



CHAPTER 19

The Making of Modern America

1929–Present

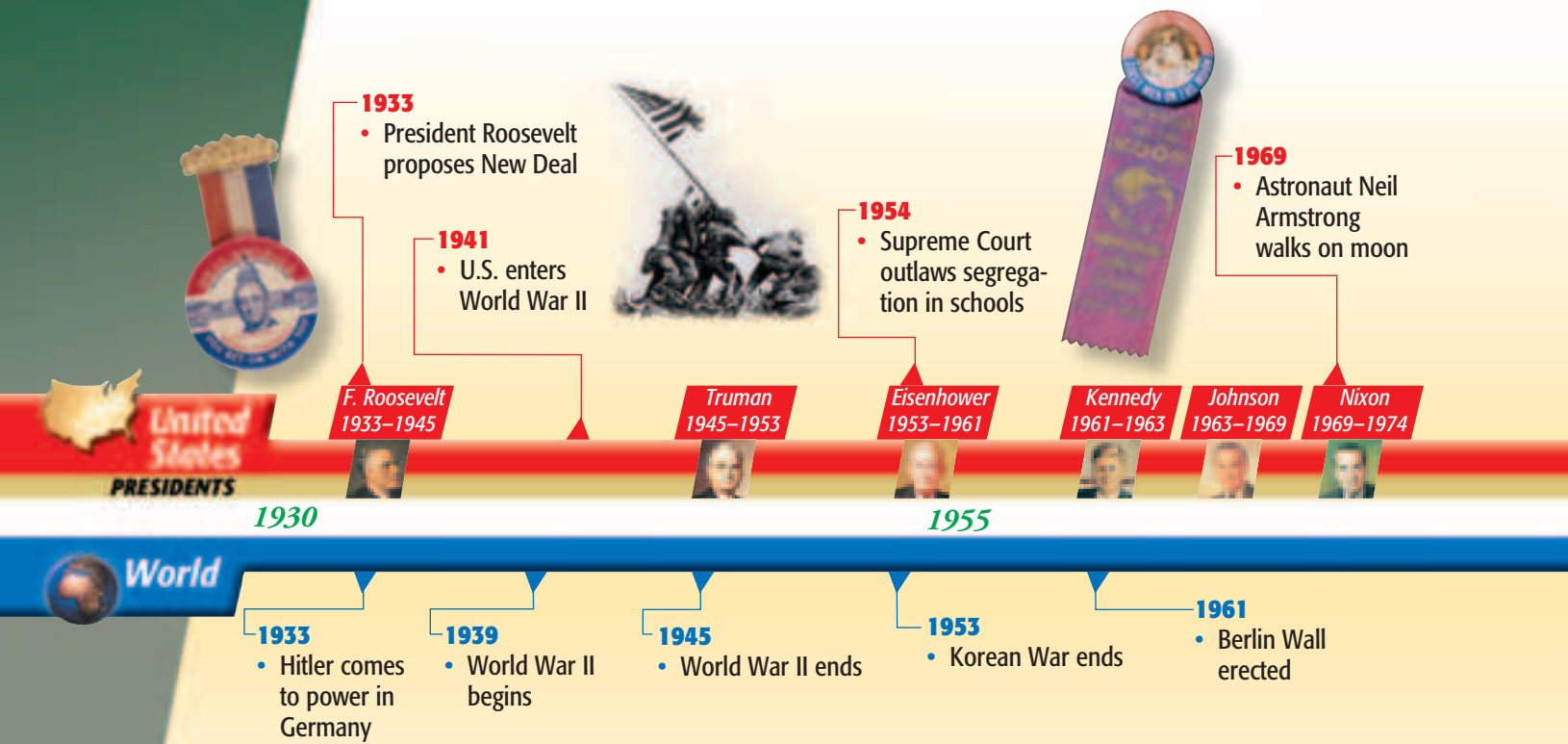
Why It Matters

During the twentieth century, Americans suffered through wars and economic and political unrest. The end of the Cold War brought about communism’s fall in many parts of the world and the triumph of democracy. A new world was at hand—or so it seemed. Long-hidden national and ethnic rivalries flared into violence in various parts of the world. The threats to peace included acts of terrorism.

Its Impact Today

In the twenty-first century, the world faces great challenges. Acts of terrorism present a threat to freedom and security. Although most nations condemn such acts, terrorism is likely to remain a global concern.

 **The American Republic to 1877 Video** The chapter 19 video, “America Responds to Terrorism,” focuses on how Americans united after the events of September 11, 2001.



FOLDABLES™

Study Organizer

Cause-Effect Information Study Foldable
Make this foldable to help you organize events and facts about the history of modern America from 1929 to the present.

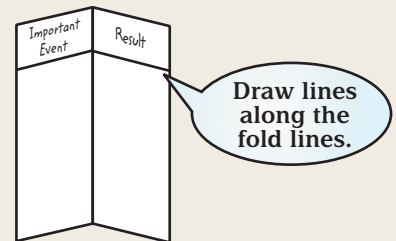
Step 1 Fold one sheet of paper in half from side to side.



Step 2 Fold it again, 1 inch from the top. (Tip: The middle knuckle of your index finger is about 1 inch long.)



Step 3 Open and label as shown.



Reading and Writing As you read this chapter, write down important events in the first column of your foldable. Then, in the second column, list some major results of each event listed in the first column.



Guarding Against Terrorism At the beginning of the twenty-first century, international terrorism became a major U.S. concern.

Year	Event
1974	President Nixon resigns
1974-1977	Ford
1977-1981	Carter
1981-1989	Reagan
1981	Scientists identify AIDS
1989	Communism begins to fall in Eastern Europe
1989-1993	G. Bush
1991	Persian Gulf War begins
1991	Breakup of Soviet Union
1993-2001	Clinton
1998	President Clinton impeached
2000	George W. Bush elected president
2000	Millions celebrate new millennium
2001	Terrorists kill thousands in attack on America
2001-	G. W. Bush
2001	Bush reelected
2003	War in Iraq begins
2004	Bush reelected
2005	

HISTORY Online

Chapter Overview
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SECTION 1 Depression and a Second World War

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The United States maintained its free enterprise system during the Great Depression and won victory in a global conflict at great cost.

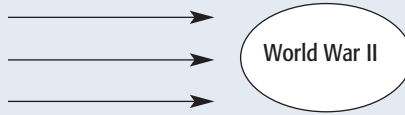
Key Terms

dictator, genocide, Holocaust, island hopping

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Re-create the diagram below to identify three causes of World War II.

Causes



Read to Learn

- how President Roosevelt responded to the Great Depression.
- what actions led to the outbreak of World War II.

Section Theme

Global Connections The United States joined with allied nations to fight a world war to protect rights and freedoms.

Preview of Events

1925

1929

Stock market crashes, triggering Great Depression

1935

1939

World War II begins in Europe

1941

Japanese attack Pearl Harbor; U.S. enters the war

1945

1945

World War II ends

WORK IS WHAT I WANT AND NOT CHANGE. WHY WILL HELP ME GET A JOB 7 YEARS IN DETROIT. NO MONEY LEFT ANY MORE. NO MORE REFERENCES MORE \$100.00 PER MONTH



Unemployed man seeking work

AN American Story

During the early years of the Great Depression, the number of homeless people in the United States skyrocketed. One woman described her amazement when she first saw how people had to live outside one Midwestern city: "Here were all these people living in old, rusted-out car bodies. There were people living in shacks made of orange crates. . . . This wasn't just a little section, this was maybe ten miles wide and ten miles long. People living in what ever they could junk together."

The Great Depression

The severe economic crisis of the 1930s was called the **Great Depression**. It marked the longest, deepest, and most devastating economic depression ever experienced by the United States.

The bubble of American prosperity burst when the New York stock market collapsed in October 1929. Thousands of investors lost all their savings. Wall Street—the nation's financial center—was in a state of shock. In the booming



economy of the 1920s, many people invested money in the stock market. As the value of stocks rose, people began borrowing to buy stocks.

In October 1929, stock prices fell dramatically. Investors panicked and began selling their stocks. Many could not pay back their loans, which weakened the banks. Millions of people lost their savings and their jobs.

The Economy Crumbles

The stock market crash shook people’s confidence in the economy. Other factors, working together, sent the economy into a long tailspin.

Farm income shrank. For many farmers, years of dry weather made the situation even worse. In parts of the Great Plains a long drought turned fertile land into a **Dust Bowl**. Many farmers had to give up their land. Many industries declined. In the months before the stock market crash, the automobile and construction industries suffered from lagging orders. As a result, employers cut wages and laid off workers. With their incomes slashed, many Americans could no longer afford the consumer goods that the nation’s industries had been churning out.

Borrowed money had fueled much of the economy in the 1920s. Farmers, plagued by low prices since the end of World War I, bought land, equipment, and supplies on credit. Consumers used credit to buy cars. Investors borrowed to buy stocks. Many small banks suffered when consumers defaulted, or failed to meet loan payments. Large banks, which had bought stocks as an investment, suffered huge losses in the stock market crash. These losses forced thousands of banks across the nation to close between 1930 and 1933, and many depositors lost their money.

Weaknesses also sapped the strengths of foreign economies. During the late 1920s, bank funds for loans dried up. International trade slowed down because, without American loans, other nations had less money to spend.

Joblessness and Poverty

As the Depression tightened its grip on the United States, millions lost their jobs. In 1932, about one out of every four workers

were out of work. The unemployed felt devastated. One out-of-work man wrote about developing:

“a feeling of worthlessness—and loneliness; I began to think of myself as a freak and misfit.”

Long lines of hungry people snaked through the streets of cities, waiting for hours to receive a slice of bread or a bowl of soup donated by local government or charities.

Those who had lost their homes built shelters out of old boxes and other debris. Some referred to these shantytowns as **Hoovervilles** after President Hoover. As the Depression dragged on, many Americans lost faith in their government. They blamed President Hoover for their hard times because none of his policies eased the suffering of massive unemployment.

Roosevelt’s New Deal

During the 1932 presidential election, Franklin Delano Roosevelt promised a “new deal for the American people.” With the nation’s economy crumbling, the American people elected Democrat **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** as president. Roosevelt sent Congress proposals to fight the Depression that collectively became known as the **New Deal**.

Dorothea Lange photographed a homeless Oklahoma family during Dust Bowl days.



The New Deal created the **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**. The CCC put about 3 million young men to work on projects such as planting trees and building levees to prevent floods. It also established the **Public Works Administration (PWA)**. The PWA provided jobs by building huge public works, such as roads, hospitals, and schools. The New Deal's **Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)** raised farm prices and controlled farm production.

Roosevelt then asked Congress to pass the **Social Security Act**. This created a tax paid by all employers and workers that was used to pay pensions to retired people. Another tax funded **unemployment insurance**—payments to people who lost their jobs.

Americans seemed better off in 1936 than they had been when Roosevelt took office in 1933. Even so, when FDR began his second term, the Great Depression had not ended. He continued to push for more reform. In 1937 business slowed and another recession hit the nation.

The plight of flood victims standing in a relief line contrasts sharply with the family shown on the billboard.



This time Americans blamed Roosevelt and the New Deal. When FDR proposed numerous programs after this, Congress would not cooperate with the President.

Although reform under Roosevelt ended, the New Deal produced lasting effects. It greatly increased the power of the presidency and the size of the federal government. It also established the idea that the federal government is responsible for the welfare of needy Americans. By the late 1930s, the economy had almost recovered. Just as the domestic problems seemed to be ending, however, World War II began.

Reading Check Explaining What was the New Deal?

World War II

Less than 25 years after World War I, the United States found itself at war again. This war, though, was different from World War I. It was a



fight for survival, and, before it was over, it involved almost every country in the world. By the end of 1941, 22 countries had already declared their support for the **Allies**—the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union. The **Axis Powers**—Germany, Italy, and Japan—were also supported by Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

The Road to War

The events leading to World War II began in the 1920s. Several **dictators**—leaders who control their nations by force—seized power by playing on the fear and anger people felt after World War I and during the Great Depression.

The first dictator to take power was **Benito Mussolini** in Italy. In Germany, many people rallied around **Adolf Hitler**—leader of the National Socialist Worker’s Party, or Nazi Party. The Depression also brought military leaders to power in Japan. In 1940, Germany, Italy, and Japan signed a pact and became allies.

In September 1939, Hitler sent his armies into Poland. Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany. World War II had begun. Germany’s armed forces quickly overran Poland. The following spring, Hitler’s troops invaded France, which surrendered a few weeks later. Then, in June 1941, Hitler ordered a massive attack on the Soviet Union.

Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

Americans watched the war in Europe with concern, but did not want to become involved. Roosevelt promised to stay neutral. He asked Congress to pass the **Lend-Lease Act**, allowing America to sell, lease, or lend weapons to nations whose security was vital to America’s defense. Britain and the Soviet Union began receiving lend-lease aid.

While Roosevelt tried to help Britain, Japanese troops seized France’s colony of Indochina and threatened nearby British colonies. The United States tried to stop Japan by applying economic pressure. Desperate for resources and confident of Japan’s military might, the Japanese government began planning an attack on the United States.



Picturing History

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was paralyzed by polio as a young man, is shown with Ruth Bie, the daughter of the caretaker at FDR’s estate.

Through what two of the nation’s great crises did Roosevelt serve as president?

On December 7, 1941, Japanese warplanes attacked the American naval base at **Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii. The attack enraged Americans. The next day, Roosevelt went before Congress. Calling December 7 “a day which will live in infamy,” he asked for a declaration of war on Japan. On December 11, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. The United States then joined the **Allies**—Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union—against the Axis powers.

On the Home Front

By the time the United States entered the war, the fighting had already been going on for more than two years, and it was to continue for almost four more. The war years had a deep effect on Americans and on the nation as a whole. Out of the war came new technology, a new prosperity, and a new sense of power and strength.



Geography Skills

- 1. Place** Where did the Allied forces land on D-Day?
- 2. Analyzing Information** When did Allied forces invade Sicily?

After Pearl Harbor, millions of Americans rushed to enlist in the armed forces. Those who remained at home had to provide food, shelter, training, and medical care for all those in uniform.

During the war, industry expanded rapidly. Incomes rose and unemployment fell. For the first time, a large number of women—about 350,000—served in the military. At the same time, far more women than ever before entered the work force.

The war also created new opportunities for African Americans—in the armed forces and in the nation’s war factories. Although many minority groups made gains during the war, Japanese Americans experienced discrimination after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Worried about their loyalty, the government forced Japanese Americans on the West Coast to relocate to internment camps.

The War in Europe and the Mediterranean

Until late in 1942, the Axis held the upper hand in Eastern and Western Europe and in North Africa. In November, British and American

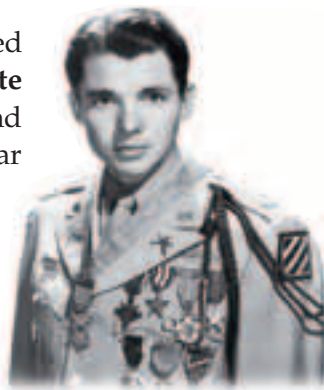


troops landed in North Africa, which was then under German control. After driving the Germans out of North Africa, the British and Americans made plans to invade southern Europe. The Axis also suffered severe defeat in Eastern Europe in early 1943. Soviet forces freed the Russian city of Leningrad and forced the German army at **Stalingrad**, exhausted by months of heavy fighting, to surrender.

Italian Campaign

In the summer of 1943 the Allies took control of the island of Sicily and landed on the Italian mainland in September. As the Allies advanced, the Italians overthrew dictator Benito Mussolini and surrendered. However, German forces in Italy continued to fight.

The Allies encountered bitter resistance at **Monte Cassino** in central Italy and at **Anzio**, a seaport near Rome. German forces kept the Allies pinned down on the beaches at Anzio for four months. The Allies finally broke through the German lines and liberated Rome in June 1944.



Audie Murphy, most decorated soldier of WWII

Air War Over Germany

While fighting raged in North Africa and Italy, the Allies launched an air war against Germany. The bombing caused massive destruction in many German cities and killed thousands of German civilians. Yet the attacks failed to crack Germany's determination to win the war.

D-Day

As the Soviets pushed toward Germany from the east, the Allies were planning a massive invasion of France from the west. General **Dwight Eisenhower**, the commander of Allied forces in Europe, directed this invasion, known as Operation Overlord.

On June 6, 1944—**D-Day**—Allied ships landed thousands of troops on the coast of Normandy. After wading ashore the troops faced land mines

and fierce fire from the Germans. From Normandy, the Allies pushed across France. On August 25, French and American soldiers marched through joyful crowds and liberated Paris.

Victory in Europe

Germany fought for survival on two fronts. In the east the Soviets pushed the Germans out of eastern Europe. In the west the British and Americans approached the German border.

In December 1944, the Germans mounted a last desperate offensive. In the **Battle of the Bulge** the Germans at first drove troops and artillery deep into a bulge in the Allied lines. After several weeks the Allies pushed the Germans back. The battle, resulting in at least 100,000 casualties, marked the end of serious German resistance.

By April 1945, Soviet troops had reached Berlin, and British and American forces were sweeping across western Germany. On April 30, 1945, Adolf Hitler committed suicide. One week later, Germany surrendered.

President Roosevelt did not share in the Allied victory celebration. Less than four weeks earlier, he had died. His vice president, **Harry S Truman**, succeeded him.

The Holocaust

As the Allies liberated Germany and other parts of Europe, they found horrifying evidence of Nazi brutality. The Nazis hated Jews and committed **genocide**—the killing of an entire group of people. They built death camps where they killed thousands of Jews every day in gas chambers. As many as 6 million Jews died in what became known as the **Holocaust**.

War in the Pacific

Soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese forces landed in the Philippines. Filipino and American troops commanded by General **Douglas MacArthur** were forced to retreat to the rugged Bataan Peninsula west of Manila and the small island of Corregidor. After months of

HISTORY
Online

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for an activity on World War II.

fierce fighting, the exhausted Allied troops there surrendered. The Japanese forced their Bataan prisoners—many sick and near starvation—to march to a prison camp more than 60 miles away. Many died on the way.

With Japan's string of quick victories, American morale was low. In May 1942 American and Japanese fleets clashed in the Coral Sea northeast of Australia. American ships were heavily damaged, but the Japanese suffered crippling losses. The **Battle of the Coral Sea** halted the Japanese advance on Australia.

An even greater victory followed in June. In the **Battle of Midway**, northwest of Hawaii, the American navy destroyed four Japanese aircraft

carriers and hundreds of airplanes. This was the first major Japanese defeat.

The United States then adopted a strategy known as **island hopping**—seizing an island and using it as a base to attack the next island.

Between August 1942 and February 1943, American forces engaged in one of the most fierce campaigns of war for control of **Guadalcanal**, one of the Solomon Islands. With superior air and naval power, the Americans finally secured the island.

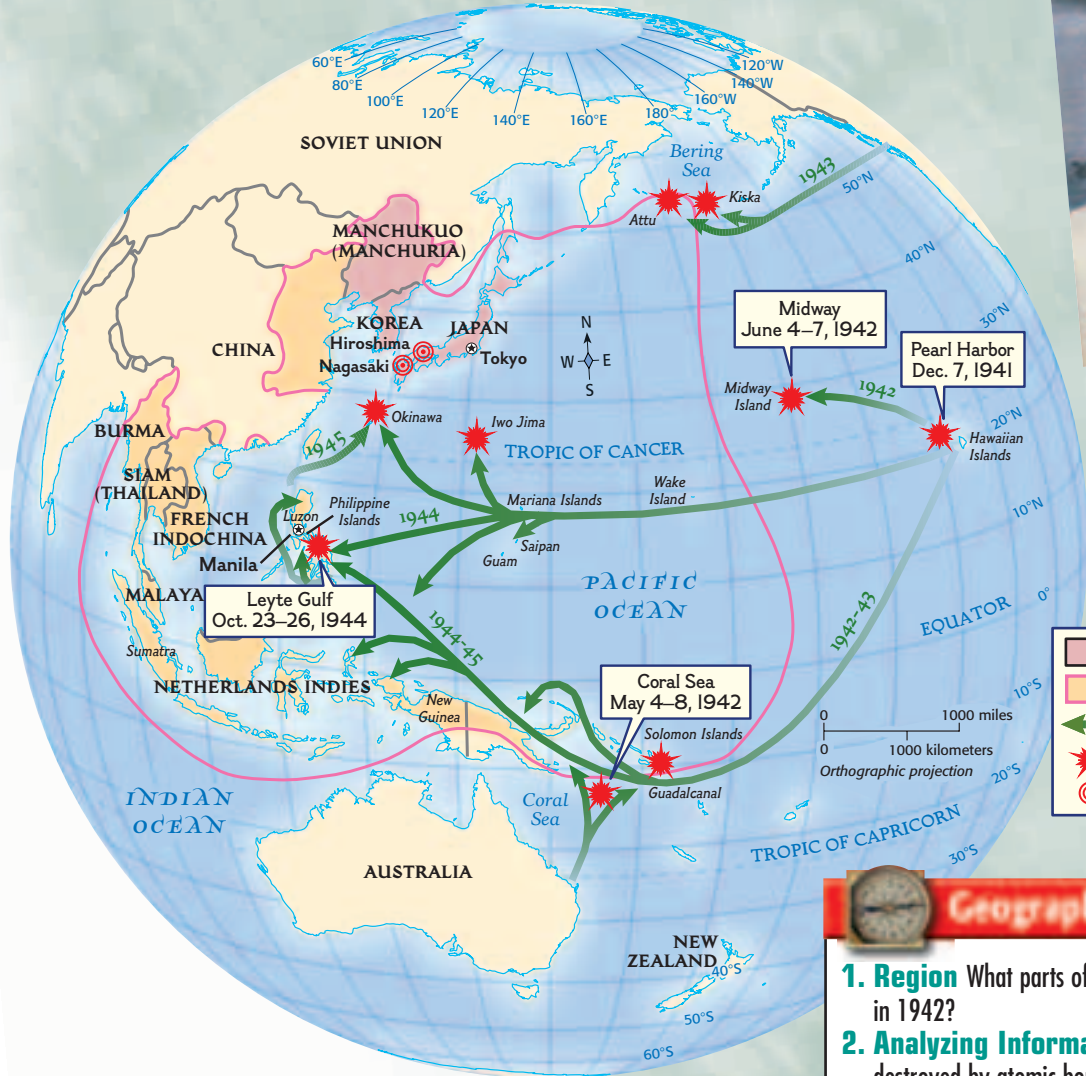
Taken in June 1944, Guam and other nearby islands provided a base for launching bombing strikes on Japan. In October, American ships destroyed most of the Japanese fleet at the **Battle of Leyte Gulf** in the Philippines.



World War II in the Pacific *In Motion*



Dorie Miller won the Navy Cross for bravery at Pearl Harbor.



Geography Skills

- 1. Region** What parts of China were under Japanese control in 1942?
- 2. Analyzing Information** What two cities were destroyed by atomic bombs?



American forces now closed in on Japan itself. In March 1945 they seized the island of **Iwo Jima** and in June the island of **Okinawa**, the last stop before invading Japan itself. Before the invasion took place, however, the United States decided to use a new weapon—the atomic bomb.

At the urging of Albert Einstein, President Roosevelt had begun the **Manhattan Project**, a top-secret attempt to build an atomic bomb. After the bomb was ready, President Truman demanded that Japan surrender. When Japan refused, Truman ordered the use of the bomb.

The United States dropped two atomic bombs in August 1945. The first destroyed the city of Hiroshima. The second destroyed the city of Nagasaki. After the bombings, Japan agreed to surrender. August 15—**V-J Day**, for “Victory over Japan”—marked the end of World War II.

After the War

World War II was the costliest and most destructive war ever. At least 50 million soldiers and civilians died—more than during any other war. The war devastated billions of dollars worth of property. Life in some countries would not return to normal for many years.

Hitler had appealed to national pride and racial hatred in Germany, using force to silence all opposition. Hitler’s Nazi party blamed Ger-



Raising the flag at Iwo Jima

many’s economic problems on its Jewish population and killed nearly 6 million Jews and millions of other people in concentration camps.

People from all over the world looked for ways to prevent such a terrible conflict from happening again. Many believed that an international organization dedicated to freedom and cooperation could ensure peace. The American people looked forward to a future in which peace would be preserved. However, they would soon be disappointed.

Reading Check Identifying What event occurred on December 7, 1941? What did this event lead to?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT



Study Central™ To review this section, go to tarvo11.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central™**.

Checking for Understanding

- Key Terms** Write a short paragraph in which you use all of the following key terms: **dictator**, **genocide**, **Holocaust**.
- Reviewing Facts** Who was president of the United States when World War II began? Who was president when it ended?

Reviewing Themes

- Global Connections** What did the Lend-Lease Act, supported by Roosevelt, provide?

Critical Thinking

- Determining Cause and Effect** How did the role of government in American democracy change as a result of the Depression and the New Deal?
- Organizing Information** Create a diagram like the one shown here and identify three causes of the Great Depression.



Analyzing Visuals

- Geography Skills** Examine the maps on page 560 and page 562. What are the topics of the maps? Did Japanese control in 1942 include the Philippine Islands? The Hawaiian Islands? Was Finland under Axis control at one time or another? Was France? How can you tell?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Language Arts Write newspaper headlines about three important events covered in Section 1.

SECTION 2

Turning Points

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

During the second half of the twentieth century, Americans struggled with communism abroad and civil rights at home.

Key Terms

stalemate, affluence, segregation, civil disobedience, feminist

Reading Strategy

Sequencing Information Create a time line like the one below and identify key events in the postwar world.



Read to Learn

- how the United States attempted to stop the spread of communism.
- what actions African Americans took to secure their rights.

Section Theme

Civic Rights and Responsibilities

American minorities and women intensified their efforts to secure their full rights as citizens.

Preview of Events

◆ 1945

1950

Korean War begins

◆ 1955

1959

Fidel Castro takes over Cuba

◆ 1965

1963

President Kennedy is assassinated

◆ 1975

1973

U.S. ends role in Vietnam

AN American Story

The three most powerful men in the world met around a conference table in Yalta to discuss the fate of the postwar world. President Roosevelt hoped to promote his vision of postwar cooperation. Prime Minister Churchill spoke elegantly and forcefully. Soviet leader Stalin remained stubbornly opposed to much of what was proposed. Stalin said to his aides: "They want to force us to accept their plans on Europe and the world. Well, that's not going to happen." As the Allies discovered, Stalin had his own plans.

Big Three at Yalta

The Cold War Era

As World War II ended, a bitter rivalry developed between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was known as the **Cold War**. The problems leading to the Cold War began when Stalin refused to allow promised free elections in Eastern Europe. Instead, the Soviets set up communist governments. In response, the new American president, Harry S Truman, announced a new policy in 1947. The **Truman Doctrine** was a commitment to help nations resist communism.

In June 1948, the United States, Great Britain, and France united the zones of Germany they controlled to form a new nation, which became West Germany. To protest this decision, the Soviet Union sealed off Berlin, which was in the East



German sector. President Truman responded with an airlift to bring food, fuel, and other supplies to Berlin. In April 1949, the United States, Canada, and the countries of Western Europe created the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**—a mutual defense pact.

The Korean War

The Cold War was not limited to Europe. In 1949, **Mao Zedong** formed a new communist government in China. Shortly afterward, American troops found themselves fighting Mao's forces in Korea.

In June 1950, the communist nation of North Korea invaded South Korea. American and United Nations (UN) forces came to South Korea's defense. As they pushed the North Koreans back, China intervened. Huge numbers of Chinese troops drove the UN troops back into South Korea.

The UN forces eventually stopped the Chinese, then pushed them back to the border between North and South Korea. The war then



Korean Service Medal

became a **stalemate**—a situation in which neither side could win. A cease-fire agreement was finally reached in July 1953. After years of fighting, Korea remained divided. By fighting in Korea, the United States showed that it would willingly fight to halt communist expansion.

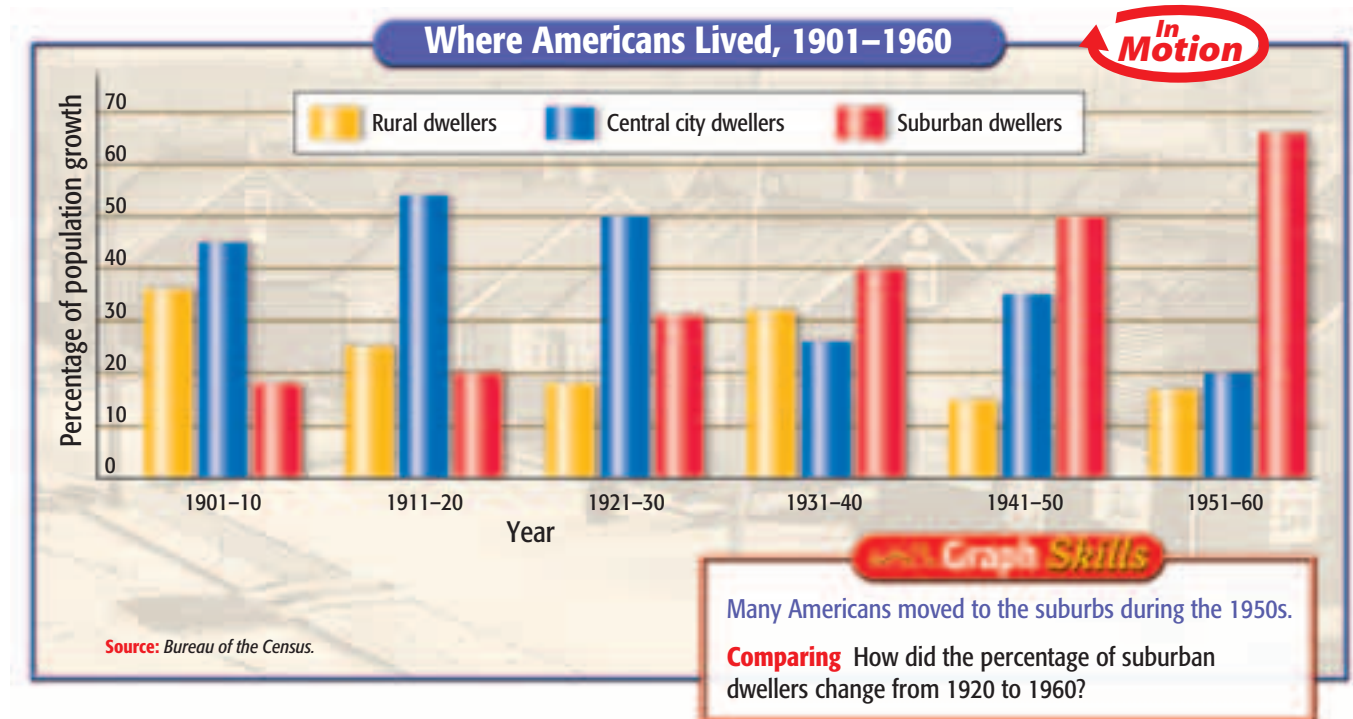
Eisenhower's Administration

Although international relations between the United States and the Soviet Union remained tense in the 1950s, the American economy generated a new level of prosperity.

In 1952, Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower won the presidential election. Eisenhower wanted to make the federal government smaller, but he believed that the government should protect the basic welfare of all Americans. He expanded Social Security and approved greater funding for public housing for poor people.

The Nation Expands

The greatest domestic program of the Eisenhower presidency involved building a network of interstate highways. In June 1956 Congress passed the Federal Highway Act to provide easy transportation for military forces in case of an attack. The law funded the construction of more than 40,000 miles of highways that tied the nation together.



The nation itself also grew during Eisenhower's presidency. In 1959 Alaska and Hawaii entered the Union, bringing the number of states to 50.

1950s Prosperity

After World War II, the American economy began to grow very rapidly. This rapid growth increased Americans' **affluence**, or wealth, and also led to the baby boom—a dramatic increase in the nation's birthrate.

During the 1950s, many new homes were built in the suburbs. Usually located on the fringes of major cities, suburban housing developments appealed to many Americans. In addition to affordable homes, they offered privacy, space, and a sense of belonging to a community.

 **Reading Check** **Identifying** What does NATO stand for? What is its purpose?

The Civil Rights Era

After World War II, many African Americans began to fight for equal opportunity in jobs, housing, and education, and for an end to **segregation**—the separation of people of different races.

The Civil Rights Movement

The modern civil rights movement began in the early 1950s. **Thurgood Marshall**, an African American lawyer, brought a case to the Supreme

Court challenging segregation in schools. In 1954, in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation in schools was unconstitutional.

In December 1955, a woman named **Rosa Parks** was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to leave a section of a bus reserved for white people. Shortly afterward, African Americans in Montgomery began to **boycott**—to refuse to use—the city's buses. Finally, in 1956, the Supreme Court ruled that all segregated buses were unconstitutional.

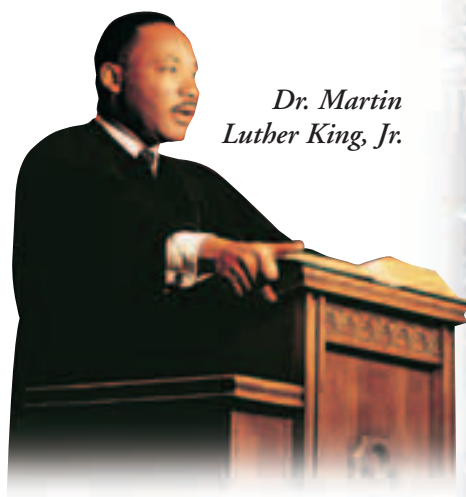
At the meeting to organize the boycott, a young minister named **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**, emerged as one of the leaders of the civil rights movement. King believed that African Americans should use nonviolent protests and **civil disobedience**, or the refusal to obey laws that are considered unjust.

Kennedy and Johnson

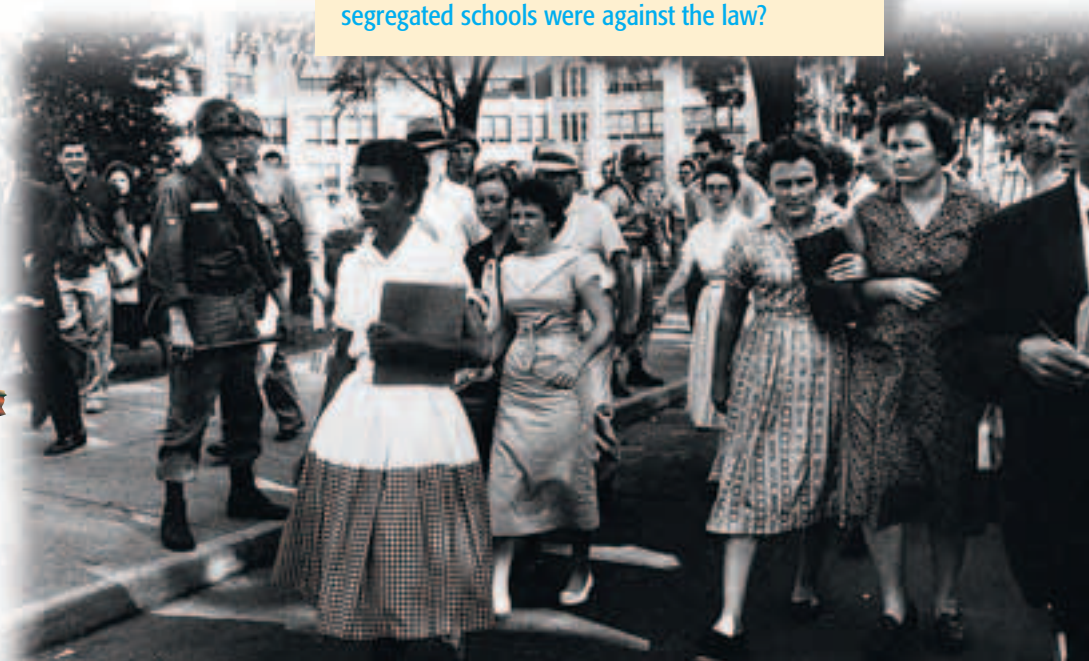
As the civil rights movement grew, Americans prepared for the 1960 presidential election. The Republicans nominated Vice President **Richard Nixon**, the Democrats Senator **John F. Kennedy**. The election was close, but Kennedy won.

Picturing History

The Supreme Court ruled that it was unconstitutional to separate schoolchildren by race, but African American students faced difficulties trying to attend previously all-white schools. **What Court ruling said that segregated schools were against the law?**



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.





Kennedy proposed more government spending on education and a program to help poor people get jobs. Congress refused to pass most of Kennedy's proposals, believing they cost too much money. On November 22, 1963, during a visit to Dallas, Texas, President Kennedy was shot and killed. Vice President **Lyndon Johnson** became president.

Lyndon Johnson outlined a set of programs called the "**Great Society**." Perhaps the most important laws passed as part of the Great Society were those establishing **Medicare** and **Medicaid**. Medicare helped pay for medical care for senior citizens. Medicaid helped poor people pay their hospital bills.

The Struggle Continues

During Kennedy's and Johnson's administrations, the civil rights movement continued to grow. In February 1960, four African American students refused to leave a lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, that was reserved for white people. This was the beginning of the **sit-in** movement. Protestors would show up where they were excluded and refuse to leave.

In 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., led a march in Birmingham, Alabama. After police attacked the marchers, President Kennedy sent a civil rights bill to Congress to outlaw segregation. To rally support for the bill, many civil rights organizations organized a march on Washington, D.C., in August 1963. Late in the afternoon, King spoke to the crowd in ringing words of his desire to see America transformed:

“I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal.’...”

Southern Democrats blocked Kennedy's civil rights bill. Johnson eventually persuaded Congress to pass the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, which outlawed discrimination in hiring and banned segregation. The next year, African Americans organized a march in Selma, Alabama, to demand the right to vote. Police again attacked the marchers, and President Johnson asked Congress to pass the **Voting Rights Act of 1965**.

Other Voices

By the mid-1960s the civil rights movement had won many victories. Yet a growing number of African Americans grew tired of the slow pace of change.

Malcolm X, a leader in the Nation of Islam (or Black Muslims), emerged as an important new voice. He criticized integration, declaring that the best way to achieve justice was for African Americans to separate themselves from whites. Later, instead of racial separation, Malcolm X called for “a society in which there could exist honest white-black brotherhood.” He was shot and killed in February 1965.

Riots broke out in many major cities during the mid-1960s. In the summer of 1965 violent conflict broke out in the Watts section of Los Angeles. In a week of rioting 34 people died and much of Watts burned to the ground. Between 1965 and 1967 riots broke out in many American cities, including San Francisco and Chicago. In July 1967 urban riots devastated neighborhoods and buildings in Newark, New Jersey, and Detroit, Michigan.

On April 4, 1968, racial tension took another tragic turn. An assassin shot and killed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. King's assassination set off angry rioting in more than 100 cities.

Other Groups Seek Rights

Women, Hispanics, and Native Americans found inspiration in the struggle of African Americans for equal rights. In 1966, **feminists**—activists for women's rights—formed the National Organization for Women. NOW fought for equal rights for women in all aspects of life. They campaigned for an **Equal Rights Amendment** (ERA) to the Constitution, but were unable to get the states to ratify it.

Despite the defeat of the ERA, women did make progress. In 1972 the federal government outlawed discrimination against women in educational programs receiving federal funds.

In the 1960s the rapidly growing Hispanic population sought equal rights. The term Hispanic American refers to those Americans who have come, or are descended from others who have come, to the United States from the nations

of Latin America and Spain. In the early 1960s, migrant workers formed unions to fight for better wages and working conditions. Their leader, **César Chávez**, organized thousands of farmworkers into the United Farm Workers (UFW). The efforts of Chávez called attention to the migrant workers' cause. Others besides Chávez worked to secure equal rights for Hispanic Americans. Hispanic men and women organized to fight discrimination and to elect Hispanics to government posts. The League of United Latin American Citizens won suits in federal court to guarantee Hispanic Americans the right to serve on juries and to send their children to unsegregated schools.



The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 requires institutions to provide disabled people with easier access to public transportation.

Native Americans

In the 1960s Native Americans demanded political power. In 1968 Congress passed the Indian Civil Rights Act, which formally protected the constitutional rights of all Native Americans. At the same time, the new law recognized the right of Native American nations to make laws on their own reservations.

Believing the process of change too slow, some Native Americans began taking stronger action. In February 1973 members of the **American Indian Movement (AIM)** seized Wounded Knee, South Dakota, the site of the 1890 massacre of the Sioux by federal troops. Wounded Knee was part of a large Sioux reservation. The people there suffered from terrible poverty and ill health. After several months, the siege ended, but it focused national attention on the terrible living conditions of many Native Americans.

Americans With Disabilities

People with disabilities also sought equal treatment in the 1960s and 1970s. Congress responded by passing a number of laws. One law concerned the removal of barriers that prevented some people from gaining access to public facilities. Another law required employers to offer more opportunities for disabled people in the workplace. Yet another asserted the right of children with disabilities to equal educational opportunities.

 **Reading Check Analyzing** What did the Supreme Court rule in *Brown v. Board of Education*?

The Vietnam Era

Even as the civil rights movement tried to remake American society at home, the United States continued to struggle against communism abroad, particularly in Vietnam.

Kennedy's Foreign Policy

In 1959, **Fidel Castro** seized power in Cuba. The following year, Castro allied with the Soviet Union. In April 1961, President Kennedy allowed approximately 1,500 Cubans, trained by the Central Intelligence Agency, to land in Cuba

at the **Bay of Pigs**. Their mission to overthrow Castro's government failed.

Two months later, Soviet leader **Nikita Khrushchev** told Kennedy that the West must get out of Berlin. Kennedy refused. Shortly afterward, the East German government, with Soviet support, built a wall dividing East Berlin from West Berlin. The **Berlin Wall** became a symbol of communist repression.

In October 1962, Kennedy decided to **blockade**—or close off—Cuba, until the Soviets removed the nuclear missiles they were installing there. As Soviet ships headed toward the blockade, the world waited to see if nuclear war would break out. Abruptly, the Soviet ships turned back. After days of negotiations, the Soviets agreed to pull their missiles out of Cuba.

War in Vietnam

In the late 1950s, President Eisenhower had sent military supplies and advisers to South Vietnam. President Kennedy continued this policy. Despite American aid, the **Vietcong**—the communist forces in South Vietnam—grew stronger. The Vietcong received weapons and supplies from North Vietnam.

The War Escalates

In August 1964, North Vietnam allegedly attacked American ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. In response, Congress authorized the president to use force to defend Americans against attack. Gradually, the American troops shifted from defending their bases to trying to find and destroy the Vietcong. In mid-February 1965, Johnson ordered sustained bombing of North Vietnam. Then, on March 8, the first United States combat troops landed in Vietnam. Next, in April Johnson decided to increase American forces in South Vietnam and to use combat troops for offensive actions.

As the war escalated, North Vietnam increased its support of the Vietcong. To meet the situation, American commander General William Westmoreland asked for additional troops and a commitment to a land war. By the end of 1965, there were more than 180,000 American troops in Vietnam. By the end of 1968, the total had increased to more than 500,000.



Geography Skills

Throughout the war United States troops and the government of South Vietnam controlled the major cities.

- 1. Location** Along what line of latitude did the demilitarized zone run?
- 2. Analyzing Information** Through which countries did the Ho Chi Minh Trail run?

Opposition to the War

The American people disagreed sharply over the Vietnam War. Many young people opposed the war, especially the draft. However, opposition to the war was not limited to the young. Members of Congress and the news media became critical of Johnson's policies, too.



As the 1968 election approached, President Johnson announced he would not run for reelection. The violence of the 1960s led many Americans to support candidates who promised to restore order. The Republican Party nominated Richard Nixon, Eisenhower’s vice president. Nixon narrowly defeated Democrat Hubert Humphrey. Nixon promised to find a way to end the Vietnam War, pledging America would have “peace with honor.”

Nixon and Vietnam

President Nixon’s plan to achieve “peace with honor” was called Vietnamization. As American troops were withdrawn, the United States would step up efforts to train and equip South Vietnamese forces. In time these forces would take over total responsibility for the war.

Nixon’s hope was that ultimately the North Vietnamese would grow tired of the war and negotiate peace. To hasten that end, Nixon secretly ordered the bombing of Cambodia because the Vietcong and North Vietnamese were using sanctuaries—safe places—there as springboards for offensives into South Vietnam. Then in the spring of 1970 Nixon announced the invasion of Cambodia.

The Cambodian invasion sparked demonstrations on college campuses throughout the nation. Many demonstrations were accompa-

nied by violence. Four students were killed at Kent State University in Ohio and two were killed at Jackson State College in Mississippi. Antiwar protests increased.

The End of American Involvement

Previous attempts at negotiations had stalled. Then in late 1972 a breakthrough came. The final agreement was reached in January 1973. The last American troops pulled out of South Vietnam. Despite the peace agreement, North Vietnam’s army launched a full-scale invasion of South Vietnam in early 1975. By May 1975, South Vietnam had fallen. Vietnam was united into one country, under the control of a communist government. America’s longest war was over.

The Vietnam War took a staggering toll of lives and caused great suffering. More than 58,000 Americans were dead. Over 1 million Vietnamese—civilians as well as soldiers on one side or the other—died between 1965 and 1975. The relatives of the American soldiers who had been classified as missing in action, or as MIAs, continued to demand that the government press the Vietnamese for information. As the years passed, however, the likelihood of finding anyone alive faded.

Reading Check **Identifying** Who succeeded Lyndon Johnson to the presidency?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT



Study Central™ To review this section, go to tarvol1.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central™**.

Checking for Understanding

- Key Terms** Define: **stalemate, affluence, segregation, civil disobedience, feminist**
- Reviewing Facts** What role did Rosa Parks play in the struggle for civil rights?

Reviewing Themes

- Civic Rights and Responsibilities** Describe the various actions taken by African Americans to secure civil rights at this time.

Critical Thinking

- Drawing Inferences** Do you think President Nixon succeeded in attaining “peace with honor?” Explain.
- Organizing Information** Re-create the chart shown here, and describe each.

	Description
Truman Doctrine	
NATO	
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	
Great Society	

Analyzing Visuals

- Geography Skills** Study the map of the Vietnam War on page 569. Where did most of the United States bases lie? Why do you think those sites were chosen?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Citizenship Create a time line of the civil rights movement. Research and clip pictures from magazines and newspapers of historic and present-day civil rights events and issues. Add captions.



Critical Thinking SKILLBUILDER

Problem Solving

Why Learn This Skill?

Imagine you got a poor grade on a math test. You wonder why, since you always take notes and study for the tests. To improve your grades, you need to identify your specific problem and then take actions to solve it.

Learning the Skill

There are six key steps you should follow that will help you through the process of problem solving.

- Identify the problem. In the example in the first paragraph, you know that you are not doing well on math tests.
- Gather information. You know that you always take notes and study. You work on math problems every day for an hour. You also know that you sometimes forget details about math formulas.
- List and consider possible solutions. Instead of working on the math problems by yourself, you might try working with a friend or a group.
- Consider the advantages and disadvantages of each solution.

- Now that you have considered the possible options, you need to choose the best solution to your problem then carry it out.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the solution. This will help you determine if you have solved the problem. If you earn better grades on the next few math tests, you will know.

Practicing the Skill

Reread the material in Section 2 about the Vietnam War. Use that information and the steps above to answer the following questions.

- 1 What problems did the United States face in the Vietnam War?
- 2 What options were available to President Johnson? To President Nixon? What were the advantages and disadvantages?
- 3 Explain the solution President Nixon implemented.
- 4 Evaluate the effectiveness of Nixon's solution. Was it successful? How do you determine this?

A wounded American soldier reaches for a fallen comrade.



Applying the Skill

Problem Solving President Roosevelt implemented a set of programs called the New Deal. Identify the problem that the New Deal was designed to deal with. List other possible solutions and their advantages and disadvantages. Then, write a short evaluation of the chosen solution.



Glencoe's **Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook CD-ROM, Level 1**, provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.

SECTION 3

Modern America

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The end of the Cold War brought new challenges to the United States—both at home and abroad.

Key Terms

embargo, human rights, federal debt, perjury, Internet, ozone, global warming, terrorism

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information Re-create the chart below. For each event, identify the president who was involved. Then summarize the significance of each event.

Event	Summary
Watergate	
Operation Desert Storm	
Impeachment trial	

Read to Learn

- how the Watergate scandal affected the nation.
- how the Cold War was ended.

Section Theme

Government and Democracy Presidential scandals tested the American political system, but the constitutional system of checks and balances provided safeguards against the abuse of power.

Preview of Events



AN American Story



Nixon button

To improve relations with the Communist world, President Richard Nixon made a historic visit to China in February 1972. Nixon later described how he felt upon his arrival in Beijing, the Chinese capital: “. . . ‘The Star Spangled Banner’ had never sounded so stirring to me as on that windswept runway in the heart of Communist China. . . . As we left the airport, [Chinese leader Chou En-lai] said, ‘Your handshake came over the vastest ocean in the world—twenty-five years of no communication.’”

Crisis of Confidence

Even while the Vietnam war raged on, President Nixon attempted to improve American relations with the Communist world. Nixon’s efforts were one step along the way to ending the Cold War. President Nixon came to the White House with the hope of bringing America together. However, illegal activity in the administration forced him to resign. While still reeling from the scandal, Americans elected Jimmy Carter to the presidency in 1976. President Carter had some success in foreign affairs. The administration lost the American people’s confidence because of its inability to pull the nation out of an economic slump and failure to secure the release of hostages in Iran.



Nixon's Administration

When President Nixon took office in 1969, he hoped to build a more stable world. The People's Republic of China played a key role in Nixon's plan. If the United States opened relations with China, it might make the Soviet Union more cooperative. The United States resumed trade with China in 1971.

America's improved relations with China convinced the Soviet Union to improve relations with the United States as well. The Soviets invited Nixon to Moscow. They agreed to sign an arms control treaty limiting the number of nuclear missiles both sides could have.

During the 1970s, the United States also became involved in the Middle East. Angry at America's support for Israel, the Arab states with oil imposed an **embargo**—a ban on shipments—of oil. This caused gasoline prices to skyrocket. The oil crisis ended when Secretary of State **Henry Kissinger** negotiated an agreement between Arab and Israeli leaders.

Nixon tried to reduce the federal government's role in people's lives. To give state governments more influence, he introduced

revenue sharing—a plan for giving federal taxes back to the states. Although he reduced the federal government's role, Nixon did create the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Nixon's policies were popular with the American people. As a result, he was reelected in a landslide in 1972. Shortly afterward, however, a scandal disrupted his presidency.

Watergate

During the election campaign, burglars were caught trying to break into the Democratic Party offices at the Watergate apartment complex. Nixon denied that his staff had ordered the break-in. After a Senate committee uncovered his staff's involvement, Nixon denied ordering a cover-up.

The House of Representatives began proceedings to **impeach**, or formally accuse, the president of abusing his power. On August 9, 1974, Richard Nixon resigned as president. His vice president, **Gerald Ford**, succeeded him.

Gerald Ford's administration faced growing economic problems, caused in part by the oil embargo. This, plus the Watergate scandal,

President Nixon leaves the White House.



turned many people against Ford. In 1976, voters elected the Democratic candidate, **Jimmy Carter**, to the presidency.

The Carter Presidency

When Jimmy Carter took office, his first priority was to fix the economy. He tried to speed economic growth by cutting taxes and increasing government spending, but his policies did little to improve the economy.

Carter spent much of his time dealing with foreign policy problems. He arranged for new negotiations between Israeli and Egyptian leaders at Camp David. These negotiations eventually led to opening Egyptian-Israeli economic and diplomatic relations. It marked the first time that an Arab nation recognized Israel's right to exist.

Carter based much of his foreign policy on **human rights**—a concern that governments around the world grant more freedom to their people. He withdrew economic and military aid

from some of the worst offenders, including Argentina, South Africa, and Iran. In November 1979, Iranian students with the support of fundamentalists in the government seized the American embassy in Tehran. They then held 52 Americans hostage.

The hostage crisis and the nation's ongoing economic problems damaged President Carter politically. In the 1980 election, the Republican candidate, **Ronald Reagan**, easily defeated Carter. Shortly afterward, Iran released the American hostages.

Reading Check Identifying When did President Richard Nixon resign? Who succeeded him?

New Challenges

The 1980s and 1990s saw great changes. By the end of the 1980s, communism in Europe had collapsed. At the same time, America's economy began to rapidly expand.



(Clockwise from lower left) Leaders of Egypt, United States, and Israel celebrate 1979 peace treaty; Americans held hostage in Iran, 1979; President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev meet at 1988 summit in Moscow.



The Reagan Presidency

Ronald Reagan had promised to reduce the role of the government in people's lives. He slashed taxes, eliminated many government regulations, and cut back many government programs. His policies seemed to work. After a brief recession in 1982, the economy began to grow rapidly, and the stock market boomed.

Reagan also began a rapid buildup of American military forces. By cutting taxes while increasing military spending, Reagan greatly increased the **federal debt**—the amount of money the government had to borrow to pay for its programs. His policies were popular with the American people. Reagan easily won reelection in 1984. Shortly after his second term began, **Mikhail Gorbachev** became the new leader of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet economy was on the edge of collapse. The American military buildup had forced the Soviet Union to respond, and it sim-

ply could not afford to keep up. Gorbachev saw that the time had come to reform the communist system.

Reagan began negotiations with Gorbachev to reduce the number of nuclear missiles under their control. Gorbachev's reforms, and Reagan's willingness to improve relations, began to change the Soviet Union.

The Bush Presidency

Ronald Reagan's popularity enabled his vice president, **George Bush**, to win the Republican nomination and defeat the Democratic nominee, Michael Dukakis, in the 1988 presidential election. Once in office, Bush continued negotiations with the Soviet Union.



(Clockwise from lower right) Celebrating the fall of the Berlin wall, 1989; Reading about the allied air strike in Iraq, 1991; President Clinton prepares to address nation after his impeachment, 1998.



In late 1989, demonstrators filled the streets of Eastern Europe demanding more democracy. Within weeks, most of the communist governments in Eastern Europe collapsed. The Berlin Wall was torn down, and the following year East Germany and West Germany reunited. By the end of 1991, the Communist Party had been outlawed in Russia, and the Soviet Union had broken up into 15 separate republics.

While communism collapsed in Europe, a serious crisis developed in the Middle East. In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. President Bush persuaded European and Arab nations to join the United States in an effort to free Kuwait. Bush then launched **Operation Desert Storm**—a massive attack on Iraqi forces that freed Kuwait and destroyed much of Iraq’s army.

The Clinton Presidency

George Bush’s popularity soared after the war against Iraq. But the onset of an economic recession left many Americans dissatisfied. The Democrats nominated **Bill Clinton**, governor of Arkansas, to run against Bush in 1992. Many Americans decided to vote for a third party candidate—businessman Ross Perot. Perot’s candidacy split the vote three ways, enabling Clinton to win the election with only 43 percent of the popular vote.

After assuming office, Clinton cut government spending to reduce the deficit. He also convinced Congress to pass the Family Medical Leave Act. In 1993, he helped reach an agreement giving Palestinians the right to their own government in Israeli territory.

Another foreign policy issue involved change in trade policy. The **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**, which took effect in 1994, called for the gradual removal of tariffs and other trade barriers on most goods produced and sold in North America.

After Clinton won reelection in 1996, the economy continued to grow rapidly. For the first time in many years, the government balanced the budget and ran a **surplus**—it took in more money than it spent. With the Cold War over, Clinton’s foreign policy focused on resolving regional conflicts.

As Clinton struggled with foreign policy problems, a scandal emerged involving a personal relationship between the president and a White House intern. Some evidence suggested that the president had obstructed justice and committed **perjury**, or lied under oath, to conceal the relationship. The House of Representatives voted to impeach President Clinton. The Senate then held a trial and acquitted the president.

The George W. Bush Administration

The impeachment scandal left the country divided. For the 2000 election, the Democrats nominated Vice President **Al Gore**. The Republicans nominated Governor **George W. Bush** of Texas, son of former President Bush. The election was one of the closest in history. Gore led in the popular vote, but the results in Florida were disputed and on election night no one knew who won. The dispute was finally resolved by the Supreme Court. On January 20, 2001, George W. Bush became the 43rd president of the United States.

Bush faced major challenges in winning over public and congressional support after the election controversy. Some of Bush’s major policies included a \$1.6 trillion tax cut and the **No Child Left Behind Act**, and overhaul of federal education legislation. During his first term in office, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, led to his call for a war on terrorism (see Section 4). The U.S. entered armed conflict in Afghanistan and also in Iraq. The war in Iraq turned out to be very controversial.

During the 2004 presidential race between President Bush and Democratic challenger Senator **John Kerry** of Massachusetts, the war was a major issue. Economic issues such as the budget deficit and job losses, and moral debates over medical research and the definition of marriage, divided citizens.

This campaign was one of the most expensive in American history. It was also an intense, bitter battle. Voter turnout was higher than in any election since 1968. About 120 million Americans voted, 15 million more than in 2000. In some states, voters waited for several hours at the polls so that they could cast their ballots.

People In History

Condoleezza Rice 1954—



Born in Birmingham, Alabama, Condoleezza Rice was the child of two teachers who stressed the importance of education. She entered college when she was 15 years old and earned bachelor's and master's degrees. She became a professor of political science at Stanford University.

In 1989, she served as a director on the National Security Council. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, communism collapsed in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Rice's knowledge about that region helped U.S. leaders create policies that were friendly to the new governments that had formed.

During the first administration of President George W. Bush, Rice became the first woman to serve as National Security Advisor of the United States. In 2005, she became the first African American woman to be appointed Secretary of State.

President Bush was elected for a second term, winning the popular vote by a margin of 51 to 48 percent. In his Inaugural Address, Bush expressed his commitment to the war in Iraq: "For as long as whole regions of the world simmer in resentment and tyranny, prone to ideologies that feed hatred and excuse murder, violence will gather, and multiply in destructive power, and cross the most defended borders, and raise a mortal threat. There is only one force of history that can break the reign of hatred and resentment, and expose the pretensions of tyrants, and reward the hopes of the decent and tolerant, and that is the force of human freedom."

Reading Check **Determining Cause and Effect**

What event sparked Operation Desert Storm?

Looking to the Future

As Americans entered a new century, they faced many uncertainties—and opportunities. New technologies and a changing society had begun to transform America in new ways.

President Bush said one of his major aims was to stimulate global economic growth:

“We know that nations that open their economies to the benefits of trade are more successful in climbing out of poverty. . . . [F]ree trade encourages the habits of liberty. . . .”

Since 1995 the World Trade Organization (WTO) has administered trade practices between many nations. The WTO has more than 146 members.

Growth of technology boosted economic growth. Personal computers were being used in homes, schools, and businesses in greater numbers than ever before. Through the **Internet**, a worldwide linking of computer networks, American students could communicate with students in other countries.

A Changing Society

Since Americans were living longer than in the past, elderly people formed an increasing portion of the population. The Census Bureau reported that more than 12 percent of the population was 65 years of age or older in the year

2000. It also estimated that by the year 2020, over 16 percent of the population would be age 65 or older.

Another change in modern America was women's roles. In 1970, 43 percent of women were in the labor force; in 2004, it was 59 percent. Women also increased their political participation at both state and national levels. Elected in 1965, Patsy Mink became the first Asian American woman to serve in the U.S. Congress. Forty years later, Condoleezza Rice became the first African American woman to serve as Secretary of State.

American society also became increasingly diverse. By 2003, nearly 12 percent of the population was foreign-born. Asian Americans made up more than 4 percent of the population; Hispanic Americans almost 14 percent. The Hispanic community is now the nation's largest minority community.

Environmental Challenges

For years, scientists noted that the earth's atmosphere was losing **ozone**. This layer of gas protects life on Earth from cancer-causing rays of the sun. In 1987, the United States and 24 other nations agreed to stop making chemicals that might be weakening the ozone layer.


Scientists continued to debate the effects of **global warming**. They warned that the steady increase in average world temperatures could bring about major changes in weather patterns, the environment, and crop production.

Threats to Peace and Security

Preserving peace remains the most pressing global issue. In the late 1900s and early 2000s, acts of terrorism multiplied.

Terrorism—the use of violence by groups against civilians to achieve a political goal—threatened the security of the nation. On April 19, 1995, a massive bomb exploded at the Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City, leaving 168 dead. The tragedy focused national attention on the violent anti-government feelings of private American militia groups. In January 1998, Theodore Kaczynski pleaded guilty to a string of mail bombings, dating from 1978 to 1995, which killed 3 and injured 29 others. Kaczynski hoped to inspire a rebellion against modern industrial society. These are examples of **domestic terrorism**. People engage in domestic terrorism when they attack people in their own country.

In addition to concern about domestic terrorism, the United States also faced **international terrorism**. As the world's most powerful nation, the United States frequently served as a target for terrorists—either those acting independently or with the support of a hostile government. The attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, was an example of international terrorism.

 **Reading Check Explaining** Describe one way in which the nation's population is changing.

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT



Study Central™ To review this section, go to tarvol1.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central™**.

Checking for Understanding

1. **Key Terms** Define: **embargo, human rights, federal debt, perjury, terrorism**
2. **Reviewing Facts** When did Iranian students take Americans hostage?

Section Theme

3. **Government and Democracy** What is impeachment? Was President Nixon impeached? Was President Clinton?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Do you think President Reagan's actions proved he was committed to reducing the role of government in the lives of Americans? Explain.
5. **Sequencing** Re-create the time line below and identify important events for each of the dates.



Analyzing Visuals

6. **Picturing History** Select one of the news photographs that appears on pages 574–575. Write one paragraph about the photo. Identify the people and describe what is happening.

Interdisciplinary Activity

Geography Illustrate a world map showing the cities and regions discussed in the section.

SECTION 4 The War on Terrorism

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

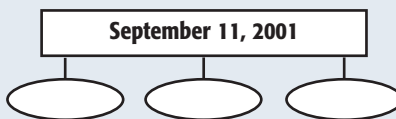
After suffering the worst terrorist attack in its history, the United States launched an effort to fight international terrorism.

Key Terms

counter-terrorism

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information As you read about America's war on terrorism, complete a diagram like the one below to explain how Americans responded to the events of September 11, 2001.



Read to Learn

- how Americans responded to terrorism.
- what actions the government took to fight terrorism.

Section Theme

Global Connections The United States called for a worldwide coalition to fight against terrorism.

Preview of Events



AN American Story



Rescue workers carry out an injured man at the World Trade Center.

The first airliner hit the World Trade Center's north tower in New York City at about 8:45 in the morning. Eighteen minutes later, a second plane hit the south tower. Those who died on the airplanes were the first victims. Fire and falling wreckage from the twin towers of the World Trade Center killed thousands more, and hundreds of rescuers—fire fighters, police officers, and volunteers—themselves became victims. "The smoke was so bad, I was suffocating. When the buildings toppled, it was like a volcano," one survivor noted. "We have a lot of heroes," said one firefighter, "and we lost a lot of good people."

The crash of two passenger airplanes into the World Trade Center was not an accident. Early on the morning of September 11, 2001, terrorist hijackers had seized control of the planes, then deliberately flew them into the buildings. Terrorists took control of a third plane and crashed into the Pentagon, the headquarters of the nation's Department of Defense. Hijackers also seized a fourth airplane, but passengers heroically attacked the hijackers, causing that plane to crash in Pennsylvania. In all, thousands died.



Terrorist attacks destroyed the World Trade Center (left), one of the nation's economic centers. Three New York City firefighters (right) raise the American flag amid the rubble.

Many New York City rescue workers who went to help also lost their lives when the towers collapsed. Hundreds of firefighters, police officers, and volunteers gave their lives in the line of duty trying to save others. Among those who died were Fire Department chaplain Mychal Judge and first deputy commissioner William Feehan, a 42-year veteran of the fire department. The largest number of New York City firefighters to have died in a single disaster before the terrorist attack was 12.

The Terrorist Threat

The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were acts of terrorism. Terrorism is the use of violence by groups against civilians to achieve a political goal.

Who Was Responsible?

Intelligence sources and FBI investigators quickly identified **Osama bin Laden** as the prime suspect. Like most people in the Middle East, bin Laden is a **Muslim**—someone who believes in and practices the religion of Islam. Although the vast majority of the 1 billion Muslims worldwide believe Islam rejects terrorism, militant **fundamentalists** like bin Laden do not. They believe that any action is justified to drive American influence out of the Arab world.

Bin Laden believed that Western ideas had harmed Muslim society. His experience in Afghanistan convinced him that superpowers could be beaten.

War in Afghanistan

In 1979 the Soviet Union had invaded the nation of **Afghanistan**, in Southwest Asia, to support that nation's pro-communist government. Muslims from across the Middle East went to Afghanistan to fight against the Soviets. Among them was bin Laden, who came from one of Saudi Arabia's wealthiest families. In 1988, he founded an organization called **al-Qaeda** (al KY-duh), or "the Base." Al-Qaeda recruited Muslims to fight against the Soviets and bought arms for the Afghanistan soldiers. After Soviet forces withdrew from Afghanistan, bin Laden became a hero to many fundamentalists.

Terrorist Acts

Operating first from Sudan and then from Afghanistan—which was then under the control of Muslim fundamentalists known as the **Taliban**—bin Laden led al-Qaeda on a mission to drive Americans and other non-Muslims out of the Middle East. In 1998, terrorist truck bombs exploded at the American embassies in the African countries of **Kenya** and **Tanzania**. The bombs killed more than 200 people, includ-



ing 12 Americans, and injured over 4,500. In late 1999, terrorists linked to al-Qaeda were arrested trying to smuggle explosives into the United States in an attempt to bomb targets in Seattle, Washington. In October 2000, terrorists backed by al-Qaeda crashed a boat loaded with explosives into the **USS Cole**, an American warship, while it was refueling in Yemen.

Reading Check Describing How did Osama bin Laden become so influential in Afghanistan?

A New War Begins

Then on September 11, 2001, terrorists struck on an even greater scale. The shock was felt across the nation, and thousands of people sought a way to help.

The Spirit of America

From coast to coast, thousands attended prayer services and vigils. Across the nation, Americans lined up to donate blood. Others raised money and collected food, blankets, and other supplies for the victims and rescue workers. Firefighters and medical workers from many cities headed to New York to help.

Using a combination of imagination and hard work, young people throughout the nation volunteered to help. Students in Western Springs, a village near Chicago, Illinois, encouraged their entire community to take part in a toys, books, and games garage sale to raise money. Students at a school in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, started a project called Working for America. The students worked by doing chores for family and neighbors and donated money they earned to the Red Cross. The South Bronx Job Corps Center put





AMERICA'S HEROES



New York City Fire Department Chaplain Mychal Judge, shown here in prayer, was killed while administering last rites to a firefighter.

New York City firefighter Tony James salutes during a funeral service.

Jessica Malone, who comes from a large family of firefighters, went to New York City to help.

together canine care packages for search and rescue dogs at the World Trade Center site.

Fair Treatment

Realizing that many people might turn their anger against Muslims in the United States, President Bush visited the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C. There he issued a statement explaining that Islam is a peaceful religion. He urged all Americans to uphold the nation's values and treat Muslim Americans fairly.

President Bush created a special fund to help the children of Afghanistan. Many of the children in Afghanistan are orphans and do not have enough to eat. The president asked the children of the United States to send \$1—or whatever they could—to America's Fund for Afghan Children.

New Threats

Concern over the use of biological and chemical weapons grew in the wake of the September 11 tragedy. Letters containing deadly anthrax spores were mailed to several political leaders and the news media. Anthrax is an animal disease that has existed for tens of thousands of years.

Law enforcement investigated to determine the identity and the motives of the attackers, but so far, no suspects have been identified. Officials do not think al-Qaeda sent the anthrax.

Protecting America

President Bush and his advisers began planning a response to the terrorist attacks. The president placed the armed forces on high alert. Fighter aircraft began patrolling the skies over major

In the face of all this evil, we remain strong and united, "one nation under God." —President George W. Bush



cities. Security at airports was increased, and the FBI began a massive investigation. The president created a new federal agency called the Office of **Homeland Security**, to coordinate **counter-terrorism** efforts. Counter-terrorism involves military or political activities intended to combat terrorism. He named Pennsylvania governor Tom Ridge to head the agency. 📖 (See pages 604–605 of the Appendix for President Bush's address to Congress after the attacks.)

The Office of Homeland Security had trouble coordinating counter-terrorism efforts. In June 2002, President Bush asked Congress to combine all of the agencies responsible for the public's safety into a new department to be 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 permits agents to conduct secret searches of a suspect's home or office without giving prior notice to the owner of the property.

Attorney General **John Ashcroft** promised that government agents would waste no time putting the new tools to use in the hunt for terrorists. Although both houses of Congress passed the bill overwhelmingly, some critics expressed concern that measures could be used not only against suspected terrorists, but people and organizations engaged in lawful activity. To make sure civil liberties were not compromised by the new law, Congress reviews the act's provisions periodically.

Building a Coalition

The death and devastation caused by terrorism affected not only Americans, but also people around the world. World leaders responded with statements of sympathy and outrage. NATO members promised to support the United States as did other nations including India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Israel. Some Muslim nations, including Saudi Arabia and Egypt, offered more limited support because they feared widespread protests from their people.

On the Trail of Terrorism

The war against terrorism first concentrated on Afghanistan where bin Laden was reported to be in hiding. The Taliban controlled most of Afghanistan and imposed their religious views on the Afghan people. Taliban leaders had come under criticism for discriminating against women and being intolerant of other religions. Since 1996, when the Taliban captured the Afghan capital, **Kabul**, the main opposition force, the **Northern Alliance**, had battled the Taliban but had made little headway.

President Bush demanded that the Taliban in Afghanistan turn over bin Laden and his supporters. After the Taliban refused, on October 7 the U.S. military attacked Taliban and al-Qaeda forces. Cargo jets also dropped food, medicine, and supplies to the Afghan people.

The air strikes by U.S. warplanes allowed the Northern Alliance to quickly take control of the country. After the Taliban fell from power, the United States and its allies worked with Afghan leaders to create a new government to run the country. Nations around the world pledged more than four billion dollars to help Afghanistan. Thousands of American and allied troops began arriving in Afghanistan to act as peacekeepers and to hunt for al-Qaeda terrorists. Afghan leaders selected Hamid Karzai to serve as Afghanistan's new president.

Although the war in Afghanistan was going well, terrorist attacks in South Asia and the Middle East created new problems. In December 2001, terrorists from Kashmir—a region in northern India—attacked India's parliament. India has fought many wars with Pakistan over Kashmir. India's leaders blamed Pakistan for the attack on the parliament, and began mobilizing India's army.

By June 2002, the two nations were ready to go to war. The situation was very dangerous because both sides had nuclear weapons. Although India and Pakistan eventually stepped back from the threat of nuclear war, neither side showed signs of setting aside their arms.

South Asia was not the only region where terrorism created problems. In the Middle East, Palestinian terrorists sent suicide bombers into Israel. These bombers concealed explosives under their clothing. They detonated the bombs



Americans gathered at parks, churches, and fire stations across the nation to express not only their grief but their patriotism.

in Israeli restaurants, shops, and buses, killing dozens of other people. After several suicide bombings took place in Israel, the Israeli army invaded several Palestinian cities where they believed the terrorist groups were based.

In response to the violence in the Middle East, President Bush outlined a plan for ending the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He announced his support for the creation of a Palestinian state living in peace beside Israel. He asked Israel to stop raiding Palestinian cities. At the same time, he demanded Palestinian leaders stop terrorist attacks and reform their government to make it more democratic and less corrupt.

Continuing the War on Terrorism

President Bush made it clear that while the war on terrorism would start by targeting al-Qaeda, it would not end there. “It will not end,” the president announced, “until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped, and defeated.” He also warned that the United States would regard “any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism” as an enemy.

The war against terrorism, President Bush warned Americans, would not end quickly, but it was a war the people of the United States were now called to fight:

“Great harm has been done to us. We have suffered great loss. And in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment. . . . We will not tire, we will not falter, and we will not fail.”

Widening the War on Terror

The attacks of September 11, 2001, raised fears that al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups might acquire nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. These **weapons of mass destruction** could kill tens of thousands of people all at once.

In his 2002 State of the Union address, President Bush said his goal was “to prevent regimes that sponsor terror from threatening America or our friends with weapons of mass destruction.” He singled out Iraq, Iran, and North Korea, claiming these states “and their terrorist allies constitute an axis of evil arming to threaten the peace of the world.”



In October 2002, North Korea announced that it had restarted its nuclear weapons program. The Bush administration used diplomatic pressure to persuade the North Koreans to stop. The United States also pressured Iran to abandon its nuclear program after secret nuclear facilities were discovered there.

Confronting Iraq

Iraq’s dictator Saddam Hussein had already ordered the use of chemical weapons twice, once in Iraq’s war against Iran in the 1980s and again against the Kurds, an ethnic minority in northern Iraq who had rebelled against Hussein. After the Gulf War in 1991, UN inspectors found evidence that Iraq had developed biological weapons and was working on a nuclear bomb.

In the summer of 2002, President Bush increased pressure on Iraq. On September 12, he asked the UN to pass a new resolution demanding that Iraq give up its weapons of mass destruction. The president made it clear that the United States would act with or without UN support.

In mid-October, Congress voted to authorize the use of force against Iraq. Then, in early November, the United Nations set a deadline for Iraq to readmit weapons inspectors. It required Iraq to declare all of its weapons of mass destruction, to stop supporting terrorism, and to stop oppressing its people. The resolution threatened Iraq with “serious consequences” if it did not cooperate.

Iraq agreed to allow UN inspectors into the

country, but questions arose over whether Iraqi officials were cooperating as they had promised. President Bush argued that the Iraqis were still hiding weapons of mass destruction. The Bush administration asked the UN Security Council to pass a resolution calling for the use of force in Iraq. When Council members France and Russia said they would veto a resolution, the United States prepared for war.

On March 20, the American military, aided by soldiers from Great Britain, attacked. Over the next six weeks, much of Iraq’s army fell into disarray. American troops quickly seized control of the country. On May 1, President Bush declared the end of major combat operations. About 140 Americans, and several thousand Iraqis, had died.

The controversy over Iraq and the fighting, though, continued. While many Iraqis welcomed the fall of Saddam Hussein’s regime, others did not. U.S. and British troops, along with Iraqi security forces and civilians, faced continued attacks. By the middle of 2005, two years after the beginning of the war, nearly 1,800 U.S. troops had lost their lives in the conflict in Iraq. Despite the capture of Saddam Hussein in December 2003 and the election of an Iraqi government in early 2005, the path toward a free and stable Iraq remained long and difficult.

Reading Check Analyzing Why did President Bush call for military action against Saddam Hussein’s regime?

SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT



Study Central™ To review this section, go to tarvol1.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central™**.

Checking for Understanding

- Key Terms** Define: **counter-terrorism**.
- Reviewing Facts** What happened to the USS *Cole* when it was refueling in Yemen?

Reviewing Themes

- Global Connections** Do you think the dangers of terrorism require global cooperation? Explain and support your point of view with reasons.

Critical Thinking

- Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think President Bush specifically chose to visit the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C.?
- Organizing Information** Use a diagram like the one below to identify what you think are the three major effects of terrorism on Americans.



Analyzing Visuals

- Geography Skills** Examine the map on terrorism on page 581. How many Americans were taken hostage in Iran? What events on the map took place in the 1990s?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Expository Writing How will world events affect your future? Write an essay entitled “The World’s Future and My Own” identifying important issues and explaining how events could affect your life.

Chapter Summary

The Making of Modern America

Depression and World War

- A severe economic depression affects much of the world during the 1930s.
- Aid to the Allies and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor pull the United States into World War II.
- The surrender of Germany and Japan in 1945 ends the war.

The Cold War

- The desire to contain communism leads the United States to assume an active role in world affairs.
- The cold war rivalry leads to conflict in Korea and confrontation in Cuba.

The Civil Rights Era

- In the 1950s African Americans renew their struggle for full equality.
- Women and minority groups begin to work for change in their own right.

The Vietnam Era

- Unable to end the war quickly, the United States finds itself increasingly drawn into the Vietnam War.
- Illegal activities by government officials result in the Watergate scandal and the resignation of President Nixon.

Search for Solutions

- President Ronald Reagan acts quickly to limit the size of the federal government and build the nation's military.
- The United States and allies liberate Kuwait after Iraqi invasion.

New Challenges

- During the 1990s, the nation enjoys prosperous economic times, but the government is shaken by scandal and the impeachment trial of President Clinton.
- America seeks to meet the challenges of terrorism both at home and abroad.
- Saddam Hussein is deposed as Iraqi leader.

Reviewing Key Terms

On a sheet of paper, use all of the following terms to write several short, historically accurate paragraphs relating to the information in the chapter. Try to use more than one term in a sentence.

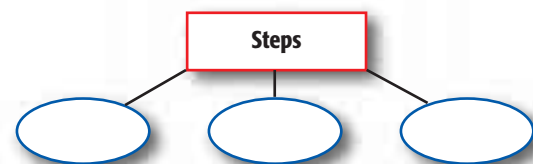
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Holocaust | 5. embargo |
| 2. stalemate | 6. federal debt |
| 3. segregation | 7. terrorism |
| 4. civil disobedience | 8. counter-terrorism |

Reviewing Key Facts

9. What was the purpose of the Social Security Act?
10. What happened on D-Day?
11. Why was Okinawa a strategic site during World War II?
12. What states joined the nation in 1959?
13. Describe Rosa Parks's role in the struggle for civil rights.
14. Who was César Chávez?
15. Why did President Kennedy call for a blockade of Cuba in 1962?
16. Who proposed the policy of Vietnamization? What was its goal?
17. Who won the presidential election in 1976?
18. What was the purpose of Operation Desert Storm?
19. What is significant about September 11, 2001?
20. What is the Department of Homeland Security?

Critical Thinking

21. **Drawing Conclusions** Do you think the expansion of the federal government during Franklin Roosevelt's presidency was necessary? Why or why not?
22. **Explaining** What does the term "Cold War" mean and how did it apply to the post-World War II era?
23. **Organizing Information** Re-create the chart shown here and list three steps taken during Nixon's presidency to end United States involvement in Vietnam.

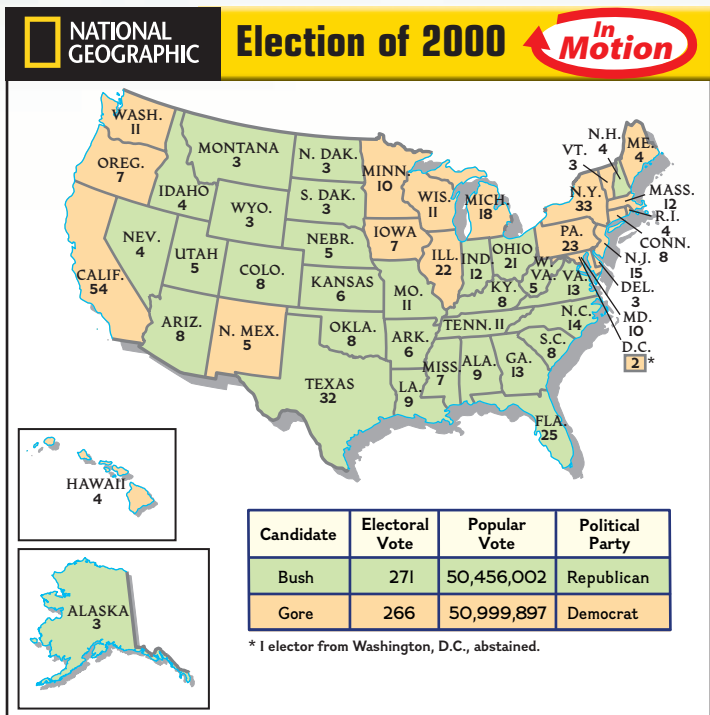


24. **Analyze** What are the two major challenges Americans face today? Explain why you made your choices.



Geography and History

Study the map below. Then read the statements that follow. Identify whether each statement is true or not true and explain your answer.



- A total of 438 electoral votes were cast.
- Gore received more popular votes than Bush.
- Gore received strong support from the southeastern states.

Practicing Skills

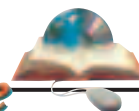
- Problem Solving** Describe a decision that you might face today or in the near future, such as the choice to go to college or to get a job after high school. List the steps of the problem-solving process. Write the questions and information you would consider at each step and what your answers might be. Evaluate what you think would be your best option.



Technology Activity

- Using the Internet** Use the Internet to research the life of one of the men or women discussed in Chapter 19. Prepare a list of 10 key facts about that person. Share your list with the class.

HISTORY Online



Self-Check Quiz

Visit tarvol1.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 19—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.

Citizenship Cooperative Activity

- Serving on a Jury** With a partner, think about what happens if you receive a jury notice in the mail. Write a description of what you would do next and what you would expect to happen. Then note what you plan to tell the judge about your understanding of a juror's responsibilities. Share your writing with the class.

Economics Activity

- Research for information, then summarize your findings in a short report that answers these questions. What field or career area interests you? What education and skills are required to enter it? What attitudes, work habits, and other qualities does it take to succeed on the job?



Alternative Assessment

- Portfolio Writing Activity** Choose an event that you think has had a great impact on everyday life in the United States. Write a column for a newspaper describing how that change has affected your life.

Standardized Test Practice

The cold war between the United States and the former Soviet Union was a rivalry between what two forms of government?

- F communism and socialism
- G communism and dictatorships
- H communism and democracy
- J democracy and monarchy

Test-Taking Tip

When you are studying for an exam, use a dictionary to look up important terms. Communism, dictatorship, socialism, democracy, and monarchy are words describing different types of government. Which choices contain words that describe the U.S. government?