

This lesson will help you identify the causes of World War I and its effects on Europe and the United States, and understand how and why the League of Nations was formed. Use it with core lesson 4. 1 World War I to reinforce and apply your knowledge.

Key Concept

World War I resulted from alliances being formed throughout the world.

Core Skills & Practices

- Make Predictions
- Sequence Events

The United States Becomes a World Power

By the 1890s, nationalism and imperialism were two sides of the coin that made the United States a nation to be respected before the advent of World War I.

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Spanish-American War grew out of the American public's growing desire to expand American territory and interests and out of a general "war fever."

Several of the larger American newspapers began to capitalize on the Cuban struggle for independence from Spain, sensationalizing abuses the Spanish military forces were committing against the Cubans.

Public outrage reached its peak with the sinking of the battleship [USS] *Maine*, which was sent to the Havana harbor to protect U. S. citizens and property in Cuba. Although the cause of the explosion was never discovered, President McKinley approved a congressional resolution demanding immediate Spanish withdrawal from Cuba. A few days later, Spain declared war.

The congressional resolution stated that the United States was not acting to secure an empire. However, the terms of the Treaty of Paris that officially ended the war required that Spain cede the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam to the United States. For good or ill, the United States had expanded.

1. According to the passage, American involvement in Cuba was most directly triggered by
 - A. a desire to help and to protect the less economically fortunate in this world.
 - B. a belief that democracy is the only fair form of government.
 - C. an overriding desire to maintain peace in the Western Hemisphere.
 - D. a sense of outrage about danger to American lives and property abroad.
2. To protect the new US position in the world, Congress allocated money for building
 - A. more miles of railroad.
 - B. the supply of steel and oil.
 - C. a larger navy.
 - D. markets for American goods.

World War I

The Great War, later known as World War I, began in Europe in 1914, and a series of alliances brought more and more countries into the conflict, eventually including the United States.

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

The assassination of Austria-Hungary's Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 provided the spark that caused World War I. The archduke was killed by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist. The Serbs supported independence for the Slavs, who lived in Austria-Hungary and wanted recognition as their own independent nation. Very quickly, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

3. Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia led to a wider conflict because
 - A. Austria-Hungary's actions angered the United States.
 - B. Serbia had a large colonial empire.
 - C. Serbia was allied with the Allied Powers.
 - D. Franz Ferdinand was beloved throughout Europe.
4. Austria-Hungary was involved in a wider _____, or group of countries joined together by a common cause, with Germany and the Ottoman Empire.
 - A. alliance
 - B. coalition
 - C. assembly
 - D. union

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

We intend to begin on the First of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support, and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

5. This passage was most likely taken from the
 - A. German Alliance.
 - B. Hungarian Declaration.
 - C. Zimmermann Telegram.
 - D. League of Nations Constitution.
6. Which of the following best explains the reason for US neutrality before this document was made public?
 - A. The United States was not certain which side would win the war.
 - B. Some Americans favored the Allies, but others favored the Central Powers.
 - C. Germany had formed an alliance with Mexico, an ally of the United States.
 - D. The United States wanted peace but
7. The "unrestricted submarine warfare" described in this passage caused
 - A. the destruction of Great Britain's navy.
 - B. Russia's withdrawal from the war.
 - C. the creation of the Fourteen Points.
 - D. Congress's declaration of war on Germany.

Directions: Use the map below to answer questions 8 and 9.



8. One of the biggest disadvantages faced by Germany at the beginning of the war was that it
 - A. was surrounded by neutral nations.
 - B. had to fight a war on two fronts.
 - C. had no access to the Mediterranean Sea.
 - D. was separated from its allies.
9. Initial troop movement of the Central Powers began in _____ and moved into France.
 - A. Spain
 - B. Russia
 - C. Germany
 - D. Austria-Hungary
10. What was the main result of Russia's withdrawal from World War I?
 - A. It gave Germany control of the Black Sea.
 - B. It forced Russia to give up control of Serbia and Romania.
 - C. It coerced the Allied Powers into negotiating the Treaty of Versailles.
 - D. It allowed Germany to focus its forces on the Western front.

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secure once and for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us.

—President Woodrow Wilson, January 8, 1918

11. In this address, President Wilson was most likely expressing his support for the creation of the _____
12. This speech also reflects Wilson's support for the Treaty of Versailles. How did the views of the US Senate differ from those of Wilson?
 - A. Most senators were opposed to US involvement in the war.
 - B. Most senators felt that the treaty did not do enough to punish Germany.
 - C. Most senators were opposed to the League of Nations created by the treaty.
 - D. Most senators refused to recognize the new countries created by the treaty.
13. On a separate sheet of paper, identify why Americans' desire for neutrality began to shift and describe the impact of America's entrance into the war.



Test-Taking Tip

When answering a fill-in-the-blank question, combine your knowledge of the subject with the information given in the sentence to determine the correct answer.

This lesson will help you understand the following: the events that led to World War II, the alliances formed during the war, why the United States entered the war, and how life in the United States was affected by the war. Use it with core lesson 4. 2 World War II to reinforce and apply your knowledge.

Key Concept

After World War I, three totalitarian governments formed in Europe and began World War II.

Core Skills & Practices

- Identify Author's Bias
- Understand the Main Idea

The Rise of Dictators

In the years following World War I, totalitarian leaders such as Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were able to seize power by taking advantage of Europe's political and economic instability.

Directions: Use the passage below to answer questions 1 and 2.

Excerpt from Adolf Hitler—Speech before the Reichstag January 30, 1937

Four years ago, when I was entrusted with the Chancellorship and therewith the leadership of the nation, I took upon myself the bitter duty of restoring the honor of a nation which... had been forced to live as a pariah... The internal order which we created among the German people offered the conditions necessary to reorganize the army and also made it possible for me to throw off those shackles which we felt to be the deepest disgrace ever branded on a people....

I now state here that, in accordance with the restoration of equality of rights, I shall divest the German Railways and the Reichsbank of the forms under which they have hitherto functioned and shall place them absolutely under the sovereign control of the Government of the German Reich.

- Why was Hitler able to assume control of Germany's railroads and banks?
 - German citizens had voted to turn the railroads and banks over to the government.
 - The German Reichstag budgeted the money necessary to buy the railroads and banks.
 - The Treaty of Versailles authorized Hitler to take control of these industries.
 - Hitler had suspended the constitution and could pass whatever laws he wanted.
- Which of the following phrases is an example of bias in Hitler's speech?
 - "Four years ago, when I was entrusted with the Chancellorship..."
 - "those shackles which we felt to be the deepest disgrace ever branded on a people..."
 - "place them absolutely under the sovereign control of the Government..."
 - "The internal order we created among the German people..."

3. Complete the following chart by writing each item in the correct column to indicate which country is best associated with the name or term in the first row.

Josef Stalin Seized Ethiopia in 1935 National Socialist Party Took Czechoslovakia in 1939
Communism Mussolini Fascism

Germany	Italy	Russia

World War II

Provoked by Hitler's conquest of much of Western Europe and by a direct assault by Japanese forces, the United States entered World War II in 1941.

Directions: Use the passage below to answer questions 4-7.

Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!

You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months.... the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened....

Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. [Germany has had] great defeats, in open battle... Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war... The tide has turned! The free men of the world are marching together to Victory!

I have full confidence in your courage... We will accept nothing less than full Victory!

Good luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, June 6, 1944

4. Which of the following is one of the "Nazi triumphs" to which Eisenhower refers in his address?
- A. the Battle of Stalingrad
 - B. the attack on Pearl Harbor
 - C. the conquest of the Balkans
 - D. the defeat of Mussolini
5. Based on the information given in this passage, you can conclude that this speech was most likely given immediately before
- A. Operation Berlin.
 - B. Battle of the Bulge.
 - C. the Blitz.
 - D. D-Day.

6. What subsequent development proved that the Allies' mission could truly be considered a "Great Crusade"?
- A. the discovery of Nazi concentration camps
 - B. the development of the atomic bomb
 - C. the removal of Mussolini from power
 - D. the peace agreements at the Yalta Conference
7. Which of the following sentences shows that Eisenhower was trying to be somewhat unbiased in parts of his speech?
- A. "You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade..
 - B. "Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. "
 - C. "The free men of the world are marching together to Victory! "
 - D. "We will accept nothing less than full Victory! "

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Excerpt from Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation, December 8, 1941

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and...

... Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong... Guam... the Philippine Islands... Wake Island...

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. But always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory....

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire.

8. On what does Roosevelt depend to make his case for declaring war on Japan?
- A. He uses strong descriptions and emotionally charged words to persuade Americans to support the war cause.
 - B. He uses basic, clear facts to educate the public about the dangers that Japan presents to the United States and the world.
 - C. He relies on his ability to make his opinions sound reasonable and right to get people to support a war declaration.
 - D. He invokes the values of America to build a case for joining the war.
9. How does the phrase "will win through to absolute victory" foreshadow the American position toward Japan at the end of the war?
- A. The United States demanded their unconditional surrender as the only acceptable end to the war with Japan.
 - B. It alludes to the weaknesses in the Treaty of Versailles at the end of World War I.
 - C. Roosevelt was concerned about how negotiations with the Axis Powers would leave doors open for another war.
 - D. The president wanted to show the world that the United States was not weak and would never negotiate with enemies.



Test-Taking Tip

When answering passage-based questions, it is sometimes a good idea to skim the passage first just to get an idea of the author's general purpose and tone. Then read the questions to guide you through a closer reading of the passage.

Directions: Use the chart below to answer the following question.

10. Complete this chart of the events of 1945 by writing the letter of each effect from the list below next to its cause.

Events of 1945

Cause	Effect
Allied troops surround Germany and head toward Berlin.	
President Roosevelt dies unexpectedly.	
The Germans surrender.	
Japan refuses to surrender unconditionally.	
A second bomb is dropped on Nagasaki.	

Effects

- A. An atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima.
- B. Harry S. Truman is sworn in as president.
- C. Hitler commits suicide.
- D. The Japanese surrender, and World War II is over.
- E. The Allies declare May 8 as V-E Day, for "Victory in Europe."

Americans During the War

On the home front, Americans were unified in their support of the war effort, though many loyal Americans still faced racial and ethnic discrimination.

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Now... as President of the United States, and Commander... I hereby authorize and direct the [creation of] . . . military areas... from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to... restrictions...

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States Executive Order 9066

11. This executive order was mainly targeted at

 - A. African Americans.
 - B. Jewish Americans.
 - C. Latin Americans.
 - D. Japanese Americans.
12. As a result of this executive order, many Americans were

 - A. drafted into the armed forces.
 - B. sent to internment camps.
 - C. forced to ration supplies.
 - D. moved into urban areas.

This lesson will help you understand how communism spread throughout the world, how the United States matured as a world power, and how the world reacted to the Cold War. Use it with core lesson 4.3 The Cold War to reinforce and apply your knowledge.

Key Concept

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union began a Cold War that kept tensions high between the countries.

Core Skills & Practices

- Identify Implications
- Use Maps, Charts, and Graphs

A Broken Alliance

Following World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the world's superpowers, with competing economic and political philosophies.

Directions: Use the map below to answer questions 1-4.



1. Based on the map, how was Germany different after World War 11?
 - A. Germany expanded considerably, gaining new territories from the former Austria-Hungary and from France.
 - B. Germany was divided into zones to be occupied by each of the Allied nations, including an eastern zone that became communist.
 - C. All of Germany was controlled by the Soviet Union and cut off from the rest of Europe.
 - D. Germany was cut up into several smaller nations, each one establishing its own government.
2. On the map, which color represents the countries behind the “iron curtain”?
 - A. light gray
 - B. medium gray
 - C. both dark and light gray
 - D. dark gray
3. Why would Berlin as a jointly occupied city be problematic for the western block of nations?
 - A. Berlin was deep in the communist-controlled area of Germany and could be vulnerable to Soviet tactics.
 - B. Berlin’s people would be confused about their government and their future.
 - C. Having Berlin divided into two separate zones created a false sense of calm in the region.
 - D. The western block of nations had few concerns about Berlin.
4. Based on the map, how might Denmark’s role as a UN member be critical to the people of West Germany?
 - A. Denmark’s economy depended on goods coming from West Germany.
 - B. The West Germans could count on the Nordic nations of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden for military support.
 - C. The United Nations could depend on Denmark.
 - D. The North Sea is West Germany’s only outlet to the Atlantic Ocean, and Denmark would be favorable to their incoming or outgoing shipping.



Test-Taking Tip

When answering questions involving historic maps, be sure to incorporate your knowledge of the era in question.

The West Responds to Communism

Fearing the spread of communism following the partition of Germany after World War II, the United States tried to limit the extension of Soviet influence in Europe.

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Soviet power, unlike that of Hitlerite Germany,... It does not work by fixed plans. It does not take unnecessary risks. Impervious to logic of reason, and it is highly sensitive to logic of force. For this reason it can easily withdraw—and usually does—when strong resistance is encountered at any point. Thus, if the adversary has sufficient force and makes clear his readiness to use it, he rarely has to do so. If situations are properly handled there need be no prestige-engaging showdowns...

We must formulate and put forward for other nations a much more positive and constructive picture of [the] sort of world we would like to see than we have put forward in [the] past. It is not enough to urge people to develop political processes similar to our own. Many foreign peoples, in Europe at least, are tired and frightened by experiences of [the] past, and are less interested in abstract freedom than in security. They are seeking guidance rather than responsibilities. We should be better able than Russians to give them this. And, unless we do, Russians certainly will.

—American Diplomat George F. Kennan, 1946

5.

The first paragraph expresses a policy toward communism that would later be known as

A.

detente.

B.

democracy.

C.

containment.

D.

foreign aid.
8.

Which international organization carried out Kennan’s ideas?

A.

the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

B.

the Warsaw Pact

C.

the United Nations Security Council

D.

the Yalta Conference
6.

Which showed how Truman was able to put the second part of Kennan’s analysis into action?

A.

the Yalta Conference

B.

the Marshall Plan

C.

the Bay of Pigs Invasion

D.

the Cuban missile crisis
7.

Using the chart and the actions below, identify the ways that Presidents Truman and Kennedy were able to put Kennan’s ideas into action during an international crisis.

sent troops to West Berlin

airlifted supplies into Berlin

increased defense spending

built bomb shelters across the United States

International Crises		
Truman	Berlin Blockade	
Kennedy	East German Crisis	

Communism Outside of Europe

As the inauguration of President John Kennedy signaled a new era in American politics, the United States faced new threats in the form of communist governments in Cuba and in Southeast Asia.

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a special pledge—to convert our good words into good deeds—in a new alliance for progress—to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this Hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.

—President John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address

9. One reason Kennedy might have been especially concerned about the plight of “our sister republics south of the border” was that thousands of _____ were fleeing to the United States to escape communism.
10. Critics could argue that Kennedy failed to “oppose aggression” in the Americas by refusing to
 - A. send spy planes over Cuba.
 - B. remove missile sites from the Turkish-Russian border.
 - C. allocate money to build bomb shelters in the United States.
 - D. provide air cover for the Bay of Pigs invasion.
11. President Johnson carried on the foreign policy outlined in Kennedy’s inaugural address by
 - A. granting independence to India and Pakistan.
 - B. opposing colonial rule in Africa.
 - C. increasing the number of troops in Vietnam.
 - D. holding peace talks with Nikita Khrushchev.
12. On a separate sheet of paper, explain whether you think the conflict in Vietnam was avoidable. Could Kennedy or Johnson have done anything differently to either prevent or win the war in Vietnam? Support your response with facts.

This lesson will help you understand the achievements and failures of the Johnson and Nixon administrations and their connections to the collapse of communism. Use it with core lesson 4. 4 Societal Changes to reinforce and apply your knowledge.

Key Concept

During the second half of the twentieth century, the United States struggled with scandals at home and communism abroad.

Core Skills & Practices

- Integrate Concepts Presented in Different Ways
- Paraphrase Information

The Great Society

The presidency of Lyndon Johnson was defined by Great Society programs and the Vietnam War.

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Great Society... demands an end to poverty and racial injustice... But that is just the beginning. The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community. It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake and for what it adds to the understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods. But most of all, the Great Society is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor.

—President Lyndon B. Johnson, Great Society Speech, 1964

- According to the passage, which of these is one major focus of the Great Society?
 - greater production of goods
 - increased industrial production
 - environmental enrichment
 - greater retirement options
- If Great Society programs were entirely successful, what would be one likely result?
 - People of all races would be assured equal rights.
 - All adult citizens would have more leisure time.
 - Laws would prevent any adverse effects on the environment.
 - All citizens could buy the products they wanted.

The Nixon Administration

President Richard Nixon ended the Vietnam War and introduced policies of New Federalism, but was eventually forced to resign as a result of the Watergate scandal.

Directions: Read the passage below. Then select the option that correctly completes each sentence

3. Richard Nixon was the nominee who won the presidency in In 1973, Nixon participated in the , which ended the .

- A. Democratic
- B. Republican
- C. third-party
- D. Independent

- A. Vietnam War
- B. Great Society
- C. Voting Rights Act
- D. Paris Peace Accord

- A. 1967
- B. 1968
- C. 1972
- D. 1976

- A. Vietnam War
- B. Great Society
- C. Voting Rights Act
- D. Paris Peace Accord

4. President Nixon announced his visit to China after what preceding event?

- A. a halt to the Vietnam War
- B. secret negotiations with China's leaders
- C. a treaty with the Soviet Union
- D. an agreement to end relations with Taiwan

5. President Nixon visited both China and the Soviet Union in which year?

- A. 1969
- B. 1970
- C. 1971
- D. 1972

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Since March, when I first learned that the Watergate affair might in fact be far more serious than I had been led to believe, it has claimed far too much of my time and my attention. Whatever may now transpire in the case, whatever the actions of the grand jury, whatever the outcome of any eventual trials, I must now turn my full attention—and I shall do so—once again to the larger duties of this office. I owe it to this great office that I hold, and I owe it to you—to my country... Tomorrow, for example, Chancellor Brandt of West Germany will visit the White House for talks that are a vital element of “The Year of Europe,” as 1973 has been called. We are already preparing for the next Soviet-American summit meeting later this year.

This is also a year in which we are seeking to negotiate a mutual and balanced reduction of armed forces in Europe, which will reduce our defense budget and allow us to have funds for other purposes at home so desperately needed. It is the year when the United States and Soviet negotiators will seek to work out the second and even more important round of our talks on limiting nuclear arms and of reducing the danger of a nuclear war that would destroy civilization as we know it. It is a year in which we confront the difficult tasks of maintaining peace in Southeast Asia and in the potentially explosive Middle East.

—President Richard M. Nixon, First Watergate Speech, 1973

6. The Watergate affair that Nixon refers to was a _____ that eventually forced him to resign from office.
 - A. scandal
 - B. detente
 - C. public policy
 - D. campaign strategy
7. At the time Nixon gave this speech, which of the following appears to be true?
 - A. The House Judiciary Committee had voted for Nixon’s impeachment.
 - B. Transcripts of White House tapes had been provided to the Congress.
 - C. Five men who had broken into Democratic offices had been arrested.
 - D. Nixon had decided to resign from the presidency.
8. According to the speech, Nixon was focused on which of these instead of the Watergate affair?
 - A. ending communism in the Soviet Union
 - B. reducing taxes for working families
 - C. increasing American military presence overseas
 - D. reducing the worldwide nuclear threat



Test-Taking Tip

When test questions are preceded by a written passage, read the questions first and then look for the answers as you read the passage.

Communism in China and the Soviet Union

Improvements in relations between the United States and communist countries and societal changes over many decades eventually led to the birth of democracy in Eastern European nations and the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Directions: Read the following questions. Then select the correct answers.

9. Which event was a turning point in US relations with China?
 - A. President Nixon's visit to China
 - B. the fall of the Berlin Wall
 - C. the Watergate scandal
 - D. the election of Mikhail Gorbachev
10. President Nixon adopted the policy of _____ to relax tensions between the United States and communist countries such as China and the Soviet Union.
 - A. detente
 - B. containment
 - C. public policy
 - D. diplomatic silence
11. Nixon's visit to China started diplomatic communications that had previously been cut off during which decade?
 - A. 1930s
 - B. 1940s
 - C. 1950s
 - D. 1960s
12. Which of the following events would immediately follow the fall of the Berlin Wall?
 - A. democratic elections in Eastern European countries
 - B. signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
 - C. the beginning of a rivalry between China and the USSR
 - D. the People's Republic of China joins the United Nations

This lesson will help you understand how US government policies changed after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Use it with core lesson 4.5 Foreign Policy in the 21st Century to reinforce and apply your knowledge.

Key Concept

In the first decade of the twenty-first century, the United States experienced a terrorist attack that reshaped government and policies.

Core Skills & Practices

- Conduct Research Projects
- * Evaluate Evidence

Terrorism in the United States

Terrorist attacks on the United States in the 1990s and 2001 were linked to Osama bin Laden and the Middle Eastern terrorist group known as al-Qaeda.

Directions: Use the time line below to answer questions 1 and 2.



1. Write the letter of each event next to the correct spot on the time line.
2. Which of the following events would come next after the events on the time line above?
 - A. Osama bin Laden assassinated
 - B. weapons of mass destruction found in Iraq
 - C. Taliban government overthrown in Afghanistan
 - D. Saddam Hussein convicted of crimes against humanity

Directions: Use the passage to answer questions 3 and 4.

Today, our fellow citizens, our way of life our very freedom came under attack in a series of deliberate and deadly terrorist acts. The victims were in airplanes or in their offices secretaries businessmen and women, military and federal workers, moms and dads, friends and neighbors. Thousands of lives were suddenly ended by evil, despicable acts of terror The pictures of airplanes flying into buildings, fires burning, huge structures collapsing have filled us with disbelief. terrible sadness, and a quiet, unyielding anger These acts of mass murder were intended to frighten our nation into chaos and retreat But they have failed our country is strong.

A great people has been moved to defend a great nation Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shattered steel but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve America was targeted for attack because we are the brightest beacon for freedom and opportunity in the world And no one will keep that light from shining. Today, our nation saw evil, the very worst of human nature. And we responded with the best of America—with the daring of our rescue workers, with the caring for strangers and neighbors who came to give blood and help in any way they could.

—President George W Bush, Address to the Nation, September 11, 2001

3. What does President Bush suggest was a main target of the attacks on September 11, 2001?
 - A. American technology
 - B. American political views
 - C. American commerce
 - D. American social values
4. According to Bush, the attack on September 11, 2001, was a **terrorist** attack. This type of attack is characterized by which of these strategies?
 - A. use of propaganda to incite violence
 - B. use of force to overthrow governments
 - C. use of violence to frighten opponents
 - D. use of demonstrations to protest policies

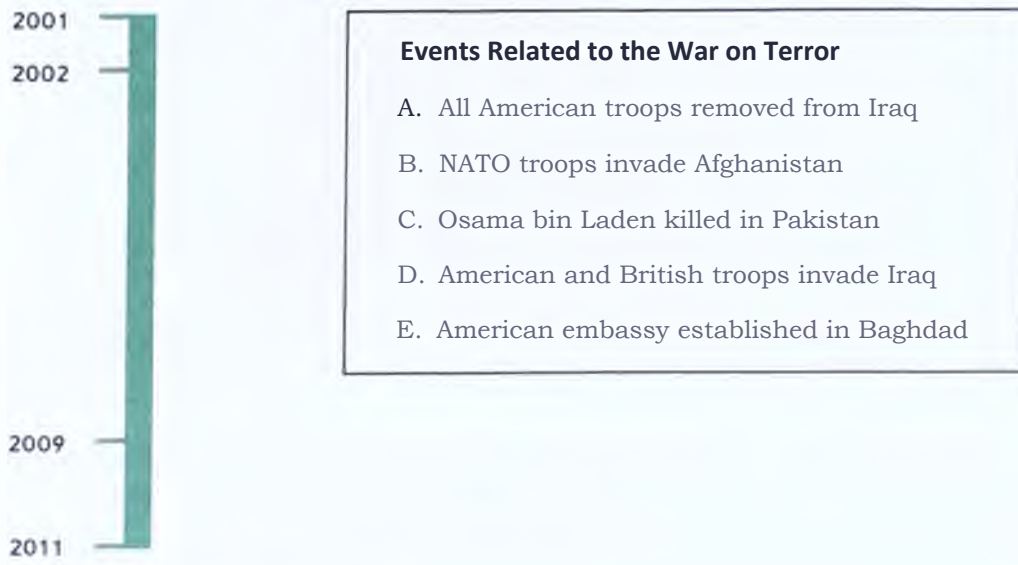
Directions: Read the following questions. Then select the correct answers.

5. On September 11, 2001, three of the four hijacked planes reached the hijackers' targets. Where did the fourth plane crash due to its passengers' resistance?
 - A. Maryland
 - B. Connecticut
 - C. Pennsylvania
 - D. West Virginia
6. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks led to the creation of what federal government agency?
 - A. Department of Antiterrorism
 - B. Department of Transportation
 - C. Federal Aviation Administration
 - D. Department of Homeland Security

The Global War on Terror

In response to the terrorist attacks of 9/11, the United States launched an anti-terrorism campaign that has become known as the global war on terror.

Directions: Use the time line below to answer questions 7 and 8.



7. Write the letter of each event next to the correct spot on the time line.

8. This time line illustrates the effect that the terrorist attacks of 9/11 had on the United States' _____ or its interactions with other nations.

- A. foreign policy
- B. domestic policy
- C. public policy
- D. foreign aid



Test-Taking Tip

In order to accurately fill in a time line, consider which events had to happen before others could occur.

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer questions 9-12.

(1) North Korea is a regime arming itself with missiles and weapons of mass destruction while starving its citizens. (2) Iran aggressively pursues these weapons and exports terror, while an unelected few repress the Iranian people's hope for freedom. (3) Iraq, continues to flaunt its hostility toward America and to support terror. (4) The Iraqi regime has plotted to develop anthrax and nerve gas and nuclear weapons for over a decade. (5) This is a regime that has already used poison gas to murder thousands of its own citizens, leaving the bodies of mothers huddled over their dead children. (6) This is a regime that agreed to international inspections then kicked out the inspectors. (7) This is a regime that has something to hide from the civilized world. (8) States like these, and their terrorist allies, constitute an axis of evil, arming to threaten the peace of the world. (9) By seeking weapons of mass destruction, these regimes pose a grave and growing danger. (10) They could provide these arms to terrorists, giving them the means to match their hatred. (11) They could attack our allies or attempt to blackmail the United States. (12) In any of these cases, the price of indifference would be catastrophic.

—President George W. Bush, State of the Union Address, 2002

9. President Bush most likely gave this speech to justify
- A. the passage of the Patriot Act.
 - B. the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.
 - C. the invasion of Iraq.
 - D. the assassination of Osama bin Laden.
10. Which of the following sentences includes language that is meant to evoke an emotional response in those hearing the speech?
- A. Sentence 3
 - B. Sentence 5
 - C. Sentence 7
 - D. Sentence 9
11. Which of the following sentences about Iraq includes an unsupported claim that cannot be verified by fact-checking?
- A. Sentence 4
 - B. Sentence 5
 - C. Sentence 6
 - D. Sentence 7
12. The term “axis of evil” was likely used to accomplish which of these goals?
- A. to convince Iran, Iraq, and North Korea to reduce stocks of weapons
 - B. to provide factual evidence that these countries are dangerous
 - C. to identify countries that were involved in the 9/11 terrorist attacks
 - D. to recruit allies to support the United States in any actions against these countries