

# ENTERING THE 21ST CENTURY

Español  
introduccion

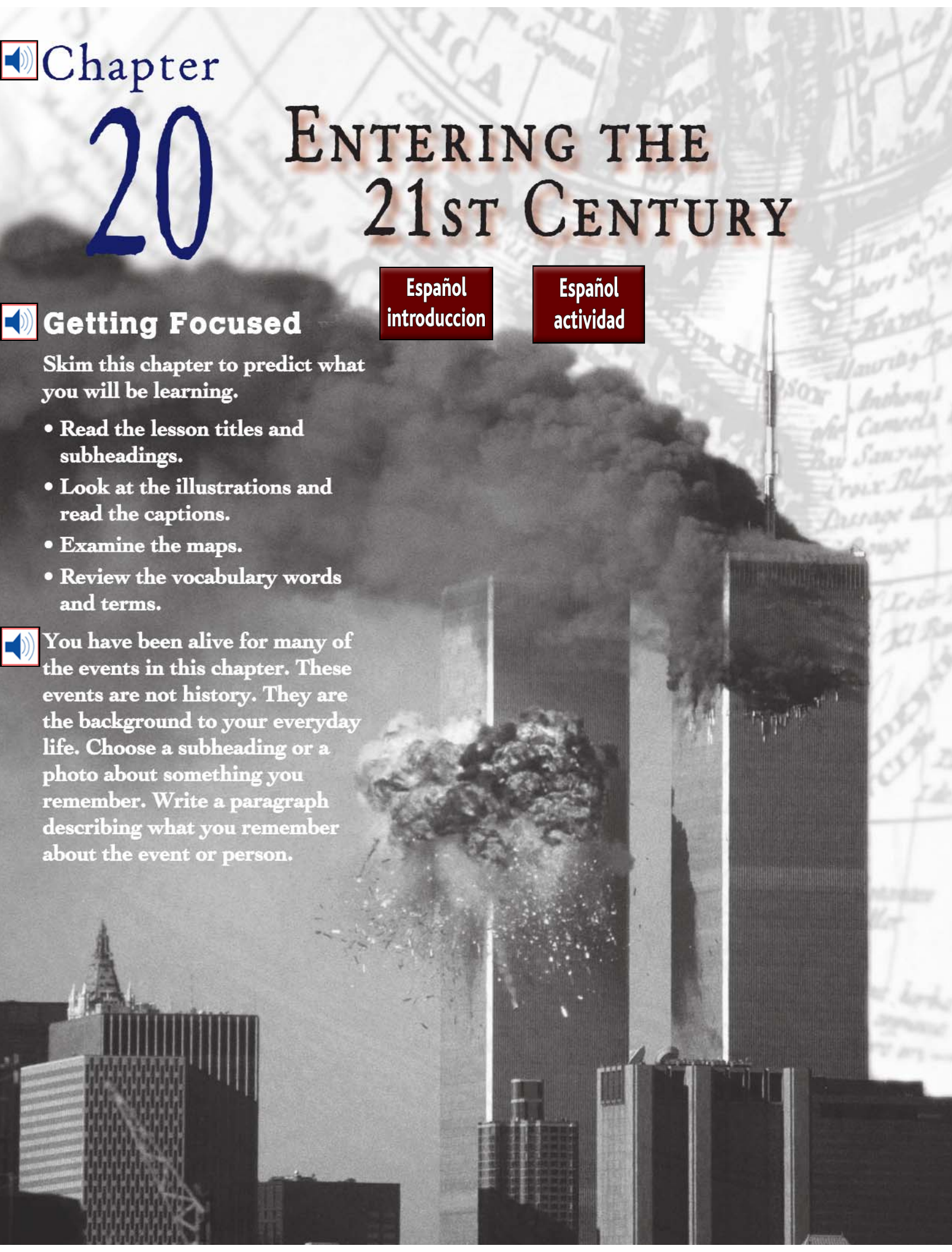
Español  
actividad

## Getting Focused

Skim this chapter to predict what you will be learning.

- Read the lesson titles and subheadings.
- Look at the illustrations and read the captions.
- Examine the maps.
- Review the vocabulary words and terms.

You have been alive for many of the events in this chapter. These events are not history. They are the background to your everyday life. Choose a subheading or a photo about something you remember. Write a paragraph describing what you remember about the event or person.



LESSON 1

## Clinton's Policies at Home and Abroad



### Thinking on Your Own

Create a concept map for the Clinton presidency. Draw a large circle and label it "Clinton Presidency." Draw lines and two smaller circles. Label one "Domestic Policy" and the other "Foreign Policy." Complete the map as you read the lesson.



William Jefferson Clinton was the first baby boom president. He came into office with youth and enthusiasm. He was president during the longest expansion of the U.S. economy ever. In addition, the nation was at peace. The only fights were with Congress.



President William Jefferson Clinton



While campaigning, Clinton had promised to improve the health care system. He appointed his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to head a national task force for health care reform. The resulting plan was complex. Republicans opposed it. In the end, nothing came of the plan.



### The Deficit and Welfare Reform

President Clinton had campaigned on the economy. He believed that the federal deficit needed to be lowered. The federal deficit occurred because the government borrowed money. If the government stopped borrowing, it would not have enough money for all its programs. In order to fund government programs, President Clinton proposed a tax increase on middle- and upper-income people.

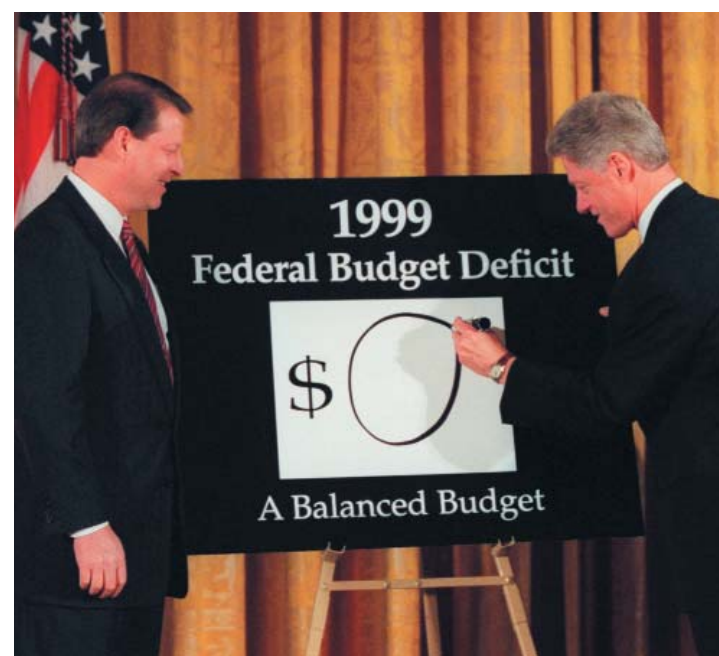
#### focus your reading

- Why did President Clinton want to reduce the deficit?
- What was the Welfare Reform Act?
- What was the outcome of the impeachment of President Clinton?
- What steps toward world peace were made by President Clinton?

#### vocabulary

- ★ task force
- interest ★
- ★ obstruct
- ethnic cleansing ★
- ★ stake

Reducing the deficit would lower **interest** rates. If interest rates were lower, consumers would have more money to spend. They would not have to make large interest payments on their loans and credit card debt. The deficit hit zero in 1998. This was five years ahead of schedule. This was due to both the president's plan and the huge growth in the economy. Computers and Internet businesses powered this growth.



Vice President Gore and President Clinton announce the new federal deficit in 1998.

One of the biggest changes to come about during the Clinton presidency was welfare reform. The president had promised that he would change welfare as we know it. The Welfare Reform Act of 1996 set a limit of five years of aid for any one family. Most adults had to work in order to receive benefits. Money was provided for job training and child care. Tax breaks were available to companies hiring welfare-to-work employees.

During Clinton's first administration, an investigation into the Whitewater Affair began. The president and his wife were accused of financial wrongdoing in a real estate venture in their home state of Arkansas. A Republican-controlled Congress appointed Kenneth Starr as a special prosecutor to investigate the case. Several members of the president's administration resigned as a result. Despite the ongoing investigation, President Clinton was reelected in 1996.

## Impeachment

In December 1998, the House voted to impeach President Clinton for perjury and obstruction of justice. He became only the second president to be impeached. President Andrew Johnson had been impeached in 1868. Clinton was accused of inappropriate behavior with a member of his staff, which he denied. Starr turned his investigation from Whitewater to the president's behavior. In November 1998, Starr presented a report to

Charles Ruff defended President Clinton at the impeachment hearings.



**stop and think**

Imagine you are the press secretary for President Clinton in 1998. You are going to announce the end of the deficit. Write a one-paragraph press release. Be sure to state the *who, what, when, where, why,* and *how* about the end of the deficit. Exchange with a partner to make sure you included all the important information.

Congress. The report charged that the president had lied under oath, **obstructed** justice, and misused the office of the president.

The House began an investigation, and debate was heated. When the vote was taken, it split along party lines. A month-long trial was held in the Senate. Republican senators could not gather enough votes to convict the president. He was acquitted on February 12, 1999.

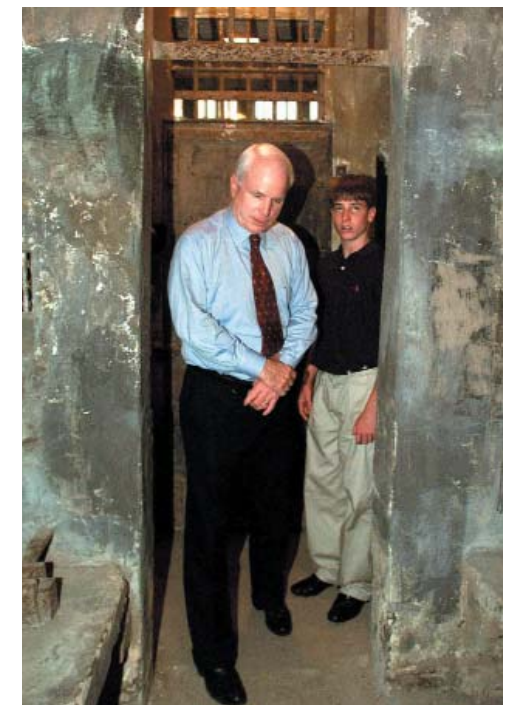
## Foreign Policy

President Clinton tried to achieve peace around the world. Until the collapse of communism, Bosnia had been part of Yugoslavia.

Once Bosnia was independent, a civil war broke out. Bosnian Serbs forced Muslim citizens out of the country, killing thousands in the process. President Clinton led the effort to stop this **ethnic cleansing**. He argued that NATO had a **stake**—or serious interest—in ending the conflict. NATO finally agreed to bomb the Serbs' positions. The Serbs agreed to a cease-fire and signed the Dayton Accords in 1996. NATO also sent troops into Bosnia for peacekeeping duty.

More trouble broke out in the area in 1998. Kosovo, a province of Serbia, tried to secede. Serbia sent troops into Kosovo. President Clinton again urged NATO to end the violence. NATO bombing resulted in another cease-fire and more peacekeeping duties for NATO member nations.

UN troops in Bosnia



U.S. Senator John McCain led a delegation to open ties with Vietnam in 2000.



In 1996, President Clinton sent a personal representative to meet with Catholic and Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland. Violence had raged there between the two groups since the 1960s. In 1998, an agreement was reached to share power between Protestant and Catholic members of a new government.



Israeli Prime Minister Rabin, President Clinton, and PLO Chairman Arafat in 1993.



For much of his two terms in office, President Clinton worked to create a lasting peace in the Middle East. He was able to get Israeli and Palestinian leaders to talk. However, he could not get them to agree on a settlement that would lead to lasting peace. In 1993, Prime Minister of Israel Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir Arafat signed the Declaration of Principles at the White House. Israel agreed to allow Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip. In turn, the PLO recognized the right of Israel to exist. Violence resumed in 2000 between Israelis and Palestinians and lasted for years.



### Putting It All Together

Imagine you are President Clinton. You are writing your autobiography. Use the information in this lesson and write titles for five chapters in your autobiography. Share your chapter titles with a partner. Explain why you chose those five events or ideas.



## Biography

**Pierre Omidyar (1967– )**  
**Jerry Yang (1968– )**



You may never have heard of Pierre Omidyar or Jerry Yang, but they have influenced people all over the world. Omidyar founded eBay, the online auction site. Jerry Yang cofounded Yahoo!, the Internet search engine.



Pierre Omidyar was born in Paris. His parents were French and Iranian and came to the United States in 1973. While still in high school, Omidyar became interested in computers. He graduated with a degree in computer science from Tufts University. His first job was at Claris, part of the Apple computer company. By 1995, he had held several other jobs and had cofounded a company that he sold to Microsoft.



Omidyar began eBay as a part-time hobby. His fiancée had acquired a large collection of candy dispensers. She wanted an easy way to trade them with other collectors. In 1991, Omidyar put up the site that became eBay. In the beginning, the site was free. As it grew, Omidyar charged a fee for each sale. Within five years, site traffic was doubling, tripling, and more, each year. In 1996, Omidyar sold stock in eBay to the public and became a billionaire. In the meantime, he and his fiancée, Pam, had married. They have become well-known philanthropists, giving away millions of dollars to charity each year.



Jerry Yang, like Omidyar, is an immigrant to the United States. Yang was born in Taipei, Taiwan, and moved to the United States in 1978 with his mother and brother. His father had died eight years before. Yang graduated from Stanford University with a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Science degree in electrical engineering.



Yang and a fellow graduate student, David Filo, often traded information about their favorite Web sites. Yang began putting the list on the Internet as “Jerry’s Guide to the World Wide Web.” By 1994, his site had become so popular that the two men launched Yahoo! as a business. The following year they incorporated it. By the late 1990s, 40 million people visited the site monthly. In 2004, Yahoo! sold stock and became a public company. By then, Yang was already a billionaire.





# George W. Bush's Policies



## Thinking on Your Own

The Twenty-sixth Amendment gives eighteen-year-old citizens the right to vote. List at least three reasons why it is important to vote in all elections—for school board, local and state offices, members of Congress, vice president, and president.



In the 2000 election, Vice President Al Gore was the Democratic nominee for president. He faced the Republican nominee, George W. Bush, the son of former President George H.W. Bush. Gore had spent most of his adult life in politics. Bush's political experience included two terms as the governor of Texas. Bush had the support of conservatives in the Republican Party. The campaign was heated and the race was close.

### focus your reading

- How was the 2000 election decided?
- What conservative policies did President Bush propose?
- How did President Bush deal with foreign policy?

### vocabulary

- ★ electoral vote
- ★ mandate
- ★ nation building

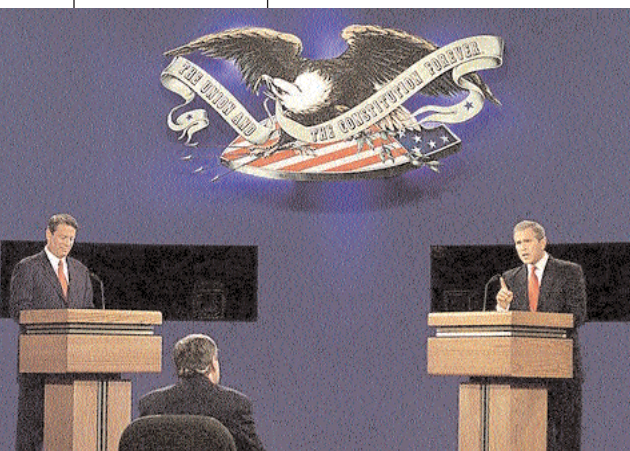


## Disputed Election

The election was held on November 7, 2000. The race was so close, however, that the winner was not certain until December 12, 2000. Although Gore won the popular vote by 500,000 votes, **electoral votes** decide the presidential election. The winning candidate must have 270 or more electoral votes. Each state has the same number of electoral votes as the number of its members in Congress.

The electoral vote was so close that the outcome of the election hung on

Vice President Al Gore and George W. Bush debate in 2000.



Hanging chads were a problem in Florida during the 2000 election.



ballots cast in several districts in Florida. Whoever had the most popular votes would win Florida's electoral votes and the election.



The design of the ballot in one large district was confusing. It had caused some people to vote for the wrong candidate. Other districts used a punch card ballot. If a voter did not press hard enough, the vote was hard to read. Recounts were ordered in those districts.



The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the recounts could not continue past the date set by law for Florida to cast its electoral votes. The recount could not be completed. Without the recount, Bush was in the lead by 573 votes. He won the presidency by 271 electoral votes to Gore's 267.

### stop and think

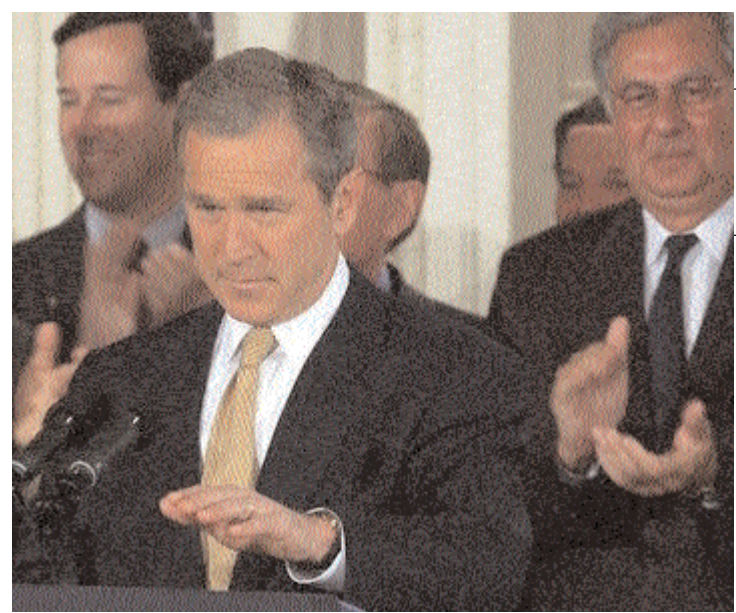


"Every vote counts" is a slogan to get people to vote. The 2000 election proved the truth of this slogan. Work with a partner to design two posters to get out the vote in a presidential election. Sketch pictures and write text for your posters.



## The Conservative Agenda

Early in President Bush's first year, it was clear that the economic boom of the Clinton presidency had ended. The nation was in a recession. Unemployment was growing. To boost the economy, the president proposed a tax cut that



President Bush speaks after signing a tax cut in 2001.





Portions of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska were opened to oil drilling.



Speaker icon favored the wealthy. The idea is that the wealthy will invest in businesses and help the economy grow. By 2004, the economy had improved, but growth was still weak. Unemployed people still found it hard to find work.

Speaker icon President Bush's proposals followed conservative ideas in other areas of government as well. Environmental protection laws, such as the Clean Air Act, were weakened. Fewer regulations made it less costly for companies to do business. More federal land was opened to drilling for gas and oil and for logging.



Speaker icon Denver in 2002 as a result of the Clean Air Act.



The president also proposed the No Child Left Behind Education Act. It required student testing and reporting of yearly progress. If schools did not meet the standards for two years in a row, they could be closed. Conservatives and others thought that education was a matter of local control, not federal **mandates**.



Conservatives were not all in agreement about the president's agenda. Some worried about the economy and education. Conservatives were alarmed at the growing federal deficit.



Speaker icon Weakening of the Clean Air Act could result in Denver returning to a smog-filled city, as it was in 1984.



## A Foreign Policy of Non-engagement

During the campaign, President Bush said he would not engage in **nation building**. The United States would not play the role of negotiator in other nations' problems. As a result, he did not actively encourage peace efforts in the Middle East. However, by the end of 2002, Israel had become a battleground. Young Palestinians were becoming suicide bombers, and Israel was striking back at their families. World opinion pressured the United States to step in. The president supported a road map to peace. The Palestinians and Israelis made attempts to follow it, but the violence on both sides continued.



Speaker icon Terrorism became a part of life in Israel.



President Bush also changed the course of foreign policy with North Korea. President Clinton had begun talks with communist North Korea. He had hoped to keep the North Koreans from developing nuclear weapons. Toward the beginning of President Bush's term, North Korea seemed to restart its nuclear program. President Bush refused to talk with North Korea unless Japan, South Korea, China, and Russia were present. He hoped to isolate North Korea. Little, if any, progress was made. North Korea continued to make threatening statements about its nuclear program.



## Putting It All Together

In a paragraph, compare and contrast the foreign policy of Presidents Clinton and Bush. Talk over your ideas with a partner first. Then write your paragraph.



### LESSON 3

# Terrorism, War, and Foreign Policy



## Thinking on Your Own

As you read, create a flowchart to show the sequence of events from September 11, 2001, to the war in Iraq. Compare your chart with that of a partner.



Terrorism against the United States did not begin on September 11, 2001. Nor was it the first time the World Trade Center in New York City was the target. In 1993, six people died when terrorists set off a truck bomb in the garage of the World Trade Center. In 1998, terrorists bombed U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. More than 200 people died. Two years later, the USS *Cole* was bombed in the port of Yemen. Seventeen U.S. sailors were killed and 39 injured.

### focus your reading

- What did Al Qaeda want?
- Why was the war in Iraq fought?
- How did the war on terror and the war in Iraq affect the election of 2004?

### vocabulary

- ★ fundamentalist
- ★ militant
- ★ intelligence
- ★ insurgent



## Al Qaeda and Terrorism

Al Qaeda was linked to both the attack on the USS *Cole* and the U.S. embassy bombings. Al Qaeda is a loose network of Islamic **fundamentalists** who practice a very strict form of Islam. They believe that Western ways are corrupting the Islamic way of life. They want Muslims to return to Islam's traditional values and beliefs. A few fundamentalists have become **militant**. They use violence to achieve their goals.



The U.S. embassy bombing in Nairobi, Kenya



The damaged USS *Cole* in 2000



The leader of Al Qaeda, Osama bin Laden, comes from a wealthy family in Saudi Arabia. In the 1980s, he fought in Afghanistan against the Soviets. After the Soviets left Afghanistan, bin

Laden organized Al Qaeda. His goal was to force Westerners out of the Middle East. He was particularly angered by U.S. troops stationed in Saudi Arabia. The United States had stationed troops there during the Persian Gulf War. After the war, U.S. forces remained in Saudi Arabia.



## 9/11/01

The attack of September 11, 2001, was the result of several years of planning. Nineteen members of Al Qaeda hijacked four airplanes filled with passengers. Two planes were flown into the World Trade Center towers in New York City, and one into the Pentagon, U.S. military headquarters in Washington, D.C. Passengers on the fourth plane learned from cell phone calls about the other attacks. They put up strong resistance, and the hijackers flew the plane into the ground in Pennsylvania. Government officials believe it had been headed for either the Capitol or the White House in Washington, D.C. More than 3,000 people died in these attacks.



People run as the World Trade Center collapses in 2001.





President Bush reacted strongly and quickly. Osama bin Laden operated out of Afghanistan. He had found a safe place under the fundamentalist government of the Taliban. The Taliban had come to power after the Soviet Union withdrew from Afghanistan. Within a month, the United States launched a war against Afghanistan. Three months later, the Taliban government was overthrown. A new pro-Western government was set up. The United States and several other nations sent troops to Afghanistan as peacekeepers. By 2004, groups of Taliban leaders had resurfaced. They took back several local governments and attacked the peacekeepers. Free elections were held in 2004, but Afghanistan remained a trouble spot for years.

### stop and think

Write a two-line headline for each of the following: (1) the September 11 attacks, (2) the war in Afghanistan, (3) the creation of the Department of Homeland Security. Share them with a partner.



At home, the president proposed a new Department of Homeland Security. It combined a number of existing agencies and duties. The goal was to better coordinate the nation's security to prevent another terrorist attack.

Secretary of State Colin Powell



### War in Iraq

By 2002, President Bush had shifted the foreign policy focus to Iraq. After the Persian Gulf War, the UN sent weapons inspectors into Iraq. They searched for nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons—otherwise known as weapons of mass destruction, or WMD. After the war, Iraq had to destroy its chemical and biological weapons. It also had to stop making them and stop any research on making nuclear weapons. In the late 1990s, Saddam Hussein, the dictator of Iraq, refused to allow the UN inspectors back into the country.



Insurgents in Baghdad in 2004



By 2002, U.S. and British **intelligence** agencies believed that Iraq still had WMD. In October 2002, Congress voted to allow the president to use force as needed to end the Iraqi weapons program and remove Saddam Hussein from power. At the same time, the UN gave Iraq a deadline to deliver information on its weapons programs. Saddam Hussein declared that no such programs existed.



President Bush, however, was convinced by the intelligence reports. When the UN refused to vote to go to war, President Bush ordered an attack on Iraq. Within weeks, United States and British forces had captured Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. Inspectors were sent to look for the stockpiles of weapons. No weapons were found.



Although major combat operations ended quickly, the fighting did not stop. **Insurgents**, or rebels, began to appear. Some were rival ethnic groups who fought one another as well as U.S. forces. Others were loyal to the former dictator. They, too, fought other Iraqis and U.S. forces. Foreign fighters also entered Iraq to join in the insurgency. More U.S. troops died during the insurgency than during the brief war. Insurgents began kidnapping and killing foreign workers. There seemed to be no end in sight to the fighting.



## The 2004 Election

The war on terror and the war in Iraq were important issues in the election of 2004. President Bush faced a strong challenge from Senator John Kerry, a Democrat from Massachusetts. Other issues of importance to the nation were the economy, healthcare, and education.



President Bush promised to use the might of the United States to end the war in Iraq and to fight terrorism around the world. His plans to recharge the economy included educating and training a skilled workforce, making the tax codes simpler, and helping small businesses to grow. He promised to reduce the cost of health care and provide affordable coverage to those who do not get health care through their job. His second administration would follow up the No Child Left Behind Act of his first administration with a plan to reform America's high schools, strengthen Head Start, and promote national literacy.



Senator Kerry promised to end the war in Iraq and develop coalitions with other nations. He called his plan Winning the Peace. Like Bush, he promised to strengthen homeland security. His administration would create new jobs, revitalize manufacturing in the U.S., and reduce taxes for anyone earning less than \$200,000. On health care, he promised to reduce the cost of health care and increase coverage to all Americans. He also promised to cut the cost of prescription drugs. On education, Kerry's plan promised to provide more resources for K-12 education, offer more after-school programs, and make sure college was affordable for all.



President Bush was reelected in a close vote.



## Putting It All Together

Review the flowchart you made for this lesson. Write a paragraph to summarize the sequence of events. Share it with a partner. Ask if your paragraph includes the most important information from the lesson.



# Read a Primary Source

## President's Address on Terrorism

On September 20, 2001, President George W. Bush addressed a joint session of Congress and the nation. He described who had attacked the United States on September 11, 2001, and how he planned to respond.



### reading for understanding

- How did the president characterize Al Qaeda's acts on September 11?
- When does the president say the war on terror will end?
- Whose fight is the war on terror?



“On September 11, enemies of freedom committed an act of war against our country. Americans have known wars. But for the past 136 years they have been wars on foreign soil, except for one Sunday in 1941. Americans have known the casualties of war. But not at the center of a great city on a peaceful morning. Americans have known surprise attacks. But never before on thousands of civilians. All of this was brought upon us in a single day. And night fell on a different world, a world where freedom itself is under attack. . . .

“The evidence we have gathered all points to a collection of loosely affiliated terrorist organizations known as Al Qaeda. . . .

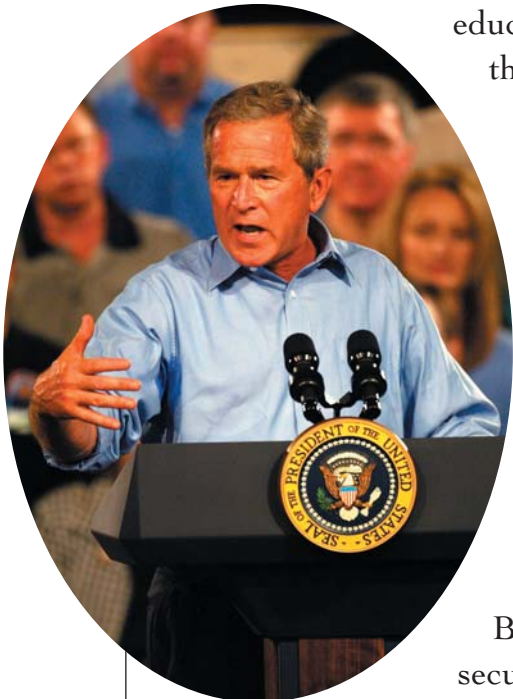
“Our war on terror begins with Al Qaeda, but does not end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated. . . .

“We ask every nation to join us. . . .

“The United States is grateful that many nations and many international organizations have already responded with sympathy and with support. Nations from Latin America to Asia to Africa to Europe to the Islamic world. . . .

“The civilized world is rallying to America's side. They understand that if this terror goes unpunished, their own cities, their own citizens, may be next. Terror unanswered can not only bring down buildings, it can threaten the stability of legitimate governments. . . .”

George W. Bush, Address on Terrorism Before a Joint Meeting of Congress, September 20, 2001; Caroline Kennedy, ed., *A Patriot's Handbook* (New York: Hyperion Books, 2003).



President George W. Bush



## Chapter Summary

Bill Clinton was the first baby boom president. Hillary Rodham Clinton headed a **task force** to reform health care. Opposition was great and the plan died. President Clinton wanted to reduce the budget deficit in order to reduce **interest** rates.

In foreign policy, President Clinton adopted an active role as peacemaker. He convinced NATO nations that they had a **stake** in the **ethnic cleansing** that was taking place in Bosnia and Kosovo. The president personally worked with Israeli and Palestinian leaders on peace. President Clinton's eight years in office were marred by his impeachment. The House charged him with perjury and **obstruction** of justice. The Senate acquitted him.

Al Gore and George W. Bush ran for president in 2000. The race was so close that the **electoral votes** in Florida decided the outcome. George W. Bush won the election after a Supreme Court decision.

President Bush cut taxes. Government agencies began to rewrite or do away with regulations affecting businesses. He and some other conservatives disagreed on the ballooning deficit and education **mandates**.

On September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked by members of Al Qaeda, a group of **militant** Islamic **fundamentalists**. President Bush acted quickly. Within a month, U.S. forces were in Afghanistan fighting the Taliban, supporters of Al Qaeda. By 2003, the president had **intelligence** reports stating that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction. In March, U.S. and British forces attacked Iraq. The war was over quickly, but fighting continued. **Insurgents** fought one another and U.S. forces.

### Chapter Review

1 Review the paragraph you wrote at the beginning of the chapter. Now that you have read the chapter, revise your paragraph. Make notes about what to change.

2 Choose one of the lessons and create an outline. Use your outline to help you study the lesson.

## Skill Builder

### Identifying Propaganda

Propaganda tries to get you to think in a certain way about an issue, a product, or a person. There is often some truth in propaganda, but it also has some untruths. Propaganda may also contain personal opinions that are masked as facts.

- **Name Calling:** An attempt to turn others against a person or group by using a name for the person or group that stirs up fear, anger, or dislike. The use of the word *trigger-happy* to describe Barry Goldwater's Vietnam War policy is an example.
- **Testimonial:** The use of a famous person to support a political candidate or to promote a product. In the 2004 presidential campaign, a group of singers, led by Bruce Springsteen, campaigned for John Kerry.
- **Plain Folks:** The use of words, ideas, and pictures to try to convince others that a man or woman is just an ordinary person, "one of us." President George W. Bush used short sentences and everyday words to get his ideas across to voters. He was often shown in jeans, driving his pick-up truck around his Texas ranch.
- **Bandwagon:** Telling you that everyone else is supporting a particular candidate, so you should, too. This is the basic message of all political parties. Party leaders are supporting candidate X. As a good party member, you should, too.

Which form of propaganda is each of the following?

- 1 When a sports team is winning, everyone becomes a fan.
- 2 Your favorite singer says that only stupid people smoke.
- 3 An actor tries to appeal to young fans by using street slang and wearing hip-hop clothes.
- 4 A basketball star endorses a line of sports clothes.