

CHAPTER 12 THE POST-WAR II PERIOD

World War I was called “the war to end all wars,” yet a mere twenty years separated the signing of the Treaty of Versailles and the beginning of World War II. World War II involved nearly every nation of the globe in some way and introduced the deadly atomic bomb. With the growing fear of nuclear war and the ramifications of such destructive power, world leaders met for the purpose of forming an international organization dedicated to the diplomatic resolution of conflicts. The resulting outcome was the formation of the United Nations, which was founded as “the last best hope for peace.”

While the formation of an international organization that can bring about stability and world peace may seem like a noble, goal, it is unrealistic. We have witnessed throughout history that man, in his own wisdom and counsel, can never solve the problems of the world. Although people should strive to live in peace – no nation or organization can guarantee world peace.

I. INTERNATIONAL ARENA DURING THE COLD WAR

A. Organization of the United Nations

1. History and Influence of the United Nations. Near the end of World War II, world leaders met to draw up plans for a world peace organization. The Dumbarton Oaks Conference took place at a private mansion in Washington, D.C., with four major world leaders attending. Later, three of those leaders met at the Yalta Conference in Yalta, Russia. Finally, in 1945 members of fifty nations met in San Francisco, California, and on June 26, 1945, the United Nations Charter was adopted and signed with the United Nations (UN) officially coming into existence on October 24, 1945. The United Nations replaced the League of Nations and was the second international organization designed to keep peace in the world.

While the League of Nations had its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the leaders of the United Nations determined that this organization should be located in the United States. Temporary headquarters were set up until a permanent site could be determined and headquarters established. The challenge and decision was resolved when, on January 10, 1946, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a United States businessman and philanthropist, gave the UN 8.5 million dollars to purchase 18 acres of land in New York City. With a 65 million-dollar interest-free loan from the United States, the permanent UN headquarters were then constructed on the site.

The United Nations consisted of six main bodies: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Trusteeship Council. The General Assembly is the UN's legislative branch in which every member nation is represented. The Security Council, the most powerful body of the UN, is responsible for maintaining international peace and security and is composed of ten non permanent and five permanent member nations – the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and China. A negative vote by any one of the five permanent members vetoes a proposed decision. A majority of nine members, including all five permanent members, must approve any use of military force. The UN Secretariat is composed of the Secretary General and a huge staff of employees. The Economic and Social Council is the UN's welfare arm, and the International Court of Justice is the World Court. The Trusteeship Council is no longer active. Despite the participation of over 159 countries, it is the United States that has borne the major portion of UN expenses.

2. Failures of the United Nations. Contrary to hopeful expectations by the originators, the establishment of the United Nations has not brought about lasting world peace. Conflicting ideologies have also been an obstacle to world harmony. At the outset of the UN experiment, the United States sought to establish peace through democracy, while the Soviet Union promoted Communism. Southeast Asia, Africa, the Middle East., Europe, and Central America have long been battlegrounds between the forces of freedom and those desiring to enslave and stifle freedom.

Conflicts following World War II, such as those in Korea, Vietnam, Kuwait, Bosnia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq, clearly demonstrate that men's efforts through the UN have not been able to effect permanent world peace. The UN has no independent armed forces and has, therefore, been able to do little more than debate international issues. In addition, armed intervention under UN auspices is totally dependent on the provision of soldiers and equipment from member nations, who also bear all expenses involved.

1. World War II involved nearly every _____ of the globe in some way and introduced the deadly _____.
2. a. Because of growing fear of _____ war, world leaders met to form an _____ dedicated to the diplomatic resolution of conflicts.
b. The _____ was founded as “the last best hope for peace.”

3.
 - a. The United Nations was adopted and signed on _____.
 - b. The UN officially came into existence on _____.
 - c. It replaced the _____ and was the second organization designed to keep peace in the world.
4.
 - a. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. was a United States _____ and _____.
 - b. He gave the UN _____ million to purchase _____ acres of land in _____ _____ _____ to build their headquarters.
 - c. The US loaned the UN _____ _____ _____ interest free to construct the headquarters.
5. Name the six main bodies of the United Nations: _____,
_____, _____,
_____, _____,
_____.
6. The General Assembly is the _____ _____ in which every member nation is represented.
7.
 - a. The Security Council is responsible for maintaining _____ _____ and is the most _____ body of the UN.
 - b. This council has _____ non-permanent and _____ permanent member nations.
 - c. The permanent nations are: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
 - d. A negative vote of any of the permanent members _____ a proposed decision.
8. The UN Secretariat is composed of the _____ _____ and a huge _____ of employees.
9.
 - a. The Economic Social Council is the UN _____ _____.
 - b. The International Court of Justice is the _____ _____.
 - c. The _____ Council is no longer active.
10. The UN has no _____ armed forces.

B. A World Divided

After World War II, most of the world's nations were either Communist or free, and the Communist nations seemed determined to unify the world under their form of government. The separation between Communist and free nations was symbolized by invisible dividing lines called "curtains." The Iron Curtain separated the nations of Europe; the Bamboo Curtain separated the nations of Southeast Asia; and in the Western Hemisphere, Cuba, Grenada, and Nicaragua were the Communist countries behind the Sugar Cane Curtain.

The era of tension between Communist and free nations was called the Cold War. During the Cold War, the United States led by forces opposed to Communism, while the forces of Communism were led by the Soviet Union and China. The "Cold" war differed from a "hot" war in that only limited open fighting and bloodshed occurred, at least between the major powers. It was instead a conflict of propaganda and political subversion that often broke out into smaller "hot" wars in places such as Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Mozambique, and Nicaragua.

C. Defending Freedom in Europe

1. Truman Doctrine. With Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin decrying capitalism as an obstacle to world peace, President Harry S. Truman took drastic measures to limit Soviet occupation in Europe. In 1947 in his Truman Doctrine, the President stated, "It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." At Truman's request, Congress immediately appropriated 400 million dollars for Greece and Turkey, both of which were under threat of Soviet occupation. Through this policy of financial aid, the United States successfully blocked a Communist takeover of those two countries. The Marshall Plan, named for Secretary of State George C. Marshall, expanded the Truman Doctrine and was approved by Congress in 1948. The Marshall Plan strengthened Western Europe by encouraging unity among European nations, a process that eventually led to the formation of the European Common Market.

2. Berlin Airlift. After World War II, Germany was divided into Soviet-controlled East Germany and free West Germany. The capital city, Berlin, was within the Soviet-dominated zone. To further complicate matters, Berlin itself was divided: West Berlin was noncommunist, and East Berlin was controlled by the Communists. In June 1948, by blocking all ground traffic into and out of the city, the Soviets isolated West Berlin from the rest of the Western world. The Western powers responded with what was called the Berlin airlift. A twenty-four hour stream of

cargo planes from the West brought food and supplies into the city. After eleven months the Soviets lifted their blockade, and full access to West Berlin was restored.

3. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. As a result of the Berlin blockage, the United States, Canada, and ten European nations formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in April 1949. NATO was established for mutual defense against further Soviet expansion and for the protection of West Germany. Member nations agreed to contribute troops for NATO defense forces in Europe, but most of these troops came from America.

4. Berlin Wall. For over a decade, people living in Communist East Germany had been able to escape to free West Germany. One of the chief routes of escape was through West Berlin, but in 1961 the Communists restricted travel from East Berlin to West Berlin and began construction of the Berlin Wall, during the ensuing years, numerous freedom seekers died while attempting to cross the Berlin Wall.

11. a. The separation between Communist and free nations was symbolized by invisible dividing lines called “_____.”
 - b. The _____ separated the nations of Europe.
 - c. The _____ separated the nations of Southeast Asia.
 - d. Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua were Communist countries behind the _____.
12. United States Congress appropriated 400 _____ dollars for Greece and Turkey because both countries were under threat of Soviet _____.
13. Berlin was divided in half with East Berlin as _____ and West Berlin as _____.
14. a. The US, Canada, and 10 European nations formed the _____ in 1949.
 - b. It was established for mutual _____ against further _____ expansion and for the protection of _____.
15. In 1961 the Communist constructed the _____ to restrict _____ from East to West Germany.

D. Korean Conflict

At the end of World War II, Korea was divided between the Soviet-dominated North and the United States-occupied South, with the dividing line between North Korea and South Korea being the 38th parallel. Under the direction of a UN commission, elections established a noncommunist government in South Korea in 1948, but the UN commissioner was denied entrance into Communist North Korea.

In June 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea. When the UN Security Council met to consider the crisis, the Soviet Union was absent and, therefore unable to exercise her veto power. The Security Council demanded a cease-fire in Korea and requested that all UN member nations supply “peacekeeping” troops to drive back the North Koreans. United States General Douglas MacArthur was named commander of the UN forces.

The Korean Conflict was officially called a “police action.” The United Nations had no legal authority to begin a full-blown war but could only “police” the one already in progress. Sending American troops into combat without formal Congressional declaration of war and allowing the troops to take military orders from an international organization were total departures from the historic foreign policies of isolationism and neutrality of the United States.

Korean police action introduced the concept of “limited” war. General Douglas MacArthur was in strong disagreement with this concept, holding that there was no substitute for victory in war. MacArthur promoted waging “total” war against the enemy. When Chinese forces entered the conflict, he wanted to bomb Chinese air bases, but President Truman and his political advisers feared that bombing China would culminate in the initiation of World War III. Under UN authority, the three-fold policy in Korea became restraint, commitment to a cease-fire, and restoration of peace. Because MacArthur openly disapproved of limited war and because he endeavored to undermine UN authority, President Truman was forced to relieve him of his command on April 11, 1951.

After former General Dwight D. Eisenhower became President in 1953, truce talks ended with the establishment of a cease-fire line. There was no victor in the Korean conflict; no formal treaty was signed, and tensions at the border between North and South Korea remained high. The Korean Conflict was the first of several limited wars that occurred in the following decades.

E. Communist Infiltration in the United States

During World War II, the Soviets were our allies, but after the War Soviet attitudes and policies changed. Covert spying operations and open hostility became common. In 1948 Alger Hiss, a former State Department official, was exposed as a Communist. Hiss had been President

Roosevelt's adviser during the Yalta Conference, and some experts considered him the chief American architect of the United Nations.

In 1950 Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin initiated a probe that unearthed Communist sympathizers within the federal government. Initially, McCarthy's disclosures were ignored or ridiculed, but in 1954 his investigations revealed that a known Communist had been promoted to the rank of army major. These charges brought about a series of Congressional hearings during which McCarthy publicly criticized President Eisenhower for his weak foreign policy toward Communist nations. When the Congressional hearings were nationally televised, McCarthy's credibility was destroyed because the public realized his so-called facts could not be substantiated. The investigations were then closed, and the question of who was responsible for the controversial army promotion was never answered. Since then, any accusation of hidden Communists has been labeled "McCarthyism."

16. The dividing line between North Korea and South Korea was the _____ parallel.
17. The Korean Conflict was officially called a "_____."
18.
 - a. Korean 'police action' introduced the concept of "_____ " war.
 - b. US General Douglas Mac Arthur was the UN _____ in Korea.
 - c. He disagreed and wanted a "_____ " war.
 - d. Because of his disapproval he was _____ of his command in 1951.
19.
 - a. There was no victor in the _____.
 - b. No formal _____ was signed.
 - c. _____ between the two sides remained high.
20.
 - a. During World War II the Soviets were our _____, but Soviet _____ and _____ changed after the War.
 - b. Covert _____ operations and open _____ became common.
21.
 - a. Senator Joseph McCarthy initiated a probe that unearthed _____ within the federal government.
 - b. Any accusation of hidden Communists has been labeled "_____."

F. Cuban Crisis

1. Fidel Castro's Conquest. Having been educated in Santiago and Havana in Cuba, Fidel Castro received his law degree from the University of Havana in 1950. While attending the university, he had been a student activist and was even involved in some political murders. In 1953 Castro was imprisoned after leading an unsuccessful revolt in Santiago. While in prison he

spent his time plotting further insurrection. Upon his release he immediately traveled to Mexico where he organized a group of rebels to help him realize his goal of overthrowing the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. When Castro and his followers landed in Cuba, he set forth on a campaign of guerrilla warfare in the Sierra Maestra Mountains of his native Orienta Province. Many Cubans backed Castro because they believed he would, as he promised, establish a democratic government. On January 1, 1959, Batista's government in Cuba was overthrown by Fidel Castro's rebel army, and Batista fled the country. However, rather than setting up a democratic government, Castro immediately set up a military tribunal that tried and executed members of political opposition. Although at first he denied it, Castro later proudly admitted that he was, and had always been a dedicated Communist.

2. Bay of Pigs Invasion. Many of those who escaped Castro's Cuba fled to the United States. Some of these refugees dreamed of returning home to oust the new dictator and devised a plan of action with the help of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). President Dwight D. Eisenhower promised the Cubans air cover and logistical support, but before the plan could be carried out, Eisenhower left office and John F. Kennedy became President. Kennedy also agreed to support the effort, and on April 17, 1961, freedom fighters landed at the Bay of Pigs. Castro's army was waiting and trapped the invasion force on the beach; the air cover and logistical support promised by the United States never came. Eventually the United States ransomed the Cuban freedom fighters who had been captured by the Castro regime, but the Bay of Pigs fiasco was an embarrassment to the Kennedy administration and led the United States into a frightening confrontation with the Soviet Union.

3. Cuban Missile Crisis. Responding to the attempted invasion and to prevent any further invasion, Fidel Castro asked the Soviet Union for missiles to defend Cuba. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev responded and dispatched Soviet military technicians. In August, September, and October 1962, United States reconnaissance aircraft reported the presence of Soviet nuclear missile installations on the island of Cuba. Since Cuba is only ninety miles from Florida, the build up of missile installations in Cuba presented a grave threat to the national security of the United States.

Realizing the gravity of the situation, President Kennedy ordered an American blockade of Soviet vessels carrying missiles and related equipment to Cuba. Kennedy demanded that all missiles already in place in Cuba be dismantled because they were a threat to world security. For several days the situation was extremely tense and United States military forces were put on full

alert. Many feared that the situation would bring about World War III. The Cuban missile crisis in 1962 brought the United States and the Soviet Union close to war.

22. While a student at the University of Havana _____ was a student _____ and involved in some political _____.
23. In 1953 Castro was _____ after leading an unsuccessful revolt in _____.
24.
 - a. Cubans believed Castro would establish a _____ government.
 - b. Castro's rebel _____ overthrew the _____ government in 1959.
 - c. Castro set up a military _____ that tried and executed members of _____.
25.
 - a. Many refugees escaped Cuba and fled to the _____.
 - b. Some dreamed of returning to _____ and oust the new _____.
 - c. With the help of the _____ they devised a plan of action.
26.
 - a. When the freedom fighters landed at the _____ Castro's army was waiting and trapped the invasion force on the _____.
 - b. The air cover and support promised to them by the _____ never came.
 - c. The US ransomed the _____.
 - d. The Bay of Pigs fiasco was an embarrassment to the _____ administration.
27. Castro asked the _____ for missiles to defend Cuba.
28. Cuba is only _____ miles from Florida.
29.
 - a. President Kennedy ordered an American _____ of Soviet vessels carrying _____ and related equipment to _____.
 - b. He also demanded that all missiles already in place in _____ be _____ as they were a threat to _____ security.
 - c. This situation was very tense and the US _____ were put on full _____.
 - d. The _____ Crisis brought the US and the Soviet Union close to _____.

G. Vietnam Conflict

The conflict in Vietnam was the longest military conflict in the history of the United States to that time. It also ranked high in terms of cost: fourth in number of deaths, third in number of wounded in action, and second in direct military outlays. It was undoubtedly the most unpopular and most protested conflict in American history. Furthermore, it was not even a formally declared war, and ultimate military victory was not an American goal.

The Korean police action had not long been settled when United States involvement in Vietnam began. The 1954 Geneva Conference divided Vietnam into communist North and noncommunist South Vietnam. North Vietnam, backed by China, desired reunification of Vietnam under Communist rule. On October 23, 1954, President Eisenhower promised South Vietnam military aid to resist “subversion or aggression,” and in 1955 American military advisers took over the training of the South Vietnamese army. In the ensuing five years, several United States advisers were killed or wounded, which led President John F. Kennedy to send combat support troops to stabilize the situation in 1961. In early August of 1964, North Vietnamese gunboats attacked United States Navy destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. President Lyndon B. Johnson, who had been in office only a few months, ordered limited bombings of North Vietnam in retaliation. With the escalation of the fighting and with South Vietnam on the verge of collapse, Congress authorized President Johnson to take “all necessary measures” to repel Communist aggression in Southeast Asia. In 1965 President Johnson stepped up bombings of the North and sent the first United States ground combat troops to Da Nang, South Vietnam; thus officially marking the beginning of the Vietnam Conflict.

By the end of 1967, 485,600 United States military personnel were in Vietnam, and the United States had experienced over 100,000 casualties. Because of his escalation of the conflict, Johnson’s popularity greatly diminished, and he declined to run for reelection. Richard M. Nixon was elected President in the Fall of 1968 with the promise to begin withdrawing troops from Vietnam. In 1969, with more than 500,000 American military personnel in South Vietnam, President Nixon announced the first withdrawal. By December 1971 the ground fighting was at its lowest ebb in years.

On January 27, 1973, the cease-fire was signed in Paris, France, leaving the South Vietnamese, after nearly two decades, to fend for themselves. The fighting continued for two years before Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam, fell and Vietnam was reunited under a Communist government.

30. a. The Vietnam Conflict was the longest _____ in US history to that time.
- b. It ranked high in terms of _____, fourth in number of _____, third in number of _____ in action and second in direct _____ outlays.
- c. It was the most _____ and most _____ conflict in American history.
- d. It was not a formally declared _____ and ultimate military _____ was not an American goal.
31. a. American military advisors took over the _____ of the South Vietnamese _____ in 1955.
- b. In 1961 combat troops were sent to _____ the situation.
- c. In 1964 limited _____ took place.
- d. 1965 saw US ground combat troops being sent to _____, South Vietnam which was the official _____ of the Vietnam Conflict.
32. List the names of the Presidents that were involved in the Vietnam Conflict (4).
- _____
- _____
33. a. A cease-fire was signed in _____, France in _____.
- b. The fighting continued for two years before _____ fell and Vietnam was reunited under a _____ government.

II. Domestic Scene

A. Space Exploration

1. Space Race. During the 1950s the United States and the Soviet Union were in a heated race to place the first man-made satellite into orbit around Earth. While the United States experienced a series of technical failures, the Russians successfully launched Sputnik 1 on October 4, 1957. Three months later America put Explorer 1 into orbit. On May 5, 1961, Alan B. Shepard, Jr., became the first American in space, although his flight was only a suborbital flight. The following year, Lt. Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr. became the first American to orbit our planet. The public heard astronaut Glenn's heartbeat over the airwaves as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) monitored him. On October 29, 1998, thirty-six years after his historic flight, Senator John Glenn at age, 77 returned to space aboard the space shuttle *Discovery*, becoming the oldest human ever to venture into space.

2. Apollo Space Missions. The two most spectacular space flights of the 1960s were those of Apollo 8 and Apollo 11. On December 21, 1968, astronauts Frank Borman, James A. Lovell, Jr., and William A. Anders – the crew of the Apollo 8 mission – lifted off for the moon. Two days later, people on Earth were able to see the first live pictures of the moon's surface as viewed from the spacecraft while it orbited the moon. The moon's far side was also extensively photographed. At the end of a live Christmas Eve telecast, the crew took turns reading from the first chapter of Genesis in the Bible. Colonel Frank Borman closed by saying, "And from the crew of Apollo 8, we close with good night . . .and God bless all of you – all of you on the good Earth."

Apollo 11 was the historic space mission that actually put man on the moon. The Apollo 11 crew lifted off on July 16, 1969, at 9:32 a.m. from Cape Canaveral, Florida. The lunar module *Eagle*, with Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, Jr. aboard, landed on the moon 102 hours and 46 minutes after launch. An estimated 600 million people watched as astronaut Armstrong stepped off the *Eagle* onto the moon's surface and spoke the memorable phrase, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

On July 15, 1975, the first joint space venture was completed when the American Apollo and Russian Soyuz spacecrafts docked in orbit. American astronauts and Russian cosmonauts worked together for two days, performing numerous scientific experiments in orbit. Approximately twenty years later, American-Russian collaboration in space became more frequent, especially in 1997 when repair work and crew rotation were necessary on Russia's *Mir* space station.

3. Space Shuttle. On April 12, 1981, almost twenty years after America put her first man into space, the space shuttle *Columbia* was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida. The space shuttle was the first reusable spacecraft designed to be launched into space by rockets; then return to Earth and land on a runway. All previous astronauts had returned to Earth in a space capsule that splashed down in the ocean. After a few days in orbit, the *Columbia* reentered Earth's atmosphere and landed at Edwards Air Force Base in California. Astronauts John W. Young and Robert L. Crippen had achieved the first controlled landing of a spacecraft.

With subsequent flights and the production of additional shuttles, America continued her space exploration. Then on January 28, 1986, the shuttle *Challenger* exploded just 4 seconds after liftoff. All seven crew members aboard, including civilian schoolteacher Christa McAuliffe, were killed. The other members of the crew were Michael J. Smith, Frances R. Scobee, Ronald

E. McNair, Ellison S. Onizuka, Gregory Jarvis, and Judy A. Resnik. The tragedy temporarily halted the space shuttle program. When faulty seals in one booster rocket were found to be the cause of the accident, appropriate design modifications were made. The program resumed in September 1988 with the successful launch of the redesigned shuttle *Discovery*. The space shuttle *Atlantis* made several flights the following year, and *Columbia* continued to fly. *Endeavor* replaced *Challenger* in 1992. *Endeavour's* most publicized mission was the capture and repair of the orbiting Hubble Space Telescope in 1993.

On February 1, 2003, another catastrophe occurred when the space shuttle *Columbia* exploded over Texas upon reentry into Earth's atmosphere. All seven crew members perished. Later investigation disclosed that a small piece of foam insulation had broken off from a propellant tank at lift off. As a result of this small incident, the thermal protection shield was damaged, causing the accident to occur. While the accident was a great tragedy for Americans and the space program, one of the crew, Captain Rick Hubbard, did leave a Godly testimony for his fellow Americans. In his journal he had written, "let everything I do be to the glory of God."

34.
 - a. In the 1950s the US and Soviet Union were in a race to place the first _____ into orbit.
 - b. _____ was the first American in space on a suborbital flight.
 - c. _____ was the first American to orbit the planet.
 - d. Thirty-six years after his first flight _____ returned to space at 77 years old.
 - e. Glenn was the oldest _____ ever to venture into space.
35.
 - a. The first live pictures of the moon's _____ as viewed from a spacecraft in 1968 by the _____ crew.
 - b. In 1969 Neil Armstrong and "Buzz" Aldrin landed on the _____ in Apollo 11.
 - c. The first joint space venture was completed when the American Apollo and Russian Soyuz spacecrafts docked in orbit in _____.
36.
 - a. The first reusable spacecraft was the _____.
 - b. It was designed to be launched into space by _____ and return to Earth and land on a _____.
37.
 - a. The shuttle _____ exploded just four seconds after liftoff in 1986.
 - b. All seven crew members including civilian schoolteacher _____ were killed.

38. a. The program resumed in 1988 with the _____ along with _____ and _____ to follow in the next few years.
- b. The _____ replaced the Challenger in 1992.
39. The shuttle Columbia exploded over _____ upon reentry into the Earth’s atmosphere in _____.

B. Civil Rights Movement

Pressure for civil rights reform increased during the period following World War II. In the 1954 case of *Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka*, the Supreme Court declared that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. This decision overturned *Plessy vs. Ferguson*, the 1896 ruling that had upheld “separate but equal” educational facilities for African Americans.

In 1957 Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus refused to honor the 1954 Supreme Court decision and ordered the Arkansas National Guard to enforce school segregation in Little Rock’s Central High School. President Eisenhower countered by nationalizing the Arkansas National Guard and ordering it to enforce integration.

In 1962 James Meredith, an African-American Air Force veteran, tried to enter the University of Mississippi, but Governor Ross Barnett set about to bar Meredith’s entry. President John Kennedy upheld the Supreme Court ruling and James Meredith became the first African American to graduate from the university.

In 1963 a similar challenge to racial desegregation occurred in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Governor George Wallace gained national prominence when he attempted to block the integration of the University of Alabama by literally “standing in the schoolhouse door.” Nearly two decades later, he was elected to an unprecedented third term as governor of Alabama.

At the forefront of the civil rights movement was African-American minister Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a dynamic speaker who advocated peaceful demonstrations opposing discrimination. King’s nonviolent strategy for effecting change earned him the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize.

In August 1963 about 200,000 Americans participated in a March on Washington to urge Congress to pass President Kennedy’s proposed civil rights reform. President Kennedy did not live to see his legislation become law, but the 1964 Civil Rights Bill was signed by Martin Luther King, Jr., and Kennedy’s successor, Lyndon Baines Johnson. The bill prohibited

discrimination of voting, education, employment, and public business. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 later supplemented these reforms.

40. The Supreme Court declared that _____ in public schools was _____ in the 1954 case of *Boston vs. Board of Topeka*.
41.
 - a. The Governor of _____ refused to honor the 1954 court decision.
 - b. President Eisenhower sent in the _____ to enforce integration in the Little Rock _____.
42.
 - a. James Meredith, an _____ tried to enter the University of Mississippi in 1962.
 - b. The Governor of Mississippi set to _____ the entry.
 - c. Meredith became the first _____ to graduate from the university.
43.
 - a. _____ advocated peaceful demonstrations opposing discrimination.
 - b. His nonviolent strategy for effective change earned him the 1964 _____.
44. The _____ in 1964 prohibited discrimination of voting, education, employment and public business.

C. Political Turmoil

1. Kennedy Assassination. By 1901 three American Presidents had been assassinated: Abraham Lincoln in 1865, James Garfield in 1881, and William McKinley in 1901. During the 1960s and 1970s there was a resurgence of political assassinations. On November 22, 1963, as his motorcade passed through the streets of Dallas, Texas, President John F. Kennedy was shot. He died a short time later in a Dallas hospital. Lee Harvey Oswald, a former Marine, was captured and identified as the assassin, but before he could be brought to trial, he himself became the victim of assassination as he was shot by Jack Ruby during a nationally televised jail transfer. Ruby, however, was never brought to trial but died of cancer while in prison.

2. Other Assassinations and Attempts. While he was visiting Memphis, Tennessee in April 1968, civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., was shot and killed by James Earl Ray. Ray confessed but later recanted his confession. A few months later and five years after the assassination of President John Kennedy, his brother Robert Kennedy was assassinated in Los Angeles while campaigning for the Presidency. Robert Kennedy's killer was a young Arab,

Sirhan B. Sirhan. In 1972 another presidential candidate, Governor George Wallace of Alabama, who had so vehemently opposed integration in Alabama nine years earlier, was shot and paralyzed by a would-be assassin's bullet. Two attempts were made on the life of President Gerald Ford in 1975; then, in 1981, when President Ronald Reagan had been in office just over two months, assassin John Hinckley, Jr., shot and wounded the President. Reagan survived, and Hinckley was later acquitted by reason of insanity and committed to a mental hospital.

3. Watergate Scandal. During the 1972 presidential campaign, burglars were caught at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters in the Watergate office-building complex in Washington, D.C. The burglary investigation revealed startling corruption within the American political system. The burglars evidently had close ties to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Committee to Reelect the President (Nixon). As a direct result of investigation for accepting political bribes, Vice President Spiro Agnew resigned in October 1973. President Nixon then appointed Michigan Representative Gerald Ford as Agnew's replacement.

When it was proven that Nixon had been involved in the Watergate cover-up, the American people lost confidence in the President, and Congress would no longer support him. In 1974, under threat of impeachment, President Richard Nixon resigned, and Vice President Gerald R. Ford then became President. Gerald Ford was the first Vice President, then President not to have been elected to office. As President, Ford chose Nelson Rockefeller, retired governor of New York, to fill the vacancy of Vice President. Although Gerald Ford had been a capable Congressman, many considered him an incompetent President. Later in 1974, despite intense criticism, Ford granted Richard Nixon a full pardon for all federal crimes in which he may have been involved. By granting a full pardon, all possibility of arraignment was avoided and all legal proceedings against Nixon were dropped. If President Nixon had been impeached, President Ford would have been unable to pardon him, according to Article II, Section 2a, of the Constitution.

Even in the midst of the Watergate era, God was working. Charles Colson, special Counsel to the President, entered a plea of guilty to Watergate-related charges. Before his prison term began, Colson trusted Jesus Christ as his Savior. His conversion shocked many, and one newspaper reported that "If Mr. Colson can repent of his sins, there has to be hope for everybody." Mr. Colson served his term in prison and after his release founded Prison Fellowship Ministries, which is dedicated to taking the Gospel to those serving prison terms.

45. a. By 1901 three American Presidents had been assassinated. Name them.
_____, _____, _____,
_____.
- b. In 1963 President _____ was shot in _____ where he died a short time later.
46. a. In 1968 Dr. King was killed in _____, Tennessee.
- b. _____ was killed in Los Angeles while campaigning for the Presidency in 1968.
- c. Alabama Governor George Wallace was _____ in 1972 and _____ while a presidential candidate.
- d. President _____ had two attempts made on his life.
- e. President _____ was shot and wounded just a few months into the Presidency.
47. a. The burglars in the Watergate Scandal had close ties to the _____ and the Committee to Reelect President _____.
- b. As a result of the investigation Vice President _____ resigned after being discovered as taking political bribes.
- c. President Nixon then appointed _____ as Agnew's replacement.
48. a. After it was proven that Nixon had been involved in the _____ cover-up the people lost _____ in him.
- b. Under the threat of impeachment Nixon _____.
49. _____ was the first President not to be elected to the office.
50. a. In 1974 President Ford granted Nixon a _____ for all federal crimes in which he may have been involved.
- b. By granting a full pardon to Nixon any and all legal _____ against him were dropped.

4. Carter Administration. In the 1976 Republican primaries, President Ford was narrowly nominated over former California Governor Ronald Reagan. Democratic nominee James E. (Jimmy) Carter was not tainted by scandal, and he described himself as a fiscally moderate conservative and a Believer. His emphasis on moral, rather than political, issues gave him an advantage, and he swept the southern states. Once elected, however, President Carter found himself alienated from nearly every stronghold of traditional Democratic support and from

the groups that had helped him get elected. Contrary to his campaign assertions, Carter also demonstrated a liberal, rather than a conservative, political bias. Political conservatives and evangelical Believers who had voted for him especially believed he had betrayed their trust.

In January 1977 President Carter unconditionally pardoned all those who had evaded the draft during the Vietnam Conflict. Former President Ford had offered draft dodgers a conditional pardon, but not all had responded. Once in office, Carter excused all those who had not responded to Ford's offer.

President Carter also separated the Department of Education from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Many viewed this action as a major step toward federalization of education and as an infringement upon local rights. Believers particularly feared that a centralized Department of Education would threaten the flourishing Christian and homeschool movements.

During the Carter administration, the nation experienced a paralyzing gasoline shortage, or "energy crisis." Some people suspected the federal government was colluding with the petroleum cartel to raise the price of fuel. While such suspicions cast doubt on the reality of the energy crisis, the economic stagnation was real, with inflation ballooning from single digits into double digits and sometimes reaching as high as eighteen percent.

Controversial foreign policy further diminished Carter's popularity. A top priority of the Carter administration was the transfer of the Panama Canal to the country of Panama. In 1977 President Carter obtained treaties between the United States and Panama that gave the latter control over the Panama Canal at the end of 1999 and also guaranteed neutrality of the canal. Opponents argued that Panama had no legitimate claim on either the canal itself or the Canal Zone. Nevertheless, Carter was able to convince Congress to ratify the Panama Canal Treaties. Because of these treaties, the waterway was formally handed over to Panama on December 31, 1999.

Early in 1979 President Carter officially recognized the People's Republic of China (Communist China) as the only China, and two months later he closed the American embassy in Taiwan. He further announced that America's twenty-five-year-old mutual defense treaty with Taiwan would expire on January 1, 1980. Although this decision was made without Congressional consent, it was upheld by the Supreme Court.

For years the United States and the Soviet Union negotiated arms limitations, and during these talks United States defensive capability declined. The Carter-endorsed SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) II Treaty would have further weakened United States defense, but the

Iranian hostage crisis postponed Senate ratification of the measure. After the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1980, the Senate shelved the treaty altogether.

The most important accomplishment of the Carter administration was the drafting of the Camp David Accords. On January 5, 1978, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with President Carter at Aswan, Egypt. Eight months later, Carter was able to bring Sadat and Begin together at the presidential retreat in Camp David, Maryland. This Middle East summit resulted in two accords that became the framework for a formal peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Tragically, in October 1981, Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists, and one of the reasons given for Sadat's murder was his involvement in the Egyptian-Israeli peace efforts.

5. Iranian Hostage Crisis. In late 1979 the United States faced a crisis in Iran. After Iran's shah was deposed, he fled to New York City, where he underwent cancer treatment. Muslim religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his Iranian Revolutionary Council took control of Iran's government. On November 4, 1979, the followers of Khomeini seized the United States embassy in Tehran and took ninety hostages, sixty-six of them American citizens. In exchange for the Americans, the militants demanded the return of the shah, who was to stand trial for "Crimes against the [Iranian] people." When the American government froze all Iranian assets in the United States, Iran threatened to try the American hostages as spies. After two weeks, thirteen American hostages were released, but the others were held for nearly six months before any overt action was taken.

On April 28, 1980, President Carter authorized a military operation to free the hostages. However, the mission was aborted after two helicopters collided and several American soldiers lost their lives. When the shah died a few months later, the Iranian revolutionaries altered their ransom demand. In the closing days of the Carter administration, the United States government agreed to the Iranian terms. On January 20, 1981, while newly elected President Ronald Reagan was delivering his inaugural address, the remaining American hostages were freed. They had been held captive for a total of 444 days.

51. President Carter unconditionally _____ all those who had evaded the draft during the _____.

52. In 1999 the US gave control of the _____ over to Panama.

53. President Carter was known for bringing President Sadat of _____ and _____ Prime Minister Begin together to begin the framework for a formal _____ between their two countries.
54. a. In 1979 Khomeini's followers seized the _____ in Tehran and took _____ hostages, _____ of them American citizens.
- b. After two weeks _____ American hostages were released.
- c. It wasn't until 1981 that the remaining hostages were _____.

III. REFORM AND RESPECTABILITY

A. Renewal of Hope

1. Election of 1980. By 1980 the United States was beginning to experience an ideological shift from liberalism to conservatism. Democratic incumbent President Carter was defeated by his Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan. Following a long career as a film actor, Reagan had served as governor of California from 1967 to 1975. Most analysts attribute Reagan's victory to the Carter administration's inability to resolve the Iranian hostage crisis and the double-digit inflation. Although these were contributing factors, perhaps more significant was the nation's changing political mood. An informal but powerful coalition of social, fiscal responsibility, and strong national defense. It opposed abortion, evolution, and pornography. The Republican Party platform included the Biblical and moral values this coalition advocated. For the first time in more than twenty-five years, Republicans won a majority in the Senate; gains were also made in the House of Representatives and in state legislatures.

On January 20, 1981, Ronald Wilson Reagan became the fortieth President of the United States. In his inaugural address, President Reagan called for an era of national renewal and also recommended that each Inaugural day be declared an official Day of Prayer. At a luncheon following the inauguration ceremony, Reagan announced that Iran had agreed to release the American hostages.

2. Domestic Front. The high inflation and high unemployment rates of the Carter years continued into Reagan's first term. Believing that cutting taxes would stimulate growth and actually raise revenues, the President encouraged Congress to pass the largest federal income tax cut in the nation's history. The plan was not effective immediately, and consumer spending and business investments remained limited and interest rates remained high. The recession that

followed was a period of major economic transition. Production giants like the mining, steel, and automotive industries began to decline in importance while service and high-technology industries expanded. By 1983 the economy was showing signs of a strong recovery.

Certain minority groups who felt affected by unemployment criticized President Reagan and opposed his policies. Environmentalists criticized him for creating jobs through rural industries and feminists chided him for not appointing more women to important government positions, although in 1981 he had appointed Sandra Day O'Connor as the first female Supreme Court Justice.

3. Foreign Affairs. While the Soviets expanding their influence into other nations, President Reagan began strengthening the United States military and American's allies. Because he recognized the danger of the Soviet Union having a military advantage over the United States, he convinced Congress to build more nuclear weapons and to supply those weapons to American's European allies. With Congressional approval he also provided military support to freedom fighters in such places as Central American and Lebanon.

In October 1983 the Reagan administration discovered that Cubans, including military personnel, had been invited by the socialist prime minister of Grenada to his tiny Caribbean island nation. In response, President Reagan authorized military action to prevent the island from becoming a dangerous Soviet outpost and to protect American students at the medical school there. United States intervention restored freedom and democracy to Grenada, drove the Cubans home, and resulted in socialist leaders being jailed.

4. Reagan Reforms Continue. During his first term as President, Ronald Reagan had built up United States national defense, lowered inflation to a single-digit level, and renewed the national spirit. As a result, in 1984 he was reelected by an overwhelming majority. His opponent, former Vice President Walter Mondale, carried only his home state of Minnesota and the federal district of Washington, D.C.

During his second term, President Reagan continued to promote economic reform. The federal budget deficit was reduced through tax reforms and a growing economy. Because prudent measures had been taken to prevent a recession, when the stock market crashed in October 1987, it did not significantly affect the economy.

A strong foreign policy remained a hallmark of the Reagan administration, and terrorist attacks on Americans abroad met with swift retaliation.

The Christian and homeschool movements flourished during the Reagan years, and 1983 was declared the Year of the Bible. President Reagan appointed political and religious conservatives to federal government agencies and to the federal court system, including the Supreme Court.

5. The Iran-Contra Issue. In 1986 it was discovered that the Reagan administration had secretly sold weapons to Iran to procure the release of American hostages held by Lebanese terrorists, even though federal policy prohibits the sale of arms to nations known for their terrorist activities. Profit from the sale of the weapons was used to support Nicaraguan rebels known as Contras. Congress had earlier banned military aid to the Contras because of their reported attacks on civilians. The President acknowledged his support of the arms sales but denied knowing about the contra funding. The National Security Council (NSC), a White House agency, was held responsible for both transactions. In nationally televised hearings, Marine Lieutenant Colonel North, an NSC aide, maintained that he acted under orders to shred relevant documents. North was acquitted, but his superiors were convinced and later pardoned by President George H. W. Bush.

55. _____ became the 40th President.
56. _____ was appointed as the first female Supreme Court Justice.
57. a. After the socialist prime minister of Grenada invited _____ military to his nation, President Reagan authorized _____ action to prevent the island from becoming a dangerous _____ outpost and to protect American _____ at the medical school there.
- b. The intervention restored _____ and _____ to Grenada and drove the _____ home, also many socialist leaders were _____.
58. During his first term in office, President Reagan did what three important things?
(a) _____ (b) _____
_____ (c) _____
59. a. The Reagan administration secretly sold weapons in _____ in 1986 to procure the release of _____ hostages held by _____ terrorists.
- b. Profit from the sale of the _____ were used to support Nicaraguan rebels known as _____.

- c. The _____ was held responsible for both transactions.
60. a. _____ was a space-based defense system.
- b. It would _____ and _____ Soviet missiles in flight.
61. a. In a speech at the Berlin Wall, President Reagan challenged Soviet Premier Gorbachev to “_____.”
- b. Gorbachev allowed Berliners to _____ 17 months later.
62. a. The Soviet Union was formally _____ and the Cold War was over in 1991.
- b. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia each split into _____.
- c. East and West Germany were _____.

B. End of the Cold War

1. Relations Between the United States and the Soviet Union. During President Reagan’s first term, Cold War tensions escalated as the United States initiated a nuclear buildup, strengthened relations with her European allies, and supported nations fighting Communism. In the mid-1980s Reagan unveiled the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or what the media termed “Star Wars.” SDI was a plan for a space-based defense system that would intercept and destroy Soviet missiles in flight. While struggling to offset this costly plan, Soviet Union experienced a growing instability in her government. President Reagan met with Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev several times to discuss arms limitations, and in 1987 both leaders signed a treaty calling for the mutual dismantling of certain long-range missiles.

In 1987 President Reagan also traveled to Germany where he spoke in front of the Brandenburg Gate at the Berlin Wall. The wall had been erected in 1961 to prevent people living in East Germany from escaping to free West Germany. It was a symbol of Communism and presented a roadblock to democracy. In his speech at the wall, President Reagan challenged Mr. Gorbachev to “tear down this wall.” Seventeen months later, Gorbachev allowed Berliners to tear the wall down.

2. George H.W. Bush elected. Promising to continue the strong foreign policy of the Reagan administration, in 1988 George H.W. Bush, Reagan’s Vice President, was elected

President. As Soviet relations with the United States continued to improve, political decentralization in the Soviet Union accelerated. In 1991 President Bush and Soviet leader Gorbachev signed another missile reduction treaty, and the possibility of nuclear war was further curtailed.

On December 25, 1991, the Soviet Union was formally dissolved and the Cold War was over. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia each split into smaller nations, while East and West Germany reunited. Some transitions were peaceful; others more violent. In 1992 Boris Yeltsin became the first president of the Russian Federation and declared mutual friendship with President Bush and the United States.

C. Operation Desert Storm

1. Invasion of Kuwait. Border disputes and political instability were historical between Iran and Iraq and lay at the root of the Iran-Iraq War that took place from 1980 to 1988. After the war neighboring Kuwait provided financial aid to Iraq, but in 1990 when Kuwait demanded repayments, Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, disputed repayment on the grounds that Kuwait was historically part of Iraq. He also claimed that Kuwait, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), was dishonest in her oil production and sale. On August 2, 1990, Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait and took control of her rich resources. Hussein's intent was not only to cancel Iraq's debt but also to increase his power among OPEC nations.

The United Nations condemned the invasion and placed Iraq under economic sanctions. This seriously hurt Iraq's economy, and Hussein retaliated by moving his troops through Kuwait to her southern border. Believing Iraq was about to invade Saudi Arabia, the UN then authorized President Bush to form a coalition with 39 other nations and immediately deploy about 200,000 American soldiers to Saudi Arabia in an effort to prevent Iraqi capture of the world's largest petroleum reserves. The troops, stationed on warships in the Persian Gulf and on Saudi Arabia's border, formed what was called Operation Desert Shield.

2. Gulf War. On November 8, 1990, President Bush made it known that military forces would be increased in the Persian Gulf region. United States Army General Norman Schwarzkopf was commissioned to command the UN forces, which totaled about 670,000 (more than 500,000 of which were American) by January 1991. The sole objective of the UN forces was to expel Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

The UN Security Council granted Iraq until January 15, 1991, to withdraw from Kuwait, but Iraq refused to comply. On January 17 the Persian Gulf War, also called Operation Desert

Storm, began with an air attack. Saddam Hussein tried to subvert the coalition by drawing Israel into the war. This would have caused Arab nations to withdraw from the coalition, but because Israel refused to become involved, the coalition remained intact.

Although Iraqi forces outnumbered coalition forces, they failed to win the war for five reasons. First, they were unable to respond effectively to the high-tech weapons used against them. Second, the recent Iran-Iraq War had diminished their morale and energy. Third, the Iraqis were vulnerable to both air and ground attacks. Fourth, bombings rendered many of their weapons inoperable or ineffective. Fifth, they had no allies.

In the liberation of Kuwait, Iraq suffered about 100,000 casualties and the coalition 370. As the Iraqis fled Kuwait, they set fire to oil wells and spilled oil into the Persian Gulf. Subsequent cleanup efforts took months. On April 11, 1991, the UN Security Council officially declared the Persian Gulf War over. As part of the cease-fire, Iraq was required to pay war reparations and to destroy her biological and chemical weapons that were never used in the war and the facilities that produced them. The trade embargo was maintained to force a stubborn Hussein into compliance.

63.
 - a. Border disputes and political instability were historical between _____ and _____ and lay at the root of the Iran-Iraq War.
 - b. After the war _____ provided financial aid to Iraq.
 - c. _____ _____ disputed repayment to Kuwait.
 - d. Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait and took control of her _____ resources which was _____.
64.
 - a. When Iraq troops moved to the southern border of _____ the United Nations believed they were going to invade _____.
 - b. The UN asked the US to form a coalition of _____ other nations.
 - c. About _____ American soldiers were deployed to Saudi Arabia in an effort to prevent Iraqi capture of the world's largest _____.
 - d. Warships in the Persian Gulf and troops on Saudi Arabia's border formed what was called _____.
65.
 - a. The sole objective of the UN forces was to _____ Iraqi troops from _____.
 - b. When Iraq refused to withdraw, _____ _____ began with an air attack.

66. Iraqi forces outnumbered coalition forces but failed to win the war for five reasons. Name them. A. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
67. Iraq suffered about _____ casualties and the coalition _____.
68. a. Iraqis set fire to oil _____ and spilled _____ into the Persian Gulf when they fled Kuwait.
b. The oil spill clean-up took _____.
c. Operation Desert Storm was officially over on _____.

IV. ONE CENTURY ENDS, ANOTHER BEGINS

A. Political Events

1. North American Free Trade Agreement. Near the end of President Reagan's Presidency, the United States and Canada agreed to repeal all tariffs and trade restrictions with each other. During President Bush's tenure, the North American Free Trade (NAFTA) was expanded to include Mexico. Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot formed a group that opposed NAFTA. Its members feared Americans would lose jobs to Mexico, and environmentalists believed that air and water pollution would increase along the border as Mexico expanded her industries.

In December 1992 the three nations signed the agreement, creating the world's largest free-trade zone. NAFTA did not take effect immediately because Mexico experienced an economic recession due to devaluation of her peso. President William Clinton loaned Mexico enough money to get out of debt, and NAFTA took effect on January 1, 1994. NAFTA gradually eliminated such trade barriers as tariffs and import quotas.

2. Election of 1992. While he was President, George H.W. Bush successfully handled several international situations. The dictator of Panama was overthrown and democracy was restored. American troops played a major role in the liberation of Kuwait and also in the peacekeeping operations in Somalia.

Despite these accomplishments President Bush suffered some major setbacks, especially in domestic affairs. Federal troops had to be sent into Los Angeles in the spring of 1992 to quell

race riots and restore order. In Florida the federal government paid millions of dollars for damages caused by Hurricane Andrew. An economic recession began in 1990 and showed no signs of abating. During the 1988 campaign, Bush had promised, "Read my lips. No new taxes," but in 1990 he was forced to compromise with Congress over a tax increase. Unemployment remained high; and crime, education, and healthcare issues went unresolved.

In the 1992 campaign, Bush faced not one, but two opponents: Democratic candidate William (Bill) Clinton, former governor of Arkansas, and Independent candidate H. Ross Perot, a Texas billionaire and businessman. While both candidates focused on the unresolved economic problems of the Bush administration, Clinton promised to revise the tax system to favor the middle and lower classes, to stimulate the economy with incentives for small business, and to reduce the budget deficit. His questionable integrity in past business dealings and accusations that he had evaded the draft during the Vietnam War had minimal effect on his campaign. He successfully unseated the incumbent. Many analysts believed that it was Perot's nineteen percent of the popular vote, pulled primarily from Bush's constituency, that cost Bush reelection.

During his first few weeks in office, President Clinton made decisions that disturbed conservatives. He first focused attention on military enlistment, making decisions that both military leaders and conservatives opposed because they believed the morale of the armed forces would be jeopardized. Clinton's leadership was also criticized because of his indecision in handling international crisis in Haiti, Bosnia, Somalia, and Russia. His popularity plummeted when he reneged on his campaign promise to cut taxes for the middle class.

3. Healthcare Reform. One of the largest pieces of legislation ever proposed in Congress was the Health Security Act. The Clinton administration claimed that rising healthcare costs had left a growing number of people without adequate medical insurance coverage, and First Lady Hillary Clinton was appointed head of the task force that would create this national healthcare system. The final bill was over one thousand pages long and included controversial wording.

Although advocates claimed the healthcare bill guaranteed security, simplicity, and quality in medical care, opponents pointed out that it would require a complex administration bureaucracy. Other opposed the medical plan because it would pay for abortions, and they feared it would lead to an increase in euthanasia. After heated Congressional debate, the Health Security Act was defeated, but Congress did pass a few minor medical coverage bills.

4. Contract with America. By the end of 1993, conservatives were extremely unhappy with President Clinton's performance and three hundred Republican Congressional candidates, led by Congressman Newt Gingrich of Georgia, signed the "Contract with America." This document focused on fiscal issues rather than on social and moral issues, calling for welfare reform, federal spending cuts, and a balanced budget amendment. If they were elected in 1994, the Republican candidates promised to present and vote on these proposals during the first one hundred days of the 1995 Congressional session.

The Contract with America appealed to voters who were dissatisfied with President Clinton's performance, his liberalism, and his lack of integrity. In the 1994 elections, for the first time since 1954, Republicans took control of both houses of Congress.

The three main points of the Contract were accountability, responsibility, and opportunity. On its first day in session, the House passed reforms requiring Congress to obey its own laws, eliminate waste, cut committee personnel and time, and make committee decisions public. Reforms also legislated a three-fifths majority vote for tax increases (instead of a simple majority) and required accountability in the federal budget. During the next several months, Republicans proposed a balanced budget, a line-item veto, and an anti-crime bill to build more prisons and stiffen the appeals and parole process. They also proposed major welfare reforms to return people to work, discourage illegitimacy, and limit spending along with many other pieces of legislation.

69. a. The _____ was formed which created the world's largest free-trade zone.
b. It included what three countries? _____, _____, _____.
70. Some of President George H.W. Bush's international successes were: (a) _____
_____ (b) _____
(c) _____
71. Some of President Bush's setbacks in domestic affairs were: (a) _____
_____ (b) _____
_____ (c) _____ (d) _____

72. a. One of the largest pieces of legislation ever proposed in Congress was the _____ Act.
b. First Lady _____ was appointed head of the task force.

c. After heated Congressional debate the Act was _____

5. Terrorism at Home. For most of our history, terrorism has been rare within the United States, but during the 1990s terrorist acts became more frequent. In February 1993 the World Trade Center in New York City was damaged when a bomb exploded in the underground parking garage. Fifteen members of an Islamic sect were arrested, but only four were convicted. It was also discovered that the group had planned to bomb other New York buildings, including UN headquarters.

On April 19, 1995, a truck bomb exploded and destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 people, including several children at a day-care center in the building. The two suspects were former army recruits who were disgruntled with the federal government. Both were arrested, convicted, and sentenced for their crime.

After these two bombings, law enforcement agencies increased their efforts to prevent additional incidents, but small-scale terrorism continued. During the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia, police received an anonymous tip just moments before a bomb exploded in a city park, killing one person. In another case, the “Unabomber,” who had been mailing packaged bombs around the country for years, was arrested and pleaded guilty. As incidents like these continued to happen, Americans became concerned for their safety, both at home and abroad, knowing our enemies had not given up.

6. Election of 1996. In the 1996 Congressional elections, Americans showed their appreciation for the Contract with America by electing a majority of Republicans for both houses of Congress. Bill Clinton was elected to a second term, mostly due to the fact of a healthy economy.

According to many conservatives, President Clinton’s most reprehensible act was his repeated veto of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act. In the months preceding the twenty-fifth anniversary (January 1998) of the *Roe vs. Wade* decision of the Supreme Court (which legalized abortion), Clinton twice refused to sign a bill making partial-birth abortions illegal, even though a bipartisan majority in both houses of Congress had voted for the bill. Clinton asserted that this type of abortion was necessary to protect the health of the mother; however, when the mother’s life is in danger, a surgical procedure can save both mother and child.

Very few Presidents have ever held the nation’s highest executive office without some scandal, past or present, affecting their administrations. How a President handles scandal is an indication of his character. Perhaps no President was subjected to more scrutiny than President

Clinton, and certainly none has been accused of as many illegal and immoral actions while in office.

73.
 - a. In 1993 the _____ in New York City was damaged by a bomb exploding in the underground parking garage.
 - b. Fifteen members of an _____ sect were arrested and four convicted.
 - c. It was discovered that this group planned to bomb other building including the _____.
74.
 - a. A truck bomb exploded and destroyed the Federal Building in _____.
 - b. How many people were killed? _____
75. During the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia a bomb exploded in a _____ killing one person.
76.
 - a. Very few Presidents have ever been in the office without some _____ affecting their administration.
 - b. No President was subjected to more scrutiny than _____.
 - c. None have been accused of as many _____ and _____ actions in office.

B. Foreign Military Operations

1. Problems in Haiti. In December 1990 Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president of the small Caribbean island nation of Haiti. After only eight months in office, he was deposed in a military coup, and a military regime took over the government and imprisoned Aristide. Several countries, including the United States, negotiated his release, after which he went into exile.

Economic problems, caused by continuing violence and a UN trade embargo, forced thousands of Haitians to flee by boat to the United States, where many were turned away and forced to return to Haiti or proceed to the United States base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. Criticized by international humanitarian organizations for failure to investigate human rights violations in Haiti, the United States claimed the Haitians were economic, not political, refugees. President Clinton promised financial aid if Aristide were restored to power and further economic sanctions were if he were not restored. When the Haitian military government refused to resign, stronger sanctions were imposed and economic conditions became even worse. Finally, the interim president agreed to step down in October 1993. Violence and demonstrations, however,

hampered the restoration of Aristide and prevented a ship carrying UN troops from docking at Port-au-Prince, the capital city.

Throughout the remainder of 1993 and into 1994, the United States and the UN continued pressuring the Haitian military government to resign and allow Aristide to return. The UN even authorized an invasion by the United States, despite opposition from many Americans. The Haitian government then declared martial law and accused the world of cruelly waging war on a small, defenseless, and innocent nation. Violent atrocities continued within Haiti, and the United States sent a peace commission headed by former President Jimmy Carter to negotiate a compromise. Aristide was restored to power under the armed protection of the United States, and the trade embargo was lifted in October 1994.

In December 1995 another presidential election was held in Haiti, and Rene Preval, who had served as Aristide's prime minister in 1991, was elected President. On February 7, 1996, for the first time in her history, Haiti experienced a peaceful transfer of power from one elected leader to another. The last American troops withdrew soon after Preval took office, but UN troops remained to keep order. The nation would remain economically destitute with future chaos a possibility.

2. Action in Bosnia/Herzegovina. In 1991 the European nation of Yugoslavia faced economic collapse when four of her republics – Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, and Bosnia/Herzegovina – seceded. A fifth republic, Serbia, remained part of Yugoslavia. President Bush opposed the secession and encouraged the republics to remain unified. Because of their ethnic diversities, all the republics experiences some strife, but violence was most severe in Bosnia/Herzegovina (often called just Bosnia), where both religious and cultural diversity existed. The three factions of Bosnian people – Serbs, Croats, and Muslims – have often fought with each other, and for centuries both Croats and Serbs have claimed Bosnia as theirs, while the Muslims seemed to have no real claim.

When Bosnia declared its independence from Yugoslavia, the Serbs in Bosnia opposed the action and refused to vote. Instead, they began a civil war with the goal of driving out the other two groups and reuniting with the Serbs in Yugoslavia. The Bosnian Serbs bombed several cities, besieged Sarajevo (the Muslim-occupied Bosnian capital), and gained control of approximately two-thirds of the country. Because Bosnia had been accepted as a UN member immediately after her secession, the United Nations sent troops to control the situation and bring aid to victims. NATO forces also became involved, but President George H.W. Bush refused to

bring the United States into the conflict. When Bill Clinton came to office, the United States began providing air support and later added ground support to the peace-keeping effort in Bosnia.

At a conference in Dayton, Ohio, in November 1995, leaders from all sides (Serbs, Croats, and Muslims) discussed a cease-fire. All leaders signed a peace treaty in Paris a month later, and a limited cease-fire was declared in January 1996.

The treaty divided Bosnia into two regions; forty-nine percent of Bosnia was to be controlled by the Bosnian Serb Republic and fifty-one percent by the Muslim-Croat Federation. The treaty also specified that elections be held in 1996. a parliament and collective presidency would be responsible for foreign policy, the economy, finances, and other matters of common concern. NATO sent 60,000 troops to control sporadic fighting that continued to erupt, to supervise elections, and to ensure a peaceful transition to the new government. President Clinton promised 20,000 troops for one year, but United States presence was extended to squelch violence during future elections and to keep the peace. NATO troops also remained to help resettle refugees returning home.

3. Weapons Inspection Crisis in Iraq. By the terms of surrender following operation Desert Storm, Iraq agreed to destroy all her chemical and biological weapons and to allow the United Nations to conduct a through inspection of all facilities involved in the construction and storage of those weapons. In 1992 Saddam Hussein refused to allow UN inspectors access to all documents relating to the manufacture of weapons and to all facilities in which weapons were made. The UN continued its sanctions against Iraq, and the United States began a military buildup in the Persian Gulf region. Although Hussein did agree to some inspections during the next five years, he refused to grant a total inspection of military bases, presidential palaces, and other suspicious areas. In December 1996 the UN condemned Iraq for her failure to comply with the terms of surrender, and early in 1998 the United States warned Hussein that his nation would be attacked if he failed to allow unlimited access to UN weapons inspectors. When unlimited access was denied, United States and British war planes conducted air strikes over Iraq in December 1999 to force the country to comply with the 1991 terms of surrender.

77. Economic _____ caused by continuing _____ and a UN trade _____ forced thousands of _____ to flee by boat.

78. a. Yugoslavia faced economic collapse when four of her republics seceded. Name them: _____, _____, _____, _____.
- b. Because of their _____ diversities, all the _____ experienced some strife.
- c. Violence was most severe in _____.
79. a. The three factions of Bosnian people are: _____, _____, & _____
- b. The Serbs in Bosnia refused to vote for _____ from Yugoslavia.
- c. A civil war broke out with the goal of driving out the _____ and _____.
- d. The Serbs _____ several cities and gained _____ of 2/3 of the country.
80. Bosnia had been accepted as a _____ - member and they sent troops in to _____ the situation.
81. In 1995 the leaders from the three factions signed a _____ and a limited _____ was declared.
82. Iraq agreed to _____ all her _____ and _____ weapons and to allow the UN to conduct a through _____ of all facilities involved in the _____ of the weapons.

C. Twenty-First Century

1. Trouble in the Polls. The presidential election of 2000 was heavily contested and highly controversial. The candidates were Democrat Al Gore and Republican George W. Bush, son of former President George H.W. Bush. On the day of the election, the outcome of the race hinged on the state of Florida as both candidates needed Florida's twenty-five electoral votes to win. Early in the evening of the election, before all Florida votes were counted, the media announced that Mr. Gore had captured Florida and won the election. Later, however, as more votes were counted, it appeared that Mr. Bush had actually won. Thus began thirty-five days of controversy and recounting of votes, but George W. Bush was ultimately declared the winner and became the 43rd President of the United States.

When George W. Bush won the presidential election in 2000, he became the second President who was a son of a former President – John Quincy Adams, son of John Adams, being the only other. Mr. Bush managed to capture the electoral college by five votes, but he actually gained the office with the fewer popular votes than his opponent Al Gore. While Congress remained in the hands of the Republicans, Bush stepped into the office of President with the

weakest mandate from the American people of any President in more than a century. While his Presidency was defined by foreign affairs and international politics, the Bush administration also saw many accomplishments on the domestic front.

2. Economic and Political Changes. Among the many positive changes that took place during President George B. Bush's two terms in office were his tax cuts. In 2001 President Bush signed into law a tax cut program that proposed to save the American public 1.35 trillion dollars over ten years. The tax program also reduced tax penalties on married couples and families. For a large part of both terms, stock market records exceeded the expectations of Congress and the financial world. Large American corporations also reported record highs in income and profit growth, and in March 2007 the unemployment rate reached an all time low. President Bush also raised the minimum wage rate on May 25, 2007.

One of the most memorable pieces of legislation passed by President Bush was the No Child Left Behind Act of 2002. This act was designed to give all American children equal educational opportunities in elementary and secondary schools and to have all the nation's students performing at their proficiency level.

3. The Day that Changed the World. Just eight months into his first term in office, President Bush faced the worst terrorist attack ever to occur on United States soil. On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked America by flying planes into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City and the United States Pentagon near Washington D.C. Another plane, headed for the White House or the US Capital Building, was diverted when brave passengers struggled with their terrorist captors; the plane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. Osama bin Laden and his terrorist organization, al-Qaeda, had perpetrated this dastardly act on America.

The American people were unified in their patriotism, and President Bush encouraged the American people to pray. As commander in chief, President Bush did not shirk from his executive duties but boldly declared a "war on terrorism." The American people responded and rallied to his leadership, which was reflected in Bush's favorable approval rating of ninety percent before 2001 came to a close.

83. The US and British war planes conducted _____ over Iraq in 1991 to force them to comply with the 1991 surrender of Desert Storm.

84. a. The presidential election of _____ was heavily _____ and highly _____.
- b. The outcome of the race hinged on the state of _____.
- c. After 35 days of _____ and _____ of voted, _____ was declared the winner.
- d. Bush was the second President to have his father as a president, _____ being the first.
85. President Bush faced the worst _____ attack ever to occur on US soil just _____ months into his first term in office.
86. a. On September 11, 2001 terrorist flew planes into the twin towers of the _____ in New York City and the _____ near Washington D.C.
- b. Another plane headed for the _____ or the _____ was diverted by passengers who struggled with their captors.
- c. This plane crashed into a field in _____.
- d. _____ and his organization, _____ were responsible for the attacks.
- e. President Bush declared a “_____.”

4. War of Terror. On September 18, 2001, almost immediately after the attack on the World Trade Center, Congress passed the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Terrorists. When Congress passed this document, they also officially initiated the War on Terror. The War on Terror began with a three-part objective: to overthrow the Taliban (a Muslim terrorist organization operating out of Afghanistan), to capture Osama bin Laden, and to destroy the al-Qaeda terrorist network.

The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA Patriot Act) followed on the heels of the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Terrorists and was established to find and prosecute suspected and declared terrorists inside the United States. To protect the country against future attacks, President Bush created the Department of Homeland Security in 2002.

In October 2001, the United States and other countries formed a coalition to take action against Osama bin Laden and the Taliban government in Afghanistan. During the next year, NATO forces also stepped in and began naval and land operations against the al-Qaeda and terrorists forces.

President Bush ordered an immediate invasion of Iraq in March 2003 after being informed by military intelligence that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction that were a threat to American security. This action was greatly criticized by some of the media and other political organizations, but President Bush's main purpose was to protect the American people.

5. The End of an Era. In his State of the Union Address on January 21, 2008, President George W. Bush said,

“Seven years have passed since I first stood before you at this rostrum. In that time, our country has been tested in ways none of us could have imagined. We faced hard decisions about peace and war, rising competition in the world economy, and the health and welfare of our citizens. These issues call for vigorous debate, and I think it's fair to say we've answered the call. Yet history will record that amid our differences, we acted with purpose. And together, we showed the world the power and resilience of American self-government.”

6. Campaign 2008. Issues for Campaign 2008 included those pertaining to the war in Iraq and Afghanistan, record-breaking high oil prices, the ongoing crisis in the real estate market, and of course, taxes. As the sides shaped up, Democrats chose Barack Obama, the first African American to be nominated for the Presidency, and Republicans selected John McCain, who at 72 years was the oldest candidate ever to run for the highest office in the country. As the media and pundits explicated, Senator Obama was criticized for flip-flopping on issues and for his lack of knowledge and experience in foreign affairs. Senator McCain, on the other hand, had both military and political experience. He was a respected war hero who had survived five and a half years in a Vietnamese prison camp, and he had represented Arizona in both the House of Representatives and the Senate for a total of over twenty-five years. However, his critics questioned his association with the Bush administration, an administration that was growing increasingly unpopular, and they questioned whether or not Senator McCain would be able to effectively handle the country's economic crisis.

At the Democratic National Convention in August 2008, Barack Obama announced Senator Joe Biden as his running mate. In September at the Republican National Convention, John McCain surprised the nation by selecting a woman for his Vice President, choosing Governor Sarah Palin from the state of Alaska.

The candidates for both parties held debates and campaigned vigorously, but in the closing days before the election, the country fell into perilous financial straits with predictions of national economic failure. Both sides seized the opportunity to blame the other, and as banks

failed and the stock market plummeted to record lows, Congress was forced to pass a 700 billion-dollar rescue package. American's hope was renewed, but the economic crisis was far from over. By election time both candidates and parties claimed to have solutions for the country's failing economy. The nation was in turmoil, and many Americans were confused and puzzled; but on election day, November 4, 2008, Americans chose Democrat Barack Obama as the 44th President of the United States. Today, and every day, remember to pray for your country's leaders. God bless America!

87. The War on Terror began with a three part objective. Name them: (a) _____
_____ (b) _____ (c) _____

88. The _____ was established to find and prosecute suspected and declared terrorists inside of the US.
89. President Bush created _____ in 2002 to help protect against future attacks.
90. _____ at 72 years was the oldest candidate ever to run for the Presidency.
91. a. _____ became the 44th President of the US.
b. He was the first _____ to ever be nominated and elected to the office.