jeff Sessions, attorney general Attorney Gen. Jeff Sessions assumed office in February February 9, Age: Sessions was the first senator to endorse Trump in the presidential election. He also serves as a steward for renewable energy supplies. March 1, Age: Montana congressman Fun fact: Zinke served in the U. April 25, Age: Georgia governor Fun fact: February 28, Age: Ross has been given honors by former South Korean President Kim Dae-jung and Akihito, the emperor of Japan, for his financial help with both countries, according to his biography. Bernstein Alex Acosta is the 27th labor secretary. April 28, Age: The son of Cuban refugees, Acosta was a first-generation college student, earning a degree in economics and a law degree from Harvard, according to his Labor Department biography. January 29, Age: March 2, Age: January 31, Age: Former director of the Peace Corps Fun fact: Texas governor Fun fact: February 7, Age: Michigan GOP chairwoman Fun fact: DeVos and her husband are known for their philanthropic work especially when it comes to education in the state of Michigan. But the couple also produced a short-lived Broadway musical with Kathie Lee Gifford. Robert Wilkie, secretary of veterans affairs Robert Wilkie became secretary of the Veterans Affairs Department after the president fired David Shulkin. Department of Defense Robert Wilkie was selected as the interim secretary of veterans affairs after Trump fired David Shulkin. July 30, Age: Under secretary of defense for personnel and readiness at the Defense Department Fun fact: Wilkie previously served as assistant secretary of defense under Robert Gates and Donald Rumsfeld during the Bush administration making him the youngest senior leader in that department, according to his Defense Department biography. Kirstjen Nielsen, secretary of homeland security Kirstjen Nielsen is the first former Department of Homeland Security employee to become its secretary. Elaine Duke, who was serving as deputy secretary, temporarily took over as acting secretary in July once Kelly moved to the White House. December 6, Age: Principal deputy to the White House chief of staff Fun fact: Nielsen is the first former DHS employee to become secretary of the department, according to her biography. July 31, Age: Department of Homeland Security secretary, U. Southern Command commander Fun fact: Kelly is a Gold Star father. His son, Second Lt. Robert Kelly was killed in battle in Afghanistan in May 15, Age: Attorney, former Senate Finance Committee chief of staff Fun fact: Lighthizer was pretty familiar with his job prior to his appointment. He served as the deputy U. Bernstein Dan Coats is the 5th director of national intelligence. In his role, he leads the U. March 16, Age: Indiana senator, congressman Fun fact: Coats served as ambassador to Germany beginning in , appointed just days before the terrorist attacks. January 27, Age: South Carolina governor Fun fact: Trump also appointed Mulvaney to lead the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau after its leader quit in November February 16, Age: South Carolina congressman Fun fact: Mulvaney and his wife are the parents of triplets. She is the first woman to lead the agency. She was sworn in on May 21, May 21, Prior job: Deputy CIA director Fun fact: Haspel is the first woman to lead the CIA. Environmental Protection Agency in an interim role. July 9, Age: Deputy administrator of the EPA Fun fact: February 14, Age: Kaitlyn Schallhorn is a Reporter for Fox News. Follow her on Twitter:

**Chapter 4 : Jews in the George W. Bush Administration**

*The Cabinet of the United States is part of the executive branch of the federal government of the United States. The Cabinet's role, inferred from the language of the Opinion Clause (Article II, Section 2, Clause 1) of the Constitution is to serve as an advisory body to the President of the United States.*

Bush became the first Republican president since the 1950s to enjoy a majority in both houses of Congress. Among the initial domestic challenges that faced the Bush administration were a weakening national economy and an energy crisis in California. Bush, who was the eldest of six children of George H. Bush, who served as the 41st president of the United States in 1989, and Barbara Bush. His paternal grandfather, Prescott Bush, was a U.S. Senator. The younger Bush grew up largely in Midland and Houston, Texas. From 1963 to 1964 he attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, the boarding school from which his father had graduated. Bush, perching on the arm and Jeb Bush standing centre. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Bush at Yale University, Courtesy of the George W. Bush Library. Commissioned a second lieutenant in July 1968, he became a certified fighter pilot in June 1969. In the fall of 1969, he applied for admission to the University of Texas law school but was rejected. Although Bush apparently missed at least eight months of duty between May 1968 and May 1969, he was granted an early discharge so that he could start Harvard Business School in the fall of 1969. His spotty military record resurfaced as a campaign issue in both the 1992 and 1996 presidential elections. After receiving an M.B.A. from Harvard, he married Laura Welch, a teacher and librarian, in Midland in 1977. After an unsuccessful run for Congress in 1978, Bush devoted himself to building his business. The company struggled through the early 1980s until the eventual collapse of oil prices in 1986, when it was purchased by the Harken Energy Corporation. Billy Graham, a Bush family friend. After the sale of his company, Bush spent 18 months in Washington, D.C. Following the election in 1992, he moved to Dallas, where he and a former business partner organized a group of investors to purchase the Texas Rangers professional baseball team. Bush left and his father, George H. Bush, walking on the South Lawn at the White House. An investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission SEC in 1993 into the possibility of illegal insider trading that takes advantage of information not available to the public did not uncover any wrongdoing. Bush won the election with 53 percent of the vote compared with 46 percent for Bill Clinton, thus becoming the first child of a U.S. president. His administration increased the number of crimes for which juveniles could be sentenced to adult prisons following custody in juvenile detention and lowered to 14 the age at which children could be tried as adults. Throughout his tenure Bush received international attention for the brisk use of capital punishment in Texas relative to other states. Bush was sworn in as governor of Texas, January 17, 1995. Bush and his wife, Laura, walking under an arch of swords to celebrate his reelection as governor of Texas. His running mate was Dick Cheney, former chief of staff for Pres. Bush at a campaign rally in Melbourne, Florida. On election day the presidency hinged on the 25 electoral votes of Florida, where Bush led Gore by fewer than 1,000 popular votes after a mandatory statewide machine recount. After the Gore campaign asked for manual recounts in four heavily Democratic counties, the Bush campaign filed suit in federal court to stop them. For five weeks the election remained unresolved as Florida state courts and federal courts heard numerous legal challenges by both campaigns. The Bush campaign quickly filed an appeal with the U.S. Supreme Court, asking it to delay the recounts until it could hear the case; a stay was issued by the court on December 9. By winning Florida, Bush narrowly won the electoral vote over Gore by only 5 more than the required one. Gore elector abstained. Bush, January 20, 1989, Washington, D.C. Presidency Early initiatives Bush was the first Republican president to enjoy a majority in both houses of Congress since Dwight D. Eisenhower in the 1950s. In the same month, however, control of the Senate formally passed to the Democrats after Republican Sen. James Jeffords left his party to become an independent. Bush sitting at his desk in the Oval Office, with his father, George H. Bush, looking on, Dick Cheney, called for increasing the production of fossil fuels and nuclear power in the country by opening more federal lands to mining and oil and gas exploration, extending tax credits and other subsidies to energy companies, and easing environmental regulations. In July a coalition of nonprofit organizations filed suit to make public the secret deliberations of the task force and the identities of the groups it met with. In foreign affairs, the Bush administration

announced that the United States would not abide by the Kyoto Protocol on reducing the emission of gases responsible for global warming , which the United States had signed in the last days of the Bill Clinton administration, because the agreement did not impose emission limits on developing countries and because it could harm the U. The administration also withdrew from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and attempted to secure commitments from various governments not to extradite U. The September 11 attacks On September 11, , Bush faced a crisis that would transform his presidency. That morning, four American commercial airplanes were hijacked by Islamist terrorists. Two of the planes were deliberately crashed into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City , destroying both towers and collapsing or damaging many surrounding buildings, and a third was used to destroy part of the Pentagon building outside Washington, D. The crashesâ€”the worst terrorist incident on U. Hijacked airliner approaching the south tower of the World Trade Center. Bush in Sarasota, Florida, being notified of multiple terrorist attacks on September 11, September 11 attacks George W. Bush seated talking on the phone as advisers watch a television report about the World Trade Center, at Emma E. Booker Elementary School in Sarasota, Florida, September 11, ; Bush was visiting the school at the time of the attacks. Eric Draperâ€”White House photo U. Bush conferring with his chief of staff aboard Air Force One, September 11, Bush addressing a joint session of Congress following the September 11 attacks, Sept. After assembling an international military coalition, Bush ordered a massive bombing campaign against Afghanistan, which began on October 7, Bush on Air Force One, Sept. Bush addressing the country from the Oval Office on September 11, Bush addressing a crowd as he stands on rubble at the World Trade Center site in New York City three days after the September 11 attacks of Subsequent efforts in Congress to provide a legal basis for the spying became mired in debate over whether telecommunications companies that cooperated with the NSA should be granted retroactive immunity against numerous civil lawsuits. Bush delivering the State of the Union address to Congress, January 29, Eventually hundreds of prisoners were held at the facility without charge and without the legal means to challenge their detentions see habeas corpus. The administration argued that it was not obliged to grant basic constitutional protections to the prisoners, because the base was outside U. Department of Defense The leak of the report came just two months after the publication of photographs of abusive treatment of prisoners by American soldiers at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq see below Iraq War. Supreme Court , in Hamdan v. Later that year, Congress passed the Military Commissions Act , which gave the commissions the express statutory basis that the court had found lacking; the law also prevented enemy combatants who were not American citizens from challenging their detention in the federal courts. In separate programs run by the Central Intelligence Agency CIA , dozens of individuals suspected of involvement in terrorism were abducted outside the United States and held in secret prisons in eastern Europe and elsewhere or transferred for interrogation to countries that routinely practiced torture. After the memo was leaked to the press in June , the Justice Department rescinded its opinion. In , however, the department issued new secret memos declaring the legality of enhanced interrogation techniques, including waterboarding. The new memos were revealed in news reports in , prompting outrage from critics of the administration. In July Bush issued an executive order that prohibited the CIA from using torture or acts of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, though the specific interrogation techniques it was allowed to use remained classified. In March Bush vetoed a bill directed specifically at the CIA that would have prevented the agency from using any interrogation technique, such as waterboarding, that was not included in the U. At the same time, Bush and other high administration officials began to draw worldwide attention to Iraqi Pres. In November the Bush administration successfully lobbied for a new Security Council resolution providing for the return of weapons inspectors to Iraq. Soon afterward Bush declared that Iraq had failed to comply fully with the new resolution and that the country continued to possess weapons of mass destruction. For several weeks, the United States and Britain tried to secure support from other Security Council members for a second resolution explicitly authorizing the use of force against Iraq though administration officials insisted that earlier resolutions provided sufficient legal justification for military action. In response, France and Russia, while agreeing that Iraq had failed to cooperate fully with weapons inspectors, argued that the inspections regime should be continued and strengthened. In his State of the Union address in January , Bush announced that Iraq had attempted to purchase enriched uranium from

Niger for use in nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, massive peace demonstrations took place in several major cities around the world. In the ground phase of the Iraq War, U.S. Iraq War Explosions illuminating the skies of Baghdad during the U.S. Bush greeting members of the U.S. AP Occupation and insurgency. Although the Bush administration had planned for a short war, stabilizing the country after the invasion proved difficult. From May 1, when Bush declared an end to major combat in Iraq, to the end of December, more than U.S. During the next four years the number of U.S. The number of Iraqis who died during the invasion and insurgency is uncertain. Widespread sectarian violence, accompanied by regular and increasingly deadly attacks on military, police, and civilian targets by militias and terrorist organizations, made large parts of the country virtually ungovernable. The increasing numbers of U.S. Navy While acknowledging that it had underestimated the tenacity of the Iraqi resistance, the Bush administration maintained that part of the blame for the continuing violence lay with Iran, which it accused of supplying weapons and money to Iraqi-based terrorist groups. Army soldiers surveying the scene where a car bomb exploded in front of a hotel in Baghdad, January. In January the Bush administration established the Millennium Challenge Corporation to distribute development aid to poor countries that demonstrated a commitment to democracy, free enterprise, and transparent governance. In eastern Europe, Bush supported expanding the membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO as a means of securing democracy and stability in war-ravaged or formerly communist countries. During his presidency NATO gained seven new members:

**Chapter 5 : George H. W. Bush - Wikipedia**

*President Bush and his war cabinet during the conduct of the war in Afghanistan. It will then turn to his domestic and international campaign for a war with Iraq during which he had to overcome.*

In foreign affairs Bush continued the key policies of the Reagan administration, especially by retaining cordial relations with the Soviet Union and its successor states. In December Bush ordered U. Louis , Missouri, family. Her father established the amateur golf competition known as the Walker Cup. The young Bush grew up in Greenwich , Connecticut, and attended private schools there and in Andover , Massachusetts. Upon graduation from Phillips Academy , Andover, he joined the U. He served from to as a torpedo bomber pilot on aircraft carriers in the Pacific during World War II , flying some 58 combat missions; he was shot down by the Japanese in For his service he won the Distinguished Flying Cross. White House photo Following the family tradition, Bush attended Yale University , graduating in His membership in the Skull and Bones secret society there later became an issue that his critics used as evidence of elitism. After losing a campaign for the U. He gave up the seat in to run again for the Senate. He was defeated again, this time by Democrat Lloyd Bentsen, Jr. Shortly after his defeat, Bush was appointed by Pres. Nixon to serve as U. In this post, he stood by Nixon until August , when he joined a growing chorus of voices calling on the president to resign. Bush perching on the arm and Jeb Bush standing centre. National Archives, Washington, D. Later in , Pres. Ford , who had nominated Nelson Rockefeller as his vice president, named a disappointed Bush chief of the U. Liaison Office in Beijingâ€”which was then the senior U. He served in this capacity until he was asked to head the Central Intelligence Agency in When Jimmy Carter took office in , Bush resigned and returned to Texas, where in he announced his candidacy for president. Gerald Ford in the Oval Office, Ford Library Vice presidency After declaring that his opponent, the more popular and conservative Ronald W. The Reagan-Bush ticket defeated the Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale by a wide margin in the presidential election. In he published an autobiography, Looking Forward written with Victor Gold. Reagan, Ronald; Bush, GeorgeU. Ronald Reagan left and Vice Pres. Joseph McCarthy during the Red Scare of the early s. Bush also won supporters with his pledge to continue the Reagan economic program, repeatedly stating: American presidential election, Results of the American presidential election, Source: George Bush delivering his inaugural address, Washington, D. Courtesy of the George Bush Presidential Library and Museum Presidency Upon assuming office, Bush made a number of notable senior staff appointments, among them that of Gen. Colin Powell to chairman of the U. Joint Chiefs of Staff. In the course of his presidency, he also nominated two Supreme Court justices , David H. Souter to replace the retiring William J. Brennan and the more controversial Clarence Thomas to replace Thurgood Marshall. Bush, GeorgeGeorge Bush takes the oath of office as U. Manuel Noriega , whoâ€”though at one time of service to the U. The invasion, which lasted four days, resulted in hundreds of deaths, mostly of Panamanians, and the operation was denounced by both the Organization of American States and the UN General Assembly. They also signed treaties sharply reducing the number of weapons that the two superpowers had stockpiled over the decades of Cold War hostility. Bush, George; Gorbachev, MikhailU. Bush led a worldwide UN-approved embargo against Iraq to force its withdrawal and sent a U. Perhaps his most significant diplomatic achievement was the skillful construction of a coalition of western European and Arab states against Iraq. Over the objections of those who favoured restraint, Bush increased the U. When Iraq failed to withdraw from Kuwait, he authorized a U. This popularity soon waned, however, as an economic recession that began in late persisted into Bush ran a lacklustre campaign for reelection in He faced a fierce early challenge from Patrick Buchanan in the Republican primary and then lost votes in the general election to third-party candidate Ross Perot. In trying to explain how Bushâ€”always an active man and an avid joggerâ€”could have run such a lifeless campaign and performed so poorly in formal debates with Clinton, some analysts postulated that Bush was hampered by medication he had been taking to treat his atrial fibrillation , reportedly caused by Graves disease. In his last weeks in office, Bush ordered a U. Equally as controversial was his pardoning of six Reagan administration officials charged with illegal actions associated with the Iran-Contra Affair. His son George W. Bush , a popular two-term

governor of Texas, successfully ran for president in 1960, becoming the second son of a president to win the White House; the first was John Quincy Adams in 1800. Another son, Jeb, served as governor of Florida from 1965 to 1971 and unsuccessfully ran for president in 1988. In former presidents Bush and Clinton appeared in a series of televised advertisements to raise funds for victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami and Hurricane Katrina. Bush was named UN special envoy for the disaster resulting from the Indian Ocean tsunami. In 2002 he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. White House photo of George W. Bush sitting at his desk in the Oval Office, with his father, George H. Bush, looking on. Bush The table provides a list of cabinet members in the administration of President George H.

### Chapter 6 : President Bush's Cabinet

*Visit the post for more. History.com photo of George H. W. Bush cabinet. A view from the George H. W. Bush White House. President Ronald Reagan and Vice George H. W. Bush with cabinet members. The net result was that Bush awarded state of Florida and won election with 54% of votes compared to Gore's 40%.*

### Chapter 7 : President Hw Bush Cabinet | calendrierdelascience.com

*PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH'S CABINET - SECOND TERM: \*Hearings will be completed by January 20th and confirmation is expected after pm on Inauguration day. Position First Term Second Term.*

### Chapter 8 : George W. Bush | Biography, Presidency, & Facts | calendrierdelascience.com

*The presidential cabinet is an important part of the presidential line of succession, the process that determines who will serve as president upon the incapacity, death, resignation, or removal from office of a sitting president or a president-elect.*

### Chapter 9 : Bush's first Cabinet choice swift, but no surprise - UPI Archives

*Clearly one of the most popular homework assignments in America -- "Name the president's Cabinet." The Cabinet-level departments are listed here in order of presidential succession.*