



CHAPTER 21

1992–present Into a New Century

The Big Ideas

SECTION 1: The Technological Revolution

Societies change over time. The introduction of the first electronic digital computer in 1946 launched a technological revolution.

SECTION 2: The Clinton Years

Societies change over time. Although President Clinton struggled with Republicans in Congress and faced impeachment, several major economic and social reforms were achieved during his presidency.

SECTION 3: An Interdependent World

International competition can lead to conflict and cooperation. As the world adjusted to a new era, it faced the advantages and disadvantages of growing economic globalization and saw the end of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

SECTION 4: America Enters a New Century

Societies change over time. The closest presidential election in American history served as the prelude to the new century. The new president initiated an ambitious program.

SECTION 5: The War on Terrorism

The fate of nations is forever changed by monumental world events. After suffering the worst terrorist attack in its history, the United States launched a massive effort to end international terrorism.



The American Vision: Modern Times Video The Chapter 21 video, “America’s Response to Terrorism,” examines how ordinary Americans responded to the terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington, D.C.

1991

- U.S. leads coalition of nations against Iraq in Operation Desert Storm

G. Bush
1989–1993

1994

- U.S., Mexico, and Canada inaugurate NAFTA

1993

- Mosaic, the first popular Web browser, is released

Clinton
1993–2001

1996

- Bill Clinton reelected

1995

- Budget impasse shuts down federal government
- Oklahoma City bombing

1990

1993

1996

1991

- Bosnia declares independence from Yugoslavia

1992

- Earth Day summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

1993

- Israeli-Palestinian peace accord signed
- European Union launched

1994

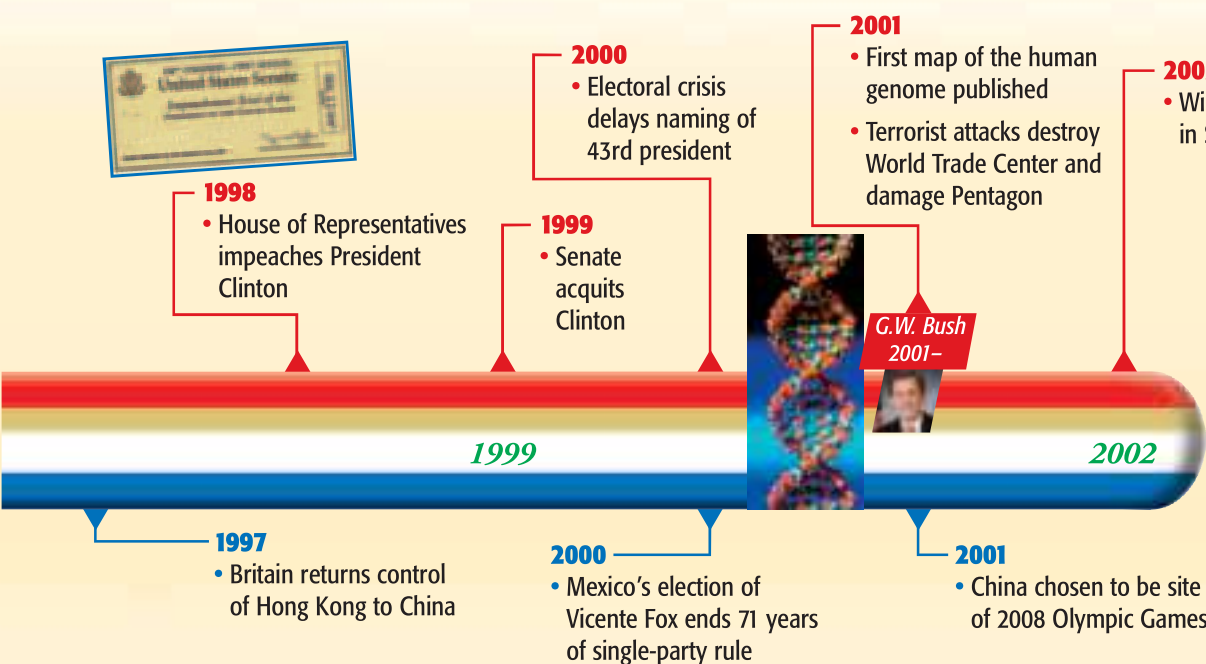
- Multiracial elections held in South Africa; Nelson Mandela elected president

1995

- Cease-fire signed in Bosnian war



January 20, 2001: George W. Bush is inaugurated as the nation's 43rd president.



HISTORY Online

Chapter Overview

Visit the *American Vision: Modern Times* Web site at tav.mt.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter Overviews—Chapter 21** to preview chapter information.

Preparing to Read Chapter 21

Reading Skill

Monitoring and Clarifying

Effective readers monitor their understanding of a text. This means that they notice when something they read makes sense and when it does not. When a portion of the reading is confusing, good readers use different strategies to gain a better understanding. They may look up new words, reread a passage, or read a bit further to locate additional explanations. When you use these strategies, this is called clarifying.

When you read a text, you should stop at the end of a paragraph or passage and ask yourself whether it made sense. If it did not, determine which parts were unclear. Find definitions for unfamiliar vocabulary words. You should then reread the passage or read further to better understand the passage. You can also look on the page for diagrams, maps, or pictures that might help you understand the passage.

Read the following paragraph on the election of 2000 and notice whether anything seems unclear to you.

The 2000 election turned into one of the closest in American history. Gore narrowly won the popular vote, 48.4 percent to 47.9 percent for Bush. To win the presidency, however, candidates have to win a majority of state electoral votes, not the overall popular vote.

Neither Gore nor Bush had the 270 electoral votes needed to win. The election came down to the Florida vote—both men needed its 25 electoral votes. (page 948)

MONITORING AND CLARIFYING

When a passage contains a lot of numbers, write them down in your notes. Organize them in charts or tables to help you understand the information they are conveying.

- Were any words unfamiliar to you? If so, look them up in a dictionary. You can look up any bold-faced or highlighted words in the glossary in the back of your textbook.
- Did you understand the distribution of electoral votes? Look at the map and chart on page 950 to help you understand the popular vote and the distribution of electoral votes.
- Can you determine the close margin in the percentage points of the popular vote? The difference is 0.5 percent (48.4% — 47.9%).

Apply the Skill

As you read through the chapter, stop at the end of each major passage to review the information and to determine if you understood everything you have just read. If not, use one of the strategies outlined above to help you clarify the information in each passage.

Historical Analysis Skill

Relating Current Events

Chronological and Spatial Thinking You should be able to relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the citizens of the United States wanted to know why the attacks happened. Within a short period, a number of rumors, opinions, and unsubstantiated stories surrounding the cause of the attacks developed. As it became clear that al-Qaeda was responsible, U.S. citizens became increasingly interested in the characteristics of people who could commit such acts. One of the outcomes of the terrorist attack was that Americans have tried to more fully understand the physical and human characteristics that have resulted in the conflicts in the Middle East.

Read the following passage about the background of Middle East terrorism.

As oil became important to the American economy in the 1920s, the United States invested heavily in the Middle East oil industry. This industry brought great wealth to the ruling families in some Middle Eastern kingdoms, but most of the people remained poor. Some became angry at the United States for supporting the wealthy kingdoms and families.

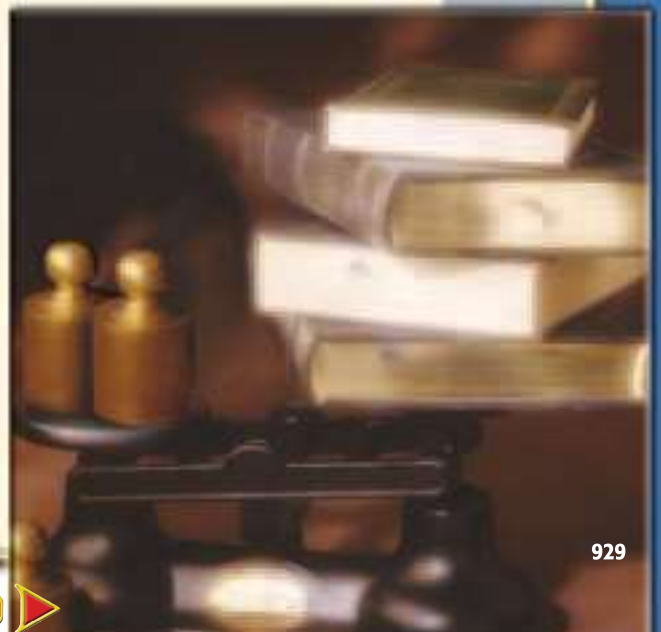
The rise of the oil industry increased the Middle East's contact with Western society. As Western ideas spread through the region, many Muslims—followers of the region's dominant religion—feared that their traditional values and beliefs were being weakened. New movements arose calling for a strict interpretation of the Quran—the Muslim holy book—and a return to traditional Muslim religious laws.

These Muslim movements wanted to overthrow pro-Western governments in the Middle East and create a pure Islamic society. Muslims who support these movements are referred to as fundamentalist militants. Although the vast majority of Muslims believe terrorism is contrary to their faith, militants began using terrorism to achieve their goals. (pages 955–956)

In this passage you learn that the roots of Middle East terrorism reach far back into the early part of the previous century. U.S. policy at the time created ill feelings toward the United States among people in the Middle East. People there also were concerned about the erosion of their traditional values.

Apply the Skill

As you read this chapter, find other instances and events that had their roots in the past. Consider how these events might have been different if there had been different developments. For example, how might the history of computers have been different without the development of microprocessors?





SECTION 1

The Technological Revolution

Guide to Reading

Connection

In the previous chapter, you learned about the Reagan and Bush administrations and the end of the Cold War. In this section, you will discover how a technological revolution changed American society.

Main Idea

- A computer revolution changed the workplace and the way people communicate. (p. 931)
- The 1996 Telecommunications Act increased competition among telephone companies. (p. 932)
- A computer resource that linked government agencies quickly developed into the Internet. (p. 933)

Preview of Events

1993	1996	1999	2002
1993 Mosaic, the first popular Web browser, introduced	1996 Congress deregulates telephone companies	1999 Over 86 million Americans own cell phones	2001 Human Genome Project maps the human genome

- Major developments in biotechnology spurred advances in medicine and improvements in agricultural technology. (p. 934)

Content Vocabulary

integrated circuit, microprocessor, software, telecommute

Academic Vocabulary

manipulate, protocol, sequence

People and Terms to Identify

ENIAC, Silicon Valley, Bill Gates, Internet, biotechnology, James Watson, Francis Crick, DNA

Reading Objectives

- **Describe** the evolution of the computer from scientific tool to household appliance.

- **Evaluate** how the computer has revolutionized science, medicine, and communications.

Reading Strategy

Categorizing As you read about the computer age, complete a chart similar to the one below to describe products that revolutionized the computer industry.

	How It Revolutionized Computer Industry
Microprocessors	
Apple II	
Macintosh	
Windows	



The following are the main History–Social Science Standards covered in this section.

11.8.7 Describe the effects on society and the economy of technological developments since 1945, including the computer revolution, changes in communication, advances in medicine, and improvements in agricultural technology.

The Big Idea

Societies change over time. A computer revolution created competition and advancement in the technology industry. Computers became widely available and changed the way people communicated and worked. The use of the Internet expanded rapidly and led to a new “dot-com” economy. Other advances included breakthroughs in biotechnology. The use of computers helped scientists map the human genome.



The Rise of the Compact Computer

Main Idea A computer revolution changed the workplace and the way people communicate.

Reading Connection What computer devices do you use regularly? Read on to learn about the beginnings of computer history.

The world's first electronic digital computer, called **ENIAC** (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), went into operation in February 1946. ENIAC weighed over 30 tons and was the size of a small house. As the size of the computer decreased, so did the possibilities for its uses.

★ An American Story ★

After years as a magazine editor and television news commentator, Michael Kinsley jumped into the new technology of the Internet in 1996, by agreeing to edit an online magazine called *Slate*. "I was determined," Kinsley said, "to be on the next train to pull out of the station no matter where it was going—provided that I was the engineer."

Soon newspaper and print magazines were also developing Web resources. Television stations also used the Internet to update news stories, allowing consumers to access news when and how they wanted. As Kinsley explained:

“Web readers *surf*. They go quickly from site to site. If they really like a particular site, they may visit it often, but they are unlikely to devote a continuous half-hour or more to any one site. . . . This appears to be in the nature of the Web and not something that is likely to change.”

—from “*Slate Goes Free*,” *Slate*, February 13, 1999

Long before computers and Internet use were common, the issues of weight and size needed to be solved. In early 1959, Robert Noyce designed the first **integrated circuit**—a complete electronic circuit on a single chip of silicon—which made circuits much smaller and very easy to manufacture. Noyce's company was located south of San Francisco. As new companies sprang up nearby to make products using integrated circuits, the region became known as **Silicon Valley**.

By 1968, Noyce and colleague Gordon Moore formed Intel, for “Integrated Electronics,” a company

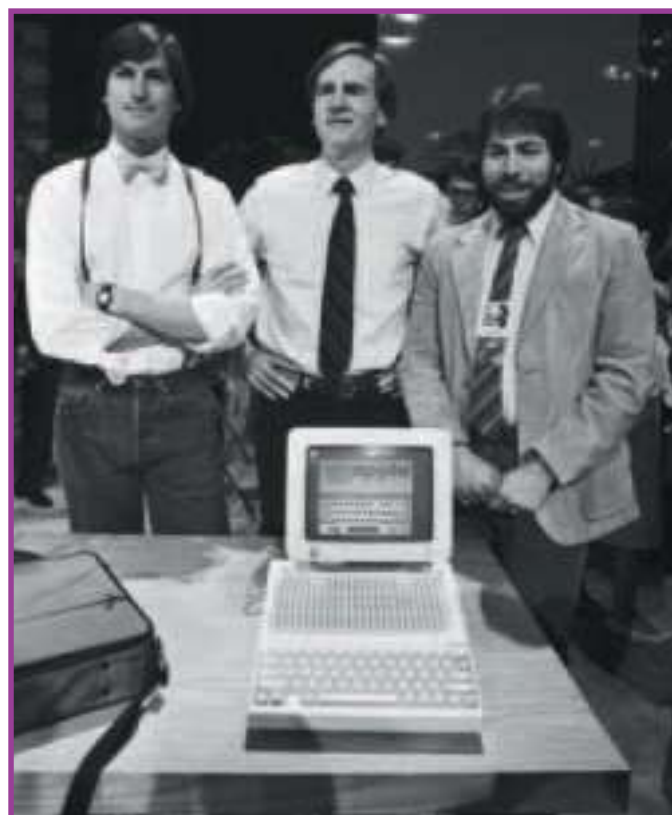
that revolutionized computers by combining on a single chip several integrated circuits containing both memory and computing functions. Called **microprocessors**, these new chips further reduced the size of computers and increased their speed.

Computers for Everyone Using microprocessor technology, Stephen Wozniak and his 20-year-old friend Steven Jobs set out to build a small computer suitable for personal use. In 1976 they founded Apple Computer and completed the Apple I. The following year they introduced the Apple II, the first practical and affordable home computer.

Apple's success sparked intense competition in the computer industry. In 1981 International Business Machines (IBM) introduced its own compact machine, which it called the “Personal Computer” (PC). Apple responded in 1984 with the revolutionary Macintosh, a new model featuring a simplified operating system using onscreen graphic symbols called icons, which users could **manipulate** with a hand-operated device called a mouse.

Picturing History

Apple Founders In 1984 Apple president John Sculley (center), along with Steve Jobs (left) and Steve Wozniak, show off their new briefcase-sized Apple IIc computer. [On what basic technology do personal computers rely?](#)





HISTORY Online



Student Web Activity

Visit the *American Vision: Modern Times* Web site at tav.mt.glencoe.com and click on **Student Web Activities—Chapter 21** for an activity on the technological revolution.

Bill Gates and Microsoft

As Jobs and Wozniak were creating Apple, 19-year-old Harvard dropout **Bill Gates** co-founded Microsoft to design PC **software**, the instructions used to program computers to perform desired tasks. In 1980 IBM hired Microsoft to develop an operating system for its new PC. Gates quickly paid a Seattle programmer \$50,000 for the rights to his software, and

with some refinements, it became MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System).

In 1985 Microsoft introduced the “Windows” operating system, which enabled PCs to use the mouse-activated, on-screen graphic icons that the Macintosh had popularized. Soaring sales and rising Microsoft stock values made Gates a billionaire at the age of 31. Compact computers soon transformed the workplace, linking employees within an office or among office branches. They became essential tools in virtually every kind of business. By the late 1990s, many workers used home computers and electronic

mail to “**telecommute**,” or do their jobs via computer without having to go to the office.

✓ Reading Check Describing How was Microsoft different from other computer companies?

The Telecommunications Revolution

Main Idea The 1996 Telecommunications Act increased competition among telephone companies.

Reading Connection What telecommunications inventions were developed at the end of the 1800s? Read on to find out more about the developments a century later.

A parallel revolution in communications coincided with the growing impact of computers. In the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, the government loosened telecommunications regulations, allowing more companies to compete in the telephone and television industries. In 1996 Congress passed the Telecommunications Act. This act allowed telephone companies to compete with each other and to send television signals, but it also permitted cable television companies to offer

TECHNOLOGY & History

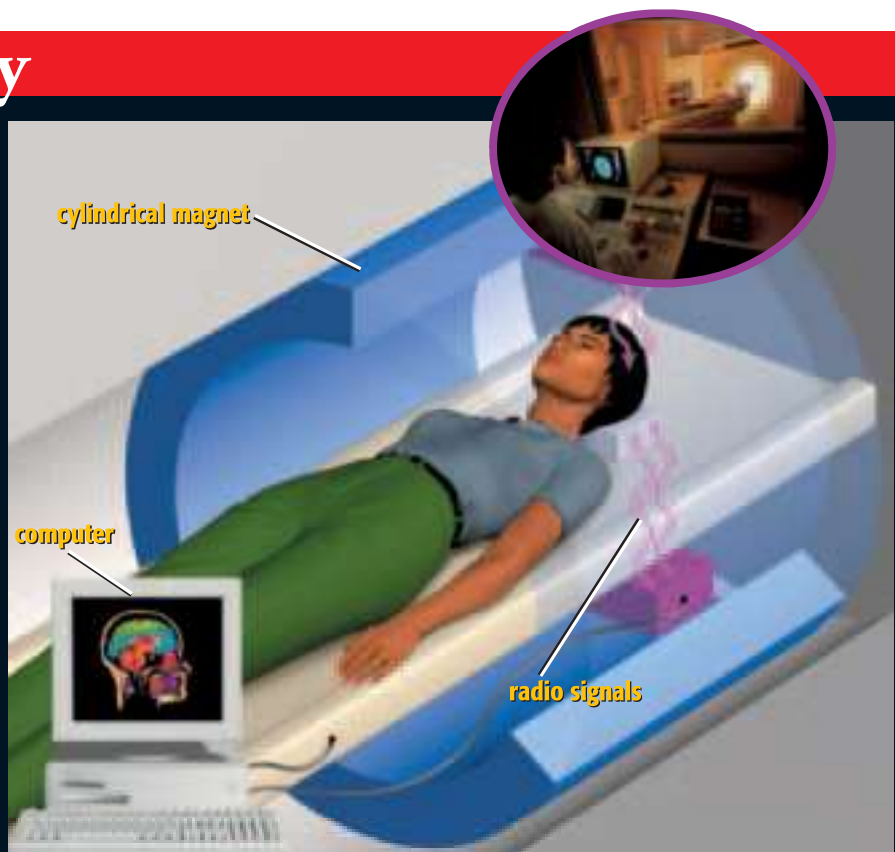
Magnetic Resonance Imaging

One extension of computer technology is magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). An MRI allows physicians to diagnose certain diseases, abnormalities, and injuries without resorting to x-rays or surgery. An MRI unit is made up of a large cylindrical magnet, devices for transmitting and receiving radio signals, and a computer. **Why do you think physicians prefer MRIs over x-rays and surgery?**

1 A large **cylindrical magnet** with a magnetic field 30,000 times stronger than the earth’s magnetic field surrounds the patient.

2 **Radio signals** are transmitted within the machine and pass through the patient’s body.

3 A **computer** converts the radio signals into precise images of the body’s internal structure.





Profiles IN HISTORY

Jerry Yang

1968–

Jerry Yang was born in Taiwan in 1968 and immigrated with his family to San Jose, California, when he was 10 years old. Yang is a cofounder of Yahoo!, one of the world's best-known gateways to information and consumer goods on the Web. It is estimated that by the late 1990s, around 40 million people were visiting the Yahoo! Web site every month.

The company developed out of Yang's desire to be able to find good Web sites quickly. At Stanford University, he and cofounder David Filo were doctoral students sharing office space in a trailer. They also shared

information on their favorite Web sites, and Yang began compiling a list of them. He nicknamed the list "Jerry's Guide to the World Wide Web," and he posted it on the Internet.

Inquiries to the site boomed, and Yang and Filo concluded that they had found an untapped market. With the help of a loan from an imaginative venture capitalist, Yahoo! was born. Yang says they chose the name because it suggested the sort of "Wild West" character of the Internet. The mission for Yahoo! was not just to collect Web sites but to organize them into convenient categories, such as news, sports, games, and weather. Yahoo! became a popular gateway, or "portal," to the Web.



telephone service. Such developments spurred the creation of new technologies such as Web-enabled cellular phones and other mixing of data-platforms.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** How did deregulation affect the telecommunications industry?

The Rise of the Internet

Main Idea A computer resource that linked government agencies quickly developed into the Internet.

Reading Connection How do you evaluate whether a Web site is a wise choice for research or personal enrichment? Read on to discover how the World Wide Web began.

Digital electronics also made possible a new worldwide communications system. The **Internet** let computer users post and receive information and communicate with each other. It had its roots in a computer networking system that the U.S. Defense Department's Advanced Research Project Agency established in 1969. Known as ARPANET, this system linked government agencies, defense contractors, and scientists at various universities, enabling them to communicate with each other by electronic mail. In 1985 the National Science Foundation funded several supercomputer centers across the

country. This paved the way for the Internet, a global information system that operated commercially rather than through the government.

At first, Internet users employed different types of information. With the development of the hypertext transport **protocol** (http) and new software known as Web browsers, the Internet rapidly expanded. Users could now click on Internet links using their computer mouse and easily jump from Web site to Web site. Internet users could search for news, information, shop, and even meet new people. Internet use expanded by almost 300 percent between 1997 and 2000. As the Internet became more popular with consumers, more businesses and companies took advantage of the opportunity to increase advertising and sales through the Internet.

The Internet also spawned a "dot-com" economy (from the common practice of using a business name as a World Wide Web address, followed by ".com"). Seemingly rich with promise, a wide variety of dot.com companies made millions of dollars for stock investors without ever earning actual profit from operations. Internet-related stocks helped fuel the prosperity of the 1990s but dropped dramatically in 2000, raising questions about the ultimate profitability of online companies.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** How did the Internet expand business opportunities?



Breakthroughs in Biotechnology

Main Idea Major developments in biotechnology spurred advances in medicine and improvements in agricultural technology.

Reading Connection Do you think everyone should have access to the findings of the Human Genome Project? Read on to discover the National Institutes of Health's answer to that question.

Computers greatly assisted scientists engaged in **biotechnology**—the managing of biological systems to improve human life. Computers made it possible for scientists to study and manipulate genes and cells at the molecular level for the first time. This improvement in scientific study and research made new advances possible. Through biotechnology, researchers developed new medicines, animal growth hormones, genetically engineered plants, and industrial chemicals.

Unraveling the Secrets of Life The first steps toward biotechnology came in 1953, when American molecular biologist **James Watson** and his British colleague, **Francis Crick**, deciphered the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). **DNA** is the genetic material in cells that determine all forms of life. Crick and Watson began working on the structure of DNA in the fall of 1951. Their first attempt proved unsuccessful. Their second attempt in early March of 1953, however, was more successful. Their success in deciphering the structure of DNA opened the door for advances in biotechnology.

Once scientists learned how to read the message of DNA, their new knowledge improved medical research and provided law enforcement with new methods of identification for both victims and criminals. Further research in biotechnology created artificial genes and assisted genetic engineering for plants, animals, and humans.

The Human Genome Project For years scientists talked of mapping out the human genome by recording the DNA **sequence** of the human species. With the development of supercomputers, the Human Genome Project began in earnest at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in 1990. NIH decided to place all of the Human Genome Project's data on the Internet to make it available to scientists all over the world, free of charge. Researchers hoped to prevent any single nation or private laboratory from controlling the outcome and limiting the use of genome findings. In February 2001, the project published its first map of the human genome. Researchers finished the sequence two years later. Scientists continue expanding their knowledge of DNA. Medical researchers expect that this information will help them determine which genes make people more susceptible to disease, thereby improving medical diagnoses and preventive medication and assisting in finding cures.

✓ Reading Check Explaining How did computers assist the development of biotechnology?

HISTORY
Online

Study Central

For help with the concepts in this section of *American Vision: Modern Times* go to tav.mt.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central**.

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

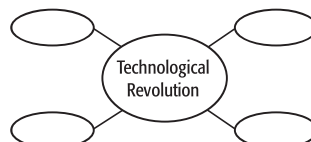
- Vocabulary** Define: integrated circuit, microprocessor, manipulate, software, telecommute, protocol, sequence.
- People and Terms** Identify: ENIAC, Silicon Valley, Bill Gates, Internet, biotechnology, James Watson, Francis Crick, DNA.
- Explain** how scientific discoveries in biotechnology have improved people's lives.

Reviewing Big Ideas

- Describing** How have personal computers transformed the workplace?

Critical Thinking

- Historical Analysis Analyzing** How have advances in telecommunications and the rise of the Internet affected the standard of living in the United States?
CA HIT
- Organizing** Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by listing developments that led to the technological revolution.



Analyzing Visuals

- Analyzing Photographs** Study the photograph of the Apple computer founders on page 931. How have computers changed since this picture in 1984?

Writing About History

- Descriptive Writing** Write two paragraphs describing the ways that you and your family use the Internet and how your way of life would be different without it. **CA 11WA2.1e**

Interactive
Graphic Organizer



SECTION 2

The Clinton Years

Guide to Reading

Connection

In the previous section, you learned about technological advances. In this section, you will find out about events during President Clinton's administration.

Main Idea

- President Clinton took office in 1992 with plans for improving health care, reducing the federal deficit, helping families, and strengthening gun control. (p. 936)
- Republican victories in Congress set the stage for battles between the executive and legislative branches. (p. 937)
- Riding the tide of economic prosperity, Clinton won reelection over Senator

Bob Dole and third-party candidate Ross Perot. (p. 938)

- Clinton tried to focus the domestic agenda on the needs of children, but personal problems marred his second term. (p. 939)
- During Clinton's second term, the United States became more involved in world events. (p. 940)

Content Vocabulary

perjury, ethnic cleansing

Academic Vocabulary

modify, stress, submit

People and Terms to Identify

AmeriCorps, Contract with America, Kenneth Starr, Dayton Accords

Reading Objectives

- **Describe** the difficulties and successes of Bill Clinton's two terms as president.
- **Discuss** the nation's involvement in world affairs during the Clinton presidency.

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes As you read about the administration of President Clinton, use the major headings of the section to create an outline similar to the one below.

The Clinton Years
I. Clinton's Agenda
A.
B.
C.
D.
II.

Preview of Events



The following are the main History-Social Science Standards covered in this section.

11.9.6 Describe U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic, political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.

11.11.2 Discuss the significant domestic policy speeches of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton (e.g., with regard to education, civil rights, economic policy, environmental policy).

11.11.3 Describe the changing roles of women in society as reflected in the entry of more women into the labor force and the changing family structure.

11.11.6 Analyze the persistence of poverty and how different analyses of this issue influence welfare reform, health insurance reform, and other social policies.

11.11.7 Explain how the federal, state, and local governments have responded to demographic and social changes such as population shifts to the suburbs, racial concentrations in the cities,

Societies change over time. President Clinton was able to push through laws to help families and strengthen gun control, but he also raised taxes and failed to reform health care. During the 1994 mid-term elections, dissatisfied voters gave Republicans a majority in both houses of Congress. Although Congress and the president battled over the budget and legislation, they were able to approve reforms for health insurance and welfare. With a prospering economy, President Clinton won reelection in 1996. Personal scandal and impeachment, however, marred his second term. During this time, the president worked to end a crisis in Haiti, sent peacekeeping troops to Bosnia and Kosovo, and attempted to negotiate between Israeli and Palestinian leaders.

Frostbelt-to-Sunbelt migration, international migration, decline of family farms, increases in out-of-wedlock births, and drug abuse.

The Big Idea



Clinton's Agenda

Main Idea President Clinton took office in 1992 with plans for improving health care, reducing the federal deficit, helping families, and strengthening gun control.

Reading Connection Do you know anyone who has worked for Americorps? Read on to learn about the beginnings of this program.

President Clinton's first years in office were filled with grandiose plans and the difficult realities of politics.

★ An American Story ★

Bill Clinton was the third-youngest person ever to serve as president and the first of the "baby boom" generation to reach the Oval Office. Clinton brought with him a team of young, energetic advisers. In the early weeks of the administration, Clinton's team spent many hours at the White House adjusting to their new life. In early 1993, they began discussing plans for Clinton's new economic strategy for paying down the deficit and reducing interest rates. George Stephanopoulos, an aide to the president, remembers their inexperienced beginnings:

“The president presided over the rolling Roosevelt Room meetings in shirtsleeves, with glasses sliding down the end of his nose. . . . Clinton let everyone have a say, played us off against one another, asked pointed questions, and took indecipherable notes. But the reminders of who we were and what we were doing was never far away. Late one night, we ordered pizzas. When they arrived, the president grabbed a slice with the rest of us . . . [b]ut just before he took his first bite, [a secret service] agent placed a hand on his shoulder and told him to put it down. The pie hadn't been screened. . . .”

—quoted in *All Too Human*

The new president put forth an ambitious domestic program focusing on five major areas: the economy, the family, education, crime, and health care.

Raising Taxes, Cutting Spending As he had promised in his election campaign, Clinton focused first on the economy. The problem, in the president's view, was the federal deficit. Under Reagan and

Bush, the deficit had nearly quadrupled, adding billions of dollars annually to the national debt. High deficits forced the government to borrow large sums of money to pay for its programs and helped to drive up interest rates.

Clinton believed that the key to economic growth was to lower interest rates. Low interest rates would enable businesses to borrow more money to expand and create more jobs. Low rates would also make it easier for consumers to borrow money for mortgages, car loans, and other items, which in turn would promote economic growth.

One way to bring interest rates down was to reduce the federal deficit. In early 1993, Clinton sent Congress a deficit reduction plan. In trying to cut the deficit, however, Clinton faced a serious problem. About half of all government spending went to entitlement programs, such as Social Security, Medicare, and veterans' benefits. Entitlement programs are very hard to cut because so many Americans depend on them.

Faced with these constraints, Clinton decided to raise taxes, even though he had promised to cut taxes during his campaign. Clinton's plan raised tax rates for middle- and upper-income Americans and placed new taxes on gasoline, heating oil, and natural gas. The tax increases were very unpopular, and Republicans in Congress refused to support them. Clinton pressured Democrats, and after many amendments, a **modified** version of Clinton's plan narrowly passed.

George Stephanopoulos ▼





Stumbling on Health Care During his campaign, Clinton had promised to reform the U.S. health care system. An estimated 40 million Americans, or roughly 15 percent of the nation, did not have private health insurance. The president appointed a task force headed by his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton—an unprecedented role for a first lady. The task force developed a plan that guaranteed health benefits for all Americans, but it put much of the burden of payment of these benefits on employers. Small-business owners feared they could not afford it. The insurance industry and doctors’ organizations also opposed the plan.

Republicans opposed the plan as being complicated, costly, and reliant on government control. Congressional Democrats were divided. Some supported alternative plans, but no plan had enough support to pass. Faced with public opposition, Clinton’s plan died without ever coming to a vote.

Families and Education Clinton did manage to push several major pieces of legislation through Congress. During his campaign, he had **stressed** the need to help American families. His first success was the Family Medical Leave Act. This law gave workers up to 12 weeks per year of unpaid family leave for the birth or adoption of a child or for the illness of a family member. Clinton also persuaded Congress to create the **AmeriCorps** program. This program put students to work improving low-income housing, teaching children to read, and cleaning up the environment. AmeriCorps volunteers earned a salary and were awarded a scholarship to continue their education.

Crime and Gun Control Clinton had promised to get tough on crime during his campaign. He had also strongly endorsed new gun-control laws. Despite strong opposition from many Republicans and the National Rifle Association (NRA), the Democrats in Congress passed a gun-control law known as the Brady Bill. The bill imposed a waiting period before people could buy handguns. It also required gun dealers to have police run a background check on a person’s criminal record before selling them a handgun. The following year, Clinton introduced his first anticrime bill. The bill provided states with extra funds to build new prisons and put 100,000 more police officers on the streets.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why did President Clinton’s proposed health care plan fail?



Picturing History

High Hopes The Clintons entered the White House in 1993 determined to change the United States for the better. It took time for them to adjust to life in Washington, and many of their ambitious plans were defeated in Congress. **What legislative proposal was given to the First Lady to oversee?**

The Republicans Gain Control of Congress

 **Main Idea** Republican victories in Congress set the stage for battles between the executive and legislative branches.

Reading Connection Have you ever refused to back down or give in when you believed you were right? Read on to find out how President Clinton’s resolve led to better cooperation in Congress.

Despite his successes, Clinton was very unpopular by late 1994. Instead of cutting taxes, he had raised them, and he had not fixed health care. Although the economy was improving, many companies were still downsizing. Several personal issues involving President Clinton further weakened public confidence in him. These factors convinced many Americans to vote Republican in 1994.

The Contract With America As the 1994 midterm elections neared, congressional Republicans, led by Newt Gingrich of Georgia, created the **Contract with America**. This program proposed 10 major changes, including lower taxes, welfare reform, tougher anti-crime laws, term limits for members of Congress, and



Picturing History

Republicans Triumphant As a result of the 1994 midterm congressional elections, the Republican Party gained control of the House and the Senate for the first time since the 1950s. Newt Gingrich (at podium) helped lead a group of young GOP congressional representatives in passing the Contract with America legislation. [How successful was the Contract with America legislation? Explain.](#)

a balanced budget amendment. Republicans won a stunning victory—for the first time in 40 years, they had a majority in both houses of Congress.

In their first 100 days in office, House Republicans passed almost the entire Contract with America, but they soon ran into trouble. The Senate defeated several proposals, including the balanced budget amendment, while the president vetoed others.

The Budget Battle In 1995 the Republicans lost more momentum when they clashed with the president over the new federal budget. Clinton vetoed several Republican budget proposals, claiming they cut into social programs too much. Gingrich believed that if Republicans stood firm, the president would back down. Otherwise, the entire federal government would shut down for lack of funds. Clinton, however, refused to budge.

By standing firm against Republican budget proposals and allowing the government to shut down, Clinton regained much of the support he had lost in 1994. The Republicans in Congress realized they needed to work with the president to pass legislation. Soon afterward, they reached an agreement with Clinton to balance the budget.

In the months before the 1996 election, the president and the Republicans worked together to pass new legislation. In August Congress passed the Health Insurance Portability Act. This act improved coverage for people who changed jobs and reduced discrimination against people with preexisting illnesses.

Later that month Congress passed the Welfare Reform Act, which limited people to no more than two consecutive years on welfare and required them to work to receive welfare benefits. Welfare reform had become a major issue by the mid-1990s because of growing evidence that welfare programs trapped people in poverty by giving them incentives to stay unemployed and to have children without getting married. Despite all the money spent on antipoverty programs, the percentage of Americans in poverty had changed very little. Both the Republican-led Congress and President Clinton agreed that the welfare system needed reforms to encourage people to go back to work.

✓ Reading Check Identifying

What two reforms did Clinton and Congress agree to support?

The 1996 Election

Main Idea Riding the tide of economic prosperity, Clinton won reelection over Senator Bob Dole and third-party candidate Ross Perot.

Reading Connection How important is the unemployment rate during an election year? Read on to discover how low unemployment, inflation, and crime rates helped Clinton win the 1996 election.

As the 1996 campaign began, Clinton took credit for the economy. The economic boom of the 1990s was the longest sustained period of growth in American history. Unemployment and inflation fell to their lowest levels in 40 years. The stock market soared, wages rose, crime rates fell, and the number of people on welfare declined. With the economy booming, Clinton's popularity climbed rapidly.

The Republican Party nominated Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader in the Senate, to run against Clinton. Dole promised a 15 percent tax cut if elected and tried to portray Clinton as a tax-and-spend liberal.

H. Ross Perot also ran again as a candidate. This time he ran as the candidate of the Reform Party, which he had created. Once again Perot made the deficit the main campaign issue.



President Clinton won reelection, winning a little more than 49 percent of the popular vote and 379 electoral votes. Dole received slightly less than 41 percent and 159 electoral votes. Perot won about 8.4 percent of the vote—less than half of what he had received in 1992. Despite Clinton's victory, Republicans retained control of Congress.

Reading Check **Explaining** Why do you think President Clinton won reelection in 1996?

Clinton's Second Term

Main Idea Clinton tried to focus the domestic agenda on the needs of children, but personal problems marred his second term.

Reading Connection What president in the 1800s was threatened with impeachment? Read on to learn about Clinton's impeachment trial.

During Clinton's second term, the economy continued its expansion. As people's incomes rose, so too did the amount of taxes they paid. At the same time, despite their differences, the president and Congress continued to shrink the deficit. In 1997, for the first time in 24 years, the president was able to **submit** a

balanced budget to Congress. Beginning in 1998, the government began to run a surplus—that is, it collected more money than it spent.

Putting Children First During his second term, Clinton's domestic agenda shifted toward children's issues. He began by asking Congress to pass a \$500-per-child tax credit. He also signed the Adoption and Safe Families Act and asked Congress to ban cigarette advertising aimed at children. In August 1997, Clinton signed the Children's Health Insurance Program—a plan to provide health insurance for children whose parents could not afford it.

Clinton also continued his efforts to help students. "I come from a family where nobody had ever gone to college before," Clinton said. "When I became president, I was determined to do what I could to give every student that chance." To help students, he asked for a tax credit, a large increase in student grants, and an expansion of the Head Start program for preschoolers.

Clinton Is Impeached The robust economy and his high standing in the polls allowed Clinton to regain the initiative in dealing with Congress. By 1998, however, he had become entangled in a serious scandal that threatened to undermine his presidency.

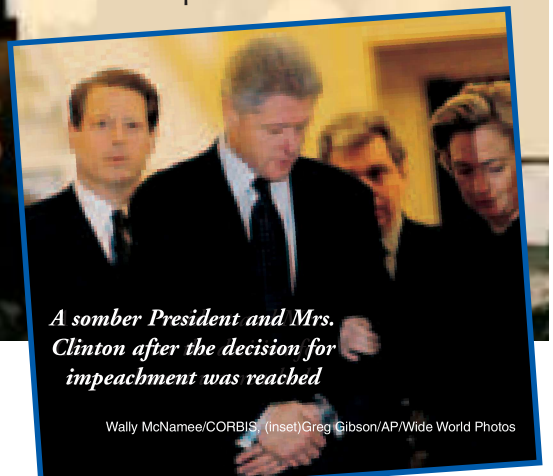
The scandal began in Clinton's first term, when he was accused of arranging illegal loans for

Impeaching the President



Chief Justice William Rehnquist being sworn in for the impeachment trial in the Senate

The Constitution gives Congress the power to remove a president from office "upon impeachment for and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors." The House of Representatives has the sole power over impeachment—the formal accusation of wrongdoing in office. If the majority of the House votes to impeach the president, the Senate conducts a trial. A two-thirds vote of those present is needed for conviction. When the impeachment proceeding involves a president, the chief justice of the United States presides.



A somber President and Mrs. Clinton after the decision for impeachment was reached

Wally McNamee/CORBIS (inset) Greg Gibson/AP/Wide World Photos



Whitewater Development—an Arkansas real estate company—while he was governor of that state. Attorney General Janet Reno decided that an independent counsel should investigate the president. A special three-judge panel appointed **Kenneth Starr**, a former federal judge, to this position.

In early 1998, a new scandal emerged involving a personal relationship between the president and a White House intern. Some evidence suggested that the president had committed **perjury**, or had lied under oath, about the relationship. The three-judge panel directed Starr to investigate this scandal as well. In September 1998, after examining the evidence, Starr sent his report to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. Starr argued that Clinton had obstructed justice, abused his power as president, and committed perjury.

After the 1998 elections, the House began impeachment hearings. Clinton's supporters charged that Starr's investigation was politically motivated. Clinton's accusers argued that the president was accountable if his actions were illegal.

On December 19, 1998, the House of Representatives passed two articles of impeachment, one for perjury and one for obstruction of justice. The vote split almost evenly along party lines, and the case moved to the Senate for trial. On February 12, 1999, the senators cast their votes. The vote was 55 to 45 that Clinton was not guilty of perjury, and 50–50 on the charge of obstruction of justice. Although both votes were well short of the two-thirds needed to remove the president from office, Clinton's reputation had suffered.

 **Reading Check** **Examining** What events led to the impeachment of President Clinton?

Clinton's Foreign Policy

 **During Clinton's second term, the United States became more involved in world events.**

Reading Connection When and why was NATO created? Read on to find out how the United States and NATO worked to resolve a crisis in southeastern Europe.

While attracting worldwide attention, the impeachment drama did not affect world affairs. The collapse of the Soviet Union virtually ended the struggle between communism and democracy, but small bloody wars continued to erupt around the world. On several occasions President Clinton used force to bring an end to regional conflicts.

The Haitian Intervention In 1991 military leaders in Haiti overthrew Jean Bertrand Aristide, the country's first democratically elected president in many decades. Aristide sought refuge in the United States. The new rulers of Haiti used violence, even murder, to suppress the opposition. Seeking to restore democracy, the Clinton administration convinced the United Nations to impose a trade embargo on Haiti. The embargo created a severe economic crisis in that country. Thousands of Haitian refugees fled to the United States in small boats, and many died at sea.

Determined to put an end to the crisis, Clinton ordered an invasion of Haiti. Before the troops arrived, however, former president Jimmy Carter convinced Haiti's rulers to step aside.

Peacekeeping in Bosnia and Kosovo The United States also was concerned about mounting tensions in southeastern Europe. During the Cold War, Yugoslavia had been a single federated nation made up of many different ethnic groups under a strong Communist government. In 1991, after the collapse of communism, Yugoslavia split apart.

In Bosnia, one of the former Yugoslav republics, a vicious three-way civil war erupted between Orthodox Christian Serbs, Catholic Croatians, and Bosnian Muslims. Despite international pressure, the fighting continued until 1995. The Serbs began what they called **ethnic cleansing**—the brutal expulsion of an ethnic group from a geographic area. In some cases, Serbian troops slaughtered the Muslims instead of moving them.

The United States convinced its NATO allies that military action was necessary. NATO war-planes attacked the Serbs in Bosnia, forcing them to negotiate. The Clinton administration then arranged peace talks in Dayton, Ohio. The participants signed a peace plan known as the **Dayton Accords**. In 1996 some 60,000 NATO troops, including 20,000 Americans, entered Bosnia to enforce the plan.

In 1998 another war erupted, this time within the Serbian province of Kosovo. Kosovo has two major ethnic groups—Serbs and Albanians. Many of the Albanians wanted Kosovo to separate from Serbia. To keep Kosovo in Serbia, Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic ordered a crackdown. The Albanians then organized their own army to fight back. Worried by reports of Serbian violence against Albanian civilians, President Clinton convinced European leaders that NATO should again use force to stop the fighting. In March 1999, NATO began bombing Serbia. The bombing convinced Serbia to pull its troops out of Kosovo.



Peacemaking in the Middle East Despite the overwhelming defeat Iraq suffered in the Persian Gulf War, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein remained in power and continued to make threats against Iraq's neighbors. Hussein's threats eventually escalated into action. In 1996 Iraq attacked the Kurds, an ethnic group whose homeland lies in northern Iraq. To stop the attacks, the United States fired cruise missiles at Iraqi military targets.

Relations between Israel and the Palestinians were even more volatile. Many believed progress was being made in achieving peace. In 1993 Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir Arafat reached an agreement. The PLO recognized Israel's right to exist, and Israel recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians. President Clinton then invited Arafat and Rabin to the White House, where they signed the Declaration of Principles—a plan for creating a Palestinian government.

Opposition to the peace plan emerged on both sides. Radical Palestinians exploded bombs in Israel and in 1995 a right-wing Israeli assassinated Prime Minister Rabin.

In 1998 Israeli and Palestinian leaders met with President Clinton at the Wye River plantation in Maryland to work out details of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This agreement, however, failed to settle the status of Jerusalem, which both sides claimed.

In July 2000, President Clinton invited Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak to reach an agreement, but these talks failed. Beginning in October, violence started to break out between Palestinians and Israeli soldiers. The region was as far from peace as ever.



Picturing History

Middle East Conflict The struggle over control of the Israeli/Palestinian areas intensified in the 1990s. Although President Clinton directed many negotiations to attempt to resolve the conflict, the region remained a very dangerous place. Which leaders agreed to a framework for peace in 1993?

Clinton Leaves Office As he prepared to leave office, President Clinton's legacy was uncertain. He had balanced the budget and presided over the greatest period of economic growth in American history. Clinton's presidency was marred, however, by the impeachment trial, which had divided the nation and widened the divide between liberals and conservatives. In the election of 2000, that division would lead to the closest election in American history.

 **Reading Check Identifying** In what three regions of the world did Clinton use force to support his foreign policy?

HISTORY
Online



Study Central

For help with the concepts in this section of *American Vision: Modern Times* go to tav.mt.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central**.

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Vocabulary** Define: modify, stress, submit, perjury, ethnic cleansing.
- People and Terms** Identify: AmeriCorps, Contract with America, Kenneth Starr, Dayton Accords.
- Explain** why the federal government shut down in 1995.

Reviewing Big Ideas

- Evaluating** What government policies helped create the U.S. prosperity of the 1990s?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing** Why was President Clinton able to win reelection in 1996?
- Categorizing** Complete a chart similar to the one below by explaining the foreign policy issues facing President Clinton in each of the areas listed.

Region	Issue
Latin America	
Southeastern Europe	
Middle East	

Analyzing Visuals

- Analyzing Photographs** Study the photographs on page 939 of Clinton's impeachment trial. What elements in the photograph reflect the seriousness of the occasion?

Writing About History

- Persuasive Writing** Take on the role of a member of Congress. Write a letter in which you attempt to persuade other lawmakers to vote either for or against the impeachment of President Clinton. Provide reasons for your position.

CA 11WS1.1



SECTION 3

An Interdependent World

Guide to Reading

Connection

In the previous section, you learned about the Clinton administration. In this section, you will discover how the world became increasingly interdependent.

Main Idea

- Regional trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), became common in an increasingly interdependent world. (p. 943)
- Concerns about nuclear proliferation and the environment led to efforts to reduce nuclear weapons and pollution. (p. 945)

Preview of Events



Content Vocabulary

trade deficit, euro, nuclear proliferation, global warming

Academic Vocabulary

currency, cite, phase

Terms to Identify

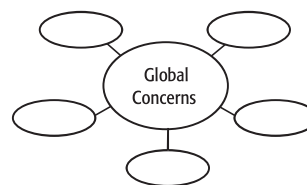
North American Free Trade Agreement, Kyoto Protocol

Reading Objectives

- **Explain** the development of regional economic blocs around the world.
- **Assess** environmental issues that have become important internationally.

Reading Strategy

Organizing Complete a graphic organizer like the one below to chart the major political and economic problems facing the world at the turn of the century.



The following are the main History–Social Science Standards covered in this section.

11.9.7 Examine relations between the United States and Mexico in the twentieth century, including key economic, political, immigration, and environmental issues.

11.11.5 Trace the impact of, need for, and controversies associated with environmental conservation, expansion of the national park system, and the development of environmental protection laws, with particular attention to the interaction between environmental protection advocates and property right advocates.

The Big Idea

International competition can lead to conflict and cooperation. Computer technology and the Internet played an important role in creating an interdependent world and a global economy. While the United States accumulated trade deficits, trade relations between countries became more important and trade agreements between countries more common. The United States entered into a major trade pact with Mexico and Canada and increased trade with China. Concerns about nuclear proliferation, ozone depletion, and global warming led to new legislation and international discussions.



The New Global Economy

Main Idea Regional trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), became common in an increasingly interdependent world.

Reading Connection Do you think tariffs directly affect you? Read on to learn about one alternative to tariffs.

In the latter part of the 1900s, American leaders became more concerned with many global issues. Economies around the world had become much more interdependent. Computer technology and the Internet played a big role in forging a global economy.

★ An American Story ★

It was an important breakthrough when President Clinton appointed Madeleine Albright in 1996 to be the first woman to serve as secretary of state. Born in Czechoslovakia, Albright immigrated to the United States as a young girl. She earned a Ph.D. in Russian studies from Columbia University. Her tough-talking approach as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations earned her the nation's top foreign policy job.

As secretary of state, Albright dealt with everything from peace negotiations in the Middle East to improving trade relations with China. She also championed women's rights in developing countries. Here, she expresses her views on women's rights:

“[Halting violence against women] is a goal of American foreign policy around the world, where abuses range from domestic violence . . . to forcing young girls into prostitution. Some say all this is cultural, and there's nothing we can do about it. I say it's criminal, and we each have a responsibility to stop it.”

—quoted in *Madeleine Albright and the New American Diplomacy*

Working on improved trade relations became an important task for Albright and other cabinet members. Selling American-made goods abroad had long been important to American prosperity. By the 1970s, however, serious **trade deficits** had mounted—Americans purchased more from foreign nations than American industry and agriculture sold abroad. The United States found it necessary to compete harder in

the global marketplace by streamlining industry, using new technology, and opening new markets.

From World War II to the present, Republican and Democratic administrations have both tried to lower barriers to international trade. They reasoned that the U.S. economy benefited from the sale of American exports, and that the purchase of imports would keep consumer prices, inflation, and interest rates low for Americans. Opponents warned that the global economy might cost the United States industrial jobs as manufacturing shifted to lesser-developed nations with few environmental regulations and cheap labor. By the 1990s, the debate between supporters of free trade and those who wanted to limit trade to protect industries had become an important part of American politics.

Regional Blocs One means of increasing international trade was to create regional trade pacts. In 1994 the **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** joined Canada, the United States, and Mexico in a free-trade zone. With NAFTA in operation, exports of American goods to both Canada and Mexico rose dramatically. From 1993 to 2000, it is estimated that combined exports to those two countries rose from \$142 to \$290 billion, an increase of 104 percent.

Madeleine Albright ▼





One concern of many Americans was that industrial jobs would go to Mexico, where labor costs were lower. Although some jobs were lost to Mexico, unemployment rates in the United States fell during this period and wages rose. Many American businesses upgraded their technology, and workers shifted to more skilled jobs or to the service industry.

NAFTA faced competing regional trade blocs in Europe and Asia. In 1993 the European Union (EU) was created to promote economic and political cooperation among many European nations. The EU created a common bank and the **euro**, a common **currency** for member nations. The organization also removed trade barriers between its members and set policies on imports from nations outside the community.

EU rules tended to favor imports from the European nations' former colonies in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific over competing products from the United States. The EU also banned scientifically modified food, such as hormone-treated beef from the United States. American exporters argued that hormones were a safe way to accelerate livestock

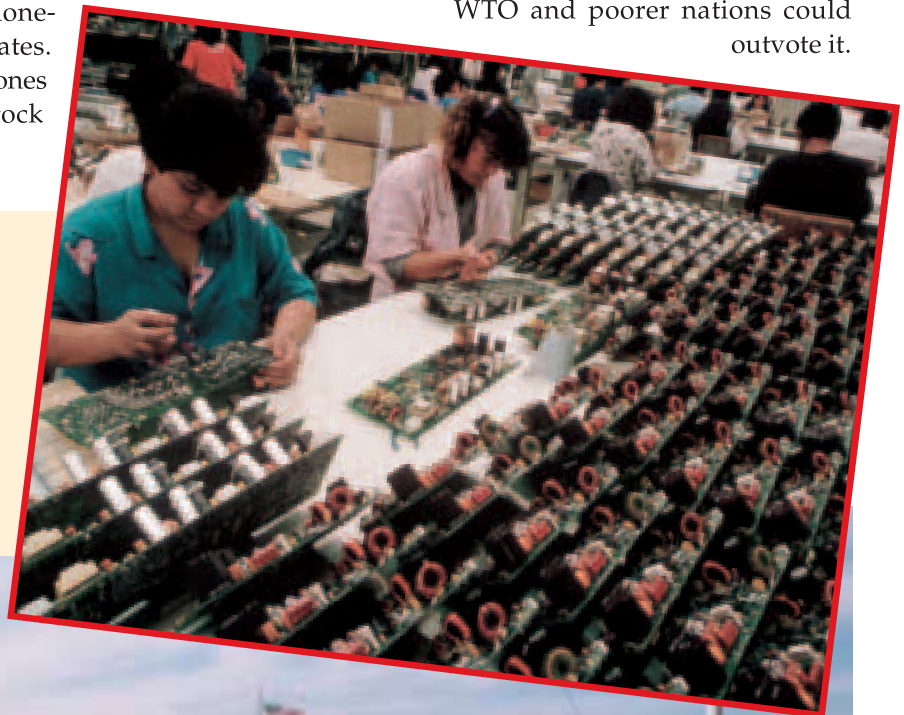
growth rates and produce leaner meat. They protested that European fears lacked a scientific basis.

The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was an attempt to create a Pacific trade community to rival the European Union. APEC represented the fastest-growing region in the world and controlled 47 percent of global trade in 2001. APEC began as a forum to promote economic cooperation and lower trade barriers, but major political differences kept its members from acting together.

The World Trade Organization Central to the effort to promote a global economy was the World Trade Organization (WTO). The WTO administered international trade agreements and helped settle trade disputes. American supporters of the WTO **cited** benefits for U.S. consumers, including cheaper imports, new markets, and copyright protection for the American entertainment industry. On the other hand, the United States had no veto power in the WTO and poorer nations could outvote it.

Picturing History

A Busy Border NAFTA greatly increased trade across the Texas-Mexico border (below). It also led to the building of foreign-owned factories, known as *maquiladoras*, in Mexico near the American border to take advantage of low Mexican wages. The *maquiladora* pictured at right is located in Tijuana. [How did NAFTA affect both the United States and Mexico?](#)





NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

MOMENT in HISTORY

TERRORISM IN THE HEARTLAND

A couple comforts each other after placing flowers on one of the 168 chairs that form part of the Oklahoma City National Memorial. The site was dedicated on April 19, 2000—five years to the day after Timothy McVeigh detonated a massive bomb outside the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City. Most of the 168 killed and hundreds injured were government employees, but 19 children attending a day-care facility in the building also died in the blast. A jury found McVeigh guilty, and he was executed in 2001.



Trade With China China played an increasingly important role in world trade. Its huge population offered vast potential as a market for American goods. Many Americans, however, had strong reservations about China's record on human rights, and they worried about its threats to invade Taiwan. These Americans were wary of negotiating a trade agreement with China. Despite these concerns, President Clinton argued that regularizing trade with China would help bring it into the world community.

After negotiating a new trade agreement, Clinton pressed Congress to grant China permanent normal trade relation status. Those opposing the bill were an unusual coalition. Labor unions were concerned that inexpensive Chinese goods would flood U.S. markets; conservatives objected to China's military ambitions; and environmentalists worried about pollution from Chinese factories. Despite their opposition, the bill passed in late 2000.

✓ **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why was the European Union (EU) created in 1993?

Issues of Global Concern

Main Idea Concerns about nuclear proliferation and the environment led to efforts to reduce nuclear weapons and pollution.

Reading Connection Are there groups in your school or area working to improve the environment? Read on to learn about efforts to reduce damage to the environment.

Although the end of the Cold War had reduced the threat of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union, it increased fears that nuclear weapons might fall into the wrong hands. Equally worrisome were efforts by several nations, including Pakistan, North Korea, and Iraq, to acquire nuclear weapons and long-range missiles. In the 1980s, nations also began to be concerned about the environment.

Nuclear Proliferation During the Cold War, only a few nations had possessed nuclear weapons, and they tried to restrict the spread of nuclear technology



to other countries. When Russia agreed to reduce its nuclear arsenal, concerns arose that some of its nuclear weapons or radioactive material could be lost, stolen, or sold on the black market. In response, the United States provided funds to Russia to assist in the reduction of its nuclear stockpile.

Other measures followed to reduce the threat of **nuclear proliferation**, or the spread of nuclear weapons to new nations. Congress passed legislation that cut aid and imposed sanctions on nations seeking to acquire nuclear weapons. In 1996 President Clinton also signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, but the U.S. Senate refused to ratify it fearing it would limit American nuclear research.

Concern About Ozone In the 1980s, scientists discovered that chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) had the potential to deplete the earth's atmosphere of ozone. Ozone is a gas in the atmosphere that protects life on Earth from the cancer-causing ultraviolet rays of the sun. At that time, CFCs were widely used in air conditioners and refrigerators. Many environmental activists began to push for a ban on CFC production. In the late 1980s, public awareness of the ozone issue increased dramatically when stories appeared documenting a large ozone "hole" over Antarctica. In 1987 the United States and 22 other nations agreed to **phase** out the production of CFCs and other chemicals that might be weakening the ozone layer.

Global Warming In the early 1990s, another global environmental issue developed when some scientists found evidence of **global warming**—an increase in average world temperatures over time. Such a rise in

temperature could eventually lead to more droughts and other forms of extreme weather. A furious debate is now underway among scientists over how to measure changes in the earth's temperature and what the results mean.

Many experts believe carbon dioxide emissions from factories and power plants cause global warming, but others disagree. Some question whether global warming even exists. The issue is very controversial because the cost of controlling emissions would affect the global economy. Industries would have to pay the cost of further reducing emissions, and those costs would eventually be passed on to consumers. Developing nations trying to industrialize would be hurt the most, but economic growth in wealthier nations would be hurt, too.

Concern about global warming led to an international conference in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997. Thirty-eight nations and the EU signed the **Kyoto Protocol** promising to reduce emissions, but very few put it into effect. President Clinton did not submit the Kyoto Protocol to the Senate for ratification because most senators were opposed to it. In 2001 President George W. Bush withdrew the United States from the Kyoto Protocol, citing flaws in the treaty. As the 2000s began, Americans struggled to balance economic progress with environmental concerns.

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** What is the ozone layer, and why is it important?

HISTORY
Online

Study Central

For help with the concepts in this section of *American Vision: Modern Times* go to tav.mt.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central**.

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

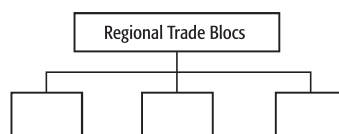
- Vocabulary** Define: trade deficit, euro, currency, cite, nuclear proliferation, phase, global warming.
- People and Terms** Identify: North American Free Trade Agreement, Kyoto Protocol.
- Describe** the international response to concerns about global warming.

Reviewing Big Ideas

- Explaining** Why was China an important factor in world trade?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing** Do you think the new global economy has helped or hurt the United States?
- Organizing** Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by listing and describing the regional trade blocs that formed in the 1990s.



Analyzing Visuals

- Analyzing Photographs** Study the photograph on page 945 of the Oklahoma City National Memorial. What do the empty chairs represent? How has the memorial helped relatives of the victims?

Writing About History

- Expository Writing** Decide which issue of global concern today is the most serious. In an essay, explain why you think it is the most serious problem, and provide some possible solutions.

CA 11WA2.3a; 11WA2.3b





SECTION 4

America Enters a New Century

Guide to Reading

Connection

In the previous section, you learned about the increasingly interdependent world. In this section, you will find out about the close presidential election of 2000.

Main Idea

- One of the closest and most contested races for the presidency led to a Supreme Court decision in favor of George W. Bush. (p. 948)
- Bush focused on stimulating the economy, reforming education, and promoting strategic defense in the early months of his presidency. (p. 950)

Content Vocabulary

chad, strategic defense

Academic Vocabulary

final

People to Identify

Al Gore, George W. Bush, Ralph Nader

Reading Objectives

- **Describe** the unusual circumstances surrounding the outcome of the 2000 presidential election.

- **Evaluate** the programs President George W. Bush initiated.

Reading Strategy

Organizing As you read about the 2000 presidential election, complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by charting the key post-election events culminating in George W. Bush's victory.



Preview of Events



The following are the main History-Social Science Standards covered in this section.

11.11 Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.

The Big Idea

Societies change over time. In the presidential election of 2000, Republican George W. Bush faced Vice President Al Gore and Green Party candidate Ralph Nader. The close election results in Florida led to a Supreme Court decision over a recount. While Gore won the popular vote, Bush became president based on the electoral votes. The president focused on cutting taxes and introducing health-care and education reforms. The government improved accounting regulations after a number of corporate scandals rocked the country. Bush also looked at ways to prepare the military for the post-Cold War world.



A New President for a New Century

Main Idea One of the closest and most contested races for the presidency led to a Supreme Court decision in favor of George W. Bush.

Reading Connection Do you think the Electoral College needs to be modified or eliminated? Read on to find out how electoral votes affected the 2000 election.

The close election of 2000 was, in some ways, another legacy of Bill Clinton's years in power. Clinton's presidency had left the country deeply divided. Many people were pleased with the economy but disappointed with the president's personal behavior.

★ An American Story ★

The 2000 presidential election was very close. Two candidates battled over the Electoral College votes of one state—Florida. The election remained undecided for over a month. Though this election was a spectacle of demonstrations and ballot evaluations, some people tried to put it all in perspective. May Akabogu-Collins, an American citizen originally from Nigeria, contrasted the “turmoil” and “chaos” of the election with the transfer of power in other parts of the world:

“America should be grateful that this election was as wild as it gets. Some of us originally came from places where heads would have rolled during a similar crisis. So far, not a gunshot has been heard on account of the balloting, and you call this ‘wild’? An election held in Nigeria in 1993 led to the President-elect’s being thrown in jail for trying to assume office and ultimately to his mysterious death. Going to court to decide who won this contest is, in my opinion, as civilized as it gets.”

—quoted in *Time*, December 11, 2000

Long before the election, both Republicans and Democrats tried to find candidates who would appeal to a broad cross-section of society.

The 2000 Campaign Democrats nominated Vice President **Al Gore**. To demonstrate his independence, Gore chose as his running mate Senator Joseph Lieberman, who had been outspokenly critical of President Clinton’s conduct in office. Republicans

selected Texas governor **George W. Bush**, son of the former president. To compensate for his inexperience in foreign and defense policy, Bush selected for his running mate former secretary of defense Richard Cheney.

The prosperity of the 1990s had turned the federal budget deficit into a large surplus in tax revenue. Both Bush and Gore promised to cut taxes, but Bush proposed a much larger tax cut than Gore. Instead of a large tax cut, Gore said he would set aside funds to strengthen Social Security. Both candidates pledged to improve public education and to support plans to help seniors pay for prescription drugs. In addition, Bush promised to restore dignity to the White House.

Frustrated by the similarities between Bush and Gore, well-known consumer advocate **Ralph Nader** entered the race as the nominee of the Green Party. Nader was critical of the power of corporations and accused both Bush and Gore of being dependent on campaign funds from large companies. Nader received less than 3 percent of the popular vote, but he still cut into Gore’s margin in several states.

A Close Vote The 2000 election turned into one of the closest in American history. Gore narrowly won the popular vote, 48.4 percent to 47.9 percent for Bush. To win the presidency, however, candidates have to win a majority of state electoral votes, not the overall popular vote.

Neither Gore nor Bush had the 270 electoral votes needed to win. The election came down to the Florida vote—both men needed its 25 electoral votes.

The results in Florida were so close that state law required a recount of the ballots using vote-counting machines. Thousands of ballots were thrown out,

May Akabogu-Collins ▼





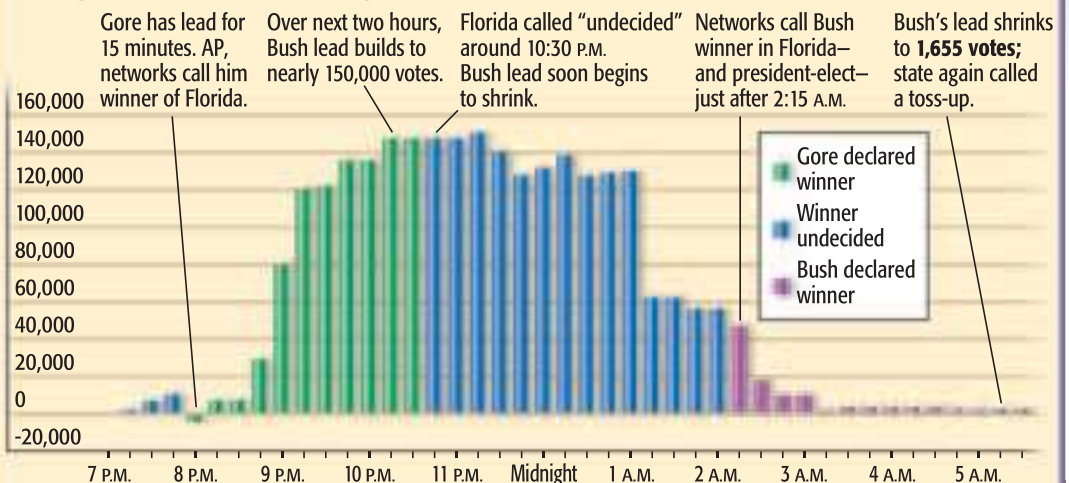
Picturing History

A Tense Wait During the unprecedented wait for a winner in the 2000 presidential election, candidate George W. Bush (right) waits with his father, the 41st president. **The outcome of the election depended on the vote counts in which state?**

A controversial punch ballot from West Palm Beach, Florida

The Florida Election, 2000

Bars represent the number of votes by which Bush led in Florida, in 15-minute intervals.



however, because the counting machines were not able to read them accurately.

After the machine recount showed Bush slightly ahead, a battle began over a manual recount requested by Gore in several counties. Most Florida ballots required voters to punch a hole. The little piece of cardboard punched out of a ballot is called a **chad**. The problem for vote counters was how to count a ballot when the chad was still partially attached. On some, the chad was still in place, and the voter had left only a dimple on the surface of the ballot. Vote counters had to determine what the voter intended—and different counties used different standards.

When it became clear that the recount could not be finished in time to meet the deadline set by Florida law, Gore went to court to overturn the deadline. The Florida Supreme Court agreed to set a new deadline. Bush appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Meanwhile, on November 26, Florida officials certified Bush the winner by 537 votes.

Bush v. Gore Although Bush had been declared the winner in Florida, the state's supreme court ordered all Florida counties to begin a hand recount of ballots rejected by the counting machines. As counting began, the United States Supreme Court ordered the recount to stop until it had issued its ruling.

On December 12, in *Bush v. Gore*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 7–2 that the hand recounts in Florida violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution. The Court argued that because different vote counters used different standards, the recount did not treat all voters equally. The U.S. Supreme Court also ruled 5–4 that there was not enough time to conduct a manual recount. Federal law requires all electoral votes to be cast on a certain day. If Florida missed that deadline, its electoral votes would not count, and Gore would be the winner. This ruling left Bush the certified winner. (See page 1004 for more information on *Bush v. Gore*.)

Reading Check **Analyzing** Why did the U.S. Supreme Court stop the manual recounts in Florida?



Bush Becomes President

Main Idea Bush focused on stimulating the economy, reforming education, and promoting strategic defense in the early months of his presidency.

Reading Connection Have the new policies in education affected the testing process in your school? Read on to learn about President Bush's education reforms.

On January 20, 2001, George W. Bush became the 43rd president of the United States. In his inaugural address, Bush promised to improve the nation's public schools, to cut taxes, to reform Social Security and Medicare, and to build up the nation's defenses.

Cutting Taxes After taking office, the president's first priority was to cut taxes to try to boost the economy. During the election campaign, the economy had begun to slow. The stock market dropped sharply, and many new Internet-based companies went out of business. Other businesses laid off thousands of workers. Despite opposition from some Democrats, Congress passed a large \$1.35 trillion

tax cut to be phased in over 10 years. In the summer of 2001, Americans began receiving tax rebate checks. The president hoped people would spend this money, thus putting about \$40 billion back into the economy and preventing a recession.

The tax cuts did not stimulate the economy as greatly as the president had hoped. Also, while tax revenue declined, federal spending increased, which drained the economy until the budget surplus turned to a record-high deficit. This reduced the financial resources available to the federal government to deal with expanding demands on Social Security and Medicare as the large baby-boom generation began reaching retirement age.

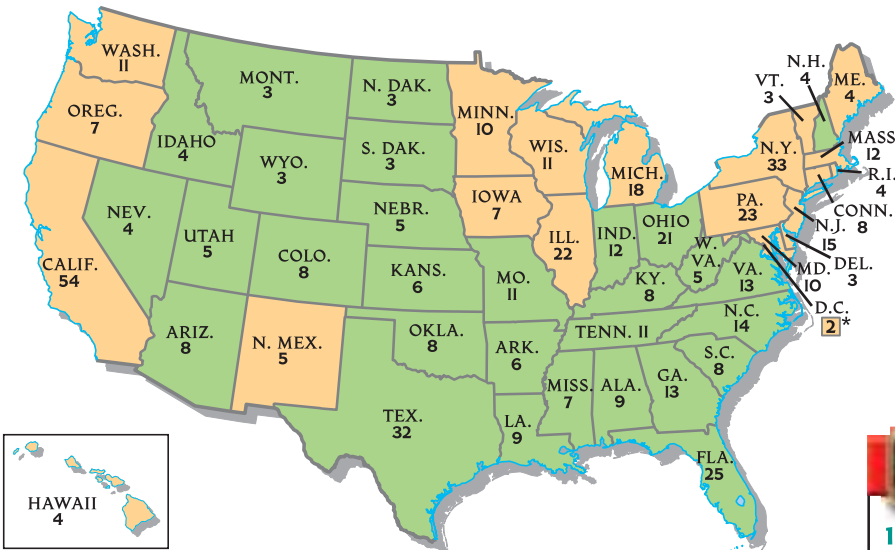
Education and Health Reforms In both the Senate and the House of Representatives, Republicans and Democrats were almost evenly divided, and partisanship was intense. On many issues and nominations, Congress was stalemated. Still, the president did manage to score some legislative victories.

In education, President Bush wanted to allow parents to use federal funds to provide vouchers for private schools if their public schools were doing a poor job. Congress, however, refused to give federal funds

to private schools. Bush was more successful in persuading Congress to vote in favor of annual reading and math tests in public schools for grades 3 through 8, a program known as "No Child Left Behind." Some members of Congress supported this program with the understanding that the government would increase funding to public schools to help them meet the new standards. They protested when budget deficits caused President Bush to cut funds for his own education programs.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

The Election of 2000



Presidential Election, 2000			
Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Political Party
Bush	271	50,456,002	Republican
Gore	266	50,999,897	Democrat

* 1 elector from Washington, D.C., abstained.

Geography Skills

- Interpreting Maps** Which single New England state did George W. Bush win in the election?
- Applying Geography Skills** Though Gore won less than half of the states, the election was extremely close. Why?



In health care, the president endorsed legislation providing prescription drug benefits for senior citizens. The bill was mired in controversy until it was **finally** passed in November 2003. Passage of the bill by a single vote in the House of Representatives was a major achievement for the administration. The bill provided for the biggest overhaul of Medicare since its creation in 1965. Liberal critics of the plan argued that it made too many concessions to the pharmaceutical industry. They thought it restricted the government's ability to negotiate to buy medicines in bulk and individuals' ability to import cheaper prescription drugs from Canada. Some conservatives expressed dismay that the prescription drug bill had created another expensive entitlement program without a plan to pay for it.

Congress also reacted to a rash of corporate scandals. In one of the most flagrant cases, corporate leaders at the large energy trading company, Enron, cost investors and employees billions of dollars before the company went bankrupt. The federal government tightened accounting regulations and toughened penalties for dishonest executives.

Rethinking America's Defenses Shortly after taking office, President Bush asked for a comprehensive review of the nation's military. The president wanted to increase military spending, but he also wanted new military programs designed to meet the needs of the post-Cold War world.

His secretary of defense, Donald Rumsfeld, favored the use of light forces—small, mobile units that could be deployed swiftly as circumstances required. He believed that superior air power and missile strikes would reduce the need for large numbers of combat troops on the ground in potential conflicts in the future.



▲ Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld

President Bush also favored **strategic defense**—the effort to develop missiles and other devices that could shoot down nuclear missiles. Bush argued that missile defense was needed because many unfriendly nations were developing the technology to build nuclear missiles.

The debate about the nation's military programs continued during the summer of 2001, until a horrific event changed everything. On September 11, 2001, terrorists crashed passenger jets into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. A new war had begun.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** What was President George W. Bush's first priority when he took office?

HISTORY
Online



Study Central

For help with the concepts in this section of *American Vision: Modern Times* go to tav.mt.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central**.

SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

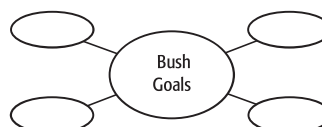
- Vocabulary** Define: chad, final, strategic defense.
- People and Terms** Identify: Al Gore, George W. Bush, Ralph Nader.
- Reviewing Facts** What did the Supreme Court decide in *Bush v. Gore*?

Reviewing Big Ideas

- Explaining** What caused the vote-count controversy in Florida in the 2000 election?

Critical Thinking

- Forming an Opinion** Do you think the 2000 presidential election was decided fairly? Why or why not?
- Organizing** Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by listing President Bush's goals when he took office.



Analyzing Visuals

- Interpreting Graphs** Study the graph on page 949. By how many votes was Gore leading when news networks declared him the winner in Florida? What was Bush's lead when networks declared him to be the winner?

Writing About History

- Persuasive Writing** Take on the role of a Supreme Court justice. Write a statement explaining how you voted in *Bush v. Gore* and why you took this position.



Looking Back...

Representative Government

Why It Matters Bill Daley, the chairperson of Vice President Al Gore's presidential campaign, was frantically trying to reach the vice president. It was 2:00 A.M. on Wednesday morning, November 8, 2000, the day after the presidential election. The election had come down to the vote counts in one state—Florida—and the votes in Florida were showing George W. Bush as having a significant lead. Gore was preparing to publicly concede the election. Daley, however, had heard that the latest Florida counts showed Bush's lead shrinking to below one percent. There would have to be a recount. When Daley finally got Gore on the phone, Daley shouted, "Whatever you do, do not go out on the stage."

As the debate began in Florida over how to recount the ballots, Daley stressed that "technicalities should not determine the presidency of the United States; the will of the people should." The dispute over how to recount the ballots in Florida mattered deeply to both candidates and to the American people, because it involved one of the basic ideas of the American system of government—that officials are elected to represent the needs and wishes of the people.



Ballot box



Steps To . . . Representative Government

The United States has a representative government in which citizens elect representatives to speak for them on political matters. The roots of American representative government date back to the colonial era.

Virginia House of Burgesses The first representative body in colonial America was the Virginia House of Burgesses. The House was comprised of two elected representatives, or burgesses, from each of 10 of Virginia's settlements. The body had the

power to pass laws for the colony. The Virginia Company, however, had the power to disallow laws passed by the Burgesses.

Despite this limitation on its authority, the House of Burgesses changed Virginia from a company-run colony into a partially self-governing colony where elected representatives made the laws. Later on, Virginia became a royal colony, ruled by a governor appointed by the king. To keep settlers' support, the king allowed the House of Burgesses to continue to meet. This established the tradition of representative government in the colonies.

"The right of voting for representatives is the primary right by which other rights are protected. To take away this right is to reduce a man to [the] slavery . . . of being subject to the will of another. . . ."

—Thomas Paine, 1795





Virginia House of Burgesses

The Mayflower Compact The Mayflower Compact was an agreement signed in November 1620 by the male passengers aboard the *Mayflower* before they came ashore at Plymouth. The signers agreed to form a civil government that represented the wishes of the majority. The compact called for government leaders to “enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions . . . as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony. . . .”

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut The notion of representative government took another step forward in 1639 when several towns along the Connecticut River joined together to create a government. They laid out the structure of this government in the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut—the first written constitution in American history. The document, which consisted of a preamble and eleven orders, gave citizens the right to elect the governor, judges, and representatives to make laws. The Orders also introduced the idea of limited government. For example, citizens could call the legislature into session if the governor refused to do so. The legislature could also remove officials from power for misbehavior.

Colonial Assemblies By the time of the American Revolution, most British colonies in America had local assemblies elected by the people. Colonial governments were not truly rep-

resentative, however, because the king chose the governors and gave them the power to veto laws passed by the assemblies. Although the governors were powerful, the assemblies could control them by refusing to vote for new taxes. The American Revolution was partly caused by Britain’s challenge to this system. When Britain began taxing the colonies directly, it endangered the power of the local assemblies. Americans insisted that

taxation without representation violated their rights.

The U.S. Constitution These ideas of representative government and limited government would be bound together in the document that has governed the nation as a whole for more than 200 years: the U.S. Constitution. The Federalists, or those who supported the Constitution during its ratification process, strongly believed in representative government. Indeed, the authors of the *Federalist Papers*, the collection of famous essays written in support of the Constitution, preferred a government one step removed from the common people, whom they insisted “seldom judge or determine right.” The fact that the Constitution placed political power “in the hands of the representatives of the people,” the authors stated, “is the essential, and, after all, only efficacious security for the rights and privileges of the people.”

Checking for Understanding

1. What is a representative government?
2. What was significant about the formation of the Virginia House of Burgesses?

Critical Thinking

1. Do you think a written constitution is preferable to a constitution based on tradition? Explain.
2. Would you rather live under a representative government or in a direct democracy, where people govern themselves by voting directly on all issues? Explain.



SECTION 5

The War on Terrorism

Guide to Reading

Connection

In the previous section, you learned about the election of George W. Bush. In this section, you will discover how a terrorist attack changed the United States.

Main Idea

- Terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon changed American life. (p. 955)
- Support for the victims of the terrorist attacks showed American heroism and patriotism. (p. 957)
- The war on terrorism included cutting terrorists' access to funding, creating the Department of Homeland Security, and launching a war in Afghanistan. (p. 958)

- Doubting the effectiveness of UN resolutions, the United States went to war with Iraq. (p. 959)
- Despite obstacles in the war with Iraq, a divided nation reelected President Bush. (p. 960)

Content Vocabulary

terrorism, state-sponsored terrorism, anthrax

Academic Vocabulary

contrary, editor, inspector

People and Terms to Identify

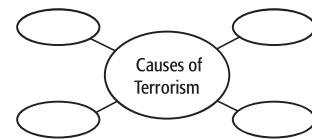
Osama bin Laden, al-Qaeda

Reading Objectives

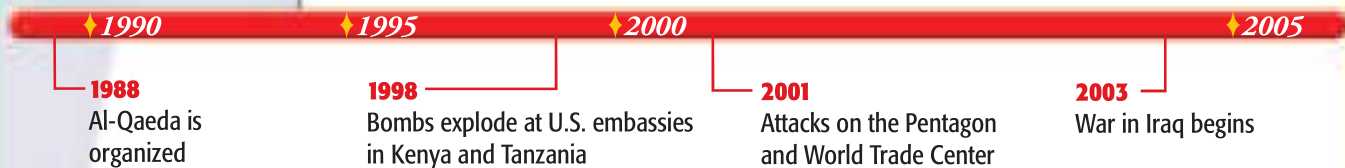
- **Describe** the development of Middle East terrorism.
- **Explain** the response of the United States to the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Reading Strategy

As you read about America's war on terrorism, complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below to show the different reasons terrorists attack Americans.



Preview of Events



The following are the main History-Social Science Standards covered in this section.

11.9.6 Describe U.S. Middle East policy and its strategic, political, and economic interests, including those related to the Gulf War.

The Big Idea

The fate of nations is forever changed by monumental world events. On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. The attacks were traced to al-Qaeda, a Muslim terrorist organization under the leadership of Osama bin Laden. The administration responded by declaring a war on terrorism, creating a new Department of Homeland Security, and attacking targets in Afghanistan. A coalition led by the United States invaded Iraq over concerns about weapons of mass destruction. While U.S. troops fought terrorists in Iraq, the country remained politically divided in the 2004 presidential election. Voters chose to stay the course and reelected George W. Bush over his challenger Senator John Kerry.



September 11, 2001

Main Idea Terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon changed American life.

Reading Connection What was the significance of the two sites chosen for the attacks? Read on to learn more about the events of September 11.

On September 11, 2001, the United States was faced with an event it had never before experienced. Terrorists attacked major buildings on the East Coast.

★ An American Story ★

At 8:45 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time on September 11, 2001, a Boeing 767 passenger jet slammed into the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City. As people below gazed in horror, a second plane collided with the South Tower. Soon afterward, a third plane crashed into the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. At 9:50 A.M., the South Tower collapsed in a billowing cloud of dust and debris. The North Tower fell about 40 minutes later. The falling towers killed thousands of people, burying them beneath a vast mound of rubble.

The airplanes did not crash accidentally. Hijackers deliberately crashed them into the buildings. Hijackers also seized a fourth airplane, United Airlines Flight 93, probably hoping to crash it into the White House or the Capitol. Many passengers on Flight 93 had cell phones. After hearing about the World Trade Center, four passengers—Todd Beamer, Thomas Burnett, Jeremy Glick, and Mark Bingham—decided to do something. An operator listening over a cell phone heard Todd Beamer's voice: "Are you ready, guys? Let's roll." Soon afterward, Flight 93 crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. At that moment, Vice President Dick Cheney was in a bunker under the White House. After hearing that Flight 93 had crashed, he said, "I think an act of heroism just took place on that plane."

—adapted from *Let's Roll: Ordinary People, Extraordinary Courage*

The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were acts of terrorism. **Terrorism** is the use of violence by nongovernmental groups against civilians to achieve a political goal. Terrorist acts are intended to instill fear in people and to frighten their governments into changing their policies. The terrorist

attacks on September 11, 2001, killed all 266 passengers and crewmembers on the four hijacked planes. Another 125 people died in the Pentagon. In New York City, nearly 3,000 people died. More Americans were killed in the attacks than died at Pearl Harbor or on D-Day in World War II.

Middle East Terrorism Although there have been many acts of terrorism in American history, most terrorist attacks on Americans since World War II have been carried out by Middle Eastern groups. The reason Middle Eastern terrorists have targeted Americans can be traced back to events early in the twentieth century.

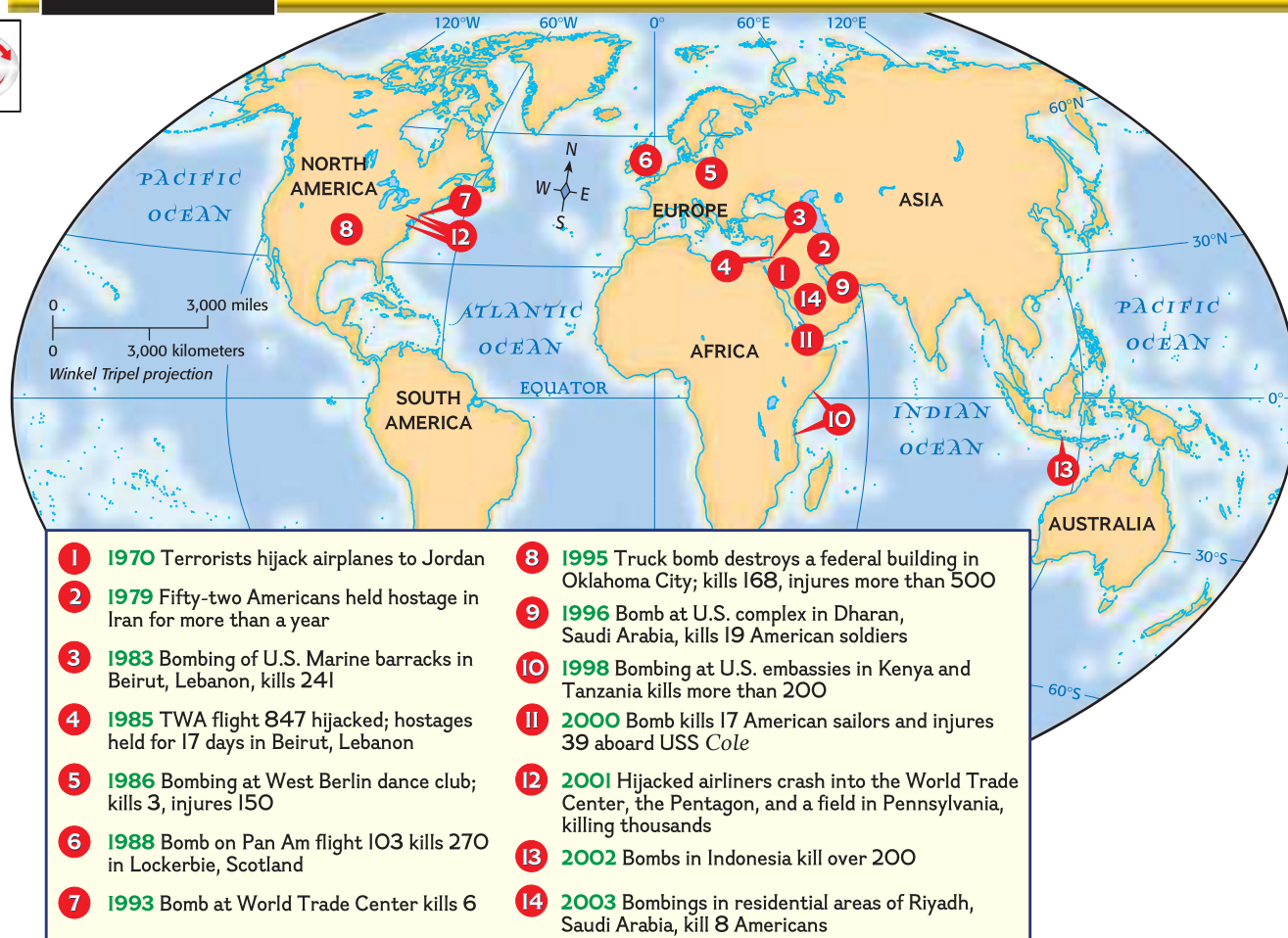
As oil became important to the American economy in the 1920s, the United States invested heavily in the Middle East oil industry. This industry brought great wealth to the ruling families in some Middle Eastern kingdoms, but most of the people remained poor. Some became angry at the United States for supporting the wealthy royal families.

The rise of the oil industry increased the Middle East's contact with Western society. As Western ideas spread through the region, many Muslims—followers of the region's dominant religion—feared that their traditional values and beliefs were being weakened. New movements arose calling for a strict interpretation of the Quran—the Muslim holy book—and a return to traditional Muslim religious laws.

These Muslim movements wanted to overthrow pro-Western governments in the Middle East and create a pure Islamic society. Muslims who support

Todd Beamer ▼





these movements are referred to as fundamentalist militants. Although the vast majority of Muslims believe terrorism is **contrary** to their faith, militants began using terrorism to achieve their goals.

American support of Israel also angered many in the Middle East. In 1947 the UN divided British-controlled Palestine into two territories to provide a home for Jews. One part became Israel. The other part was to become a Palestinian state, but fighting between Israel and the Arab states in 1948 left this territory under the control of Israel, Jordan, and Egypt.

The Palestinians wanted their own nation. In the 1950s, they began staging guerrilla raids and terrorist attacks against Israel. Since the United States gave military and economic aid to Israel, it became the target of Muslim hostility. In the 1970s, several Middle Eastern nations realized they could fight Israel and the United States by providing terrorist groups with money, weapons, and training. When a government secretly supports terrorism, this is called **state-sponsored terrorism**. The governments of Libya, Syria, Iraq, and Iran have all sponsored terrorism.

A New Terrorist Threat In 1979 the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. In response, Muslims from across the Middle East headed to Afghanistan to join the struggle against the Soviets. Among them was 22-year-old **Osama bin Laden**. Bin Laden came from one of Saudi Arabia's wealthiest families. He used his wealth to support the Afghan resistance. In 1988 he founded an organization called **al-Qaeda** (al KY-duh), or "the Base." Al-Qaeda recruited Muslims and channeled money and arms to the Afghan resistance.

Bin Laden's experience in Afghanistan convinced him that superpowers could be beaten. He also believed that Western ideas had contaminated Muslim society. He was outraged when Saudi Arabia allowed American troops on Saudi soil after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1991.

Operating first from Sudan and then from Afghanistan—then under the control of Muslim fundamentalists known as the Taliban—bin Laden dedicated himself and al-Qaeda to driving Westerners, and especially Americans, out of the Middle East. In 1998 he called on Muslims to kill Americans. Soon afterward, bin Laden's followers set off bombs at the



American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Over 200 people died in the attacks, including 12 Americans, and more than 5,400 were injured.

Shortly after these bombings, President Clinton ordered cruise missiles launched at terrorist facilities in Afghanistan and Sudan. The attacks did not deter bin Laden. In 1999 al-Qaeda terrorists were arrested while trying to smuggle explosives into the United States in an attempt to bomb Seattle. In October 2000, al-Qaeda terrorists crashed a boat loaded with explosives into the USS *Cole* while it was docked in Yemen.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** What are the three main reasons some Muslims became angry with the United States?

America Unites

Main Idea Support for the victims of the terrorist attacks showed American heroism and patriotism.

Reading Connection Have you or anyone you know donated blood? Read on to learn how Americans responded to the tragedy after September 11.

The attack on the *Cole* and the attempted bombing of Seattle were overshadowed by the close presidential election of 2000. The new president, George W.

Bush, did not consider terrorism an imminent threat, although there were troubling signs of possible al-Qaeda activity within the United States. "The system was blinking red during the summer of 2001," CIA Director George Tenet later testified. Then, on September 11, 2001, terrorists struck again, hijacking four American passenger planes and executing the most devastating terrorist attack in history.

Citizens Respond to the Crisis The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon shocked Americans, but people responded rapidly to the crisis. Firefighters and medical workers from other cities headed to New York to help. Across the nation, Americans donated blood, raised money, and collected food, blankets, and other supplies. Americans did everything they could to help victims. Within weeks, they had donated over one billion dollars. From around the world came sympathy. "We are all Americans!" wrote one French journalist.

Across the nation, Americans put up flags to show their unity and resolve. They held candlelight vigils and prayer services as they searched for ways to help. If the terrorists had hoped to divide Americans, they failed. As the Reverend Billy Graham noted at a memorial service: "A tragedy like this could have torn our country apart. But instead it has united us and we have become a family."

Picturing History

Transcending Tragedy Although the destruction of the World Trade Center (lower right) and the attack on the Pentagon (right) shocked Americans, people responded rapidly to the crisis. Across the nation, images such as that of firefighters raising a flag in the ruins of the World Trade Center (left) inspired Americans. Many lined up to donate blood. Others raised money and collected food, blankets, and other supplies for the victims and rescue workers.
On what date did the attacks occur?



(l) Thomas E. Franklin/Bergen Record/SABA/CORBIS, (tr) Tom Horan/AP/Wide World Photos, (br) Robert Clark/Aurora Quanta



A National Emergency The American government reacted quickly by grounding civilian airliners and alerting the armed forces. On September 14, President Bush declared a national emergency. Congress voted to authorize the use of force to fight the terrorists. Intelligence sources and the FBI quickly identified the attacks as the work of Osama bin Laden and the al-Qaeda network.

President Bush decided the time had come to end the threat of terrorism in the world. He issued an ultimatum to the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, demanding they turn over bin Laden and his supporters and close all terrorist camps. He also declared that although the war on terrorism would start by targeting al-Qaeda, it would not stop there. “It will not end,” he announced, “until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped, and defeated.”

The president also announced that the United States would no longer tolerate states that aided terrorists. “From this day forward,” he proclaimed, “any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime.” The war, President Bush warned, would not end quickly, but it was a war the nation had to fight:

“Great harm has been done to us. We have suffered great loss. And in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment. . . . Our Nation—this generation—will lift a dark threat of violence from our people and our future. . . .”

—President George W. Bush, Address to Joint Session of Congress, September 20, 2001

Reading Check **Explaining** How did American citizens respond to the terrorist attacks?

Airport Security Airline passengers, such as these at Denver International Airport, had to wait in long lines to go through checkpoints when American airports increased security measures after the terrorist attacks of 9/11.

A New War Begins

Main Idea The war on terrorism included cutting terrorists’ access to funding, creating the Department of Homeland Security, and launching a war in Afghanistan.

Reading Connection Has your school or community made any plans for a response to bioterrorism or other attacks? Read on to learn of the national response to September 11.

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld warned Americans that “this will be a war like none other our nation has faced.” The enemy, he explained, “is a global network of terrorist organizations and their state sponsors, committed to denying free people the opportunity to live as they choose.” Military force would be used to fight terrorism, but other means would be used as well.

Fighting Terrorism at Home In an effort to protect the American people from further terrorist attacks, President Bush called on Congress to create the Department of Homeland Security to merge the dozens of federal agencies working to prevent terrorism. Among the organizations that the new department controls are the Coast Guard, the Border Patrol, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Customs Service, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

President Bush also asked Congress to pass legislation to help law enforcement agencies track down terrorist suspects. Congress acted with unusual speed, and the president signed the antiterrorism bill—known as the USA Patriot Act—into law in October 2001. The new law allows secret searches to avoid tipping off suspects in terrorism cases. It also allows authorities to obtain a single nationwide search warrant that can be used anywhere. The law also makes it easier to wiretap

suspects, and it allows authorities to track e-mail and seize voice mail. Although Congress has sought to balance Americans’ rights with the need to increase security, civil libertarians worry that the new law erodes the Fourth Amendment’s protection against unreasonable search and seizure.



Steve Liss/CORBIS



Bioterrorism Strikes America As the nation tried to cope with the events of September 11, a new terrorist attack began. On October 5, 2001, a Florida newspaper **editor** died from anthrax. **Anthrax** is a type of bacteria. Several nations, including the United States, Russia, and Iraq, have used it to create biological weapons. Antibiotics can cure anthrax, but if left untreated, it can kill quickly.

Soon after appearing in Florida, anthrax was found at several news organizations in New York City. In Washington, D.C., a letter filled with anthrax arrived at Senator Tom Daschle's office. It became clear that terrorists were using the mail to spread anthrax. Several postal workers contracted anthrax, and two died. The FBI investigated the anthrax attacks, but no suspects were publicly identified.

War in Afghanistan On October 7, 2001, the United States began bombing targets in Afghanistan to attack al-Qaeda's camps and the Taliban's military forces. President Bush explained that Islam and the Afghan people were not the enemy, and he pledged food, medicine, and other supplies to Afghan refugees. The United States also sent aid to a coalition of Afghan groups known as the Northern Alliance, which had been fighting the Taliban.

The American bombing campaign quickly shattered the Taliban's defenses. The Northern Alliance then launched a massive attack on Taliban lines. By early December, the Taliban regime had collapsed. The United States and its allies then helped Afghan leaders create a new government. Meanwhile, thousands of American and allied troops began arriving in Afghanistan to act as peacekeepers and to hunt for bin Laden and other al-Qaeda terrorists.

Weapons of Mass Destruction The United States grew concerned that groups such as al-Qaeda might acquire nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. These weapons of mass destruction could kill tens of thousands of people all at once.

In his state of the union speech in January 2002, President Bush warned that an "axis of evil," which he identified as Iraq, Iran, and North Korea, posed a grave threat to the world. Each of these countries had been known to sponsor terrorism and was suspected of trying to develop weapons of mass destruction. The president promised to take strong action: "The United States will not permit the world's most dangerous regimes to threaten us with the world's most destructive weapons."

Months later, North Korea announced that it had restarted its nuclear weapons program. The Bush



▲ *U.S. soldiers assist a young Afghani girl at a military medical tent.*

administration tried to use diplomatic pressure to persuade the North Korean government to stop the program. The North Koreans argued that they needed the weapons to protect themselves from a U.S. attack.

✓ **Reading Check** **Outlining** What steps did the president take in response to the terrorist attacks?

Confronting Iraq

Aladdin Adnan **Doubting the effectiveness of UN resolutions, the United States went to war with Iraq.**

Reading Connection Do you think the UN is effective as a mediator in world affairs? Read on to learn about UN actions before the war with Iraq.

President Bush considered Iraq a more immediate threat than North Korea in developing and distributing weapons of mass destruction. Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein, had already used chemical weapons twice, once in Iraq's war against Iran in the 1980s and again in 1988 against the Kurds, an ethnic minority in northern Iraq who had rebelled against Hussein's



War in Iraq On April 9, 2003, just three weeks after the war in Iraq began, American troops reached the capital of Baghdad and helped Iraqis tear down a statue of former dictator Saddam Hussein.

regime. After the Gulf War in 1991, UN **inspectors** found evidence that Iraq had developed biological weapons and was working on a nuclear bomb.

Pressure on Iraq Also in the summer of 2002, President Bush increased pressure on Iraq, calling for a regime change in the country. In September he asked for a UN resolution demanding that Iraq give up its weapons of mass destruction. He made it clear, though, that the United States would act with or without UN support. He asked Congress to authorize the use of force against Iraq, and Congress granted his request.

During the congressional elections of 2002, Democrats focused on the nation's faltering economy, but Bush made national security his chief theme. His vigorous campaigning helped Republicans add seats in the House of Representatives and regain a slim majority in the Senate.

War and Its Aftermath Soon after the elections, the United Nations approved a new resolution that set a deadline for Iraq to readmit weapons inspectors. The inspectors returned to Iraq, but the Bush administration doubted their effectiveness. The administration believed that Saddam Hussein had hidden weapons of mass destruction that were ready or nearly ready for use. Bush also believed that Hussein had ties to al-Qaeda. Many of America's traditional allies in Europe, however, wanted to give the inspectors more time, and President Bush failed to achieve a declaration of war in the UN Security Council. The president argued

that Iraq posed such an imminent threat that it justified a preemptive war—a war launched to prevent rather than respond to an attack. The United States and Great Britain, with the support of about 30 other countries, prepared for war.

On March 20, 2003, the U.S.-led coalition forces attacked Iraq. Over the next six weeks, the Iraqi army dissolved as soldiers refused to risk their lives for Hussein. The coalition forces quickly seized control of the country, and on May 1, President Bush declared that the major combat was over. About 140 Americans, and several thousand Iraqis, had died. American troops captured Saddam Hussein by the end of the year.

Both the controversy over Iraq and the fighting, however, continued. No evidence was found that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction, nor was a serious link between Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda ever uncovered. The United States also did not have sufficient forces in Iraq to stop the widespread looting that broke out after Hussein's government fell. The lawlessness that followed the war encouraged radical religious factions within Iraq and terrorists who entered the country to target American troops and consultants from coalition countries. More Americans died in Iraq after President Bush had declared the end of combat than during the war itself.

As casualties and costs mounted, President Bush sought help from the UN and other countries to stabilize and rebuild Iraq. "Iraqi democracy will succeed," he insisted, "and that success will send forth the news, from Damascus to Tehran, that freedom can be the future of every nation."

 **Reading Check** **Summarizing** Why did President Bush decide to confront Iraq?

The 2004 Elections

Main Idea Despite obstacles in the war with Iraq, a divided nation reelected President Bush.

Reading Connection Have you ever participated in a school, local, or national election? Read on to learn about the 2004 presidential election.

The war on terrorism and the war in Iraq dominated the election of 2004. In the wake of the terrorist attacks, President Bush won widespread support for his firm determination to wage war on terrorism.

The Kerry Challenge President Bush and Vice President Cheney won nomination for a second term without challenge. After primary campaigns that



focused largely on the war in Iraq, Democrats nominated Massachusetts senator John Kerry and North Carolina senator John Edwards.

Kerry's nomination revived the Vietnam War as a campaign issue. Unlike President Bush, who served at home in the National Guard, and Vice President Cheney, whose student deferments had kept him from military service, John Kerry had enlisted in the navy. He fought in Vietnam, where he was decorated for valor. Kerry returned from Vietnam convinced of the futility of the war and became an outspoken critic.

Kerry's Vietnam experiences made him leery of sending American troops into combat. As a senator he opposed the first Gulf War, but he voted to authorize President Bush to use military force in Iraq. When no weapons of mass destruction were found in Iraq, Kerry called the war a "diversion" from the hunt for al-Qaeda.

A Choice for a Divided Nation In policies and personalities, Bush and Kerry offered the nation a sharp choice. As a conservative, President Bush pledged to continue cutting taxes and building a strong national defense. He opposed abortion and endorsed a constitutional amendment to ban same-sex marriages. His supporters saw him as someone who operated on fixed moral and religious principles, trusted his instincts, and steadfastly followed a course of action once he made a decision.

Senator Kerry criticized what he considered Bush's single-mindedness, insisting that a president must be able to focus on more than one issue at a time. He pledged to address domestic economic problems while pursuing the war on terrorism. As a liberal, Kerry promised to strengthen Social Security and to

raise taxes on the wealthiest individuals in order to fund health-care insurance for the millions of Americans who lacked health coverage. Although a Catholic, Kerry differed with church leaders on many social issues, including abortion.

While the events of September 11, 2001, had united the nation emotionally, the country remained as divided politically as it had been during the 2000 election. President Bush drew his strength from the Southeast and Southwest, as well as from rural areas and outer suburbs. Senator Kerry's base was in the Northeast and on the West Coast, along with cities and inner suburbs. Both candidates devoted most of their campaigning to a few "battleground" states in the Midwest and in Florida, where voters' opinions were the most narrowly divided.

Bush Wins a Second Term Both parties saw voter turnout as the key to the victory. On election day the Republicans best succeeded in mobilizing their core supporters. President Bush took the lead in the popular vote and a majority in the Electoral College. His victory helped preserve the Republican majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives. Despite serious concerns about both foreign and domestic policy, voters felt safer in staying the course and asking President Bush to pursue the war on terrorism.

Reading Check Summarizing Which issues divided the country during the 2004 presidential election?

HISTORY Online Study Central

For help with the concepts in this section of *American Vision: Modern Times* go to tav.mt.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central**.

SECTION 5 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

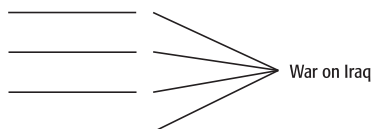
- Vocabulary** Define: terrorism, contrary, state-sponsored terrorism, editor, anthrax, inspector.
- People and Terms** Identify: Osama bin Laden, al-Qaeda.
- Explain** how the United States responded to the attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C.

Reviewing Big Ideas

- Making Inferences** Why does American foreign policy anger Islamic fundamentalists in the Middle East?

Critical Thinking

- Interpreting** What factors have contributed to the rise of Middle Eastern terrorist groups?
CA HR4; HI2
- Organizing** Use a graphic organizer similar to the one below to list the reasons why President Bush declared war on Iraq.



Analyzing Visuals

- Examining Maps** Study the map on page 956 of terrorist attacks. In what region of the world did most of the attacks take place?

Writing About History

- Persuasive Writing** The attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., convinced many Americans that more security was needed, even if it meant giving up some freedoms. Write a letter to a newspaper explaining why you are for or against increased security.

CA 11WA2.1a; 11WA2.1b



Primary Sources

Eyewitness to History

As the twentieth century ended and the twenty-first century began, the United States became the target of Islamic terrorists. Since the terrorist attacks came from small groups of people, no individual nation could be held responsible. Both Presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush struggled to respond to this new type of war.

SOURCE 1:

Retaliating for the August 7, 1998, terrorist bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, the United States on August 20 used missiles to attack targets in Afghanistan and the Sudan. In a televised speech, President Bill Clinton linked the targets to the terrorists.

And so, this morning, based on the unanimous recommendation of my national security team, I ordered our Armed Forces to take action to counter an immediate threat from the bin Laden network. Earlier today, the United States carried out simultaneous strikes against terrorist facilities and infrastructure in Afghanistan. Our forces targeted one of the most active terrorist bases in the world. . . .

Our forces also attacked a factory in Sudan associated with the bin Laden network. The factory was involved in the production of materials for chemical weapons.

I want you to understand, I want the world to understand, that our actions today were not aimed against Islam, the faith of hundreds of millions of good, peace-loving people all around the world, including the United States. No religion **condones**¹ the murder of innocent men, women, and children. But our actions were aimed at fanatics and killers who wrap murder in the cloak of righteousness; and in so doing, profane the great religion in whose name they claim to act.

My fellow Americans, our battle against terrorism did not begin with the bombing of our embassies in Africa; nor will it end with today's strike. It will require strength, courage and endurance. We will not yield to this threat. We will meet it, no matter how long it may take. This will be a long, ongoing struggle between



▲ President Clinton meets with the National Security Council on August 20, 1998.

freedom and fanaticism; between the rule of law and terrorism. We must be prepared to do all that we can for as long as we must.

America is and will remain a target of terrorists precisely because we are leaders; because we act to advance peace, democracy and basic human values; because we're the most open society on Earth; and because, as we have shown yet again, we take an uncompromising stand against terrorism.

SOURCE 2:

On the morning of September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks killed about 3,000 people and destroyed the two 110-story World Trade Center towers. On September 14, President George W. Bush delivered a speech in a ceremony at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., marking a National Day of Prayer and Remembrance.

¹**condones:** excuses or ignores

We are here in the middle hour of our grief. So many have suffered so great a loss, and today we express our nation's sorrow. We come before God to pray for the missing and the dead, and for those who love them. . . .

War has been waged against us by stealth and deceit and murder. This nation is peaceful, but fierce when stirred to anger. This conflict was begun on the timing and terms of others. It will end in a way, and at an hour, of our choosing. . . .

It has joined together political parties in both houses of Congress. It is evident in services of prayer and candlelight vigils, and American flags, which are displayed in pride, and wave in defiance.

Our unity is a kinship of grief, and a steadfast resolve to prevail against our enemies. And this unity against terror is now extending across the world.

America is a nation full of good fortune, with so much to be grateful for. But we are not spared from suffering. In every generation, the world has produced enemies of human freedom. They have attacked America, because we are freedom's home and defender. And the commitment of our fathers is now the calling of our time.

SOURCE 3:

In September 2002, the Bush administration changed the long-standing military policy of the United States. The new "National Security Strategy of the United States of America" stressed a commitment to human rights and claimed the right of preventive strikes against terrorists.

Today, the United States enjoys a position of unparalleled military strength and great economic and political influence. In keeping with our heritage and principles, we do not use our strength to press for **unilateral**² advantage. We seek instead to create a balance of power that favors human freedom: conditions in which all nations and all societies can choose for themselves the rewards and challenges of political and economic liberty. In a world that is safe, people will be able to make their own lives better. We will defend the peace by fighting terrorists and tyrants. We will preserve the peace by building good relations among the great powers. We will extend the peace by encouraging free and open societies on every continent. . . .

The gravest danger our Nation faces lies at the crossroads of radicalism and technology. Our enemies have openly declared that they are seeking weapons

²**unilateral:** one-sided



▲ *President Bush and staff discuss the attack on the Taliban in Afghanistan.*

of mass destruction, and evidence indicates that they are doing so with determination. The United States will not allow these efforts to succeed. . . . America will act against such emerging threats before they are fully formed. . . .

Finally, the United States will use this moment of opportunity to extend the benefits of freedom across the globe. We will actively work to bring the hope of democracy, development, free markets, and free trade to every corner of the world. The events of September 11, 2001, taught us that weak states, like Afghanistan, can pose as great a danger to our national interests as strong states. Poverty does not make poor people into terrorists and murderers. Yet poverty, weak institutions, and corruption can make weak states vulnerable to terrorist networks and drug cartels within their borders.

DBQ Document-Based Questions

Historical Analysis

CA HR4; HI3

Source 1: Why did Clinton order the bombings?

Source 2: According to Bush, what effect did the terrorist attacks have on the United States?

Source 3: How does the Bush administration plan to stop terrorism?

Comparing and Contrasting Sources:

In what ways do Clinton and Bush agree in their approaches to defeating terrorism?

CHAPTER

21

ASSESSMENT and ACTIVITIES

Reviewing Key Terms

On a sheet of paper, use each of these terms in a sentence.

1. microprocessor
2. software
3. telecommute
4. Internet
5. perjury
6. ethnic cleansing
7. trade deficit
8. euro
9. nuclear proliferation
10. global warming
11. chad
12. strategic defense
13. terrorism
14. state-sponsored terrorism

Reviewing Academic Vocabulary

On a sheet of paper, use each of these terms in a sentence that reflects the term's meaning in the chapter.

15. manipulate
16. protocol
17. sequence
18. modify
19. stress
20. submit
21. currency
22. cite
23. phase
24. contrary
25. editor
26. inspector

Reviewing the Main Ideas

Section 1

27. How did compact computers transform the workplace?

Section 2

28. After his election in 1992, how did President Clinton propose to strengthen the nation's economy?

Section 3

29. What regional trade blocs were formed in the 1990s to increase international trade?

Section 4

30. Which state was significant in the 2000 presidential election?

Standards 11.8.7, 11.9.6, 11.9.7, 11.11, 11.11.2, 11.11.3, 11.11.5, 11.11.6, 11.11.7

Section 5

31. Who is Osama bin Laden, and what is al-Qaeda?

Critical Thinking

32. **Reading Skill** **Monitoring and Clarifying** Reread the text under the heading "Issues of Global Concern" on pages 945–946. Provide definitions for any unfamiliar words. Then write questions and answers clarifying the meaning of the text.
33. **Civics** Read what the Constitution of the United States says regarding impeachment. Refer to Article I, Section 2 and Section 3, and Article II, Section 4. What are the steps involved in the impeachment of a president? What vote is required to impeach the president? What vote is necessary to remove a president from office? Do you think impeachment is usually politically motivated? Explain your views.
34. **Categorizing** Complete the graphic organizer below by listing changes in communications, politics, the economy, and population that occurred in the United States by the end of the 1900s.

	Change
Communications	
Politics	
Economy	
Population	

Chapter Summary

The Technological Revolution

- Personal computers grow faster and more powerful.
- Communications deregulation expands cellular phone usage.
- The Internet provides a worldwide network of information.
- Biotechnology research increases knowledge of human genetics.

The Clinton Years

- A new global economy emerges based on regional trade blocs.
- The ozone layer and global warming become major environmental issues.
- Clinton and Congress cut spending; reform welfare and health care.
- U.S. economy grows rapidly; federal budget is balanced.
- U.S. tries to end violence in Haiti, the Middle East, and the Balkans.
- Scandal and impeachment tarnish the Clinton administration.

Bush Takes Office

- 2000 election results disputed in Florida; Supreme Court resolves dispute; George W. Bush becomes president.
- Bush focuses on cutting taxes, reforming education, and working on energy problems.
- Terrorists destroy the World Trade Center and attack the Pentagon.
- Bush organizes a global coalition and launches a new war on terrorism.
- War in Iraq ends the regime of Saddam Hussein.



Self-Check Quiz

Visit the *American Vision: Modern Times* Web site at tav.mt.glencoe.com and click on **Self-Check Quizzes—Chapter 21** to assess your knowledge of chapter content.

Writing About History

35. **Historical Analysis** **Relating Current Events** What effect did U.S. actions in the Middle East have on people's perceptions of the United States? How do these perceptions continue today? **CA CS4**
36. **Big Idea** Study the 2000 election map and chart on page 949. Then use library or Internet resources to research statistics on the 2004 presidential election. Using the 2000 election map and chart as a guide, create a similar map and chart of the 2004 election. Create questions about your map and chart that would help a classmate understand the data you have compiled.

DBQ Document-Based Questions

37. **Analyzing Points of View** Read the excerpt below about global warming, and then answer the questions that follow.

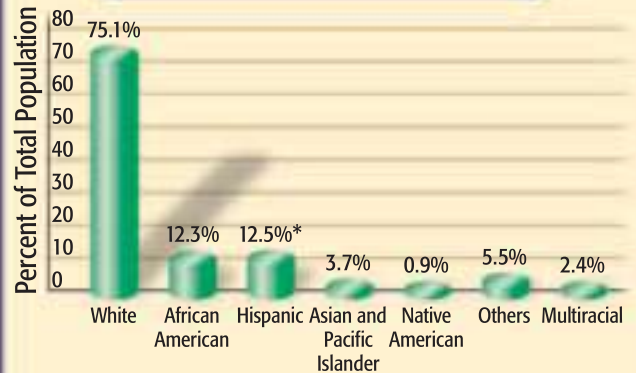
“The world is getting warmer, and by the end of the 21st century could warm by another 6 degrees Celsius (10.8 degrees Fahrenheit). . . . And climate scientists at the heart of the research are now convinced that human action is to blame for some or most of this warming. . . .

Everywhere climatologists look—at tree-ring patterns, fossil successions in rock strata, ocean-floor corings . . . they see evidence of dramatic shifts from cold to hot to cold again. . . . None of these ancient shifts can be blamed on humans. . . . There is still room for argument about the precise role of the sun or other natural cycles in the contribution to global warming. . . . Richard S. Lindzen, a leading meteorologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said . . . the picture of a consensus about global warming was ‘misleading to the public and even to scientists. . . .’ But most climate scientists . . . now believe that the climate is being influenced by human beings.”

—from *World Press Review*, February 2001

- a. According to the article, what two points of view exist about global warming? **CA 11RC2.4**
- b. Why is the debate on global warming important?

American Diversity, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

*Percentages add to more than 100 percent because Hispanics may be of any race.

Geography and History

38. The graph above shows the diverse population of the United States at the beginning of the new century. Study the graph and answer the questions below.
- a. **Interpreting Graphs** Why is getting accurate data on the Hispanic population difficult?
- b. **Making Generalizations** How will population diversity affect government in the future?

Standards Practice



Directions: Choose the phrase that best completes the following sentence.

39. The Contract with America involved
- A a commitment by Russia to eliminate land-based nuclear weapons.
- B a campaign promise by President Clinton to create a national health-care system for all Americans.
- C a legislative agenda promoted by the Republican Party in 1994.
- D programs intended to increase the size and readiness of the military.

Standard 11.11: Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.