

# **VA/US History & Honors VA/US History**

**(High School Virginia & United States History)**

**Learning in Place, Phase III**

**April 27 – May 15**



**Norfolk Public Schools**  
The cornerstone of a proudly diverse community

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**School:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Teacher:** \_\_\_\_\_

### VAUS History Learning in Place, Phase III

April 27 – May 1

✓	Task	Text	Write
	Describe the reasons for immigration during the second half of the twentieth century.	Task 1, Documents A-F	<p>1. Complete Task 1, including all guiding questions. In your response, cite evidence from at least 4 different documents in support of your claim. The response to the Driving Historical Question should demonstrate your understanding of the documents, as well as all other work you have completed on the topic of immigration.</p>
	Analyze issues related to immigration.	Passage 2	<p>2. As you read Passage 2, answer the following questions, in complete sentences, on a separate sheet of paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why did Obama create DACA according to the article?</li> <li>• How did Jeff Sessions defend the removal of DACA?- (this is throughout the article)</li> <li>• About how many people are enrolled in DACA?</li> <li>• What “lawlessness” is Sessions talking about that was created by the Obama administration? Do you agree?</li> <li>• What is some of the criticism of the Trump administration and DACA removal? Why? Do you agree or disagree?</li> </ul> <p>THEN, write a letter to Attorney General Sessions either approving the removal of DACA or write a letter defending DACA and explain why it is necessary.</p>
	Describe the contributions of immigrants to contemporary American culture.	Document 3	<p>3. After you analyze Document 3, answer the following questions, in complete sentences, on a separate sheet of paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What types of professions have those that have immigrated to the United States had?</li> <li>• Which of the immigrants featured on the chart impressed you the most? Why?</li> <li>• How might the culture in the United States be different without the contributions of immigrants, such as those featured in the chart?</li> </ul>

May 4-8

✓	Task	Text	Write
	What lasting impact did President Bill Clinton's NAFTA policy have on the United States?	Passage 4	1. In complete sentences, <b>answer the accompanying questions</b> how the creation of NAFTA had lasting effects on the United States.
	Was the first Persian Gulf War a defense of freedom or an extension of Western imperialism?	Document Set 5	2. Students will answer questions for each document. Students will <b>develop a claim</b> to answer the question provided in the task. Students will support your claim with <b>evidence</b> from 3 different documents. Students will explain why your evidence you have chosen supports your claim in complete sentences.
	Evaluate Ronald Reagan's Economic Policy.	Passage 6	3. Students will answer in complete sentences: <b>Does the data for each of the following support or weaken a claim that "Reagan's Economics was a success?" Defend your answer.</b>

May 11-15

✓	Task	Text	Write
	Evaluate and explain the foreign policy decisions of the American government after 9/11.	Document Set 7	<p><b>1. Use all three documents to answer the following questions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What events took place on September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001? Briefly summarize.</li> <li>Who was ultimately considered responsible?</li> <li>What is the purpose of the speech given by George W. Bush?</li> <li>How does President Bush define the greatness of America in response to the attacks of 9/11?</li> <li>What does President Bush define as the “ideals that make us a nation”?</li> <li>How does President Bush describe the role or duty of America during this time?</li> <li>What domestic policy actions has The U.S. taken since the attacks of 9/11?</li> <li>What foreign policy actions has America taken since the attacks of 9/11?</li> <li>Have the actions of the United States made the United States and the world safer? Explain.</li> <li>Is the Global War on Terror a change or a continuation of America’s foreign policy during the Cold War? Explain.</li> </ol>
	Evaluate the changing role of government during the administration of George W. Bush	Document Set 8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summarize each of the three documents, explaining the policies described in each.</li> <li>Evaluate and explain how the policies described in all three documents changed the role of the government.</li> <li>Choose one of the policies described in the documents to create an argument for or against. Use detailed information to support your claim. Your response should be one page.</li> </ol>
	Evaluating and explaining the foreign and domestic policies pursued by the Obama Administration	Document 9	<p><b>5. Use the reading on President Obama to answer the following questions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What did Barack Obama’s campaign promise to the American people?</li> <li>How did President Obama respond to the Great Recession?</li> <li>What areas were targeted for stimulus and improvement?</li> <li>What were the aims of the Affordable Care Act of 2010? How did he propose to pay for it?</li> <li>Why were some Americans critical of this act?</li> <li>What did “Obamacare” provide to the average American?</li> <li>Name two places the U.S. was at war in 2009.</li> <li>What was President Obama’s approach to his foreign policy? Who did he have to work with to accomplish his goals?</li> <li>Why were some critical of the Obama administration’s use of drones?</li> <li>Who was the founder of the terrorist group al-Qaeda? When was he killed? Did his death end the threat of terrorism? Explain why or why not.</li> <li>Evaluate and explain how the policies described in all three documents changed the role of the government.</li> <li>Choose one of the policies described in the documents to create an argument for or against. Use detailed information to support your claim. Your response should be one page.</li> </ol>

# Task 1

Use the documents to address the following question:

*The Immigration Act of 1965 opened the United States to increased immigration from many diverse countries.*

**Driving Historical Question:** Why are new immigrants coming into the United States?

**Part A.** Closely read documents A-F and determine what is important in each document by answering the accompanying question(s).

## Document A

“Usually we catch young men, who are looking for work to support their families back in Mexico. But more and more we are seeing entire families. They start coming around 7:30 P.M. over the mesa [hill] near Cristo Rey Mountain. A steady stream of people all night. We use our night vision “infrared” equipment to spot a lot of illegals who would otherwise go unnoticed . . . The great majority of them are decent people coming here to look for work. Their families’ economic conditions are pretty bad in Mexico. You have to sympathize with them to a point. But if you open the border wide up, you’re going to invite political and social upheaval. Our job is to prevent illegal entry to our country, but we know that they’re going to keep coming as long as our grass is greener. And we also know that we can’t catch them all.”

- Michael Teague, U.S. Border Patrol

Based on Document A, why are new immigrants coming into the United States?

---

---

## Document B

“On our third attempt, my wife, children, and I escaped by boat from Vietnam and arrived in Hong Kong, where we remained for three months. Then my brother, who came to America in 1975, sponsored us, and we arrived in America in 1978 . . . Neither I nor anyone in our family spoke any English before our arrival in America . . . We still have the need to return to Vietnam one day. This is our dream. In Vietnam, before the communists came, we had a sentimental life, more comfortable and cozy, more joyful . . .”

- Vietnamese immigrant

Based on Document B, why are new immigrants coming into the United States?

---

---

## Document C

“An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act . . . to establish a more uniform basis for the provision of assistance to refugees . . . the term “refugee” means (A) any person who is outside of any country of such person’s nationality . . . who is unable or unwilling to return to . . . because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion . . .”

- Refugee Act of 1980, signed into law by President Jimmy Carter

Based on Document C, why are new immigrants coming into the United States?

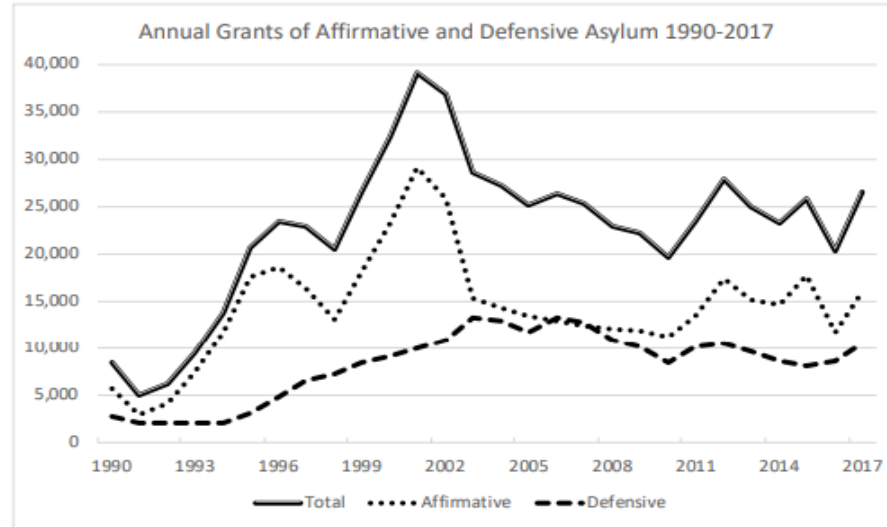
---

---

Document D

**Eligibility**  
To be eligible for refugee or asylum status, the applicant must meet the requirements in section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which states that a person is “unwilling or unable to return to his or her country of nationality because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.”

U.S. Asylee Data 1990-2017



Source: U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security and U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Based on Document D, why are new immigrants coming into the United States?

---

---

Document E

This is part of an interview with George Kokkas, a Greek immigrant, who arrived in the United States in 1969.

“Work over there was very bad. In those days [1967], a worker in Greece made about five dollars a day, when a worker’s pay in the United States was about thirty dollars a day. But the reason I came to the United States was because the situation in Greece was bad. And I was concerned about the education of my kids. Greece in those days had only one university, and if you had kids who wanted to go to the university it was very hard to get the chance.”

- Gladys Nadler Rips, *Coming to America: Immigrants from Southern Europe*, Delacorte Press

Based on Document E, why are new immigrants coming into the United States?

---

---

## Document F

The joy of security and work- When they crossed the US border with Mexico in the early 1970s, Alfonso Castañeda was a house painter; his wife, Marta, was a nurse. Almost three decades later, they still work in the same professions. "I thought I could do something more," says Mrs. Castañeda who never managed to validate her degree and works as a nurse assistant at a private hospital. Mr. Castañeda, a stocky man with long sideburns, says he dreamed of saving enough to go back to Mexico, but never did. The '86 amnesty did not give the Castañedas wealth or more education. But the passing of the bill brought them protection in the form of a disability check, workers' compensation, and the means to build toward a secure retirement. Their citizenship, and subsequent financial stability, helped them support their children Gerardo, a research assistant at a law firm, and Elsa, a computer science graduate from the University of Arizona who now works for her alma mater.

- Luis Andres Henao, "After the Amnesty: 20 Years Later," The Christian Science Monitor, November 6, 2006.

Based on Document F, why are new immigrants coming into the United States?

---

---

## Document G

**Cooler**  
Highs in the low 80s. Lows in the low 60s on the coast and the mid 60s inland. Winds west-northwest 15 knots. Seas 3 feet. Bay, choppy.  
Complete weather: 2A

**The Miami News**  
A Cox Newspaper Tuesday Afternoon, April 23, 1980 42 Pages

**Tuesday Metropolitan Edition 15¢**

# New Cuban exodus due here

## Graham declares state of emergency for Dade, Monroe

**HEATHER DEWAR and ANA VECIANA**  
*Miami News Reporters*

**KEY WEST** — Weary immigration officials here are bracing for what could be the largest wave of Cuban refugees yet.

After rough seas halted the refugee boatlift for two days, Cuban authorities reportedly gave the go-ahead last night for boats to leave the port of Mariel again. That would mean the two-day backlog of overloaded shrimp boats, cabin cruisers, skiffs and other small craft would arrive in Key West late today. Officials expect the quota of 3,500 Cuban refugees set by the State Department will soon be shattered.

"Frankly I haven't the foggiest notion what will happen then," said a high-ranking immigration official here. "We're waiting for word from Washington. We haven't heard anything yet."

While Miami and Dade county administrators continued pressing Washington for immediate help to deal with the 3,250 Cubans who've already arrived and the thousands more expected, the nation's top refugee official pledged the federal government "would do its share."

But Metro Mayor Steve Clark warned yesterday that four out of five of the refugees arriving here have no local relatives and need federal help.

"For every person who has a relative here that is coming, Castro is sending four more, from what background we don't know, destitute, with no friends or relatives, not even a telephone number. We need federal assistance," Clark said.

Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre said the Cuban president was using the Freedom Flotilla to get rid of some of his social misfits.

"How long is Uncle Sam going to keep his head in the sand?" said Vincent Grimm, a city of Miami assistant administrator. "The city's already at the breaking point."

Gov. Bob Graham yesterday declared a state of emergency in Dade and Monroe counties and released \$50,000 in state aid for such things as trucking water to Key West and setting emergency medical facilities, portable toilets and buses to transport the refugees.

Graham said his concern is not so much for the estimated 150,000 Cubans who have fled to the United States since the start of the boatlift.

**See BOATLIFT, 4A**

- *The Miami News*, April 20, 1980

On April 20, 1980, Cuba's government, under the rule of communist leader Fidel Castro, announced that all Cubans wishing to emigrate to the U.S. were free to board boats at the port of Mariel, launching the Mariel Boatlift. The boatlift was precipitated by housing and job shortages caused by the failing Cuban economy. In all, 125,000 Cubans fled to U.S. shores.

Based on Document G, why are new immigrants coming into the United States?

---

---

## Part B.

- Write a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question.
- Support your claim with evidence from **at least 4** different documents. These are facts that support your claim.
- In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim.

## Passage 2

*Background Information: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) is an American immigration policy that allows some individuals with unlawful presence in the United States after being brought to the country as children to receive a renewable two-year period of deferred action from deportation and become eligible for a work permit in the U.S. To be eligible for the program, recipients cannot have felonies or serious misdemeanors on their records.*

### **Trump administration rescinds\* Obama-era DACA program for illegal immigrants**

(\***rescind**-to revoke, cancel or repeal a law, order or agreement)

By Kelly Cohen | Sep 5, 2017, 11:04 AM

Source Link: <http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/trump-administration-rescinds-obama-era-daca-program-for-illegal-immigrants/article/2633380>

Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced Tuesday that the Trump administration was rescinding the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program that began under former President Barack Obama, and defended the move as one aimed at ending the "lawlessness" that Obama created with his unilateral executive action.

"[T]he executive branch, through DACA, deliberately sought to achieve what the legislative branch specifically refused to authorize on multiple occasions," Sessions in prepared remarks from the Justice Department in Washington. "Such an open-ended circumvention of immigration laws was an unconstitutional exercise of authority by the Executive Branch."

Sessions said he advised President Trump and Department of Homeland Security to begin an "orderly, lawful wind down" of DACA.

Homeland Security Secretary Elaine Duke has since chosen to "initiate a wind-down process," Sessions said, giving Congress time to act on immigration "should it so choose."

Obama created DACA in June 2012 in order to spare hundreds of thousands of people from deportation who were brought into the country as children. The program also lets them work in the United States.

Duke said none of the nearly 800,000 people using the program would be affected for six months, which gives Congress a chance to decide through legislation what protections they should get. Duke also said no new applications would be taken.

Sessions said ending DACA is equivalent to ending the "lawlessness" created by Obama.

"The compassionate thing is to end the lawlessness, enforce our laws, and, if Congress chooses to make changes to those laws, to do so through the process set forth by our Founders in a way that advances the interest of the nation," he said.

Ending DACA will push Congress to establish a "lawful and constitutional immigration system" that Sessions said will make the country "safer and more secure."



Democrats have criticized the Trump administration for upending the lives of the thousands of people who use the program. But Sessions said the issue is about rule of law, and is not meant to target the people who use it.

"This does not mean they are bad people or that our nation disrespects or demeans them in any way," he said. "It means we are properly enforcing our laws as Congress has passed them."

## Document 3

Name	Country of Birth	Year of Immigration to USA	Profession	Accomplishment(s)
Sergey Brin	Russia	1979	Computer Science	Co-Founder of <b>Google</b>
Madeleine Albright	Czech Republic	1948	Politician, Diplomat	<b>First Female United States Secretary of State:</b> Responsibilities include handling the relationships between the United States and all other foreign countries
Dikembe Mutombo	Democratic Republic of Congo	1987	Retired NBA Player	<b>NBA Defensive Player of the Year:</b> 1995, 1997, 1998, 2001 <b>Founder of The Dikembe Mutombo Foundation:</b> Foundation that seeks to improve the health, education and quality of life of people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo <b>Recipient of the US President's Volunteer Service Award:</b> 2000
Isabel Allende	Peru	1987	Author	Authored over 24 books, she has been called "the world's most widely read Spanish-language author." <b>Hispanic Heritage Award in Literature:</b> 1996 <b>Library of Congress Creative Achievement Award for Fiction:</b> 2010 <b>Presidential Medal of Freedom:</b> 2014
Arnold Schwarzenegger	Austria	1968	Bodybuilder, Actor, Politician	Winner of <b>Mr. Olympia</b> (Bodybuilder Competition): 1970 Starred in <b>The Terminator:</b> 1984 <b>Governor of California:</b> 2003-2011

## Passage 4

**President Clinton Press Conference (excerpts) - On September 14, 1993, President Bill Clinton, a Democrat, signed two supplemental agreements to NAFTA – the NAALC and the NAAEC. NAFTA went into effect on January 1, 1994. Below is an excerpt from the remarks Clinton gave at the signing.**

“I want to say to my fellow Americans, when you live in a time of change the only way to recover your security and to broaden your horizons is to adapt to the change, to embrace it, to move forward. Nothing we do . . . can change the fact that factories or information can flash across the world; that people can move money around in the blink of an eye. . . . In a fundamental sense, this debate about NAFTA is a debate about whether we will embrace these changes and create the jobs of tomorrow, or try to resist these changes, hoping we can preserve the economic structures of yesterday.

So when people say that this trade agreement is just about how to move jobs to Mexico so nobody can make a living, how do they explain the fact that Mexicans keep buying more products made in America every year? Go out and tell the American people that. Mexican citizens with lower incomes spend more . . . on American products than Germans, Japanese, or Canadians. That is a fact. And there will be more if they have more money to spend. That is what expanding trade is all about. . . .

The second agreement ensures that Mexico enforces its laws in areas that include worker health and safety, child labor and the minimum wage. And I might say, this is the first time in the history of world trade agreements when any nation has ever been willing to tie its minimum wage to the growth in its own economy.

What does that mean? It means that there will be an even more rapid closing of the gap between our two wage rates. And as the benefits of economic growth are spread in Mexico to working people, what will happen? They'll have more disposable income to buy more American products and there will be less illegal immigration because more Mexicans will be able to support their children by staying home.

This agreement will create jobs, thanks to trade with our neighbors. That's reason enough to support it. But I must close with a couple of other points. NAFTA is essential to our long-term ability to compete with Asia and Europe. . . . It will help our businesses to be both more efficient and to better compete with our rivals in other parts of the world. . . .”

*Source: President Clinton's comments on signing the supplemental agreements to NAFTA, September 14, 1993.*

### **Guiding Question Passage 1: Clinton Speech**

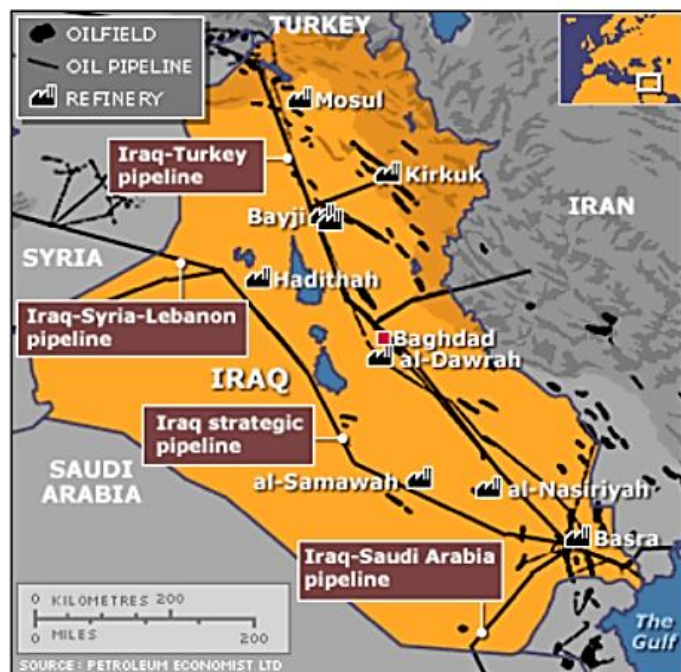
- 1) (Sourcing) What was the purpose of this speech?
- 2) (Contextualization) How might the purpose of the speech have influenced what Clinton said in it?
- 3) (Close reading) According to Clinton, what were the “changes” going on in the world that made NAFTA necessary?
- 4) (Close reading) According to Clinton, what were two ways that NAFTA would affect the United States?
- 5) (Close reading) According to Clinton, what were three ways that NAFTA would affect Mexico?
- 6) What evidence did Clinton provide to support his arguments for NAFTA?
- 7) Based on Clinton's speech, what do you think were possible arguments being made against NAFTA at the time of the speech?

## Document Set 5 (Use all 4 documents below)

Was the first Persian Gulf War a defense of freedom or an extension of Western imperialism?

**Document 1.** Examine the map and answer the questions. Source:

[http://www.japanfocus.org/data/iraq\\_oil\\_map355.gif](http://www.japanfocus.org/data/iraq_oil_map355.gif)



### Questions

1. According to map, what are Iraq's major natural resources?
2. In your opinion, why would Western nations be interested in controlling Iraq?

**Document 2. BBC News Coverage (8/2/90).** Source:

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/august/2/newsid\\_2526000/2526937.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/august/2/newsid_2526000/2526937.stm)

“More than 100,000 Iraqi soldiers backed up by 700 tanks invaded the Gulf state of Kuwait in the early hours of this morning. Iraqi forces have established a provisional government and their leader Saddam Hussein has threatened to turn Kuwait city into a “graveyard” if any other country dares to challenge the “take-over by force” . . . Initial reports suggest up to 200 people have been killed in heavy gunfire around the city . . . All communication has been cut with Kuwait and many people, including thousands of foreign nationals, are trapped in the city . . . In recent weeks Iraq had accused Kuwait of flooding the world market with oil and has demanded compensation for oil produced from a disputed oil field on the border of the two countries . . . Kuwait has appealed for international aid but there is no suggestion of any military action from the West at this stage.”

### Questions

1. Why would the government of Kuwait appeal for help from other nations?
2. How did the Iraqi government justify its actions in Kuwait?



...Less than a week ago, in the early morning hours of August 2<sup>d</sup> [1990], Iraqi Armed Forces, without provocation or warning, invaded a peaceful Kuwait. Facing negligible resistance from its much smaller neighbor, Iraq's tanks stormed in blitzkrieg fashion through Kuwait in a few short hours. With more than 100,000 troops, along with tanks, artillery, and surface-to-surface missiles, Iraq now occupies Kuwait. This aggression came just hours after Saddam Hussein specifically assured numerous countries in the area that there would be no invasion. There is no justification whatsoever for this outrageous and brutal act of aggression.



President George H. W. Bush gives a press conference regarding Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, August 8, 1990.  
Source: George Bush Presidential Library and Museum

A puppet regime imposed from the outside is unacceptable. The acquisition of territory by force is unacceptable. No one, friend or foe, should doubt our desire for peace; and no one should underestimate our determination to confront aggression.

Four simple principles guide our policy. First, we seek the immediate, unconditional, and complete withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Second, Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored to replace the puppet regime. And third, my administration, as has been the case with every President from President [Franklin D.] Roosevelt to President [Ronald] Reagan, is committed to the security and stability of the Persian Gulf. And fourth, I am determined to protect the lives of American citizens abroad....

Source: President George H. W. Bush, Address to the Nation, August 8, 1990

### Document 3.

#### Questions

1. What happened on August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1990?
2. Identify one (1) of President Bush's "simple principles" regarding the Persian Gulf.
3. Why do you think the president is giving this press conference?

### Document 4. George H.W. Bush, "Address to the Nation on Invasion of Iraq," January 16, 1991

Source: <http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/ghwbushiraqinvasion.htm>

"Just two hours ago, allied air forces began an attack on military targets in Iraq and Kuwait. These attacks continue as I speak. This conflict started August 2<sup>nd</sup> when the dictator of Iraq invaded a small and helpless neighbor. Kuwait -- a member of the Arab League and a member of the United Nations -- was crushed; its people, brutalized. Five months ago, Saddam Hussein started this cruel war against Kuwait. Tonight, the battle has been joined. This military action . . . follows months of constant and virtually endless diplomatic -- diplomatic activity on the part of the United Nations, the United States, and many, many other countries. Arab leaders sought what became known as an Arab solution, only to conclude that Saddam Hussein was unwilling to leave Kuwait . . . Our objectives are clear: Saddam Hussein's forces will leave Kuwait. The legitimate government of Kuwait will be restored to its rightful place, and Kuwait will once again be free. Iraq will eventually comply with all relevant United Nations resolutions, and then, when peace is restored, it is our hope that Iraq will live as a peaceful and cooperative member of the family of nations, thus enhancing the security and stability of the Gulf. Some may ask: Why act now? Why not wait? The answer is clear: The world could wait no longer. Sanctions, though having some effect, showed no signs of accomplishing their objective. Sanctions were tried for well over five months, and we and our allies concluded that sanctions alone would not force Saddam from Kuwait.

#### Questions

1. What reasons does George H.W. Bush give for the U.S. led invasion of Iraq?
2. According to this speech, what were U.S. objectives in Iraq?

## Passage 6

### Reaganomics

The media called it Reaganomics. During the campaign of 1980, Ronald Reagan announced a recipe to fix the nation's economic mess. He claimed an undue tax burden, excessive government regulation, and massive social spending programs slow down growth. Reagan proposed a phased 30% tax cut for the first three years of his Presidency. The bulk of the cut would be concentrated at the upper income levels. The economic theory behind the wisdom of such a plan was called **SUPPLY-SIDE** or **TRICKLE-DOWN ECONOMICS**.



Tax relief for the rich would enable them to spend and invest more. This new spending would stimulate the economy and create new jobs. Reagan believed that a tax cut of this nature would ultimately generate even more revenue for the federal government. The Congress was not as sure as Reagan, but they did approve a 25% cut during Reagan's first term.

The results of this plan were mixed. Initially, the **FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD** believed the tax cut would re-ignite inflation and raise interest rates. This sparked a deep recession in 1981 and 1982. The high interest rates caused the value of the dollar to rise on the international exchange market, making American goods more expensive abroad. As a result, exports decreased while imports increased. Eventually, the economy stabilized in 1983, and the remaining years of Reagan's administration showed national growth.

The defense industry boomed as well. Reagan insisted that the United States was open to a "**WINDOW OF VULNERABILITY**" to the Soviet Union regarding nuclear defense. Massive government contracts were awarded to defense firms to upgrade the nation's military. Reagan even proposed a space-based missile defense system called the **STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE**. Scientists were dubious about the feasibility of a laser-guided system that could shoot down enemy missiles. Critics labeled the plan "**STAR WARS**."

Economists disagreed over the achievements of **REAGANOMICS**. Tax cuts plus increased military spending would cost the federal government trillions of dollars. Reagan advocated paying for these expenses by slashing government programs. In the end, the Congress approved his tax and defense plans, but refused to make any deep cuts to the welfare state. Even Reagan himself was squeamish about attacking popular programs like Social Security and **MEDICARE**, which consume the largest percentages of taxpayer dollars. The results were skyrocketing deficits.

The national debt tripled from one to three trillion dollars during the **REAGAN YEARS**. The President and conservatives in Congress cried for a balanced budget amendment, but neither branch had the discipline to propose or enact a balanced budget. The growth that Americans enjoyed during the 1980s came at a huge price for the generations to follow.



President Ronald Reagan unveils a new tax program, calling it "a second American Revolution for hope and opportunity." Upon taking office, Reagan called for a phased 30% tax cut, but Congress would only agree to a 25% cut.

## Reaganomics at a Glance

	1981	1989	Change
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	\$3057 billion	\$5400 billion	↑ 77%
<b>National debt</b>	\$995 billion	\$2868 billion	↑ 188%
<b>Maximum income tax rate</b>	70%	28%	↓ 42%
<b>Percent living in poverty</b>	14%	13%	↓ 1%
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	7.6%	5.3%	↓ 2.3%

**Does the data for each of the following support or undermine a claim that Reaganomics was a success? Why?**

**Vocabulary words to focus on when writing your response:**

Gross Domestic Product

National Debt

Maximum income tax rate

Percent living in poverty

Unemployment

---

### Vocabulary

gross domestic product: a measure of the size of a nation's economy. If the GDP goes up, that means the economy has grown. If it goes down, then the economy has shrunk.

national debt: the amount of money that a nation owes others. If the debt grows, that means that the nation is spending more money than it has collected in taxes. If it shrinks, then it has collected more than it has spent.

maximum tax rate: the highest tax rate anyone pays. The maximum tax rate is usually applied to those who make the most income. Those who make less income pay a lower percentage of their income in taxes.

percent living in poverty: the percentage of people in the United States who are living below the federal poverty line.

unemployment rate: the percentage of people in the United States who want to work but do not have a job.

---



## Document Set 7 (Use all 3 documents below)

### Document One (A): The Attacks of September 11<sup>th</sup> (HISTORY.COM)

On September 11, 2001, 19 militants associated with the Islamic extremist group al Qaeda hijacked four airplanes and carried out suicide attacks against targets in the United States. Two of the planes were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, a third plane hit the Pentagon just outside Washington, D.C., and the fourth plane crashed in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Almost 3,000 people were killed during the 9/11 terrorist attacks, which triggered major U.S. initiatives to combat terrorism and defined the presidency of George W. Bush.

On September 11, 2001, at 8:45 a.m. on a clear Tuesday morning, an American Airlines Boeing 767 loaded with 20,000 gallons of jet fuel crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Center in New York City. The impact left a gaping, burning hole near the 80th floor of the 110-story skyscraper, instantly killing hundreds of people and trapping hundreds more in higher floors. As the evacuation of the tower and its twin got underway, television cameras broadcasted live images of what initially appeared to be a freak accident. Then, 18 minutes after the first plane hit, a second Boeing 767—United Airlines Flight 175—appeared out of the sky, turned sharply toward the World Trade Center and sliced into the south tower near the 60th floor. The collision caused a massive explosion that showered burning debris over surrounding buildings and onto the streets below. It immediately became clear that America was under attack.

The hijackers were Islamic terrorists from Saudi Arabia and several other Arab nations. Reportedly financed by the al Qaeda terrorist organization of Saudi fugitive Osama bin Laden, they were allegedly acting in retaliation for America's support of Israel, its involvement in the Persian Gulf War and its continued military presence in the Middle East. Some of the terrorists had lived in the United States for more than a year and had taken flying lessons at American commercial flight schools. Others had slipped into the country in the months before September 11 and acted as the "muscle" in the operation. The 19 terrorists easily smuggled box-cutters and knives through security at three East Coast airports and boarded four early-morning flights bound for California, chosen because the planes were loaded with fuel for the long transcontinental journey. Soon after takeoff, the terrorists commandeered the four planes and took the controls, transforming ordinary passenger jets into guided missiles.

### Document Two (A): George W. Bush's Remarks to the Nation One Year After the 9/11 Attacks

(Whitehouse/archives.gov)

9:01 P.M. EDT 9/11/2002

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. A long year has passed since enemies attacked our country. We've seen the images so many times they are seared on our souls, and remembering the horror, reliving the anguish, re-imagining the terror, is hard -- and painful.

September 11, 2001 will always be a fixed point in the life of America. The loss of so many lives left us to examine our own. Each of us was reminded that we are here only for a time, and these counted days should be filled with things that last and matter: love for our families, love for our neighbors, and for our country; gratitude for life and to the Giver of life.

We resolved a year ago to honor every last person lost. We owe them remembrance and we owe them more. We owe them, and their children, and our own, the most enduring monument we can build: a world of liberty and security made possible by the way America leads, and by the way Americans lead our lives.

The attack on our nation was also attack on the ideals that make us a nation. Our deepest national conviction is that every life is precious, because every life is the gift of a Creator who intended us to live in liberty and equality. More than anything else, this separates us from the enemy we fight. We value every life; our enemies value none -- not even the innocent, not even their own. And we seek the freedom and opportunity that give meaning and value to life.

There is a line in our time, and in every time, between those who believe all men are created equal, and those who believe that some men and women and children are expendable in the pursuit of power. There is a line in our time, and in every time, between the defenders of human liberty and those who seek to master the minds and souls of others. Our generation has now heard history's call, and we will answer it.

America has entered a great struggle that tests our strength, and even more our resolve. Our nation is patient and steadfast. We continue to pursue the terrorists in cities and camps and caves across the earth. We are joined by a great coalition of nations to rid the world of terror. And we will not allow any terrorist or tyrant to threaten civilization with weapons of mass murder. Now and in the future, Americans will live as free people, not in fear, and never at the mercy of any foreign plot or power.

This nation has defeated tyrants and liberated death camps, raised this lamp of liberty to every captive land. We have no intention of ignoring or appeasing history's latest gang of fanatics trying to murder their way to power. They are discovering, as others before them, the resolve of a great country and a great democracy. In the ruins of two towers, under a flag unfurled at the Pentagon, at the funerals of the lost, we have made a sacred promise to ourselves and to the world: we will not relent until justice is done and our nation is secure. What our enemies have begun, we will finish.

I believe there is a reason that history has matched this nation with this time. America strives to be tolerant and just. We respect the faith of Islam, even as we fight those whose actions defile that faith. We fight, not to impose our will, but to defend ourselves and extend the blessings of freedom.

We cannot know all that lies ahead. Yet, we do know that God had placed us together in this moment, to grieve together, to stand together, to serve each other and our country. And the duty we have been given -- defending America and our freedom -- is also a privilege we share.

We're prepared for this journey. And our prayer tonight is that God will see us through, and keep us worthy.

Tomorrow is September the 12th. A milestone is passed, and a mission goes on. Be confident. Our country is strong. And our cause is even larger than our country. Ours is the cause of human dignity; freedom guided by conscience and guarded by peace. This ideal of America is the hope of all mankind. That hope drew millions to this harbor. That hope still lights our way. And the light shines in the darkness. And the darkness will not overcome it.

May God bless America.

### Document Three (A): Timeline of Terrorist Action and Domestic and International Response

	Bush defeats Al Gore by supreme court decision		The U.S. Attacks Afghanistan and its Taliban government		The TSA is formed, increasing airport security		George W. Bush ends his two-term presidency	
<b>Oct. 12<sup>th</sup> 2000</b>	<b>Dec. 12<sup>th</sup> 2000</b>	<b>Sept. 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001</b>	<b>Oct. 7<sup>th</sup> 2001</b>	<b>Oct. 26<sup>th</sup> 2001</b>	<b>Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> 2001</b>	<b>Mar. 19<sup>th</sup> 2003</b>	<b>Jan. 20<sup>th</sup> 2009</b>	<b>April 15<sup>th</sup> 2015</b>
USS Cole Attacked by Al-Qaeda in Yemen Harbor		Al-Qaeda led Terrorist attacks fly planes into World Trade Center and the Pentagon, another crashes (Flight 93)		Patriot Act is passed by Congress expanding the surveillance power of the Government		U.S and allied forces invade Iraq to disarm "Weapons of Mass Destruction" held by the Saddam Hussein regime		Two Chechen brothers motivated by extremist Islamic beliefs detonated bombs at the Boston Marathon



## Document Set 8 (Use all 3 documents below)

### Document One (B): The Bush Administration: Reaction to 9/11

(khanacademy.org)

In response to the terrorist attacks of 9/11, the administration of President George W. Bush declared a **Global War on Terror** and sent troops to Afghanistan, where the ruling Taliban regime was providing safe haven to al-Qaeda, and to Iraq, where Saddam Hussein purportedly was harboring weapons of mass destruction.

The war on terror was fought on the home front as well. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 created the **Department of Homeland Security** to centralize the collection and analysis of intelligence and to coordinate US efforts to prevent future terrorist attacks. On October 26, 2001, President Bush signed the **USA Patriot Act** into law. The act authorized the extensive use of wiretapping and other surveillance measures. When revelations surfaced that the National Security Agency (NSA) was collecting mass cellphone data, the law was amended so that the agency could only request the data of certain targeted individuals. A public debate erupted over whether the NSA had violated the American public's reasonable expectations of privacy.

In 2004, another public debate arose over the use of enhanced interrogation techniques in extracting information from detained suspected terrorists. Evidence of torture at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq led to investigations of US human rights abuses. Former detainees reported that they had been beaten, starved, sexually assaulted, and subjected to routine humiliations. Though the military claimed that these incidents were the work of a few bad apples, the investigatory reports by human rights organizations reflected a much broader pattern of abuse. The revelations opened a debate about whether the use of torture was justified, or whether it was fundamentally antithetical to American principles, values, and traditions.



### Document Two (B): The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB)

(educationweek.org)

The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), which passed Congress with overwhelming bipartisan support in 2001 and was signed into law by President George W. Bush on Jan. 8, 2002, is the name for the most recent update to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The NCLB law—which grew out of concern that the American education system was no longer internationally competitive—significantly increased the federal role in holding schools responsible for the academic progress of all students. And it put a special focus on ensuring that states and schools boost the performance of certain groups of students, such as English-language learners, students in special education, and poor and minority children, whose achievement, on average, trails their peers. States did not have to comply with the new requirements, but if they didn't, they risked losing federal Title I money.

Under the NCLB law, states must test students in reading and math in grades 3 through 8 and once in high school. And they must report the results, for both the student population as a whole and for particular “subgroups” of students, including English-learners and students in special education, racial minorities, and children from low-income families. States were required to bring all students to the “proficient level” on state tests by the 2013-14 school year, although each state got to decide, individually, just what “proficiency” should look like, and which tests to use. (In early 2015, the deadline had passed, but no states had gotten all 100 percent of its students over the proficiency bar.)

## Document Three (B): The Economic Policies of the Bush Administration

(khanacademy.org)

Upon taking office in 2001, US President George W. Bush implemented a series of economic measures that substantially raised the federal budget deficit while almost doubling the federal debt. The Bush administration increased federal spending, most dramatically in the areas of Medicare and defense spending, while the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq consumed vast financial resources.

Meanwhile, the Bush administration enacted some of the largest tax cuts in US history. All marginal tax rates were lowered, while certain tax credits, such as the child tax credit, became more generous. Critics of what became known as the “Bush Tax Cuts” argued that they contributed to increased income inequality by unfairly benefiting the upper class. Others have attributed rising inequality to technological advances, free trade policies, and the declining power of labor unions. While economists will continue to debate the causes and effects of income inequality, what remains certain is that the average American family is now worse off than it was a quarter-century ago.

The US economy was already tipping into recession by 2007. Consumer spending was down, unemployment was up, and the financial markets were unstable. But it was the September 2008 collapse of Lehman Brothers, a major Wall Street investment firm, that ushered in the worst banking crisis the country had experienced since the Great Depression.

Both the boom-and-bust dynamic associated with free-market capitalism and the monetary policies enacted by the Federal Reserve played a role in creating the crisis.

The Federal Reserve (the US central banking system) had implemented monetary policies aimed at increasing rates of homeownership. Excessive home building, combined with the loosening of credit and the extension of high-risk mortgages, served to create a housing bubble. When that bubble burst, many homeowners were unable to pay their mortgages, while the value of their homes tanked, leaving them with a debt burden that was greater than what their homes were worth.

In order to prevent what Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke referred to as a “global financial meltdown,” the Bush administration authorized a massive federal intervention to mitigate the worst effects of the crisis.

President Bush authorized a \$168 billion economic stimulus package, which consisted largely of income tax rebates. The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 included \$700 billion to fund the Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP), which provided loans to troubled banks.

## Document 9

### The Domestic and Foreign Policies of President Barack H. Obama

#### President Barack H. Obama, 2009–2016

President Barack Obama began his administration after the economic crash of 2008. This was but one of the challenges he faced, following a campaign that promised the American people hope and change. President Obama also had to lead American soldiers still fighting in Afghanistan and Iraq, navigate the tension-filled partisan politics of Washington, D.C., and confront the ongoing fight against terrorism around the world.

#### Domestic Issues:

In response to the Great Recession, Obama signed into law economic stimulus legislation. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in February 2009 aimed to stimulate the economy by providing tax cuts to working families and small businesses. It allocated federal funds for growth and investment, as well as for education,

health, and other entitlement programs. The Act also set up a system to monitor how the recovery money was spent. The following year in 2010 Obama went further and signed the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010.

As a candidate and president-elect, Obama stressed many other domestic issues. One main priority was to reform and expand the health care system. He called for Congress to pass legislation to reform health care in the United States and eventually they created the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 which came to be referred to as "Obamacare." Obama's health care reform plan aimed to lower health care costs, introduce better procedures for delivering care, and insure all Americans. Obama wanted to pay for the plan through higher taxes on the wealthy and by reducing wasteful spending. Yet some Americans opposed this as another expensive government intrusion. The bill extended health care coverage to about 32 million more Americans who could not previously afford it. It prevented insurers from denying insurance to people who had preexisting medical conditions. It allowed young adults to remain on their family's health insurance until they were 26 years old. It also gave tax credits to small businesses that provide health care to their employees. According to the White House, the plan would lower costs, strengthen the Medicare program, and expand the Medicaid program.

### **Foreign Policy Issues:**

The United States also faced a great deal of global conflict. President Obama worked to protect the nation from more terrorist attacks and strived to find a way to bring American soldiers back home as quickly and effectively as possible from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. President Obama came to office determined to follow a more international approach to foreign policy. His foreign policy, therefore, relied more on the United Nations and sought to build consensus among American allies. The Obama administration ended the American combat mission in Iraq and reduced the number of U.S. troops stationed there. The U.S. also increased its use of remote-controlled drone aircraft to track and eliminate militant leaders of al-Qaeda. While the drones reduced the chances of American and NATO casualties, protests arose when the crafts caused injury and death to innocent civilians near targets. Osama bin Laden, founder of al-Qaeda was killed in a raid by US Navy Seals on May 02, 2011; however, his death did not end the terrorist threat. In 2011 a movement known as the "Arab Spring", which was a series of revolutions against oppressive governments in the Middle East, eventually led to more instability in the region. President Obama completed the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq in 2011, however the overthrowing of several Middle Eastern leaders made way for the eventual rise of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS).