

There's More Online!

- ✓ BIOGRAPHY George W. Bush
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Al Gore
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Ralph Nader
- ✓ IMAGE Patriotic Rally
- ✓ IMAGE Pentagon Damage
- ✓ MAP 2000 Presidential Election
- ✓ PRIMARY SOURCE "Florida Stinkeye" Political Cartoon
- ✓ VIDEO Bush's Global Challenges
- ✓ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ



LESSON 1

Bush's Global Challenges

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • How is American culture shaped by a set of common values and practices? • How have disputes over ideas, values, and politics resulted in change?

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- resolve • obtain
- interpretation

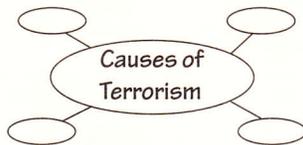
Content Vocabulary

- chad
- terrorism
- state-sponsored terrorism
- anthrax

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Organizing Use the following graphic organizer to show causes of terrorism.



IT MATTERS BECAUSE

After a disputed outcome in the election of 2000, George W. Bush became president. On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States. In response, Bush and Congress launched a war on terrorism.

The Election of 2000

GUIDING QUESTION Why was the presidential election of 2000 controversial?

In the election of 2000, the division between liberals and conservatives widened. The election itself was one of the closest in American history.

The Candidates Campaign

The Democrats nominated Vice President Al Gore for president. For his running mate, Gore chose Senator Joseph Lieberman, the first Jewish American to run for vice president on a major party ticket. The Republican candidate was Texas governor George W. Bush, son of former president George H. W. Bush. For his vice-presidential candidate, Bush chose Dick Cheney, who had served as George H. W. Bush's secretary of defense. Well-known consumer advocate Ralph Nader also entered the race on the Green Party ticket.

The election campaign revolved around the question of what to do with surplus tax revenues. Both Bush and Gore agreed that Social Security needed reform, but they disagreed on the details. Both promised to cut taxes, to improve public education, and to support plans to help senior citizens pay for prescription drugs.

A Close Vote

No candidate won a majority in the 2000 election, but Gore received the most votes, with 48.4 percent of the popular vote compared to 47.9 percent for Bush. To win the presidency, however, candidates must win a majority of votes in the Electoral College.

The election came down to the results in Florida—both men needed its 25 electoral votes to win. The counts in Florida were so close that state law required a recount of the ballots using vote-counting

machines. There were, however, thousands of ballots the machines could not read. Gore then asked for a recount of ballots in several strongly Democratic counties. After the machine recount showed Bush still ahead, a battle began over the manual recounts.

Most Florida ballots required voters to cast a vote by punching a small piece of cardboard out of the ballot beside the candidate's name. This small piece is called a **chad**. Vote counters had to determine how to count a ballot if the chad was still partially attached. On some, the chad was still in place, and the voter had left only a dimple on the ballot's surface. Vote counters thus had to determine what the voter intended—and different counties used different standards.

chad a small piece of cardboard produced by punching a data card

Under state law, Florida officials had to certify the results by a certain date. When it became clear that not all of the recounts could be finished in time, Gore went to court to challenge the deadline. The Florida Supreme Court agreed to set a new deadline. At Bush's request, the U.S. Supreme Court intervened to decide whether the Florida Supreme Court had acted constitutionally. The hand recounts continued, but not all of the counties were able to meet the new deadline. On November 26, Florida officials certified Bush the winner by 537 votes.



ANALYZING SUPREME COURT CASES



BUSH v. GORE, 2000

Background of the Case

The outcome of the 2000 presidential election hinged on Florida's 25 electoral votes. When the polls closed on November 7, the vote in Florida was so close that it triggered an automatic recount. Bush led by only 1,784 out of more than 6 million votes cast. When ballots were again run through tabulation machines, Bush's lead shrank to fewer than 200 votes. Gore requested hand recounts of ballots in four predominantly Democratic counties where thousands of punch-card ballots had recorded no vote for president. Bush asked the U.S. District Court to block any further recounts.

While the manual recount was still in progress, the Florida secretary of state certified Bush as the winner by 537 votes. Gore appealed this action, and the Florida Supreme Court authorized manual recounts of disputed ballots to begin immediately. Bush appealed the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court, which ordered the recount to stop.

How the Court Ruled

The Florida Supreme Court ordered any recounts to use a general standard set forth in Florida law to discern the "clear intent of the voter." In a 7-2 ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that because different vote counters used different standards, the recount did not treat all voters equally.

In addition, both federal law and the Constitution require the electoral votes for president to be cast on a certain day. If Florida missed that deadline, its electoral votes would not count. The Court ruled 5-4 that there was not enough time left to conduct a manual recount that would pass constitutional standards.



An election worker inspects a ballot during the Florida recount.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents

- 1 Identifying Central Ideas** If it is the electoral votes that count in the election of the president, why is it important to count the popular vote?
- 2 Drawing Conclusions** What made the decision in *Bush v. Gore* controversial?

resolve fixity of purpose, or resoluteness

terrorism the use of violence by nongovernmental groups against civilians to achieve a political goal by instilling fear and frightening governments into changing policies

interpretation the act or process of explaining or telling the meaning of

Bush v. Gore

Gore's lawyers returned to court, arguing that thousands of ballots remained uncounted. The Florida Supreme Court ordered all state counties to begin a hand recount of ballots rejected by the machines. As counting began, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the recount to stop until it had issued its ruling. On December 12 in *Bush v. Gore*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 7–2 that because identical ballots might be treated differently by different vote counters, the recount violated the U.S. Constitution's equal protection clause. Bush remained the certified winner in Florida.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Expressing Do you think that Gore winning the popular vote but not the electoral vote is controversial? Why?

September 11, 2001

GUIDING QUESTION *What contributed to the rise in terrorist groups, and why did these groups resort to violent attacks?*

On September 11, 2001, two passenger jets slammed into the two towers of the World Trade Center in New York City. Soon afterward, a third plane crashed into the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. Within about two hours, the World Trade Center collapsed in a billow of dust and debris, killing nearly 3,000 people. The airplanes did not crash accidentally. Hijackers deliberately flew them into the buildings. Hijackers had also seized a fourth airplane. Passengers on that flight had cell phones and had learned of the earlier attacks. Four passengers decided to fight the hijackers, and the plane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania.

A National Emergency

The attacks shocked Americans. Citizens donated food, money, supplies, and their own time toward the recovery effort. They rallied together to show their unity and **resolve**. On September 14, President Bush declared a national emergency. Congress authorized the use of force to fight whoever had attacked the nation. Osama bin Laden and his organization, al-Qaeda (al KY•duh), were soon identified as the plotters behind the attacks.

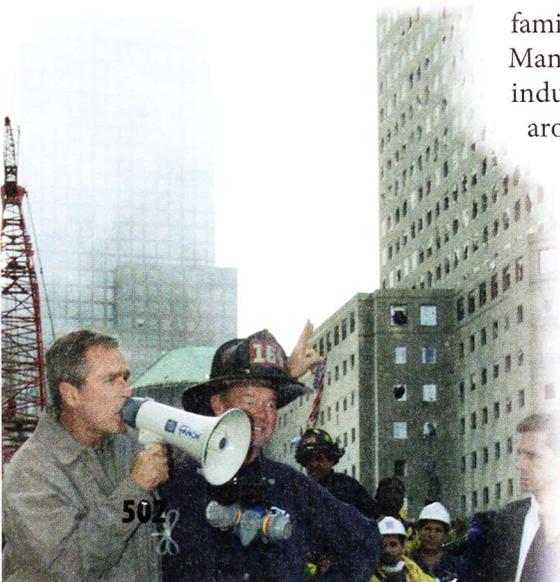
Middle East Terrorism and the United States

The 9/11 attacks were acts of **terrorism**, the use of violence by nongovernmental groups to achieve a political goal. Most terrorist attacks on Americans since World War II have been carried out by Middle Eastern groups.

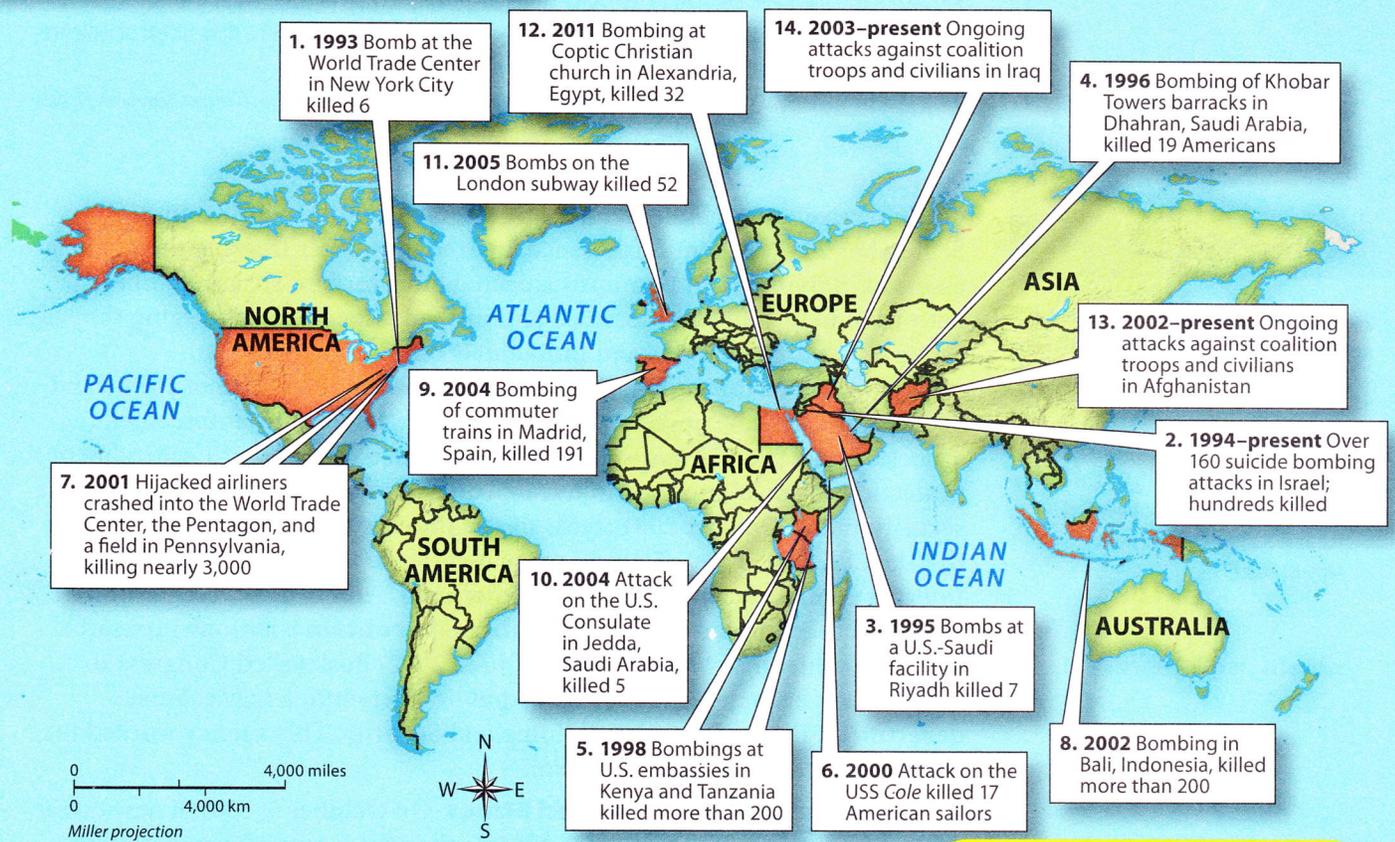
In the 1920s, the United States invested in Middle East oil. The ruling families in some kingdoms grew wealthy, but most other people remained poor. Many Muslims feared their traditional values were weakening as the oil industrialists also brought Western ideas into the region. New movements arose calling for a strict **interpretation** of the Quran—the Muslim holy book—and a return to traditional religious laws. Some militant supporters began using terrorism to achieve their goals.

The United States's support of Israel also angered many in the Middle East. In 1947, as a response to global outrage over the Holocaust, the UN proposed to divide the British Mandate of Palestine into an Arab state and a Jewish state. The Jews accepted the UN plan and established Israel in 1948. Arab states responded by attacking Israel. The territory that the UN had proposed as an Arab state came under the control of Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. In the 1950s, Palestinians

President George W. Bush visits the site of the collapsed World Trade Center, in the days after September 11, 2001.



Major Terrorist Attacks 1993–Present



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

Terrorism is a worldwide threat that usually occurs without any warning and harms innocent people.

- 1 THE WORLD IN SPATIAL TERMS** *On what continents have attacks occurred?*
- 2 HUMAN SYSTEMS** *What can you infer about terrorist networks by the many targets that have been attacked?*

state-sponsored terrorism

violent acts against civilians that are secretly supported by a government in order to attack other nations without going to war

began staging guerrilla raids and terrorist attacks against Israel. Since the United States gave aid to Israel, it became the target of Muslim hostility. In the 1970s, several Middle Eastern nations realized they could fight Israel and the United States by providing terrorists with money, weapons, and training. This is called **state-sponsored terrorism**. The governments of Libya, Syria, Iraq, and Iran have all sponsored terrorists.

The Rise of Al-Qaeda

In 1979 the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, and Muslims from across the world headed there to help fight the Soviets. Among them was Osama bin Laden. In 1988 bin Laden founded the organization called al-Qaeda or “the Base.” This organization carried out attacks on U.S. embassies and other targets in the years leading up to the 9/11 attacks.

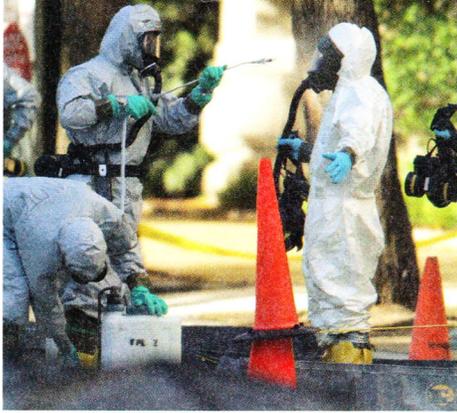
READING PROGRESS CHECK

Determining Cause and Effect Why did Muslim hostility grow against the United States in the Middle East?

The War on Terrorism Begins

GUIDING QUESTION *What major actions marked the beginning of the United States’s war on terrorism?*

On September 20, 2001, President Bush demanded that the Taliban regime in Afghanistan turn over bin Laden and his supporters and shut down all terrorist camps. The United States began building international support against terrorism and began deploying troops to the Middle East. The war would not end quickly, but it was a war the nation had to fight:



Although many people were sickened and some died from a bioterrorist anthrax attack, no suspects were ever arrested.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Making Inferences Why did law enforcement officials determine that the appearance of anthrax was a terrorist attack?

obtain to gain possession of

anthrax a bacteria causing serious infection or death used to create biological weapons

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Great harm has been done to us. We have suffered great loss. And in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment. . . . Our Nation—this generation—will lift a dark threat of violence from our people and our future.”

—President George W. Bush, *Address to Joint Session of Congress*, September 20, 2001

Homeland Security and the USA PATRIOT Act

One effective way to fight terrorist groups is to cut off their funding. On September 24, President Bush issued an executive order freezing the financial assets of individuals and groups suspected of terrorism. He asked other nations to help, and soon some 80 nations had issued orders freezing the assets of the organizations and individuals on the American list.

To protect against further attacks, Bush created the Office of Homeland Security and asked Congress to pass legislation to help law enforcement agencies locate terrorist suspects. Congress had to balance Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable search and seizure with the need to increase security, but in October 2001, Bush signed into law the antiterrorist bill called the USA PATRIOT Act. The law made it easier to wiretap suspects, track Internet communications, and seize voice mail. Authorities were permitted to conduct secret searches and were allowed to **obtain** a nationwide search warrant usable in any jurisdiction. In June 2002, Bush asked Congress to combine the agencies responsible for public safety into a new cabinet department, the Department of Homeland Security. This agency worked to coordinate efforts to fight terrorism.

Bioterrorism Strikes the United States On October 5, 2001, a new threat arose when a newspaper editor in Florida died from an anthrax infection.

Anthrax, a type of bacteria, has been used to create biological weapons. Antibiotics can cure anthrax, but if left untreated, it can quickly become lethal. Anthrax was also found in offices in New York and Washington, D.C. It became clear that these anthrax attacks were being delivered via the postal service. As a result of these attacks, 5 people died and 17 were sickened.

The War in Afghanistan Begins On October 7, 2001, the United States began bombing al-Qaeda camps and Taliban military forces in Afghanistan. Addressing the nation, Bush explained that Islam and the Afghan people were not the enemy, and that the United States would send aid to refugees. He also declared that the war on terrorism would continue until victory was achieved.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying What was the purpose of the Office of Homeland Security?

LESSON 1 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Stating Why is anthrax a bioterrorism threat?

Using Your Notes

2. Explaining Review the notes that you took during this lesson and write a paragraph explaining why some groups in the Middle East disagree with U.S. foreign policy.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. Interpreting Why was the presidential election of 2000 controversial?

4. Listing What contributed to the rise in terrorist groups, and why did these groups resort to violent attacks?

5. Identifying What major actions marked the beginning of the United States's war on terrorism?

Writing Activity

6. ARGUMENT The USA PATRIOT Act gave law enforcement new ways to fight terrorism. Write a letter to a newspaper explaining why you are either for or against giving up some freedoms in exchange for increased security.