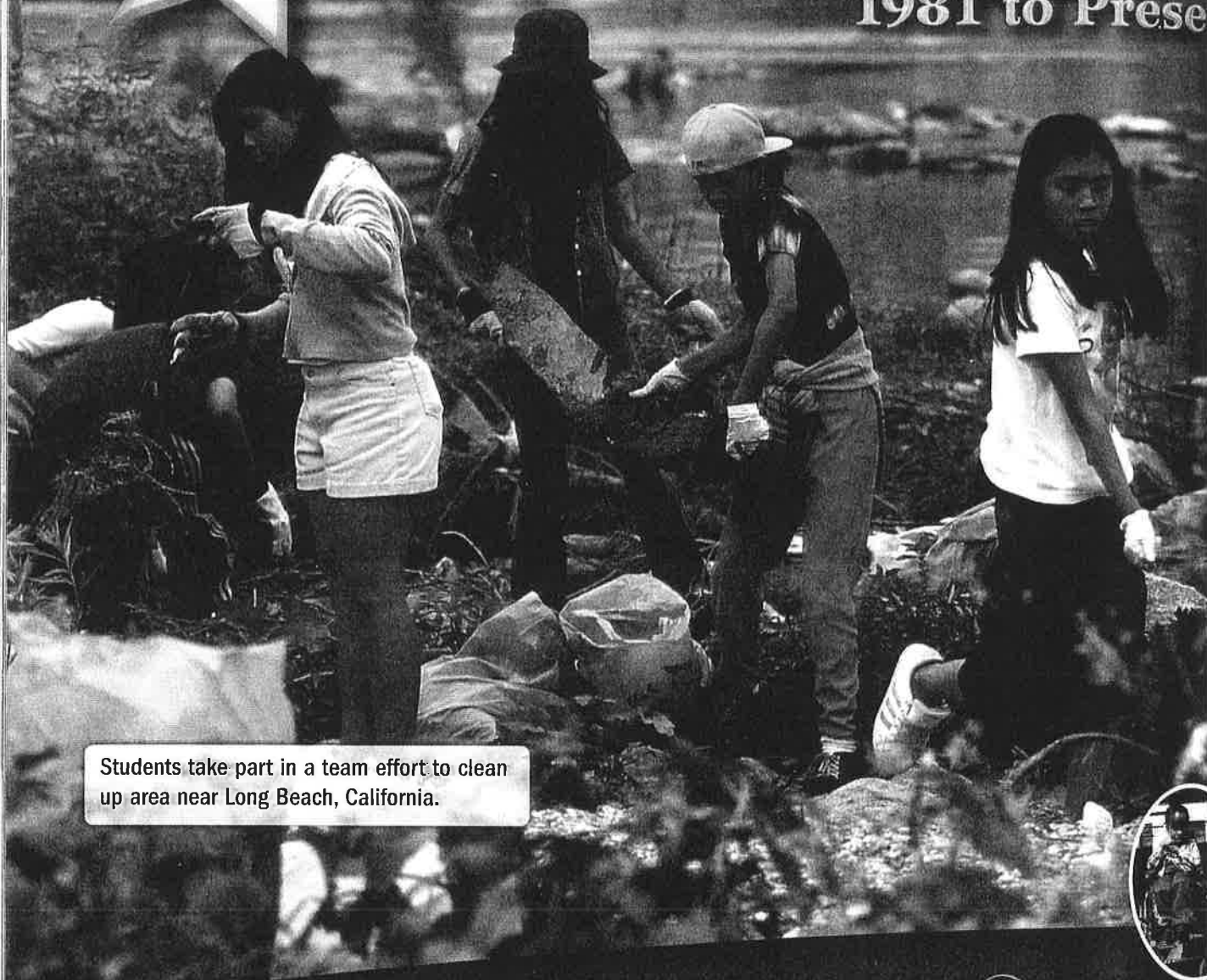


New Challenge

1981 to Present



Students take part in a team effort to clean up area near Long Beach, California.



RONALD REAGAN

PRESIDENTS

U.S. Events

World Events

1980

★ 1981
Egypt's president
Anwar el-Sadat
assassinated

★ 1983
U.S. troops
invade Grenada

★ 1985
Mikhail
Gorbachev
becomes
leader of
Soviet Union

★ 1986
Space
shuttle
Challenger
explodes



★ 1989
Students
protest in
Tiananmen
Square,
China



GEORGE H.W. BUSH

★ 1990
Americans
with
Disabilities
Act passes

★ 1990
Nelson
Mandela
released from
South Africa
prison

Section 1: The Reagan Presidency

Essential Question How was President Reagan's attitude about communism reflected in his actions and policies?

Section 2: The Bush Presidency

Essential Question How did President Bush deal with the domestic challenges facing his presidency?

Section 3: A New Century

Essential Question How did the Clinton presidency change the U.S. domestic scene in the 1990s?

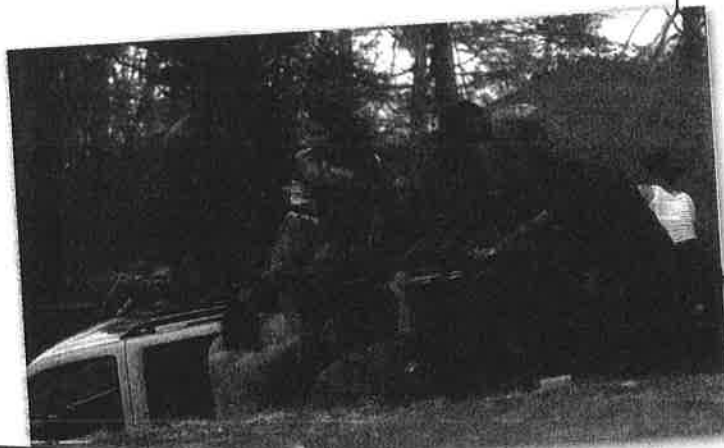
Section 4: The War on Terror

Essential Question How has the war on terror changed the way Americans live?

Section 5: Challenges Ahead

Essential Question How have economic and environmental developments led to the world's nations becoming more interdependent?

A family in Mississippi is rescued from flood waters caused by Hurricane Katrina.



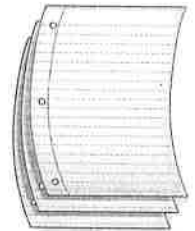
FOLDABLESTM Study Organizer

Organizing Information

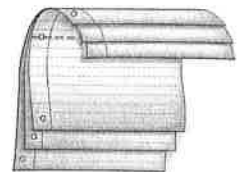
Make this Foldable

to organize what you learn about the challenges faced by the United States.

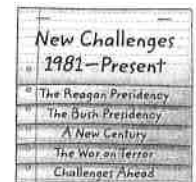
Step 1 Place three sheets of paper on top of one another about 1 inch apart.



Step 2 Fold the papers to form six equal tabs.



Step 3 Staple the sheets and label each tab as shown.



Reading and

Writing As you read the chapter, record notes, collect terms, note important dates and events, and answer the Essential Questions beneath the tabs.



★ 1995
Bomb kills
168 at
Oklahoma
City federal

★ 1998
President
Clinton



★ 2001
War on
Terror

★ 2005
Hurricane
Katrina strikes
Louisiana and

★ 2007
Nancy Pelosi
becomes first
female Speaker

The Reagan Presidency

Essential Question

How was President Reagan's attitude about communism reflected in his actions and policies?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

deregulation (p. 530) federal debt (p. 531)
supply-side economics (p. 530)

Academic Vocabulary

quote (p. 531) theme (p. 532)

Key People and Events

Sandra Day O'Connor (p. 530)

George H.W. Bush (p. 532)

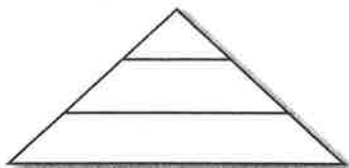
Geraldine Ferraro (p. 532)

Mikhail Gorbachev (p. 533)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes On a diagram like the one below, identify the building blocks of President Reagan's conservative federal government.

Reagan Conservatism



American Diary

On March 30, 1981, President Ronald Reagan left a Washington, D.C., hotel after giving a speech. As he passed press photographers and TV cameras, six gunshots rang out. Secret Service agents rushed the president into his limousine and sped toward the hospital. A bullet had punctured his lung and lodged just an inch from his heart. Despite the seriousness of the situation, the president joked on the way into the operating room, telling his doctors, "I hope you're all Republicans."



President Reagan waves to the crowd moments before the assassination attempt.

The Reagan Revolution

Main Idea President Reagan brought a new conservative approach to government.

History and You What are principles? What principles do you live by? Read to discover the principles that guided the policies of the Reagan presidency.

Ronald Reagan's election to the presidency in 1980 marked a significant conservative shift in America. During the 1970s, the conservative movement had grown throughout the country, most particularly in the South and Southwest.

Many Americans now wanted a return to what Ronald Reagan, a former actor with Illinois small-town roots, called "traditional American values"—an emphasis on family life, hard work, respect for law, and patriotism. They shared the conservative view that the federal government made too many rules, collected too much in taxes, and spent too much money on social programs.

Reagan believed that the key to restoring America's strength and influence was to get

Americans to believe in themselves again. He expressed this idea in his Inaugural Address:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"We have every right to dream heroic dreams. . . . You can see heroes every day going in and out of factory gates. Others, a handful in number, produce enough food to feed all of us. . . . You meet heroes across a counter. . . . Their patriotism is quiet, but deep. Their values sustain our national life."

—Ronald Reagan's First Inaugural Address, January 1981

Air Traffic Controllers' Strike

A few months after Ronald Reagan became president, the nation's air traffic controllers went on strike. They refused to go back to work despite the president's orders to do so. President Reagan acted at once, firing the controllers and ordering military staff to oversee air traffic while new controllers were trained to do the work.

Critics of former president Carter felt he lacked leadership and was indecisive. With this action, Ronald Reagan showed that he would stand firm and use his presidency to carry out the policies in which he believed.

Primary Source The Great Communicator

In His Own Words Ronald W. Reagan was nicknamed "the Great Communicator" because of his extraordinary skill as an orator. He appeared in more than 50 films as a Hollywood actor, which helped him polish his speaking skills.

"Honey, I forgot to duck."

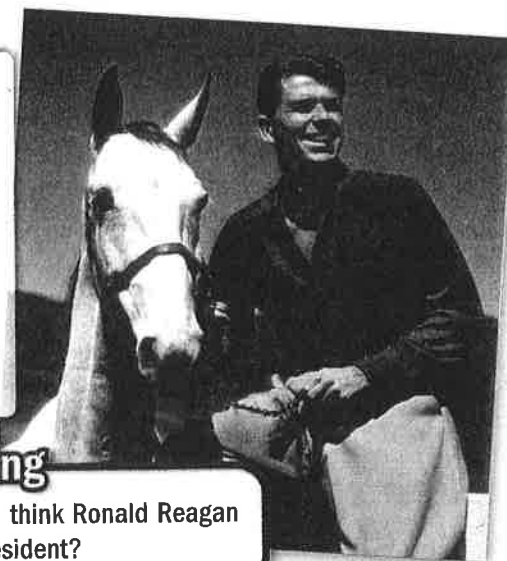
—March 30, 1981, from www.pbs.org (said to Nancy Reagan when she arrived at the hospital following the assassination attempt)

"I've always believed that a lot of the trouble in the world would disappear if we were talking to each other instead of about each other."

—April 11, 1984, from www.reaganfoundation.org

Critical Thinking

Evaluating Why do you think Ronald Reagan was such a popular president?



Deregulation

As part of his promise to reduce government and "get the government off the backs of the American people," Reagan pursued a policy of **deregulation**. This meant cutting the rules and regulations that government agencies placed on businesses. The Department of Transportation, for example, wrote new rules for automobile exhaust systems and safety measures that were easier for car manufacturers to meet.

The Supreme Court

Reagan also put a conservative stamp on the Supreme Court by naming justices to the Court who shared his views. He wanted justices who favored a stricter interpretation of the Constitution. When the president appointed **Sandra Day O'Connor** in 1981, she became the first woman ever appointed to the Court. Reagan later appointed Antonin Scalia and Anthony Kennedy as Supreme Court justices.

Reaganomics

Economic policy formed the core of the "Reagan Revolution." The president believed that lower taxes would allow individuals and corporations to invest in new businesses. Because a tax cut would mean less government income, Reagan also called for less government spending.

Supporters called President Reagan's policy **supply-side economics** because it aimed to boost the economy by increasing the supply of goods and services. Critics labeled the policy "Reaganomics." They held that Reagan's policy would help corporations and wealthy Americans, while only a little prosperity would "trickle down" to average Americans.

In 1981 Congress lowered taxes and reduced federal programs such as student aid, welfare, and low-income housing. Supporters argued that Reaganomics would stimulate the economy, helping everybody in the long run.

People IN HISTORY

Sally Kristen Ride

First American woman in space

In 1983 Sally Ride became the first American woman in space when she orbited the Earth aboard the space shuttle *Challenger*. A strong advocate for improved science education, Ride has written several books for young readers. She says, "Our future lies with today's kids and tomorrow's space exploration."



Sandra Day O'Connor

First woman to serve on the Supreme Court

When a Supreme Court vacancy opened in 1981, President Reagan decided to fulfill his campaign promise to name the first woman justice. He chose Sandra Day O'Connor, an Arizona appeals court judge. O'Connor served until 2006. In an interview, she discussed the increased opportunities for women: "When I went to law school, about 1 percent of all law students were women. And last year, over 50 percent were."



While Reagan cut domestic programs, he sharply increased military spending. The president declared that the Soviet threat made a military buildup necessary. With higher defense spending and lower taxes, the government spent more money than it collected in revenue. It had to borrow money to make up the difference. This borrowing increased the **federal debt**—the amount of money owed by the government. Between 1970 and 1980, the federal debt grew from \$381 billion to \$909 billion. By 1990, the debt had jumped to \$3.2 trillion.

President Reagan's economic policy seemed to falter when a recession began early in his first term. However, the economy recovered a year later and began to grow. Businesses expanded, and the high jobless rate declined. Investors showed confidence in the economy with a boom in stock trading.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** What caused the federal debt to grow significantly in the 1980s?

Teachers in Space

- On January 28, 1986, the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded in space, killing all seven aboard. Among the
- seven was Christa McAuliffe (below right), a teacher and
- the first civilian passenger in space. McAuliffe was to
- teach lessons from space that would be beamed live
- back to Earth. Barbara Morgan (left)
- had been McAuliffe's backup in
- 1986. In 2007 Morgan taught
- lessons from the space shuttle
- *Endeavor*.



Reagan's Foreign Policy

Main Idea The Reagan administration believed that the United States should take strong action to resist Communist influences overseas.

History and You Have you ever heard a politician say that "a strong military helps keep the peace"? Read to learn how President Reagan used the military to check Communist activities abroad.

Ronald Reagan pledged in his campaign to wage a tough fight against communism. As president, he adopted a new Cold War foreign policy that rejected both containment and détente. Reagan called the Soviet Union "the focus of evil in the modern world" and an "evil empire." He believed that the United States should use strength to defeat it.

Military Buildup

To carry out his policy, President Reagan launched a massive buildup of the military. He expanded the American arsenal of tanks, ships, aircraft, and nuclear missiles. He defended these actions by **quoting**—repeating the words of—George Washington's advice: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace." The Reagan military buildup was the largest peacetime buildup in American history, costing about \$1.5 trillion over five years.

Reagan also proposed an antimissile defense system, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Nicknamed "Star Wars," the SDI would thwart incoming enemy missiles. However, scientists were unable to develop the technology for the SDI.

Latin America

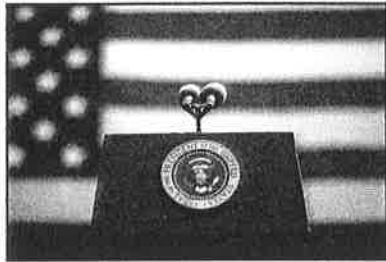
Besides building up the military, Reagan also committed U.S. forces and aid to the

Primary Sources

INTERPRETING POLITICAL CARTOONS

President Reagan held 42 presidential news conferences and gave 47 major presidential speeches during his 2 terms in office. He also made nearly 400 public appearances in the United States outside Washington, D.C.

- 1. Identifying** What is President Reagan doing, and what does it mean?
- 2. Making Connections** What is the cartoonist expressing about Reagan's communications to Americans?



◀ Presidents answer questions from the press at the official podium.



In the early 1980s, Reagan sent aid to the contras, a group battling the Sandinistas. The fighting in Nicaragua sparked disagreement between President Reagan and Congress.

In October 1983, President Reagan took direct military action in the Caribbean. Marxist rebels on the Caribbean island of Grenada staged an uprising. Concerned about the fate of 800 American medical students on the island, Reagan sent troops to rescue them and to set up an anticommunist government.

The Middle East

Reagan's policies were less successful in the Middle East. In 1982 he sent marines to keep the peace in Lebanon. However, a car bomb blast killed more than 60 people at the U.S. embassy in April 1983. Then in October, 241 Americans and 58 French died in attacks on U.S. and French military centers. Rather than deepen U.S. involvement, Reagan withdrew all U.S. forces from Lebanon.

✓ **Reading Check** **Synthesizing** Why did Reagan take action in Grenada?

Reagan's Second Term

Main Idea During Reagan's second term, the United States continued to act against communism but also held talks with a new Soviet leadership.

History and You What would you do if someone who disliked you decided to change course and become your friend? Read to find out what happened to American-Soviet relations during Reagan's second term.

By 1984, the American economy was booming. In his State of the Union address, President Reagan declared: "America is back—standing tall, looking [toward the future] with courage, confidence, and hope."

President Reagan and Vice President **George H.W. Bush** continued this optimistic theme, or subject, in their campaign for reelection. The Democrats chose Walter Mondale, vice president under Jimmy Carter, and **Geraldine Ferraro**, a member of Congress from New York. Ferraro became the first woman to run for vice president on a major political party ticket.

Reagan won the electoral votes in 49 out of the 50 states. It was one of the most lopsided presidential elections in American history. Spurred on by high employment, a strong economy, and low interest rates, Reagan enjoyed high popularity ratings early in his second term.

The Iran-Contra Scandal

Despite his popularity, a scandal cast a shadow over part of President Reagan's second term. Terrorists, with ties to the Iranian government, held Americans hostage in Lebanon. Hoping to secure the hostages' release, Reagan officials made a deal with Iran's Islamic leaders.

Marine Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and Navy Vice Admiral John Poindexter were both assigned to the White House National Security Council. They arranged for the sale of weapons to Iran in return for help in freeing American hostages. North and Poindexter decided to funnel money from this secret arms sale to help the Nicaraguan contras.

News of these deals—which became known as the Iran-Contra scandal—created an uproar. Critics charged that these deals violated federal laws that barred officials from

aiding the contras. Congress held hearings to determine whether the president took part in breaking the law, but no proof of the president's involvement was ever found.

A Changing Soviet Policy

A remarkable shift in Soviet-American relations took shape during Reagan's second term. In 1985 **Mikhail Gorbachev** became the new Soviet leader. Gorbachev was committed to reforming the Soviet government. He called for a policy of glasnost—opening Soviet society to new ideas. Gorbachev also reduced government control of the economy and allowed local decision making. This new policy, perestroika, encouraged the Soviets to seek more changes.

In 1987 Reagan and Gorbachev signed an agreement, the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. The treaty aimed to reduce the number of nuclear missiles in each superpower's arsenal. Both nations still held vast nuclear arsenals, but they had taken a major step toward reducing the threat of nuclear war.



Reading Check

Summarizing What change in Soviet domestic policy took place in the 1980s?

Section 1 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

1. Use each of the following terms correctly in a sentence: deregulation, supply-side economics, federal debt, quote, theme.

Main Ideas

2. **Discussing** What did Reagan hope his supply-side economics would accomplish?
3. **Analyzing** What military stand did Reagan take in Nicaragua, and why did he take it?

4. **Explaining** What was the INF treaty?

Critical Thinking

5. **Describing** On a chart like the one below, describe the actions taken by the Reagan administration in the following areas:

Area	Action
Supreme Court	
Domestic Program	
U.S.-Soviet Relations	
Latin America	

6. **Expository Writing** In a paragraph, explain the main philosophy of Reaganomics and what it was supposed to achieve.

Answer the

7. Essential Question

How was President Reagan's attitude about communism reflected in his actions and policies?

The Bush Presidency

Essential Question

How did President Bush deal with the domestic challenges facing his presidency?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

coalition (p. 537) downsize (p. 539)
bankruptcy (p. 539)

Academic Vocabulary

retain (p. 535) site (p. 537)

Key People and Events

Tiananmen Square (p. 537)

Saddam Hussein (p. 537)

Colin Powell (p. 537)

Norman Schwarzkopf (p. 537)

Operation Desert Storm (p. 537)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes On a diagram like the one below, determine the effects of the revolt that took place in the Soviet Union at the time of the Bush presidency.

Cause
Soviet Revolt

Effects

American Diary

On September 2, 1944, a young pilot took part in a bombing mission. His plane suffered a direct hit from a Japanese antiaircraft gun. The pilot and his two crew members bailed out into the Pacific Ocean. A U.S. submarine rescued the pilot but the other two men were never found. For his heroism, the pilot—George H.W. Bush—received the Distinguished Flying Cross. More than 40 years later, Bush would become the forty-first president of the United States.



A crowd in Moscow shows its support for the United States, August 1991.

The End of the Cold War

Main Idea During Bush's presidency, significant global events led to the end of the Cold War.

History and You Why do things change in the world? Do you think people make a difference, or are big events and developments responsible? Read to learn why the Soviet Union collapsed.

In 1988 Vice President George H.W. Bush was elected president. Bush carried 40 states, giving him 426 electoral votes to 112 for the Democratic Party candidate, Michael Dukakis. However, Bush's victory did not extend to Congress. The Democrats **retained**, or held onto, control of the House and the Senate.

A Changing Soviet Union

Bush's presidency was during a time of sweeping change in world affairs. Soviet leader Gorbachev wanted to end the arms race so he could focus on reforms within his country. In 1990 Gorbachev and President Bush achieved a breakthrough with the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). For the first time, two nuclear powers agreed to destroy existing nuclear weapons.

Most Soviet citizens, however, were more concerned about their own problems than about arms control. For years they had endured shortages of food and basic items such as shoes and soap because of government mismanagement and heavy defense spending. Gorbachev's policies aimed to solve the economic problems, but changes came slowly. With Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, Soviet citizens began to express their dissatisfaction openly.

A Rising Tide of Freedom

With reforms underway in the Soviet Union, the peoples of Eastern Europe felt free to demand change in their countries. In Poland, shipyard workers won the right to form an independent labor union—called Solidarity—in August 1980. Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, emerged as a symbol of resistance to Communist rule. Solidarity forced the government to hold open elections in June 1989.

Elsewhere in Eastern Europe, demonstrators filled the streets of major cities. As public pressure increased and Soviet controls relaxed, long-sealed national borders were opened and Communist governments toppled.

Primary Source A New Era

Openness As president, Bush continued Reagan's policy of cooperation with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Early in his presidency, Bush said, *"a new breeze is blowing across the steppes and cities of the Soviet Union. Why not, then, let this spirit of openness grow, let more barriers come down."*

—from Remarks at the Texas A&M University Commencement Ceremony, 1989

Critical Thinking

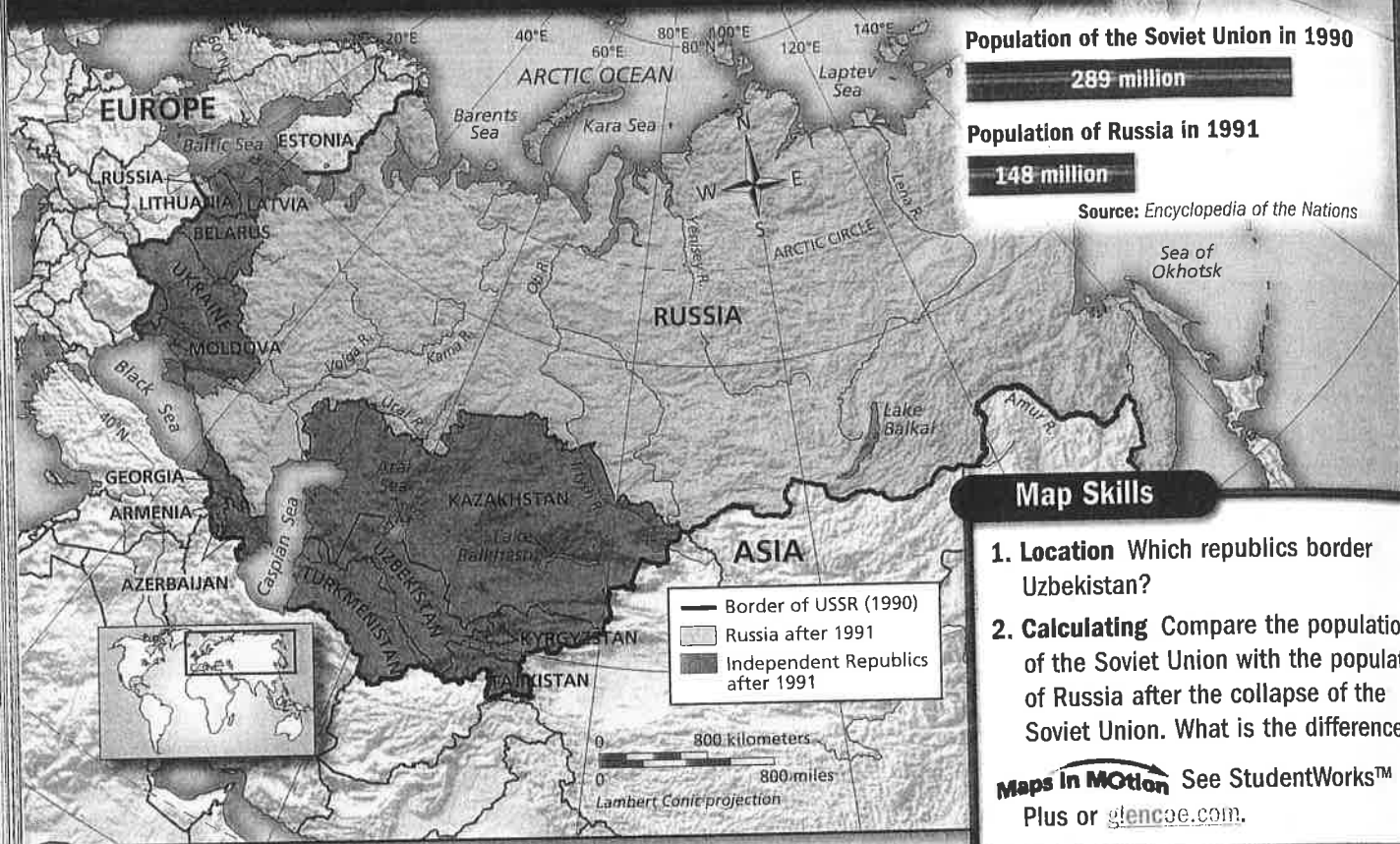
Explaining President Bush also called on the Soviet Union to follow policies of "open emigration" and "open airwaves." What did he mean by this?



Gorbachev, President Reagan, and President-Elect George Bush view the Statue of Liberty after meeting in New York City, December 1988.

Russia and the Independent Republics

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



In late 1989, the iron curtain that had divided Eastern and Western Europe for more than 40 years began to crumble. During this time, Gorbachev encouraged reform.

Freedom also came to East Germany. With protests raging and thousands of citizens fleeing to West Germany, the Communist government opened the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989. Germans brought hammers and chisels to chop away at the Berlin Wall, long the symbol of the barrier to the West. In 1990 East Germany and West Germany were finally reunited.

Collapse of the Soviet Union

As Eastern Europe was changing, Gorbachev faced opposition from political rivals within the Soviet Union. Some reformers demanded that he move quickly to establish democratic and free enterprise reforms. Hard-line Communists in the military and secret police resisted his changes and feared the collapse of the Soviet empire.

In August 1991, a group of hard-line Communist officials and army generals staged a coup, or an overthrow of the government. They arrested Gorbachev and ordered soldiers to seize the parliament building.

As the world anxiously waited, about 50,000 people surrounded the parliament building to protect it from the soldiers. Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic and a reformer, stood on top of a tank and declared, "Democracy will win!" President Bush telephoned Yeltsin to express America's support. On August 22, the coup collapsed. Freed, Gorbachev returned to Moscow.

The defeat of the coup brought a tidal wave of democracy. Soon all 15 republics had declared their independence from the Soviet Union. Yeltsin outlawed the Communist Party in Russia. On December 25, 1991, Gorbachev announced the end of the Soviet Union.

Reading Check **Cause and Effect** What did Solidarity accomplish in Poland?

A New Foreign Policy

Main Idea After the Cold War's end, Bush administration officials set out to develop a new foreign policy.

History and You Have you ever had to handle several problems at once? Read to learn about the foreign crises that the United States faced in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The end of the Cold War brought both hope and new challenges. While redefining U.S. foreign policy goals, President Bush faced crises in various parts of the world.

In 1989 Bush sent U.S. troops to Panama to overthrow dictator Manuel Noriega. Under Noriega's rule, political repression and corruption had become widespread. The troops seized Noriega and sent him to the United States to stand trial for drug trafficking. Panama then held elections and organized a new government.

Bush also was interested in China. In 1974 he had served as the U.S. diplomatic representative to China. During the 1980s, China's Communist government began to reform the economy, but it refused to make political

changes. In May 1989, students and workers in China held protests calling for democracy. On June 4, 1989, troops sent by the government killed several hundred protesters in **Tiananmen Square** in the center of Beijing. Bush and other world leaders condemned the killings.

The Persian Gulf War

President Bush faced perhaps his most serious crisis in the Middle East. In August 1990, Iraq's dictator, **Saddam Hussein** (hoo-SAYN), sent his army into Kuwait, a small neighboring country rich in oil.

Vowing to "draw a line in the sand," President Bush persuaded other nations to join the United States in a **coalition**, or a group united for action. The U.S. forces were commanded by General **Colin Powell**, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and General **Norman Schwarzkopf**. Hussein was ordered to withdraw his troops from Kuwait, but he refused.

In January 1991 coalition forces launched **Operation Desert Storm**. Missiles and bombs fell on Iraq, destroying military and civilian sites, or locations. Six weeks later, the coalition began a short ground war that freed Kuwait and forced Iraq to accept a cease fire. American troops returned home to cheering crowds.

Primary Source The Spirit of Freedom

The Barrier Falls In November 1989, crowds tore down the Berlin Wall that had divided Germany and symbolized the "iron curtain" that separated Eastern Europe and Western Europe. ▼

Tragedy in Tiananmen Square In the spring of 1989, Chinese students held demonstrations for democracy. Government tanks and soldiers crushed their protests in Tiananmen Square in Beijing. Many people were killed, and hundreds of pro-democracy activists were arrested. ►



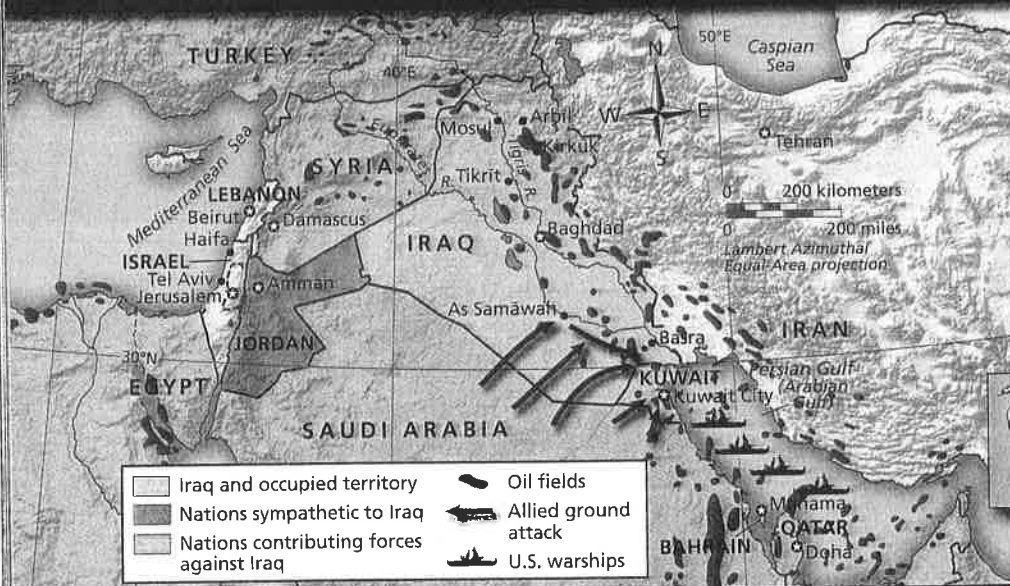
Critical Thinking

1. **Analyzing** Why was the fall of communism in East Germany significant?
2. **Assessing** How did the United States react to the Chinese government's actions at Tiananmen Square? Was the reaction appropriate? Explain.



Persian Gulf War, 1991

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC



Map Skills

Movement Why do you think Allied troops mobilized their forces from Saudi Arabia?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

War in the Balkans

Another conflict occurred in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia had been made up of several republics. After the collapse of Yugoslavia's government, the republics of Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina declared their independence in 1991.

The people of Croatia and Bosnia included many Serbs—people from the Yugoslav republic of Serbia. These Serbs, backed by Serbia's government, fought to hold on to parts of Croatia and Bosnia. A terrible civil war followed, and thousands died. Reports of killings committed by the Serbs angered world leaders. After NATO took military action, the participants signed a peace plan in 1995 known as the Dayton Accords.

Reading Check **Describing** What political event took place in Tiananmen Square, Beijing?

Domestic Issues

Main Idea The federal debt and an economic slowdown were challenges for the Bush administration.

History and You Have you ever come up with a plan to raise money when you wanted to make an expensive purchase? Read to find out how the federal government had to meet financial challenges during the Bush administration.

President Bush spent much of his time dealing with foreign policy, but he also faced major domestic challenges. From the Reagan years, Bush inherited a growing federal debt and a slowing economy.

Early in his presidency, Bush faced a serious crisis. During the 1980s, the Reagan administration cut regulations in many industries. New laws eased limits on savings and

loan associations (S&Ls)—financial institutions that specialized in making loans to home buyers.

Banking Crisis

The new laws allowed S&Ls to pay very high interest rates to attract deposits and to make far too many risky loans and investments. When many borrowers could not repay their loans and real estate values declined, S&Ls lost millions of dollars. Individual S&L deposits were insured by the government, which now had to pay out billions of dollars to customers of failed S&Ls. To limit the crisis, the government bailed out other struggling S&Ls, a move costing taxpayers almost \$500 billion.

Economic Downturn

The heavy borrowing of the 1980s brought trouble to the economy. As the federal debt reached new highs, business and personal debt grew. In 1990 the economy slowed to a recession, partly caused by the end of the Cold War. Cuts in military spending led to job losses in defense-related businesses.

Companies also began to **downsize**—lay off workers—to become more efficient. The

nation's debt burden made the recession worse. Individuals and businesses had borrowed heavily and now could not meet loan payments. Some had to declare **bankruptcy**, selling off what they owned to pay debts.

Many people urged the government to stimulate the economy. President Bush refused to increase federal spending. He did agree to extend benefits to the jobless, but he opposed further government involvement.

Accomplishments

Despite disagreements, the president and Congress cooperated on updating the Clean Air Act and pushing forward on civil rights. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 banned job discrimination against people with disabilities. It also opened ways for disabled people to gain easier access to workplaces, transportation, and housing.

Bush also carried out a war on illegal drugs. In 1989 President Bush created the Office of National Drug Control Policy. This department oversees more than 50 federal agencies involved in the war on drugs.

 **Reading Check** **Analyzing** Why did so many S&Ls fail in the 1980s?

Section 2 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

1. Use each of these terms correctly in a sentence: retain, coalition, site, downsize, bankruptcy.

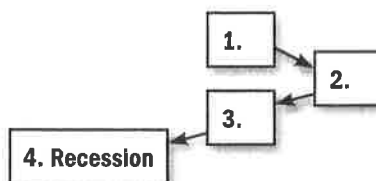
Main Ideas

2. **Analyzing** Why was START so important?
3. **Explaining** What action did Bush take in Panama using U.S. troops?
4. **Discussing** Why did the government lose so much money

through the failure of S&L banks?

Critical Thinking

5. **Sequencing** Using a diagram like the one below, generally sequence the events that led to the country's deep recession during the 1990s.



6. **Creative Writing** Take a stand on how you feel about U.S. participation in Operation Desert Storm. Write a short protest or support song about your feelings.

- Answer the**
7. **Essential Question**
How did President Bush deal with the domestic challenges facing his presidency?

Essential Question

How did the Clinton presidency change the U.S. domestic scene in the 1990s?

Reading Guide**Content Vocabulary**

grassroots movement (p. 541) gross domestic product (p. 543)
 deficit spending (p. 541) perjury (p. 543)
 budget deficit (p. 541)

Academic Vocabulary

adequate (p. 541) scope (p. 543)

Key People and Events

Bill Clinton (p. 541)

Al Gore (p. 541)

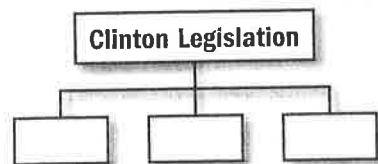
George W. Bush (p. 545)

Richard Cheney (p. 545)

Condoleezza Rice (p. 547)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes On a diagram like the one below, identify early Clinton-sponsored legislation that passed into law.

**American Diary**

At 16 years old, Bill Clinton heard the "I Have a Dream" speech by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., for the first time. It inspired him to find common ground in politics for the benefit of all citizens. After becoming president in 1993, he still held his vision of people working together for the common good. He said, "We have got to move beyond division and resentment to common ground. We've got to go beyond cynicism to a sense of possibility."

—from Remarks at Georgetown University, July 1995



Candidate Bill Clinton greets supporters at a campaign rally in 1992.

The Clinton Administration

Main Idea President Clinton struggled with Republicans in Congress and faced impeachment, but he achieved several major economic and social reforms.

History and You Have you ever visited our closest neighbors—Canada and Mexico? Read to find out how the United States and these two nations drew closer together in the 1990s.

After victory in the Persian Gulf War, President Bush's popularity with Americans soared. A troubled economy, however, hurt Bush's reelection chances for 1992 and encouraged challengers to enter the presidential race. The Democrats nominated Arkansas governor **Bill Clinton** to run against President Bush. Clinton chose Tennessee senator **Al Gore** as his running mate. The Clinton campaign focused on the economy and the high unemployment rate.

Unhappy with "politics as usual," many Americans did not want to vote for either Bush or Clinton. A **grassroots movement**—people around the nation organizing at the local level—put Texas business leader H. Ross Perot on the ballot as a third-party candidate.

Perot called for an end to the government's **deficit spending**, or spending more money than it takes in.

Voters elected Clinton, the first president born after World War II. Clinton received 43 percent of the popular vote, Bush 38 percent, and Perot 19 percent. Clinton received less than a majority of the votes because of Perot's strong showing, the highest percentage of popular votes for any third-party candidate since Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.

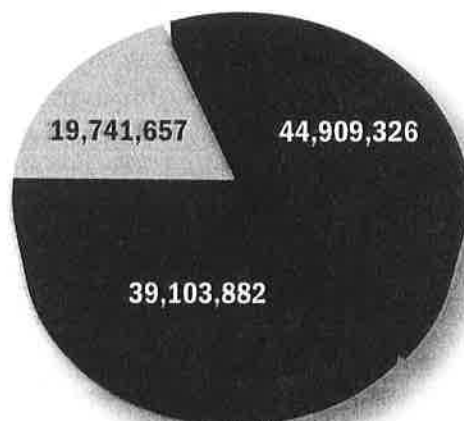
Domestic Program

One of the new president's goals was reducing the **budget deficit**—the amount by which spending exceeds revenue. Clinton proposed cutting government spending, raising taxes for middle-and upper-income Americans, and providing tax credits to the poorest. Most Republicans in Congress opposed this plan, but it narrowly passed.

Clinton faced even stronger opposition to his plan for health-care reform. His goal was to control rising health-care costs and provide **adequate**, or enough, health insurance for every American. The president named the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to head the task force.

By the Numbers The 1992 Election

Popular Vote



■ Bill Clinton ■ Ross Perot
■ George Bush

Three-Way Race Democratic candidate Bill Clinton won the electoral vote by more than a 2-to-1 margin over incumbent President George H.W. Bush. Clinton, however, did not win a majority of the nation's popular vote, but he did beat Bush by six percentage points.

Critical Thinking

Evaluating How can a third-party candidate for the presidency like Perot affect an election?

Voting for Impeachment The House of Representatives accused President Clinton of lying under oath and obstructing justice, and voted to impeach him. Now it was up to the Senate to convict and remove him from office. Passionate voices cried out for and against conviction.

For Conviction *"As the youngest member of this body, I believe we must hold firm to the oldest truths. . . . I vote as I do because I will not stand for the proposition that a President can, with premeditation and deliberation, obstruct justice and commit perjury before a grand jury. It cannot be."*

Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R-Illinois) ▲



Against Conviction *"Impeachment is a power singularly lacking any of the checks and balances on which the Framers depended. It is solely a power of the Congress. Do not doubt that it could bring radical instability to American government."*

▲ Senator Daniel Moynihan (D-New York)



	GUILTY	NOT GUILTY
GOP	30	3
DEM	0	31
TOTAL	30	34

**CLINTON
ACQUITTED**

SENATE VOTE

67 VOTES TO CONVICT
IMPEACHMENT ARTICLE 2
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE



Congress rejected the Clinton plan, calling it too expensive and too reliant on government control. Later, Congress did pass measures that provided more health-care protection for the elderly, children, and other groups that were not previously covered.

During his first term, President Clinton won some legislative battles. Despite strong opposition, the president succeeded in passing the Brady Bill of 1993. The law imposed a waiting period and background checks for handgun purchases. The 1994 crime bill banned 19 kinds of assault weapons and provided for 100,000 new police officers.

Another Clinton proposal that became law was the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993. It permitted workers to take time off from their jobs for special family situations.

Contract With America

Before the 1994 mid-term elections, House Republicans led by Newt Gingrich of Georgia created a new plan. Known as the Contract

with America, it called for a "return to the basic values that had built the country: work and family and the recognition of a higher moral authority."

In the contract, the Republicans promised to reduce the federal government, balance the budget, lower taxes, and reform how Congress operates. They also pledged to pass laws to reduce crime, reform welfare, and strengthen the family. The result was a strong Republican victory in the 1994 elections. For the first time in 40 years, the Republicans controlled both houses of Congress. In their first hundred days in office, the Republicans passed much of the Contract with America.

In 1995, however, the Republicans lost ground when they clashed with President Clinton over the new federal budget. This dispute caused the federal government to run out of money. The government shut down nonessential services twice for a total of 27 days. Congress and the president recognized that compromise was needed.



The Power to Impeach If a majority of the House votes to impeach, the Senate then has the power to try the official. Only two presidents have been impeached: Andrew Johnson in 1868 and Bill Clinton in 1998. Both were tried by the Senate and acquitted (not removed from office).



Critical Thinking

- 1. Analyzing** Why did Senator Fitzgerald believe that the president should be removed from office?
- 2. Explaining** What reasons does Senator Moynihan give for his vote not to remove President Clinton from office?

Soon afterward, the Republicans in Congress and President Clinton reached an agreement to balance the budget. The president pushed for an increase in the minimum wage and supported a welfare reform act. This measure set a work requirement for people receiving benefits and put a five-year time limit on benefits.

Clinton Wins a Second Term

The Republicans hoped to regain the White House in 1996. However, the economy was healthy and unemployment was at a 30-year low. President Clinton easily won reelection, beating the Republican candidate, former Senate majority leader Robert Dole.

During Clinton's second term, the economy continued to grow. One measure of economic growth is the **gross domestic product** (GDP), the value of all the goods and services produced in a nation in a year. In 1996 and 1997, the GDP grew by about 4 percent per

year—one of the highest rates of growth since the post-World War II boom.

The economy's growth increased the amount of tax money the government received. At the same time, the president and Congress cut back the size of the federal budget. The federal budget is prepared for a fiscal year—a 12-month planning period. The 1998 fiscal year ended with a federal budget surplus—the amount of money remaining after all expenditures—of about \$80 billion, the first surplus in three decades.

Scandals and Impeachment

The strong economy kept Clinton's popularity high, but scandals threatened his presidency. Clinton was accused of arranging illegal loans for a real estate company while he was governor of Arkansas. Former judge Kenneth Starr led the investigation. A new scandal emerged involving a personal relationship between the president and a White House intern. Evidence suggested that the president may have committed **perjury**, or lied under oath, about the relationship. Starr widened the **scope**, or range, of the investigation. In September 1998, Starr sent a report to Congress claiming that President Clinton had committed perjury and obstructed justice.

The House of Representatives then began hearings to decide whether to impeach the president. To impeach is to make a formal accusation of wrongdoing against a public official. Despite general agreement that the president had lied, the House was split over whether his actions justified impeachment. Clinton's supporters argued that his offenses did not qualify as "high crimes and misdemeanors," as stated in the Constitution. Clinton's accusers insisted that the president was accountable if his actions were illegal.

In December 1998, the House passed two impeachment articles—for perjury and for obstruction of justice. The case moved to the Senate for trial. A two-thirds majority vote is needed to convict and remove a president from office. In February 1999, the Senate acquitted the president of both charges.

Foreign Policy

Even as the nation struggled with domestic issues, foreign affairs presented new challenges. Important decisions faced American policy makers on defining the nation's role in the post-Cold War world.

In 1993 Clinton persuaded Congress to ratify the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA. Under NAFTA the United States, Canada, and Mexico agreed to eliminate trade barriers among the three nations. NAFTA opponents feared a loss of U.S. jobs. Farmers also feared NAFTA, saying that low-priced Mexican produce would undercut American goods. Supporters argued that the treaty would lower prices for American consumers and expand markets.

The Middle East was also a major concern. In September 1993, President Clinton invited Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Rabin and Yasir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to the White House for the signing of a historic agreement between the two leaders. Israel recognized the PLO as

the representative of the Palestinians, and the PLO recognized Israel's right to exist. The agreement created a plan for limited Palestinian self-government in certain areas.

Opposition to the plan emerged on both sides, and violence in the area continued. In 1995 an Israeli extremist assassinated Prime Minister Rabin. During the remainder of his term, Clinton continued peace efforts, but little success was achieved.

As you read in Section 2, civil war had erupted in the former Yugoslavia. In Bosnia, Serbs engaged in ethnic cleansing—forcibly removing or killing members—of the Muslim population. In 1998 Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević tried to drive Muslims out of the Kosovo region. U.S. and NATO air strikes against Serbia finally forced the Serbs to leave Kosovo and agree to negotiate. Clinton then led peace talks, which produced the Dayton Accords in late 1995.

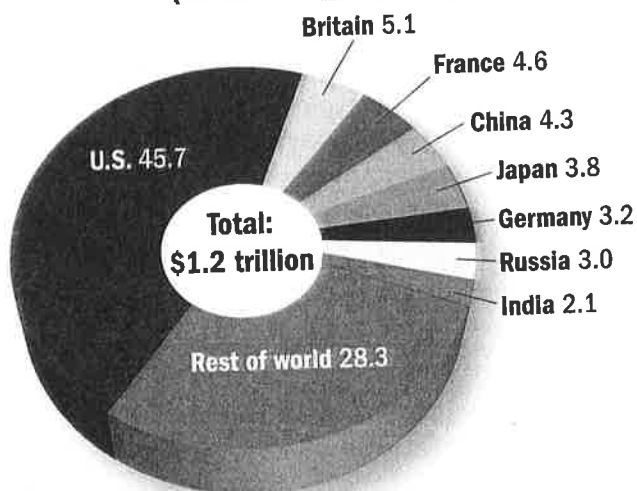


Reading Check

Identifying What major trade agreement did Clinton make in 1993?

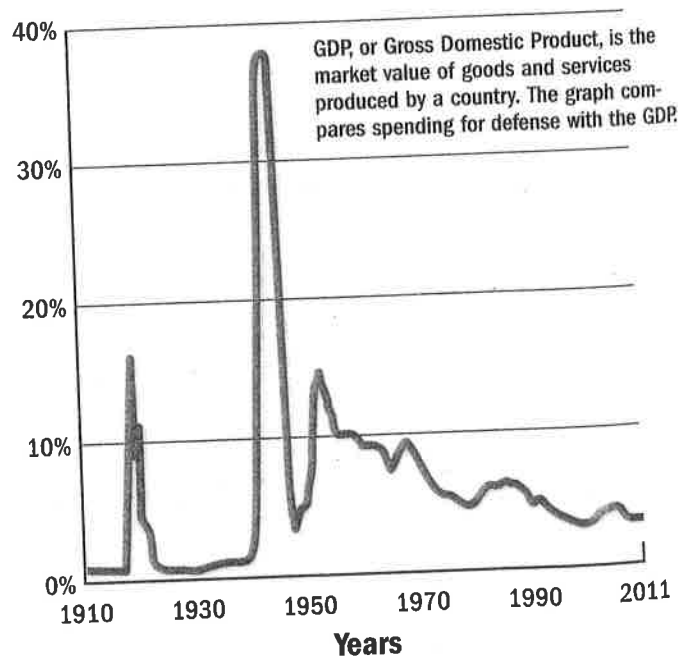
National Defense, Selected Nations

**Defense Spending, 2006
(% of world total)**



Sources: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments; International Institute for Strategic Studies

U.S. Defense Spending as % of GDP



A New President for a New Century

Main Idea As the 2000s began, the United States enjoyed economic prosperity but was deeply divided politically.

History and You Have you seen or taken part in a race in which the outcome was so close that it was difficult to declare a winner? Read to find out how the winner of the 2000 presidential race—one of the closest in American history—was determined.

As Clinton prepared to leave office, his legacy was uncertain. He had balanced the budget and succeeded in turning around the nation's economy. The impeachment trial during Clinton's second term, however, had left the country divided. Many Americans were pleased with his accomplishments but were disappointed with the president's personal conduct. As the 2000 election approached, the major parties looked for candidates who appealed to a wide cross section of voters.

Comparing the Military, Selected Nations The U.S. military has about 1.5 million personnel on active duty. An additional 1.3 million men and women serve in the reserves.

	Armed forces* in millions	Nuclear warheads, est.	Aircraft carriers
U.S.	1.5	5,163	12
Britain	0.2	200	3
China	2.3	400	0
France	0.3	350	2
India	1.3	50	1
Japan	0.2	0	0
Russia	1.0	5,830	1

*Not including reservists

Graph Skills

Analyzing Explain any trends apparent in U.S. defense spending as a percentage of GDP.

Graphs in Motion

The Candidates

The Democrats nominated Vice President Al Gore for president, hoping that the popularity of Clinton's policies would mean votes for Gore. The large Republican field eventually came down to two men: Governor **George W. Bush** of Texas and Senator John McCain of Arizona. Ultimately, the Republicans chose Bush, the son of former President George H.W. Bush, as their nominee.

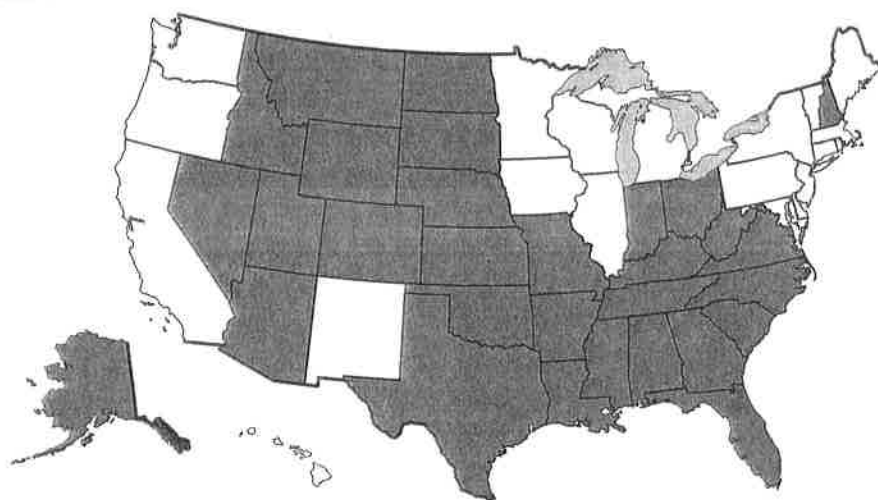
Gore made history by naming Senator Joseph Lieberman, from Connecticut, as his running mate. This marked the first time in U.S. history that a Jewish American ran on a national ticket. George W. Bush chose **Richard Cheney** as his running mate. Cheney had served as chief of staff to President Gerald Ford and defense secretary to former President Bush in 1989.

During the campaign, Gore stressed protecting the environment and improving education. Bush also supported educational reform. Calling himself a "compassionate conservative," Bush favored local "grass-roots" efforts to help the disadvantaged without large and costly government programs. A major campaign issue was what to do with the budget surplus. Gore and Bush agreed that Social Security and Medicare needed reform, but they disagreed on the details. Both also supported tax cuts and plans to help seniors pay for prescription drugs.

Claiming that there was little difference between Bush and Gore, activist Ralph Nader entered the race. Noting that "too much power in the hands of the few has further weakened our democracy," Nader ran as the nominee of the Green Party, which was known for its strong environmental views.

The Election of 2000

The 2000 election was extraordinarily close between Bush and Gore. For five weeks after the race, the outcome remained undecided. The key state was Florida, where Bush had a slim lead. Without Florida's 25 electoral votes, neither Bush nor Gore had the 270 electoral votes needed to win.



Candidates	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Political Party
Bush	271	50,456,002	Republican
Gore	266	50,999,897	Democrat
Nader	0	2,882,955	Green

One elector from Washington, D.C., abstained.

Gore and Bush supporters outside the U.S. Supreme Court ▼



Map Skills

Regions Though Gore won less than half of the states, the election was extremely close. Why?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

Because the results in Florida were so close, state law required a recount of the ballots using vote-counting machines. Gore also asked for hand recounts in several counties, and a battle began over whether and how to conduct them. Lawsuits were filed in state and federal courts. The issue ultimately reached the U.S. Supreme Court.

On December 12, in *Bush v. Gore*, the Court ruled that the hand recounts of selected votes in Florida ordered by the Florida Supreme Court violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution. It further held that there was not enough time to conduct a recount that would pass constitutional standards. This ruling left Bush the winner in Florida. The next day, Gore conceded the election.

Bush Becomes President

On January 20, 2001, Bush became the 43rd president of the United States. In his Inaugural Address, President Bush called for "inclusion, not division," saying that America should be united. The need for unity and cooperation was important in Congress as

well. After the election the Senate was evenly split—50 Republicans and 50 Democrats.

In May 2001 Vermont senator James Jeffords left the Republican Party and became an independent. This led to a historic switch in power, transferring control to the Democrats in mid-session. However, in the mid-term elections of 2002, the Republicans regained control of the Senate and increased their majority in the House.

When assembling his cabinet, President Bush sought people from different career backgrounds. He appointed popular retired Army general Colin Powell as secretary of state. He also named Donald Rumsfeld as secretary of defense. Rumsfeld previously served as secretary of defense during the Ford administration. The Bush cabinet also reflected much of the country's diversity, including three African Americans, two Asians, and one Latino.

In addition, five women served in President Bush's cabinet. Elaine Chao, the secretary of labor, was the first Asian American woman to serve in a president's cabinet.

Other women played leading roles in the new administration. **Condoleezza Rice**, the first woman in history to hold the job of national security adviser, was instrumental in shaping foreign policy. First Lady Laura Bush promoted education. She called attention to the need for recruiting more teachers and improving reading skills.

Domestic Policy

Once in office, President Bush focused on his domestic plans: cutting taxes, improving public education, reforming Social Security and Medicare, and strengthening the nation's defenses. Bush's first task was to carry out his campaign pledge to cut taxes. Some politicians argued that the tax money lost could be used more responsibly, for example, to pay off the national debt. Supporters claimed the cut would help the economy, which had gone into a slump during the election campaign. In June 2001, Congress passed and Bush signed into law the 10-year, \$1.3 trillion tax-cut bill.

After passage of the tax-cut plan, Bush proposed reforms in education. He called for public schools to hold yearly tests to measure

student performance. He also wanted to allow parents to use federal funds to pay for private schools if their public schools were doing a poor job. Congress refused to give federal funds to private schools, but it did vote in favor of annual testing in public schools for grades 3 to 8. This law became known as the No Child Left Behind Act.

Foreign Policy

In foreign affairs, Bush pushed for new military programs. One was a National Missile Defense System designed to shoot down incoming missiles before they reached the United States. The president argued that missile defense was needed because many hostile nations were developing long-range missiles.

Meanwhile, a horrifying event took place on September 11, 2001, that changed everything. A stunned nation realized that it was not immune to the dangers of a violent world. A new kind of war had begun.



Reading Check

Summarizing What was George W. Bush's policy on education?

Section 3 Review

History ONLINE

Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

- Write a sentence using each of the following terms correctly: grassroots movement, deficit spending, budget deficit, adequate, gross domestic product, perjury, scope.

Main Ideas

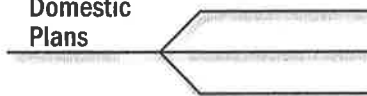
- Analyzing** What was Clinton's plan for health-care reform, and who did he name to administer it?
- Explaining** What were the main goals of the Contract with America?

- Discussing** What caused the confusion over the outcome of the 2000 presidential election?

Critical Thinking

- Interpreting** What did George W. Bush mean when he called himself a compassionate conservative?
- Identifying** On a diagram like the one below, identify the main goals in Bush's domestic plans.

Bush
Domestic
Plans



- Persuasive Writing** Decide the answer to this question: *Should a president be protected from impeachment because the presidency is the highest office in America?* Write a one-page persuasive paper describing your opinion on this topic.

Answer the Essential Question

How did the Clinton presidency change the U.S. domestic scene in the 1990s?

The War on Terror

Essential Question

- How has the war on terror changed the way Americans live?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

terrorism (p. 549) insurgent (p. 552)
 fundamentalist (p. 550) levee (p. 555)
 counterterrorism (p. 551)

Academic Vocabulary

prior (p. 551) definite (p. 555)

Key People and Events

Osama bin Laden (p. 549)
 USA Patriot Act (p. 551)
 Hurricane Katrina (p. 555)
 Nancy Pelosi (p. 555)

Reading Strategy

Taking Notes On a diagram like the one below, identify the American sites of the September 11 terrorist attacks.



American Diary

On September 11, New York City firefighter John Breen had orders to search for trapped people on the top floor of a hotel, nestled between the towers of the World Trade Center. Once inside, Breen felt the hotel begin to sway as the first tower collapsed. "I heard it getting louder and louder like an approaching train. You could hear the floors one on top of each other like dominoes." After the second tower collapsed, it was reported that at least 41 firefighters had been killed inside the hotel.

—from Firehouse Magazine

A man walks amid the rubble of the World Trade Center looking for victims to help.

The Events of 9/11

Main Idea On September 11, 2001, the United States suffered the worst terrorist attack in its history.

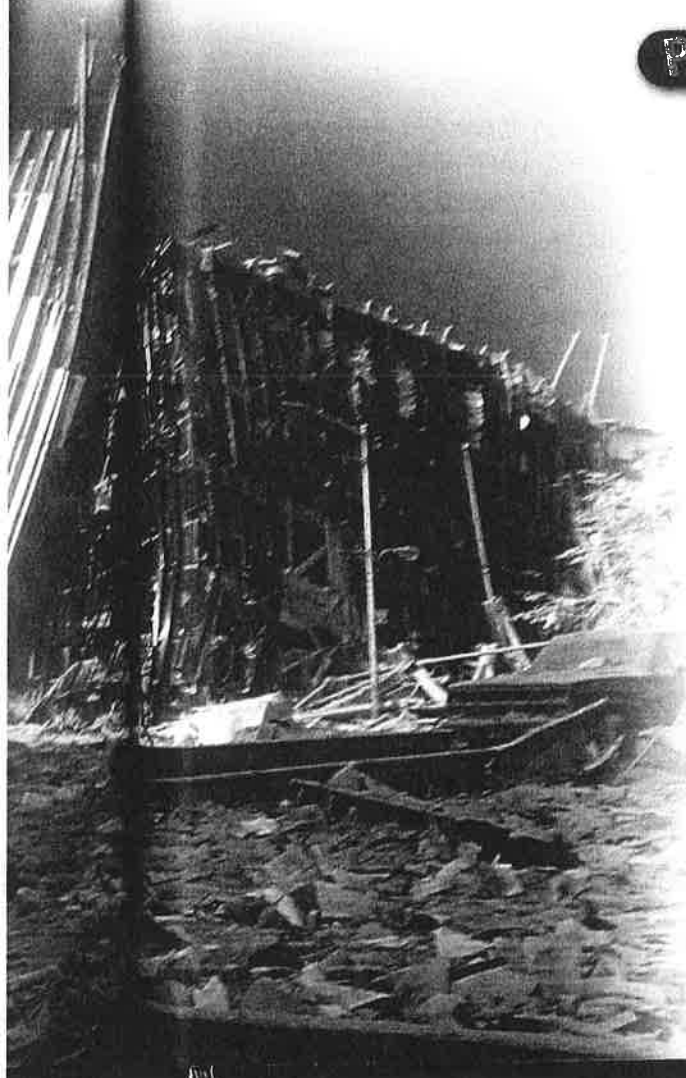
History and You How did people react when they heard about the attacks of September 11, 2001? Read to learn about what effect the attacks had on the nation and the world.

On September 11, 2001, the nation witnessed horrifying acts of terrorism. **Terrorism** is the use of violence against civilians to reach a political goal. Early that morning, terrorists seized four U.S. passenger planes. Two planes were deliberately crashed into New York City's World Trade Center. A third plane was flown into the Pentagon, the U.S. military headquarters in Washington, D.C. A fourth plane was seized, but the passengers heroically fought back. This plane crashed in Pennsylvania. More Americans died in the attacks of September 11, 2001, than died at Pearl Harbor or on D-Day in World War II.

The Spirit of America

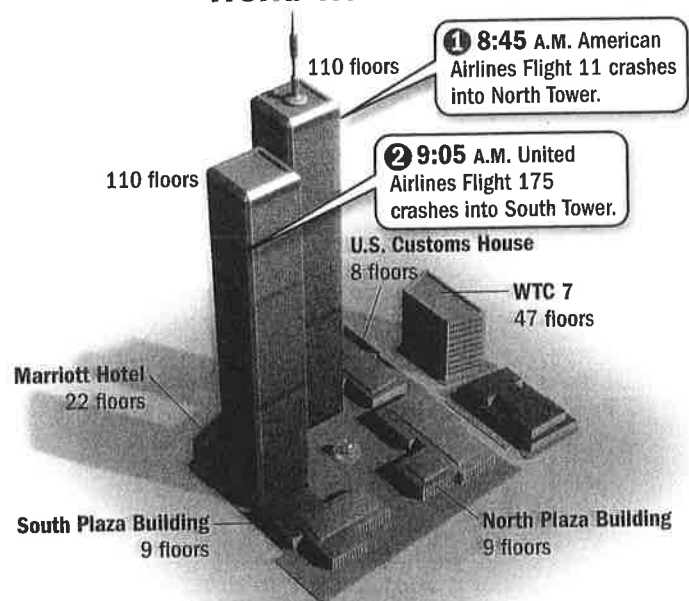
The 9/11 attacks shocked Americans, but they responded rapidly to the crisis. Firefighters and medical workers from throughout the nation headed to New York City to help. Across the nation, Americans lined up to donate blood and to collect food, blankets, and other supplies. From coast to coast, people put up flags to show their unity. They held candlelight vigils and prayer services as they searched for ways to help.

The U.S. government also responded quickly to the attacks. The Air National Guard patrolled the skies over major cities. Army National Guard troops were sent to airports to strengthen security. On September 14, President Bush declared a national emergency. Congress approved the use of force to fight whoever had attacked the United States. The U.S. government quickly identified the attacks as the work of a Saudi Arabian man named **Osama bin Laden** and his terrorist organization, al-Qaeda (al KY-duh).



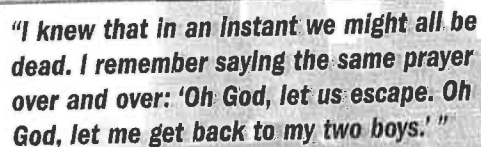
Primary Source America Is Attacked

World Trade Center



Critical Thinking

Analyzing What were some of the obstacles firefighters faced in trying to rescue people from the burning buildings?



"I knew that in an instant we might all be dead. I remember saying the same prayer over and over: 'Oh God, let us escape. Oh God, let me get back to my two boys.'"

—Alison Summers, WTC survivor

"Make no mistake: The United States will hunt down and punish those responsible for these cowardly acts."

—President George W. Bush

"This massive attack was intended to break our spirit; it has not done that. It's made us stronger, more determined and more resolved."

—NYC Mayor Rudy Giuliani

"I told God that I didn't know what I'd done to be in his grace. . . . I just didn't know."

—Michael Benfante, WTC survivor

The Roots of Terrorism

Terrorist groups act on their own and are usually not part of a government. Today, most terrorist acts against Americans have been carried out by groups from the Middle East. Those groups often object to the presence of American military on the Arabian Peninsula, the spread of Western culture, which they believe undermines traditional Islamic values, and American support of Israel. In the 1970s, several Middle Eastern nations realized that supporting terrorist organizations—helping arm and train them—was a means to fight Israel and the United States.

Although the vast majority of the 1 billion Muslims worldwide reject terrorism, some **fundamentalists** like bin Laden do not. Muslim fundamentalists call for a return to traditional Muslim ways. Those who favor bin Laden's methods believe that any action is justified to create a pure Muslim society.

The Rise of al-Qaeda

Al-Qaeda grew out of the Muslim struggle against the Soviet Union in the Southwest Asian country of Afghanistan. Bin Laden formed al-Qaeda, or "the Base," to recruit new fighters.

When the Soviets left Afghanistan, bin Laden decided that all Westerners should be pushed out of the Muslim world. Bin Laden then turned al-Qaeda into a terrorist group. He won the support of the Taliban, a Muslim fundamentalist group that took power in Afghanistan. Bin Laden's followers set off bombs at U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998. They also attacked a U.S. navy ship in Yemen in 2000. Then, on September 11, 2001, al-Qaeda struck again, seizing four American passenger planes and carrying out the most deadly terrorist attack in history.



Reading Check

Analyzing What caused the rise of al-Qaeda in the Middle East?

The Victims and Heroes

World Trade Center	
Total Injured	2,261
Total Deaths (ground, including firefighters and police)	2,752
American Airlines Flight 11 Deaths—WTC North Tower	92
United Airlines Flight 175 Deaths—WTC South Tower	65

Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania	
Total Injured—The Pentagon	76
Total Deaths—The Pentagon (ground)	124
American Airlines Flight 77—The Pentagon	64
United Airlines Flight 93—Shanksville, Pennsylvania	40

Critical Thinking

Evaluating How do you think these acts of terrorism brought Americans together?

Fighting Terrorism

Main Idea After the 9/11 attacks, the United States launched a massive effort to eliminate international terrorism.

History and You What steps does your family take to protect your home from crime? Read to find out what actions the United States and other countries took to fight against terrorism.

.....

After the attacks on September 11, the United States declared war on terrorism. In an address to Congress on September 20, the president demanded that the Taliban in Afghanistan turn over bin Laden and his followers and shut down all terrorist camps. The war against terrorism, President Bush told Americans, would be global in its reach. It would not end quickly, but it was a war the people of the United States were now called to fight:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"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. . . . We will not tire; we will not falter; and we will not fail."

—from President Bush, *Address to Joint Session of Congress*, September 20, 2001

Protecting America

President Bush took steps to protect Americans from terrorist attacks. On September 24, he issued an executive order blocking the use of funds by individuals and groups suspected of supporting terrorism. The president also created a new federal agency—the Office of Homeland Security—to coordinate **counterterrorism** efforts. Counterterrorism involves military or political activities intended to combat terrorism. In June 2002, President Bush asked Congress to combine all of the agencies responsible for the public's safety into a new department called the Department of Homeland Security.

In late October 2001, Congress passed and the president signed into law new measures to combat terrorism. The **USA Patriot Act** of 2001 gave federal prosecutors and FBI agents new powers to investigate those who plot or carry out acts of terrorism. The law expanded the power of federal agents to tap telephones and track Internet usage in the hunt for terrorists. It also permitted agents to conduct secret searches of a suspect's home or office without giving **prior**, or earlier, notice to the owner of the property.

The War in Afghanistan

The war on terrorism first focused on Afghanistan, where Taliban leaders refused to hand over bin Laden. On October 7, the U.S. military began bombing Taliban and al-Qaeda forces. In December, the Taliban government collapsed, and surviving Taliban members fled to Afghanistan's mountains. Fighting continues between NATO and Taliban forces. Meanwhile, bin Laden remains at large, possibly hiding in the neighboring country of Pakistan.

The Iraq War

The attacks of 9/11 raised fears that terrorist groups might acquire nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. These weapons of mass destruction could kill tens of thousands of people at a time. President Bush believed that Iraq's government was hiding these deadly weapons and was an immediate threat.

In the summer of 2002, Bush increased pressure on Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein. When questions arose over whether Iraq was cooperating with UN weapons inspectors, the president asked the UN to call for the use of force in Iraq. Although some UN members opposed the use of force, the United States prepared for war.

On March 20, 2003, the American military, aided by soldiers from Britain and some other countries, attacked Iraq. The Iraqi army was quickly defeated, and Saddam Hussein was overthrown. He was later captured, tried, and executed for crimes against his people.

The United States set out to create a democracy in Iraq. In 2005, Iraqi voters elected a parliament and approved a new constitution. The United States and its allies trained more Iraqis to serve in the police and the military. They also attempted to provide electricity, clean water, schools, and improved health care for Iraq's people.

These efforts were more difficult than winning the war. **Insurgents**, or rebel groups, battled U.S. forces. Iraq also was torn apart by disputes among Iraq's Muslim communities.

Between 2003 and 2007, more than 3,700 American and British soldiers and 70,000 Iraqis died. As the fighting dragged on, support for the war began to decline. The failure to find weapons of mass destruction also caused many people to wonder if the war in Iraq was a mistake. President Bush, however, was determined to stay the course in Iraq.

✓ Reading Check Describing In 2002, what did the U.S. accuse Iraq of hiding?

Global Terrorism



1	1979 Fifty-two Americans held hostage in Iran
2	1983 U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon bombed, 241 killed
3	1985 TWA flight hijacked; hostages held in Lebanon
4	1988 Pan Am flight explodes over Scotland, 270 killed
5	1993 World Trade Center bombed in New York, 6 killed
6	1995 Bombing of federal office building in Oklahoma City, 168 killed, more than 500 injured

7	1996 U.S. complex in Saudi Arabia bombed, 19 U.S. soldiers killed
8	1998 U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania bombed, 200 killed
9	1999 Chechen separatists bomb apartments in Russia, 300 killed
10	2000 USS Cole bombed in Persian Gulf, 17 U.S. soldiers killed
11	2001 Hijacked airliners crash into the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and in rural Pennsylvania
12	2002 Bomb explodes at resort in Bali, Indonesia, more than 200 killed
13	2002-present Attacks in Afghanistan against troops and civilians
14	2003-present Attacks in Iraq against coalition troops and civilians
15	2004 Beslan school hostage crisis, 344 killed, mostly children
16	2004 Train system in Madrid, Spain, bombed, 191 killed
17	2004 U.S. Consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, attacked, 5 killed
18	2005 London subway bombed, 52 killed
19	2007 Car bomb attempt at Glasgow, Scotland, airport

Bush's Second Term

Main Idea During his second term, President Bush lost much support as a result of the Iraq war and difficult challenges at home.

History and You Have you ever taken part in an election at your school? Read to learn about the election of 2004, in which more voters turned out than had voted in other recent elections.

As the Iraq war dragged on, Bush's popularity began to shrink. The growing national debt fueled by the war sapped the country's economic strength. The failure to find any weapons of mass destruction undermined the president's support. In addition, Bush's standing was hurt by a scandal at the Iraqi prison of Abu Ghraib. There, some Iraqi prisoners of war were abused by their American guards.



Disrupting Terror Plots

Law-enforcement officials such as the officer watching the banks of monitors (above) work to uncover threats from terrorist activity. Highlights of their success:

- **December 2001** Would-be bomber stopped by passengers while on trans-Atlantic flight
- **2003** Disrupted a plot to use hijacked commercial airplanes to attack Heathrow Airport in London
- **2004** Disrupted plot to conduct large-scale bombings in cities in the United Kingdom
- **July 2005** Attempt to bomb the London subway is stopped
- **August 2006** Uncovered plot to smuggle liquid explosives onto trans-Atlantic airline flights
- **June 2007** Vehicles packed with explosives are discovered in London; suspects arrested

Critical Thinking

Analyzing Which attack took place in the U.S. Southwest?

Election of 2004

All of these setbacks gave the Democrats a chance to mount a serious challenge in the 2004 election. The Democratic Party chose Massachusetts senator John Kerry for president and North Carolina senator John Edwards for vice president. The Republicans renominated President Bush and Vice President Cheney.

On domestic issues, the candidates offered the nation a clear choice. Bush pledged to continue to cut taxes while building a strong national defense. Kerry promised to raise taxes on the wealthy to fund wider health-care coverage. Both candidates focused their efforts on a few key states where voters were narrowly divided.

Election Day saw the highest voter turnout since 1968—nearly 61 percent of eligible voters went to the polls. Nationwide, President Bush won a majority of the popular vote. His victory helped increase the Republican hold on Congress.

Security and Civil Liberties

The war on terrorism raised questions about the nation's security and civil liberties. A major issue concerned what to do with captured terrorists. The Bush administration decided to hold them at the U.S. military base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Administration officials claimed that the prisoners were illegal enemy fighters, not suspects charged with a crime. As such, they did not have the right of appeal to an American court.

The U.S. Supreme Court disagreed. In 2004 it ruled in *Rasul v. Bush* that foreign prisoners who claimed they were unlawfully held had the right to appeal to a court. In response, the Bush administration set up special military courts to hear each prisoner's case.

However, in 2006, in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, the Court struck down this plan. It argued that President Bush's military courts violated U.S. military law and international laws. Bush then asked Congress to pass legislation setting up courts that met the Supreme Court's guidelines.

Monday, August 29:

- ✓ Katrina, a Category 4 hurricane with 145 mph winds, makes landfall near Buras, LA, at 6:10 A.M. CDT (7:10 A.M. EDT).
- ✓ President Bush makes emergency disaster declarations for Louisiana and Mississippi, freeing up federal funds for aid.
- ✓ Katrina rips two holes in the Superdome's roof. Some 10,000 storm refugees are inside.
- ✓ At least eight Gulf Coast refineries shut down or reduce operations.
- ✓ Airports close in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Biloxi, Mobile, and Pensacola. Hundreds of flights are canceled or diverted.

Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast as a Category 4 storm with 145 mph winds on August 29, 2005. ▼



◀ Levees in New Orleans failed when the storm surge hit, flooding low-lying areas and trapping many people who did not evacuate.

DBQ Document-Based Questions

- 1. Analyzing Visuals** What do these photographs tell you about the effects of Hurricane Katrina?
- 2. Making Decisions** When documenting a tragic event, should a news photographer help a person in need or photograph the scene?

After Bush agreed to protect certain prisoner rights, Congress passed a law stating that anyone declared an illegal enemy fighter by a court could be held indefinitely without trial.

In addition to prisoners' rights, the Bush administration faced challenges about citizens' rights. As part of the war on terror, U.S. security officials had secretly expanded their practice of monitoring, or tracking, international calls and e-mails.

In 2005 word leaked out about this program, creating a controversy. Civil rights groups protested that it would be abused and used to violate citizens' constitutional rights. President Bush argued that he needed to expand this activity without legal approval. In this way, the government would be able to deal more quickly with terrorist threats. After a federal judge ruled the program was not constitutional, Bush officials stated in 2007 that they would carry out the program only with court approval.

Supreme Court Appointments

Early in Bush's second term, he had to fill two vacancies on the U.S. Supreme Court. As a result, the president was able to move the Court in a more conservative direction. First, Bush named federal judge John G. Roberts, Jr., to replace retiring justice Sandra Day O'Connor. Before the Senate could act, however, Chief Justice William Rehnquist died, and the president named Roberts to replace him. Roberts easily won Senate confirmation as chief justice.

Next, Bush tried to fill the O'Connor court vacancy. After Senate opposition to Bush's first nominee, the president named federal judge Samuel Alito, Jr. Although some Democrats expressed concern about Alito's conservative views, the Senate voted 58–42 to confirm Alito.

History ONLINE

Student Web Activity Visit glencoe.com and complete the Chapter 17 Web Activity about America and the war on terror.

Hurricane Katrina

A major natural disaster as well as political storms affected Bush's second term. On August 29, 2005, **Hurricane Katrina** struck the Gulf of Mexico coast. Storm conditions raged from Florida to Louisiana. The hurricane destroyed buildings, roads, and electrical lines. Thousands of people were left homeless, and at least 1,800 people died.

The city of New Orleans suffered extensive damage. After the hurricane had passed, rising waters broke through the levees, or high walls, that protected the low-lying city. As water flooded neighborhoods, residents who stayed behind during the hurricane were forced to await rescue or to flee. Many waited for days without much food, clean water, or information. Eventually troops and transportation arrived and moved flood survivors to other cities.

News broadcasts of the disaster, however, caused many Americans to wonder why national, state, and local governments were failing to respond more quickly. President Bush fired the head of the federal government's emergency relief agency. He also pledged federal funds to rebuild the city.

The 2006 Midterm Elections

American voters expressed their unhappiness with Bush administration policies in the 2006 mid-term elections. The Democrats won control of both houses of Congress for the first time since 1992. House Democrats then elected **Nancy Pelosi** to be the first female Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The day after the election, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld—a chief planner of the Iraq war—resigned. Bush chose Robert Gates to replace Rumsfeld and put a new commander—General David Patraeus—in charge of the forces in Iraq. The president then announced a “surge,” or rapid increase, of some 20,000 more troops to Iraq.

House Democrats criticized the president's plan. They called for the president to set a **definite**, or precise, timetable for pulling U.S. troops out of Iraq. Whether or not the surge could work was unclear. However, by the autumn of 2007, what was clear was that Americans were divided over the Iraq war and that its outcome remained uncertain.

 **Reading Check** **Summarizing** What did the Supreme Court rule in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*?

Section 4 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

1. Use each of these terms correctly in a sentence: terrorism, fundamentalist, counterterrorism, prior, insurgent, levee, definite.

Main Ideas

2. **Describing** How did Osama bin Laden become so strong in Afghanistan?
3. **Explaining** What powers did the USA Patriot Act give to federal officers?

4. **Analyzing** Why was the Supreme Court ruling in *Rasul v. Bush* important?

Critical Thinking

5. **Sequencing** On a time line like the one below, name the events in the war on terror that took place on these dates:

Sept. 2001	Oct. 2001	June 2002	March 2003
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

6. **Descriptive Writing** In a paragraph, describe how Hurricane Katrina affected specific areas as well as the entire United States.

Answer the Essential Question

7. How has the war on terror changed the way Americans live?

**YOU
DECIDE**



Public protests of the Patriot Act

Should the Patriot Act Be Reauthorized?

Building Background

The USA Patriot Act gave federal law officials the power to track personal communications and check personal records. Federal officials can tap telephones and computers and get legal access to voice mail and e-mail messages. They could also obtain personal medical, financial, educational, and even library records without proof that a crime has been committed.

Congress passed the USA Patriot Act in 2001 and renewed it in 2006. Americans who supported it said it was an important part of the war on terror. Others, however, argued that the act represents a threat to civil liberties and privacy.

NO

CONGRESSWOMAN LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in defense of nothing less than our national security, but national security is not just about protecting our borders. It is also about protecting our freedoms.

All of my colleagues understand that the PATRIOT Act has provided the law enforcement agencies with many valuable tools which facilitate¹ their work in the struggle against terrorism. But with these new tools comes a very real danger that the liberty we seek to protect could be easily compromised. . . .

We have evidence which suggests, in contrast to information coming out of the Justice Department, that many of these measures have resulted in the violation of the civil liberties of American citizens. In addition, we understand that some of the extended search and seizure powers used by the law enforcement are apparently not being used for their intended purpose, which is strictly to fight terrorism, and that is unacceptable.

¹ facilitate to make easy

YES

ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN ASHCROFT

Our responsibility was to reorganize our justice system from a backward-looking system focused on prosecution,² to a forward-looking system first focused on prevention. Our response was to track down and dismantle highly compartmentalized³ terrorist networks. To forge new relationships of cooperation with other nations. To mobilize a frightened citizenry. To fight for new and needed tools for law enforcement. To do anything and everything we could under the Constitution to prevent further acts of terrorism. . . .

Congress provided these tools in the USA Patriot Act, . . . and while our job is not finished, we have used the tools provided in the Patriot Act to fulfill our first responsibility to protect the American people. We have used these tools to prevent terrorists from unleashing more death and destruction on our soil. We have used these tools to save innocent American lives. We have used these tools to provide the security that ensures liberty. . . .

America MUST remember. It is my commitment to you that we WILL remember. In the war against terror, we will not falter and we will not fail.

² **prosecution** the pursuit of legal action

³ **compartmentalized** divided into separate sections

DBQ Document-Based Questions

- 1. Interpreting** What does Ashcroft mean when he states, "We have used these tools to provide the security that ensures liberty"?
- 2. Analyzing** What do Ashcroft and Slaughter agree about?
- 3. Analyzing** What do Ashcroft and Slaughter disagree about?
- 4. Evaluating** Who do you think makes the stronger argument: Ashcroft or Slaughter? Explain your answer.



Firefighter in New York City
on September 11, 2001

Challenges Ahead

Essential Question

How have economic and environmental developments led to the world's nations becoming more interdependent?

Reading Guide

Content Vocabulary

interdependent (p. 559)	acid rain (p. 561)
globalism (p. 559)	global warming (p. 562)
trade deficit (p. 560)	deport (p. 563)
free trade (p. 560)	amnesty (p. 563)
urban sprawl (p. 561)	

Academic Vocabulary

decade (p. 559)	aware (p. 561)
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Reading Strategy

Taking Notes Complete a diagram like the one below by identifying three global challenges. Then explain why each of these is a problem.



American Diary

In the 1960s, educator Marshall McLuhan used the phrase "the global village" to express the idea that electronic communication would unite the world. The Internet, for example, allows us to communicate with one another regardless of distance. Soon half the people of the world will access the Web, many through wireless devices. Already, more than 25 billion e-mails are sent internationally each day—that adds up to more than 9 trillion e-mails each year!

Students with learning disabilities in Brooklyn, New York, use laptop computers to work on reading skills.

The New Global Economy

Main Idea Advances in technology now link the United States to a global economy.

History and You Describe something you know about the way people live in another part of the world. How do you know what you know? Read to find out why the world has become more connected during the last 30 years.

In recent years, the United States and other nations of the world have developed a global economy. This means that they are **interdependent**, or rely on one another for raw materials to make goods and for markets in which to sell goods. When the economies of countries are linked, a drought or a war in one region can cause price increases or shortages in another region far away.

The Technology Revolution

A major reason for the rise of the global economy is the technology revolution. Today we take for granted computers, cell phones, cable television, and compact discs. A few **decades**—periods of 10 years—ago, these things had either not been invented or were not widely available.

The invention that drives this revolution is the computer. In the 1960s, scientists developed the integrated circuit, a small electronic device. A decade later, more powerful circuits called microprocessors were developed. They made it possible to make smaller, faster computers that could store a lot of information.

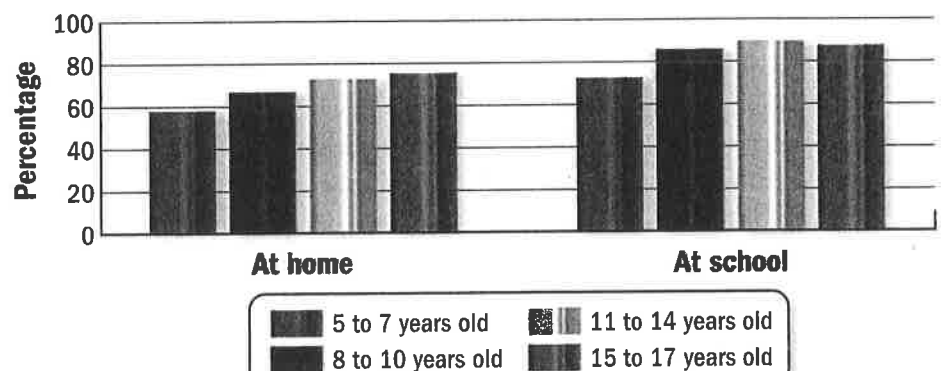
Through their personal computers, people are now able to go on the Internet. This is a huge web of linked computer networks. The Internet has made global communications almost instantaneous.

Global Trade and the U.S.

The technology revolution has tied together people and nations more closely than before. It has contributed to the rise of **globalism**. This is the idea that the world's economies and societies are all part of one big system. Interaction is no longer limited by physical distance.

The United States is a key player in the global economy. Its large, productive economy, based on the free enterprise system, has made it a leader in world trade. The United States exports chemicals, farm products, and manufactured goods, as well as raw materials such as metals and cotton fiber.

By the Numbers Computer Access



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; 2006; U.S. National Center for Education Statistics

Critical Thinking

Calculating Which age group has the highest percentage of computer use at home? At school?

The nation imports most of its energy resources, however. The suppliers include Canada, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and Nigeria.

The United States also buys many additional products from other countries. In fact, the United States spends hundreds of billions of dollars more on imports than it earns from exports. The result is a massive **trade deficit**. A trade deficit occurs when a country spends more on imports than it earns from exports. A trade deficit that lasts over a long period can cause economic troubles for a country.

Therefore, selling American-made goods has long been important to the prosperity of the United States. To further American economic growth, Republican and Democratic administrations since World War II have supported **free trade**. This means the removal of trade barriers so that goods flow freely among countries. In 2001 President Bush called for a world trading system that is dramatically open and more free:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"We know that nations that open their economies to the benefits of trade are more successful in climbing out of poverty. . . . We also know that free trade encourages the habits of liberty that sustain freedom."

—President George W. Bush in a speech to the World Bank

Since its formation in 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has arranged numerous trade agreements and settled trade disputes among the nations of the world. Today, the WTO has more than 140 member countries.

Debate on Free Trade

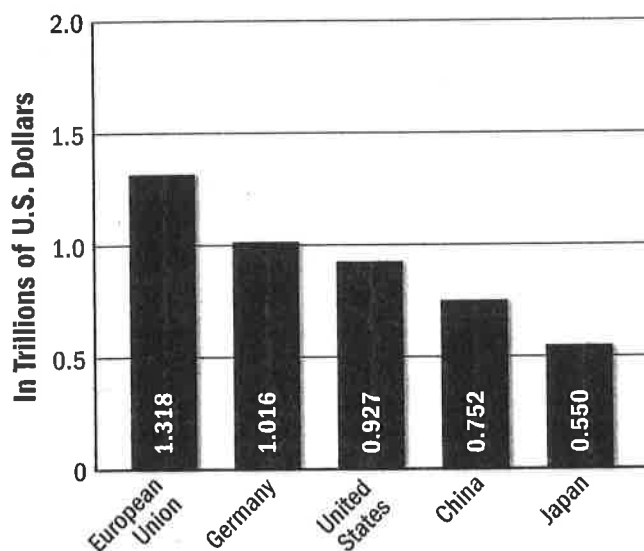
As the world economy becomes more interconnected, Americans debate whether ending trade barriers helps or hinders the United States. Supporters claim that free trade generally helps the American economy. Those supporters say that American businesses make money selling more goods around the world.

Economics & History

The United States imports many manufactured goods from Japan. Automobiles are the largest single category. ►

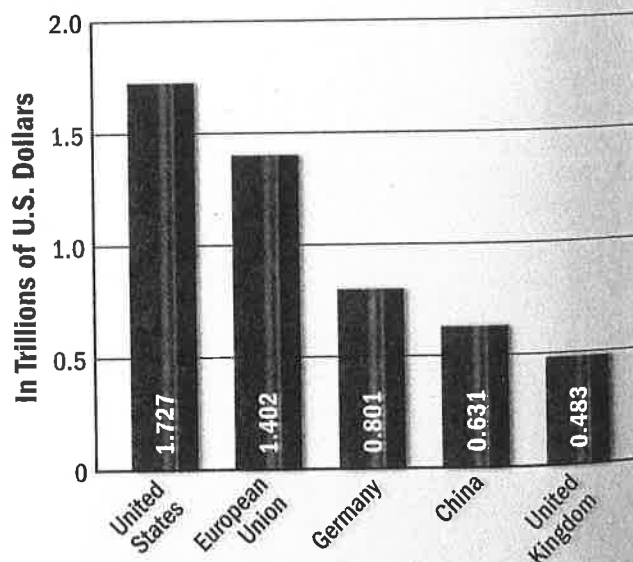


The Five Leading Exporters



Source: CIA World Factbook, 2006

The Five Leading Importers



Source: CIA World Factbook, 2006

They also claim that American consumers benefit by being able to buy foreign goods that are less expensive than those made in the United States. Supporters of free trade also state that importing low-cost goods keeps inflation and interest rates low.

Opponents, however, charge that free trade has caused manufacturing jobs to move from the United States to nations where wages are low and where there are fewer regulations. They state that having cheap imports available to buy does not help those Americans who can no longer find work because their industries have moved overseas. This transfer of work to other countries is called outsourcing. Because free trade affects jobs—and votes—the debate between supporters and opponents of free trade has become an important part of American politics.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** What does the World Trade Organization (WTO) do?

The Environment

Main Idea Concern about the environment has become a serious political issue in recent years.

History and You Have you seen instances of air or water pollution in your area? Read to learn about challenges to the nation's environment.

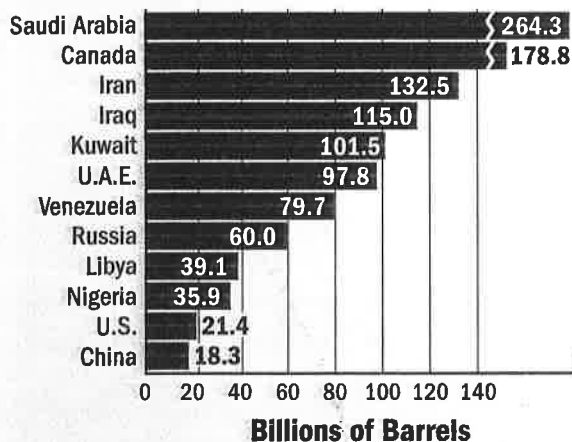
Globalism has made people **aware**, or mindful, of issues that affect the world as a whole. In recent years, people have become aware of dangers to the world environment. For example, many people fear that the Earth's resources will soon be unable to support a rapidly rising world population, especially in cities.

Urban sprawl, or the spread of human settlements into natural areas, has created many problems. Urban growth leads to the loss of farmland and wilderness areas. The building of homes and roadways also can produce traffic jams and increase air pollution. Growing populations put strains on water supplies, food supplies, and other resources as well. People in some areas that are growing rapidly want to slow the rate of growth. They fear that having too many people will destroy the wide-open spaces and scenery that attracted them.

Air and Water Pollution

The United States faces several environmental challenges. Air and water pollution remains a problem. Americans burn coal, oil, and natural gas to power their factories and run their cars. Burning these fossil fuels pollutes the air. The pollution mixes with water vapor in the air to make **acid rain**, or rain containing high amounts of chemical pollutants. Acid rain damages trees and harms rivers, lakes, and the stone used in buildings. The United States has acted to reduce the amount of chemicals that are released into the air. Climate experts are particularly concerned about damage to some areas in the eastern United States.

**Proved Oil Reserves
by Country, 2006***



Source: Oil & Gas Journal; U.S. Energy Information Administration

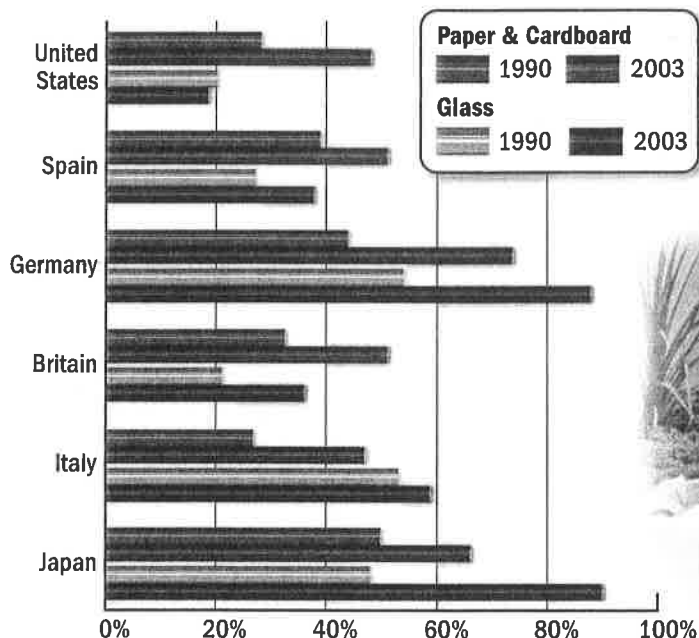
*Proved reserves are estimated with reasonable certainty to be recoverable with present technology and prices.

Graph Skills

- 1. Calculating** What is the difference in dollar amounts between U.S. exports and U.S. imports?
- 2. Classifying** Which of the 12 nations shown on this graph are in South America? In Africa?

How Much Do We Recycle?

Recycling Rates



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; UN Statistical Division

Why Recycle? What happens to trash? Most ends up in landfills. Some is burned in incinerators. Some is dumped into lakes, rivers, and oceans. All of these methods create pollution and harm living things. Recycling your trash can help. About 80 percent of household trash can be recycled.



Critical Thinking

Comparing Which nation had the highest percentage of paper and cardboard recycling in 2003?

Because pollution crosses international borders, many experts believe that nations have to work together to find solutions. In 1987, for example, 23 nations agreed to ban chemicals suspected of harming the ozone layer—a part of the atmosphere that shields Earth from the sun's radiation.

Global Warming

Many scientists also think that Earth is getting warmer and are worried that this might be caused by pollution. They claim that the increased burning of coal, oil, and natural gas has released more gases into the atmosphere. These gases have trapped more of the sun's heat near the Earth's surface, raising temperatures around the planet.

Such **global warming**, these scientists claim, will lead to changing weather patterns. For example, a warmer climate could lead to drought conditions in some areas and could melt the polar ice caps. Melting would raise ocean levels and flood low-lying coasts.

The issue of global warming has become very controversial. Critics argue that computer models showing global warming are unrealistic. Many nations, however, are addressing the problem. In 1997, 38 nations signed the Kyoto Protocol promising to reduce pollution that might be causing global warming, but few countries have put the treaty into effect.

The United States has not signed the treaty, believing that it would hurt economic growth. Still, the United States and many other nations are dealing with pollution.

They are trying to use energy more efficiently and burn coal more cleanly. They also have funded research to find new energy sources that are less harmful to the environment. Many countries already have adopted nonpolluting forms of energy such as wind and solar power.

Reading Check **Describing** How does acid rain affect the environment?

A Changing Society

Main Idea As the 2000s begin, immigrants and the elderly make up a larger share of the American population.

History and You Do you remember the reasons why some Americans objected to immigration in the 1800s? Read to find out how the debate on immigration continues today.

As America enters the twenty-first century, its population is changing significantly. The number of older Americans has risen. Ways of living and working have changed as a result of new technologies. Above all, changes in U.S. laws and unstable conditions worldwide have led to a dramatic rise in the number of immigrants to the United States.

By 2007, nearly half of all the country's immigrants came from Latin America and Canada, and another third from various parts of Asia. Less than 15 percent came from Europe, the place of origin of most immigrants throughout U.S. history.

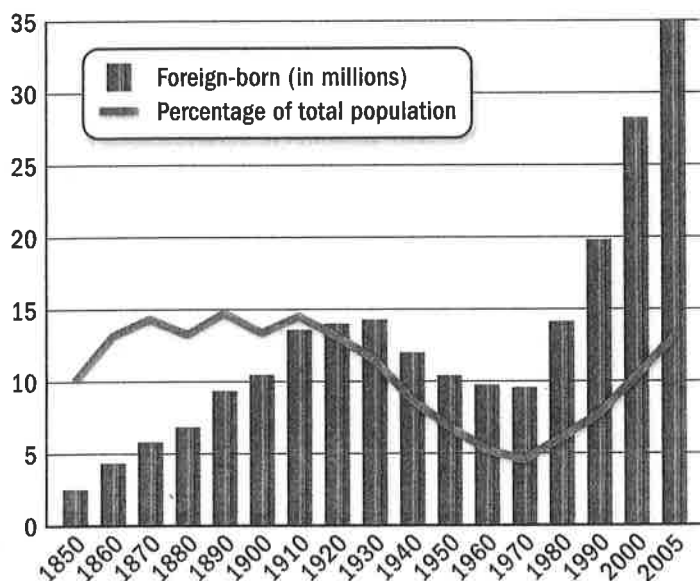
Illegal Immigration

Many immigrants have entered the United States legally, but an estimated 12 million of them have arrived without official permission. Today, most Americans view this illegal immigration as a serious challenge to the country. However, people are deeply divided about how to solve the problem.

Some Americans believe that letting illegal immigrants stay in the country undermines respect for the rule of law. They often call for illegal immigrants to be **deported**, or sent out of the country. Others are willing to grant **amnesty**, or a pardon, to people who are already here illegally so that they can take steps toward becoming citizens. To stop further illegal immigration, some people favor allowing potential immigrants to apply for temporary work permits and earn permanent residence if they learn English, pay back taxes, and have no criminal record.

Many Americans on both sides of the issue agree on the need for more border patrols. Some propose building a continuous wall from Texas to California.

U.S. Foreign-Born Population, 1850–2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Urban Institute

Three generations
of the Solano
family from San
Antonio, Texas ▶



Graph Skills

- Identifying** In what year did the foreign-born population reach its all-time high?
- Calculating** In what year did the foreign-born population reach its all-time numeric high? Percentage high?

Graphs in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or
glencoe.com.

They believe the wall is needed to prevent illegal immigration from Mexico. Critics of the wall-building proposal, however, claim that this would not stop people who are determined to enter the country illegally. Instead, it would force them to take more dangerous risks.

Health Issues

Immigration contributes to population growth. Another factor is natural population increase, or the surplus of births over deaths. Today, the United States has a larger percentage of young people than do other developed countries. Yet, the overall population of the country is aging. This aging is due to a rising birthrate and a declining death rate as well as to the effects of better health care.

Despite health advances, the rates of cancer have risen. Today, cancer and heart disease are the leading causes of death in the United States. This is because of an aging population, pollution, and the unhealthy lifestyle of many Americans who eat high-fat foods and do not exercise enough.

The United States devotes many resources to health care. Still, many Americans are unable to buy health insurance, and others cannot afford health care even with insurance. The high cost of health care also places a burden on businesses that provide health care to employees.

America on the Move

Being mobile, or moving from place to place, has always been a characteristic of American life. Widespread use of the automobile has given people a greater choice of where to live and work.

In recent decades, most of the nation's population growth has taken place in the West and South. These two regions attract residents because of their mild climates and growing industries. Meanwhile, areas of the North, East, and Midwest have lost population. There, heavy manufacturing has declined, although efforts are being made to build more high-tech businesses.

✓ Reading Check **Summarizing** What factors have led to population growth?

Section 5 Review

History ONLINE
Study Central™ To review this section, go to glencoe.com.

Vocabulary

1. Use each of the following terms correctly in a sentence:

interdependent, decade, globalism, trade deficit, free trade, aware, urban sprawl, and rain, global warming, deport, amnesty.

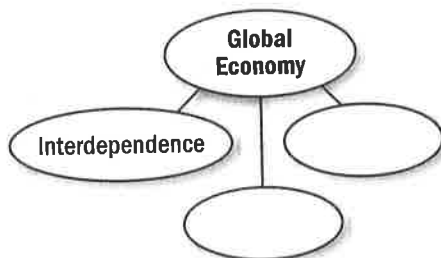
Main Ideas

2. **Analyzing** How did international trade change the world economy?
3. **Explaining** What is the goal of the Kyoto Protocol?

4. **Summarizing** What proposals have been made to stop illegal immigration?

Critical Thinking

5. **Organizing** Complete a diagram like the one below to describe the characteristics of the global economy.



6. **Expository Writing** Identify the issue of global concern that you think is the most serious. In an essay, explain why you think it is the most serious problem. Include some possible solutions.

Answer the Essential Question

How have economic and environmental developments led to the world's nations becoming more interdependent?

Visual Summary

Reagan's Agenda

- Supply-side economics to boost the economy
- Military buildup to fight communism
- Treaty with Soviets to reduce nuclear arms

World Change

- Communism collapses in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
- Persian Gulf War/Operation Desert Storm
- Economic recession weakens President Bush's reelection campaign

Presidential candidate Bill Clinton at campaign rally ▼



The Clinton Years

- Clinton and Congress cut spending; reform welfare and health care
- U.S. economy grows; federal budget is balanced
- Scandal and impeachment tarnish the Clinton administration

California teens clean up trash and litter ▼



Bush Takes Office

- Supreme Court resolves 2000 election results dispute; George W. Bush becomes president
- Bush focuses on cutting taxes and reforming education
- Terrorists destroy the World Trade Center and attack the Pentagon
- Bush launches war on terror

Toward the Future

- World trade plays major part in global interdependence
- Global community faces serious environmental problems
- Population increases due to immigration and aging Americans

▲ First section of Berlin Wall torn down, November 10, 1989



▲ Worker walks through the rubble of the World Trade Center, September 11, 2001



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