

Honors World History II

(Honors World History, 1500 - Present)

Learning in Place, Phase IV

May 18 – June 5



Norfolk Public Schools
The cornerstone of a proudly diverse community

Name: _____

School: _____

Teacher: _____

Honors World History II Learning in Place, Phase IV

May 18-22

✓	Task	Text	Write
	How do the IMF and WTO work together to promote economic interdependence?	Document 1	1. After reading Document 1, explain in your own words how the IMF and the WTO work both independently and together to promote economic interdependence. Your answer needs to include the understanding of what each of the entities promotes and how they work together to help “Least Developed Countries” (developing nations) as well as how they can assist larger economic unions such as the European Union. If your answer is typed it should be at least one page in length, 12-point font and double-spaced. If it is handwritten , your answer should be at least two pages in length, single spaced.
	Does NAFTA help or hurt the economy of the United States?	Document 2	2. In your own opinion, does NAFTA help or hurt the economy of the United States? Site at least three examples from the article in your response to the question in order to demonstrate your understanding of NAFTA and the effect NAFTA had on the United States economy.

May 25-29

✓	Task	Text	Write
	Does USMCA help or hurt the economy of the United States?	Document 2 and Document 3	1. Re-read Document 2 and examine Document 3. Answer the questions below: a. Which of the two economic agreements protect workers more? How? b. Does Canada, Mexico, or the United States benefit more from NAFTA over USMCA? USMCA over NAFTA? Equal? Explain. c. Does the new USMCA deal help or hurt the economy of the United States? How?
	Analyze the relationship between economic conditions and political stability.	Document 4	2. Read the following statement: <i>“Sound economic conditions contribute to a stable democracy, and political freedom helps foster economic development.”</i> a. As you read Document 4, look for evidence that either supports or refutes the above statement. You can create a T-chart as you read, or use an annotation strategy (highlighting/underlining). b. After you read , write a paper that supports or negates the quote. Use evidence from Document 4, as well as knowledge gained throughout your World II course to defend your position. If typed (12 point, double spaced) your paper should be at least 2 pages. If handwritten (single spaced), your paper should be at least 4 pages.

June 1-5

✓	Task	Text	Write
	Define terrorism.	Document 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As you read, highlight or underline characteristics of "terrorism" according to the different perspectives presented in the article. Then, answer the following:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. What common characteristics string across multiple definitions of terrorism and why do you think this is so?b. What differences exist between definitions of terrorism?c. Are there any additional characteristics that need to be added when defining terrorism?d. Why might terrorism be challenging to define?
	What are the causes of terrorism?	Document 6	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. As you read, create an outline of the information presented in the document.3. After you read, construct a response to the following question: "What, if anything, can be done to stop, or prevent, terrorism?" Be sure to address all three main causes in your response.
	How has the US responded to security issues since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001?	Task 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Complete the task, including all questions that accompany each document. Construct a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question. Cite evidence from at least 3 documents to support your claim and explain your reasoning.

Document 1

IMF and the World Trade Organization

The IMF and the WTO are international organizations with about 150 members in common. While the IMF's central focus is on the international monetary and financial system, and the WTO's is on the international trading system, both work together to ensure a sound system for global trade and payments.

What objectives do the IMF and the WTO have in common?

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization of 189 member countries that works to ensure the stability of the international monetary and financial system. The IMF's mandate includes facilitating the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, promoting exchange stability, and providing the opportunity for the orderly correction of countries' balance of payments problems. The IMF was established in 1945.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization of 164 members that deals with the rules of trade between nations. With Russia's accession in August 2012, the WTO encompasses all major trading economies. The WTO works to help international trade flow smoothly, predictably, and freely, and provides countries with a constructive and fair outlet for dealing with disputes over trade issues. The WTO came into being in 1995, succeeding the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that was established in 1947.

The work of the IMF and the WTO is complementary. A sound international financial system is needed to support vibrant international trade, while smoothly flowing trade helps reduce the risk of payments imbalances and financial crisis. The two institutions work together to ensure a strong system of international trade and payments that is open to all countries. Such a system is critical for enabling economic growth, raising living standards, and reducing poverty around the globe.

How the IMF and the WTO work together? The IMF and the WTO work together on many levels, with the aim of ensuring greater coherence in global economic policymaking. A cooperation agreement between the two organizations, covering various aspects of their relationship, was signed shortly after the creation of the WTO.

Technical assistance and training: The IMF, the WTO, and other international organizations and donors often work together to help countries improve their ability to trade. The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for trade-related technical assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supports LDCs to be more active players in the global trading system by helping them tackle supply-side constraints to trade.

Fund assistance for trade liberalization: The Trade Integration Mechanism (TIM), established in April 2004, is available to all Fund member countries whose balance of payments positions might suffer, albeit temporarily, as a result of multilateral trade liberalization. It is not a lending facility, but rather a policy aimed at making Fund resources more predictably available under existing IMF facilities.

High-level coordination: The Managing Director of the IMF and the Director General of the WTO consult regularly on a range of trade-related issues. The IMF Managing Director and the WTO Director-General, together with the President of the World Bank Group participated in a panel on "Leveraging Trade to Reduce Poverty" at the IMF/World Bank Group Spring Meetings in April 2019, led a seminar on "How Global Trade Can Promote Growth for All" at the IMF/World Bank Group Annual Meetings in October 2018, and launched a joint staff paper on "Reinvigorating Trade and Inclusive Growth" in September 2018. The Managing Director also participated in the WTO's Public Forum in September 2017. Finally, management of both institutions frequently participate in the annual IMF/World Bank/WTO Joint Trade Workshops.

Looking forward, cooperation and consultation between the IMF and WTO will continue to be key, given the increased areas of mutual support and responsibilities between the two institutions. Potential areas of heightened interaction include financial services, trade facilitation, and collaboration on WTO accessions. The IMF strongly supports the role of the WTO in ensuring openness, transparency, and stability in the global trading system, including its role in enforcing trade rules.

March 13, 2020 <https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/The-IMF-and-the-World-Trade-Organization>

Document 2

What is NAFTA and why does Trump want it renegotiated?

What is NAFTA, who are the winners and losers, and why did Trump call it 'the worst trade deal' in US history?

US President Donald Trump, on the campaign trail, labelled NAFTA "the worst trade deal" ever signed by the US. Trump blames NAFTA for wiping out US manufacturing jobs because it allowed companies to move factories to Mexico where labour is cheaper.

In April 2017, US President threatened to pull out of the trade agreement. Canada and Mexico insisted to renegotiate it instead, and Trump agreed. Here is what NAFTA is all about.

What is NAFTA?

NAFTA stands for the North American Free Trade Agreement to lift tariffs (taxes on imports and exports) on virtually all goods traded among the US, Canada, and Mexico. NAFTA came into effect on January 1, 1994, after it was signed on December 17, 1992 by:

- US President George H.W. Bush
- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
- Mexican President Carlos Salinas

What is the purpose of NAFTA?

The aim of NAFTA was to make it easier for companies in the three countries to do business across borders.

The argument for NAFTA was that - by boosting economic integration - there would be increased economic prosperity in all three countries.

Can Trump pull out of NAFTA?

As per the NAFTA agreement, a country can withdraw from it after giving six months notice. In the US, Trump can set that in motion without congressional approval. In April he requested a renegotiation of the terms of the NAFTA agreement.

Has the US lost jobs because of NAFTA?

Researchers have found mixed effects on the US labour force. Some industries have shrunk, while others have grown. The Economic Policy Institute said in 2013 that some 700,000 jobs had been lost as production moved to Mexico - with California, Texas, and Michigan among the worst hit states.

A 2014 report from the Peterson Institute for International Economics said that at most 5 percent of dislocated US workers could be traced to imports from Mexico. It said over four million Americans lose their jobs each year by plant shutdowns and mass layoffs, regardless of trade.

A nonpartisan report by congress published in 2015 said, "NAFTA did not cause the huge job losses feared by the critics or the large economic gains predicted by supporters".

Who benefits from NAFTA and who loses?

Since NAFTA, trade quadrupled among the three countries, surpassing \$1tn in 2015, reported Reuters news agency. Economists Shushanik Hakobyan and John McLaren studied NAFTA's effect on the US labour market in 2016. They found a severe impact on income among blue-collar workers in the most affected industries and areas. College-educated workers were less likely to be affected, they said, and executives saw some benefits. "The most affected workers were college dropouts working in industries that depended heavily on tariff protections in place prior to NAFTA. These workers saw wage growth drop by as much as 17 percentage points relative to wage growth in unaffected industries," McLaren told UVA Today.

If NAFTA is not to blame for manufacturing job losses, what is?

It is difficult to separate effects of NAFTA from other developments. Economists note that manufacturing employment was already in decline before NAFTA was signed. Much of the decline can be attributed to automation in US industry. Companies have been able to increase output with fewer workers. Also, US tariff cuts on Mexican trade under NAFTA were implemented at roughly the same time as tariff cuts with most other countries as the US entered the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. Competition from Chinese exports increased during the same time period and boomed as China joined the WTO in 2001. Economists are more united in the view that the US has lost more jobs to China than to Mexico.

What is NAFTA's impact on Mexico and Canada?

According to the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), NAFTA gave a major boost to Mexican farm exports to the US, which have tripled since NAFTA's implementation. Hundreds of thousands of Mexican auto-manufacturing jobs have also been created, and most studies have found that the pact had a positive impact on Mexican productivity and consumer prices. But there are significant downsides: Mexico's economy grew at an average rate of just 1.3 percent a year between 1993 and 2013 during a period when Latin America was undergoing a major expansion, and poverty remains at similar levels to 1994, while mass unemployment has increased. Some believe that, instead of fulfilling its promise of providing cheaper food to Mexicans, NAFTA deepened Mexico's dependency on food imports, leaving it unprotected from volatility in international food prices and exchange rates, reported Al Jazeera recently.

Thousands of Mexican farmers and workers took to the streets demanding that NAFTA be abandoned. They argue that the deal has devastated Mexican small farms, which struggle to compete with US imports. Canada has seen strong gains in cross-border investment in the NAFTA era, according to the CFR: Since 1993, US and Mexican investments in Canada have tripled. Canadian agriculture, in particular, saw a boost, while employment in Canadian manufacturing held steady. However, the "productivity gap" between the Canadian and US economies remains wide: Canada's labour productivity remains at 72 percent of US levels.

19 AUGUST 2017, SOURCE: AL JAZEERA <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/04/nafta-explainer-170427005642970.html>

NAFTA	vs	USMCA
 <p>Automobiles must have 62.5% of their components manufactured in Mexico, Canada, or the United States to qualify for zero tariffs.</p>	<p>Automotive</p>	<p>Automobiles must have 75% of their components manufactured in Mexico, Canada, or the United States to qualify for zero tariffs.</p> 
 <p>Phased out all agricultural tariffs with Mexico and most with Canada, excluding those on dairy, poultry, eggs, and sugar.</p>	<p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Enhances access to Canada for U.S. dairy, poultry, and egg products.</p> 
 	<p>Small Businesses</p>	<p>Establishes a committee on small business issues to help firms expand trade internationally.</p> 
 	<p>Labor Provisions</p>	<p>By 2023, 40–45% of all automobile parts must be made by workers who earn at least \$16 per hour.</p> 
 	<p>Digital Trade</p>	<p>Prohibits custom duties on electronically-distributed products (e.g. software, video games, movies, music, books) and supports the cross-border flow of data.</p> 
 	<p>Biopharmaceuticals</p>	<p>Raises intellectual property protections for biologic medicines in Canada and Mexico closer to the U.S. standard.</p> 
 <p>Protects creative works (e.g. music, movies, books) for 50 years after a creator's death.</p>	<p>Copyrights</p>	<p>Protects creative works (e.g. music, movies, books) for 70 years after a creator's death.</p> 
 <p>Sets threshold at which U.S. shipments to Canada and Mexico incur duties at \$16 and \$50, respectively.</p>	<p>E-Commerce</p>	<p>Increases threshold at which U.S. shipments to Canada and Mexico incur duties at \$112 and \$117, respectively.</p> 
 <p>Permits companies to sue the government over changes to policies that they claim would harm future profits.</p>	<p>Environment</p>	<p>Eliminates the legal mechanism companies use to combat environmental regulations.</p> 

Document 4

<https://www.bruegel.org/2018/10/are-economic-and-political-freedoms-interrelated/>

Democracy has not always accompanied market economy. But in modern societies, economic and political freedoms are increasingly interconnected. Democracy and market economy can support each other. This is particularly true in post-communist economies of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Thus, authoritarian tendencies observed in these and other regions can negatively affect quality of economic policy and governance.

BY: MAREK DABROWSKI **DATE:** OCTOBER 10, 2018 **TOPIC:** GLOBAL ECONOMICS & GOVERNANCE

Retreat of democracy

After the worldwide triumph of democracy in the 1980s and 1990s, one can observe its partial reversal in the New Millennium. This is the conclusion of two leading global political surveys – the Freedom House’s Freedom in the World (FHF_iW) 2018 (Abramowitz, 2018) and the Bertelsmann Foundation’s Transformation Index (BTI) 2018 (Bertelsmann, 2018)

Democracy and market economy – are they interrelated?

The key question for economists is whether the observed authoritarian trends lead or will lead to more government interference/dirigisme in business activity, less economic freedom and transparency and, as a result, more distortions and macroeconomic imbalances. Before we try to answer this question, we will look into historical interrelation between democracy and market economy.

In the early stages of capitalism (18th, 19th and early 20th century), a free-market economy (with a very limited government role) was accompanied by political regimes that, by today’s standards, were either non-democratic or only partly democratic. This changed gradually during the 20th century, with most of the high-income countries having both democracy and a market economy. Nevertheless, there are still many non-democratic regimes, as demonstrated by the FHF_iW and BIT surveys. Among them, there are examples of both market-oriented authoritarianism (for example, in the regions of East and South East Asia and the Gulf) and anti-market and populist dictatorships (for example, in Latin America, Africa and Middle East).

On the other hand, there is no historical example of stable democracy without predominantly market economy based on private ownership. Utopian dreams of democratic central planning have never materialized.

Crisis of “new” democracies in Europe and its neighborhood

When one analyses the anti-democratic tendencies worldwide, the situation in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) looks the most worrying.

The Arab Spring of 2010-2011 raised hopes for democratization of the MENA region. Unfortunately, such hopes were short-lived. Seven years later, only Tunisia managed to join the club of “free” countries. The situation elsewhere deteriorated dramatically, including the accession of military dictatorship in Egypt and the outbreak of civil wars in Syria, Libya, Yemen and Iraq.

In CEE and the FSU, the collapse of communism at the end of 1980s and early 1990s enabled transition to democracy and market economy. However, the democratic gains were already reversed in Central Asia, the Southern Caucasus and Belarus in the 1990s, and in Russia by the 2000s. In the 2010s, an anti-democratic drift hit part of CEE, including EU Member States and candidates such as Hungary, Poland, Macedonia and Serbia.

Since the 1990s, the Freedom House has conducted a separate survey, “Nations in Transit” (FHNIT) for CEE and FSU countries, which includes seven subcategories – Electoral Process, National Democratic Governance, Civil Society, Local Democratic Governance, Independent Media, and Judicial Framework and Independence – summarized in the synthetic Democracy Score (DS) (Schenkkan, 2018).

Since 2007, the number of countries where the DS deteriorated has systematically exceeded the number of countries where it has improved. The negative trend concerned all sub-regions and all subcategories.

Does authoritarianism in the FSU and CEE negatively affect economic governance?

The short answer is yes. A stronger correlation between economic and political freedoms as compared to the global panel. Historical analysis also confirms the above correlation. First, transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy could start only when communist regimes collapsed. Second, countries that did not start democratization (Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) did not progress in building a market

system; their economies remain largely centrally planned and administratively controlled. Third, in countries that experienced authoritarian drift, market-oriented economic reforms were either stopped or reversed. This has happened in, among others, Slovakia (1994-1998), Belarus after 1996, Russia after 2003, Macedonia, Turkey and Hungary since the beginning of 2010s, Ukraine (2010-2014) and Poland after 2015. Beyond the analysed region, the most drastic example is Venezuela under administration of Hugo Chavez and Nicolas Maduro. Fourth, there are opposite examples when progress in democratization enabled launching or return to economic reforms: Slovakia after 1998, Serbia after 2000, Georgia after 2003, and Ukraine since 2014.

How can democracy help market economy?

There are several channels through which democracy can help in building competitive market economy and its proper functioning:

1. Liberal democracy involves a system of checks and balances (for example, parliamentary and judicial control of executives), which limits concentration and abuse of political power and strengthens the rule of law;
2. Liberal democracy also increases transparency of government actions, constrains opportunities for corruption, rent-seeking and the capture of state institutions by groups of interests, and creates long-term guarantee and stability of property rights;
3. Democratic rotation of political elites also reduces the incidence of power abuses;
4. Civil liberties support economic freedom;
5. Democratic legitimacy of a government helps it take unpopular but sometimes badly needed economic decisions;
6. Authoritarian countries are less open to the external world than democratic ones, which is of great importance in the era of globalization.

The history of post-communist transitions in CEE and the FSU clearly demonstrated the advantages of early democratization. It allowed for a limiting of the influence of the old political elite, consisting of the functionaries of the former communist parties, army, security service, old-style administration, and managers of state-owned enterprises (“red” directors), none of them enthusiasts of the market system. At the later stage (in 2000s and 2010s), authoritarian tendencies were usually accompanied by widespread corruption, state capture and an increasingly privileged position of oligarchs who were closely associated with political power and government bureaucrats.

How can market economy help democracy?

To have a complete picture, it is also worth reminding ourselves how a market economy can help in building and consolidating a liberal democracy.

1. Market economy makes citizens economically independent from the government which, unlike in a centrally planned economy, is not the single owner and employer;
2. It limits power of government bureaucracy and creates room not only for economic freedom but also for civil liberties;
3. It helps a country's external openness;
4. It creates demand for the rule of law;
5. It helps to develop civil society institutions, a broad middle class, and culture of cooperation based on self-interest, which reinforces democracy;
6. Finally, a well-functioning market system helps in economic development that, in turn, creates demand for political freedom and democracy. Several authors, for example, Barro (1996), Lipset (1959), Przeworski and Limongi (1997), Fukuyama (2004) argue that countries with higher GDP per capita are more likely to be democratic than autocratic, although there are also other determinant factors. For example, availability of large natural resource rent is an obstacle to democratisation, even in countries with high GDP per capita.

Document 5

America Responds to Terrorism by Constitutional Rights Foundation (www.crf-usa.org)

What is Terrorism?

Since the terrible events of September 11, 2001, with the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the subject of terrorism has exploded on the world stage. President George W. Bush has declared a war against terrorism. The vast resources of the United States and other countries have been directed toward ending terrorism in America and around the world. Yet, in spite of these developments, it is clear that countries are not only divided about what to do about terrorism, but even about how to define it.

By its nature, the term "terrorism" is bound up in political controversy. It is a concept with a very negative connotation. Because terrorism implies the killing and maiming of innocent people, no country wants to be accused of supporting terrorism or harboring terrorist groups. At the same time, no country wants what it considers to be a legitimate use of force to be considered terrorism. An old saying goes, "One person's terrorist is another person's freedom fighter."

Today, there is no universally accepted definition of terrorism. Countries define the term according to their own beliefs and to support their own national interests. International bodies, when they craft a definition, do so in the

interests of their member states. Academics striving to define terrorism are also subject to their own political points of view.

European countries and the United States tend to define terrorism narrowly, making sure that it only applies to acts of non-governmental organizations. For example, Title 22 of the U.S. Code defines terrorism as "premeditated, politically motivated violence" against "noncombatant targets by subnational groups" usually with the goal to influence an audience.

The U.S. Department of Defense uses a definition that highlights another element of the Western concept of terrorism. Terrorism is "the calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological." In other words, terrorism is violence designed to advance some cause by getting a government to change its policies or political behavior.

Contrast these definitions with one produced by Iranian religious scholar, Ayatulla Taskhiri in a paper delivered at a 1987 international terrorism conference called by the Organization of the Islamic Conference. After a review of Islamic sources concerning terrorism, Taskhiri defined it as follows: "Terrorism is an act carried out to achieve an inhuman and corrupt objective and involving threat to security of any kind, and in violation of the rights acknowledged by religion and mankind."

This is a much broader definition of terrorism. Under this definition, nation states themselves could be guilty of terrorism. Any inhuman or corrupt objective coupled with an act that threatens security and rights regardless of the motivation could be considered terrorism. Later in his paper, Taskhiri accuses the United States of being the "mother of international terrorism" by oppressing peoples, strengthening dictatorships, and supporting the occupation of territories and savage attacks on civilian areas.

The United States would likely reject this definition and Taskhiri's charges and could point out that many states under this definition would also be chargeable with terrorism. Nevertheless, the definition points out the wide gulf in perceptions about what is terrorism and who is guilty of it.

Consider some additional definitions of terrorism.

"All criminal acts directed against a State intended or calculated to create a state of terror in the minds of particular persons or persons in the general public." (League of Nations, 1937)

"Act of terrorism = Peacetime Equivalent of War Crime." (Alex P. Schmid of United Nations Office for the Prevention of International Terrorism. He is the author of many books on terrorism, including *Terrorism and the Media*, 1992.)

"Terrorism is the premeditated, deliberate, systematic murder, mayhem, and threatening of the innocent to create fear and intimidation in order to gain a political or tactical advantage, usually to influence an audience." (James M. Poland, professor of criminal justice at California State University, Sacramento. He has written extensively on terrorism and hostage crisis intervention.)

While there is no universal definition of terrorism, various experts point out that there are common elements to most terrorist acts.

Acts of terrorism usually are committed by groups who do not possess the political power to change policies they view as intolerable. Middle Eastern terrorism intensified in the 1970s in response to defeats of Arab nations in wars with Israel over the Palestine issue. Convinced that further wars were futile, a number of countries, including Egypt, sought peace with Israel. This enraged groups within those countries dedicated to the defeat of Israel, who then turned to terrorism.

Terrorists choose targets and actions to maximize the psychological effect on a society or government. Their goal is to create a situation in which a government will change its policies to avoid further bloodshed or disruption. For

these reasons, terrorists often choose methods of mass destruction, such as bombings, and target transportation or crowded places to increase anxiety and fear.

Terrorists plan their acts to get as much media exposure as possible. Media coverage magnifies the terrorist act by spreading fear among a mass audience and giving attention to the terrorist cause. The attacks on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics assured a worldwide television audience, as did crashing planes into the World Trade Center.

Terrorists often justify their acts on ideological or religious grounds arguing that they are responding to a greater wrong or are promoting a greater good. For example, Leon Trotsky, a communist leader during the Russian Revolution, justified the use of terror by the Red Army as a necessary evil to promote the worldwide cause of workers and as a response to the military actions of counterrevolutionaries and Western powers.

Document 6

Causes of Terrorism

Introduction

The causes of terrorism appear to be varied. There does not appear to be one lone factor that leads people to engage in acts of terror. Scholars have categorized motivations for terrorism to include psychological, ideological, and strategic.

Psychological Perspective

Those who engage in terrorism may do so for purely personal reasons, based on their own psychological state of mind. Their motivation may be nothing more than hate or the desire for power. For example, in 1893 Auguste Vaillant bombed the French Chamber of Deputies. Prior to his conviction and subsequent execution Vaillant explained his motivation in terms of hate for the middle classes. Vaillant wanted to spoil the sense of economic and social success, by tainting it with his violence. In many respects this terrorist is interested in getting attention from others for his or her act, rather than some grand ideological or strategic goal.

Ideological Perspective

Ideology is defined as the beliefs, values, and/or principles by which a group identifies its particular aims and goals. Ideology may encompass religion or political philosophies and programs. Examples of terrorist groups motivated by ideology include the Irish Republican Army (IRA), in Sri Lanka the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and the Bader Meinhoff in Germany. The IRA is motivated by a political program to oust the United Kingdom from Ireland and unite Ireland under one flag. Similarly the LTTE seek to establish a separate state for their people, the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Finally, the Bader Meinhoff was a terrorist group made up of middle-class adults who opposed capitalism and sought to destroy capitalist infrastructure in Germany.

Strategic Perspective

Terrorism is sometimes seen as a logical extension of the failure of politics. When people seek redress of their grievances through government, but fail to win government's attention to their plight, they may resort to violence. From this viewpoint, terrorism is the result of a logical analysis of the goals and objectives of a group, and their estimate of the likelihood of gaining victory. If victory seems unlikely using more traditional means of opposition, then one might calculate that terrorism is a better option. For example, in South Africa the African National Congress only turned to the use of terrorism after political avenues were explored and failed. Of course, not just individuals may feel let down by the political process. States may use terrorists in the pursuit of their own strategic interests. States may sponsor terrorist

groups, especially when the objectives of the state and the terrorist group are similar. For example, Libya used terrorists to explode a bomb aboard Pan Am 103 flying from London to New York in 1988, allegedly in response to U.S. and British bombing of Libya.

Conclusion

It is impossible to say for sure what causes terrorism. A person’s psychological make-up certainly will play a role, but to what extent is unclear. Some may come to terrorism, not out of any love for violence, but rather to further their ideological goals. Others may be motivated to use terror simply because it appears to be a useful strategic alternative, or may further the state’s objectives. Indeed, terrorism may occur for psychological, ideological, and strategic grounds all at once. An individual may decide terrorism fits his or her own view of the world—that it makes sense. A group may come to use terrorism because it furthers and is supported by their ideology. Finally, groups or persons may use terrorism because it fits with their strategic objectives and goals.

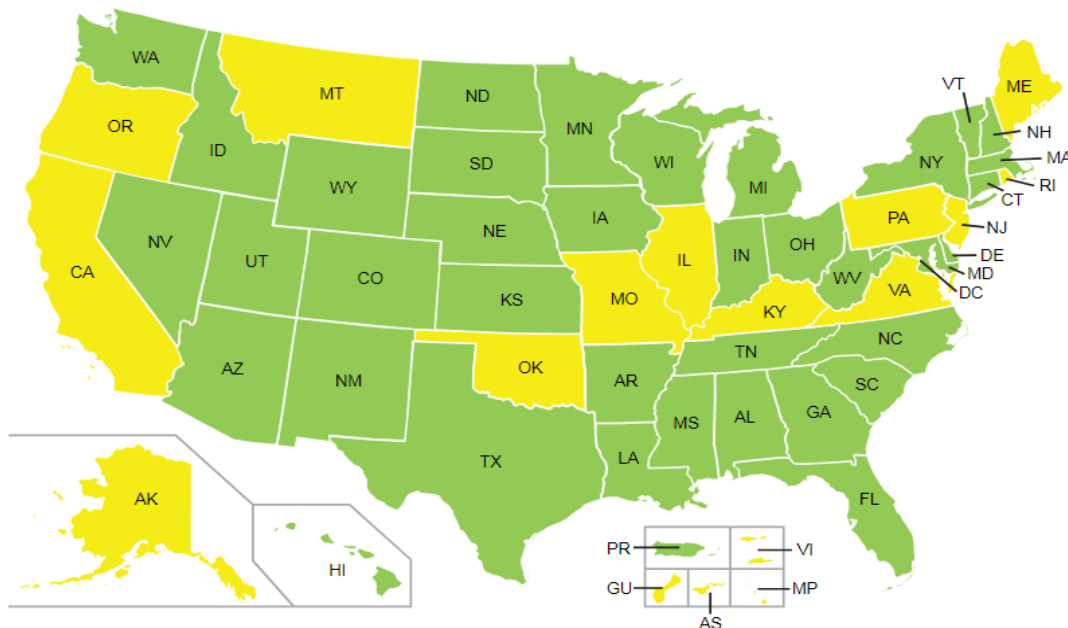
Task 7

Task: Use the documents to address the following question:

Driving Historical Question: How has the US responded to security issues since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001?

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

Document A



The **REAL ID Act** aims to create national standards for state issued driver's licenses and identification cards so they may be used to board commercial aircraft and access certain federal facilities. States in the lighter shade have an extension to comply with the Real ID law. The states in the darker shade are already compliant with the Real ID law.

Based on Document A, describe one way the US has responded to security issues since 9/11.

Document B

Protecting the aircraft

The clear success has been sealing off the cockpit; since 9/11, pilots remain locked behind impregnable [secure] doors for the duration of the flight (with obvious exceptions for restroom breaks, but flight attendants are trained to protect the cockpit during those intervals). The second step was to beef up the air marshal workforce, which had dwindled to a minuscule number of guards—fewer than 100—by 2001. [Today] it's estimated to be more than 5,000 marshals. Pilots, however, have picked up some of the slack with the "Federal Flight Deck Officer" program, which permits them to carry guns with the proper training.

- By Barbara Peterson, "How Airport Security Has Changed Since 9/11" September 10, 2016 *Condé Nast Traveler*

Based on Document B, describe one way the US has responded to security issues since 9/11.

Document C



A Transportation Security Administration (TSA) officer checks a traveler's bag at a screening location. The TSA was created November 19, 2001.

Based on Document C, describe one way the US has responded to security issues since 9/11.

Document D



Based on Document D, describe one way the US has responded to security issues since 9/11.

Document E

WARNING

Under **Section 215** of the federal
USA PATRIOT Act
(Public Law 107-56)

records of books and other materials
you borrow from this library **may**
be obtained by federal agents.

This law also **prohibits** librarians from
informing you if federal agents have
obtained **records** about you.

Questions about this policy should be directed to **Attorney General**
John Ashcroft, Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.

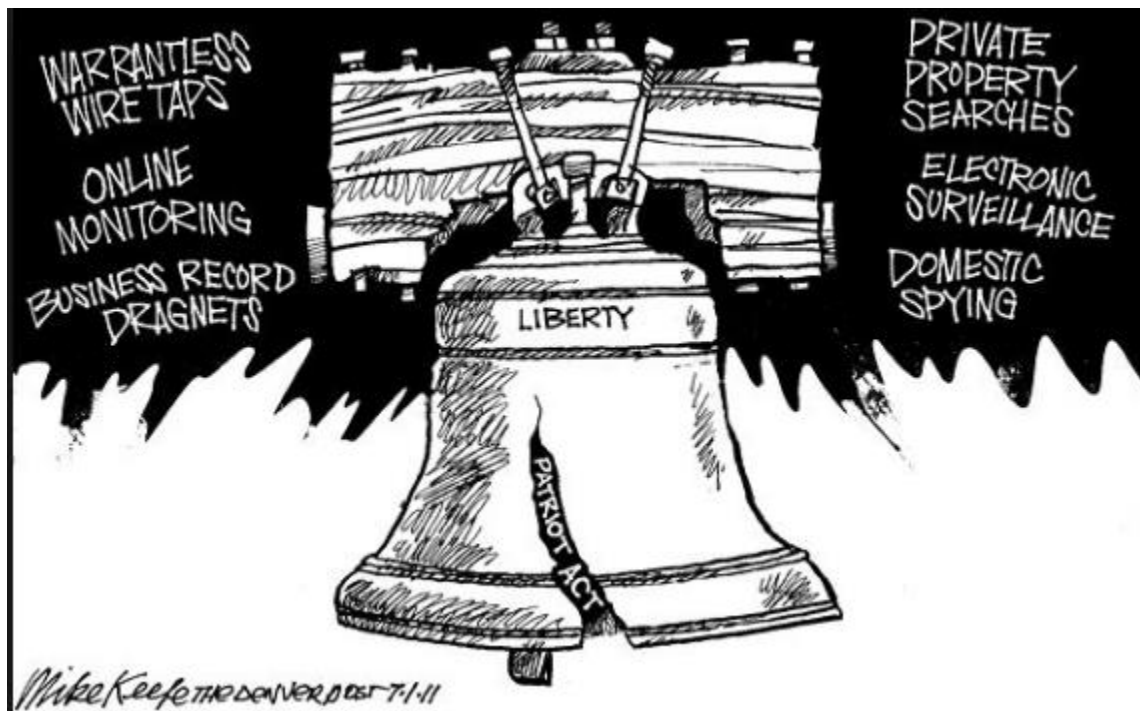
Based on Document E, describe one way the US has responded to security issues since 9/11.

Document F



Based on Document F, describe one way the US has responded to security issues since 9/11.

Document G



Some people argue that the Patriot Act has violated US citizens' civil liberties/freedoms.

Based on Document G, describe how some Americans have viewed the US's responses to security issues since 9/11.

Document H

Department of Homeland Security

Our Mission: The vision of homeland security is to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards.

The Department of Homeland Security was created by Congress November 25, 2002.

Based on Document E, describe one way the US has responded to security issues since 9/11.

Part B.

- Write a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question.
- Support your claim with evidence from **at least 3** different documents. These are facts that support your claim.
- In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim.
- Use additional paper, if necessary.

Driving Historical Question: How has the US responded to security issues since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001?