



## A New Century U.S. History Unit Companion

### Directions

- Complete the Prepare section before you begin a unit.
- Complete the Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes section as you work through each lesson.
- Complete the Unit Review sections before you take the cumulative assessment.

**NOTE:** Your teacher may require that you complete and submit this unit companion.

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## Prepare

Throughout the A New Century unit, you will explore the following Essential Questions.



### Unit Essential Questions

- How did the attacks of September 11, 2001 affect domestic and foreign policies?
- How did the United States become involved in wars in Afghanistan and Iraq?
- What successes and challenges characterized the administration of George W. Bush?
- What were the goals, achievements, and struggles of President Barack Obama?
- What were the effects of globalization on the United States?
- What role did the United States play in the global economy?
- What were the United States' major foreign policy positions in the early twenty-first century?
- How is foreign policy shaped by the dependence on foreign oil?
- How did new technological innovations change American society?
- How has the United States evolved in terms of attitudes toward women, minorities, and immigrants?

You will learn about the following topics in the A New Century unit:

- the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001
- U.S. involvement in wars in Afghanistan and Iraq
- important events of George W. Bush's administration
- achievements and challenges of President Barack Obama
- the effects of increased globalization
- the United States' role in the world economy
- the role of oil dependence on foreign policy decisions
- the effect of technological advances in the twenty-first century
- changes in attitudes toward women, minorities, and immigrants

You will take a cumulative quiz and test over the content in this unit.



## Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes

Each lesson is summarized on the following pages. Read the summary before a lesson to preview the most important information, including people, places, and events. Read the summary after a lesson to review the lesson content without rereading every word. As you

complete each lesson, record information in the Guided Notes section. Some questions have been provided for you. You may also take notes on other important lesson information.

# The War on Terror Summary

On September 11, 2001, foreign terrorists attacked the United States on multiple fronts, resulting in the loss of about 3,000 lives. In an effort to bring the terrorist groups to justice, President Bush declared the War on Terror, which employed a combination of military, intelligence, and foreign policy efforts to fight terrorism around the world.

As part of the War on Terror, the United States sent troops to Afghanistan, which was harboring the mastermind behind the September 11 attacks, Osama bin Laden. The United States and anti-Taliban forces within Afghanistan were unsuccessful in getting the Taliban, which was protecting bin Laden, to turn him in.

The United States also engaged in a war with Iraq, which was seen by some as a symbol of terrorist power. Many believed Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction and needed to be stopped. U.S. troops worked with forces in Iraq to try and establish a free, democratic Iraq. Ultimately, many people died in the effort, and although Bush proclaimed victory in May 2003, the conflict continued for many years.

At home, efforts were made to prevent another terrorist attack. These efforts included the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security, the passage of the Patriot Act, and the mistreatment of captured enemy combatants in Guantanamo Bay.

The War on Terror Guided Notes	
What happened on September 11, 2001? (slide 1)	On the morning of September 11, 2001, teams of al-Qaeda hijackers took control of two passenger planes and crashed them into the two towers of the World Trade Center, killing everyone on board. The towers collapsed, taking the lives of hundreds of people, including first responders. A third group of hijackers flew a plane into the Pentagon, killing the plane's passengers and many Pentagon workers. A fourth team tried to crash a plane into the White House, but passengers fought back, and the plane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania instead.
What was President George Bush's War on Terror? (slide 1)	
Why did the U.S. send troops to Afghanistan in 2001? (slide 2)	

## The War on Terror Guided Notes

Why did the United States believe Saddam Hussein was stockpiling Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs)? (slide 3)	
What was Operation Iraqi Freedom? (slide 3)	
Why did Bush establish the Department of Homeland Security? (slide 4)	
Which existing law did Patriot Act overturn? (slide 4)	
What was the outcome of <i>Hamdan v. Rumsfeld</i> ? (slide 4)	

# The Presidencies of Bush and Obama Summary

President Bush believed in cutting taxes to give Americans more money to spend. While he hoped tax cuts would stimulate the economy, the federal budget deficit grew. Bush also reformed education, advocating for “school choice” initiatives and passing the No Child Left Behind Act. Immigration was another divisive issue, with some supporting growing anti-immigrant sentiment and others advocating for immigrants’ rights.

During his second term, Bush lost popularity due to the government’s poor response to Hurricane Katrina. His second term also saw the Great Recession, a huge economic downturn caused largely by unwise mortgage-lending practices in markets that were no longer strictly regulated. This led to a collapse of the housing market.

Americans’ frustrations with the Republican president led to the election of the Democratic candidate, Barack Obama, in 2008. Obama was the first African American president.

Obama responded to the economic crisis by providing financial help to large struggling companies. These “bailouts” were intended to stimulate the larger economy.

Obama also made significant reforms to healthcare. In 2010, the Affordable Care Act helped more Americans secure health insurance. His other domestic policies included reforms to education, LGBTQ rights, climate change agreements, and immigration. Both Obama and Bush were able to influence the Supreme Court by nominating two justices each.

The Obama administration saw a rise in special interest groups that tried to lobby lawmakers toward specific causes. There was also a rise in partisanship.

The Presidencies of Bush and Obama Guided Notes	
How did President Bush practice supply-side economics? (slide 1)	Supply-side economics is a theory that the best way to grow the economy was by cutting taxes. Bush believed that by cutting taxes, Americans would spend more, stimulating the economy. In 2001, Bush and the Republican-controlled Congress passed a tax cut. While most people saw their taxes lowered, the cut favored the wealthy.
Why did some people in Bush’s own party criticize his tax cuts? (slide 1)	

## The Presidencies of Bush and Obama Guided Notes

Why were many people opposed to federal funding for private schools? (slide 2)	
What were some of the terms of the No Child Left Behind Act? (slide 2)	
What reforms during the Bush administration reflected growing anti-immigrant feelings in the United States? (slide 3)	
How did the public react to FEMA's response to Hurricane Katrina? (slide 4)	
What were two factors of the economic downturn in 2001? (slide 4)	
What factors contributed to Barack Obama's win in the 2008 election? (slide 5)	
Why did Obama support bailouts for the automobile industry? (slide 6)	
What were the key components of the Affordable Care Act of 2010 (Obamacare)? (slide 7)	

The Presidencies of Bush and Obama Guided Notes	
How did Obama make progress toward reducing climate change? (slide 8)	
Which justices did Bush and Obama nominate to the Supreme Court? (slide 9)	
What special interest groups had an impact on the Bush and Obama presidencies? (slide 10)	
What are the effects of partisanship? (slide 11)	

## Global Economy Summary

In the twenty-first century, global trade evolved from countries interacting with one another to being completely interdependent. Countries established free trade agreements, or promises not to set tariffs or quotas on goods traded among the countries. The United States outsourced more work to other countries, bringing a decline in the American manufacturing sector. Instead, the United States has become a service economy.

Another change brought about by technology is the move from physical, face-to-face trading to trading online. Much of what is sold on the internet is information. The early 2000s are therefore referred to as the “information age.”

Increase in international trade requires regulation, or the establishment of rules. The World Trade Organization, the United Nations and its subgroups, and the G20 are all groups that regulate trade.

Some countries benefit from trade more than others. Countries that have higher income and levels of industrialization are known as “developed” countries. In less-developed countries, people struggle to meet their basic needs. Many nongovernmental organizations are working to provide aid in less-developed countries.



The result of global connectedness is also the globalization of culture. People are influenced by mass media and social media on how to perceive events and issues.

<b>Global Economy Guided Notes</b>	
How did international business change in the twenty-first century? (slide 1)	Countries have been trading with one another for thousands of years. However, in the twenty-first century, countries have become more interdependent on one another for commerce. Countries depend on one another for resources, workers, information, and technology. Business has become transnational.
What is a free trade agreement? (slide 2)	
How did the United States expand its free trade agreements in the 2000s? (slide 2)	
What factors led to the United States becoming a service economy? (slide 3)	
What is e-commerce and how has it impacted the economy? (slide 4)	
What groups help regulate international trade? (slide 5)	
What are the elements of a developed country? (slide 6)	
What nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are helping to provide aid around the world? (slide 6)	

## Global Economy Guided Notes

How do mass media and social media influence global culture?  
(slide 7)

## Global Relations Summary

Foreign relations have evolved as the world becomes more connected. The United States and its peer countries now sign treaties to work together for progress. However, in recent years the United States has differed from its longtime allies in terms of some policies. One example is the global response to climate change. Some U.S. presidents have disagreed on climate change policies, which could have an effect on the environment as well as on diplomatic relations.

As conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan wrapped up, new global threats emerged. A terrorist group called ISIS established itself in Iraq and Syria. The United States sent forces to Syria, which was also involved in a deadly civil war. When civil war erupted in Yemen, the United States chose not to send troops and instead supported other countries trying to restore the Yemeni government.

A lot of foreign conflicts are fought in countries that produce significant amounts of oil. The United States depends on foreign oil, and countries that produce it hold a lot of leverage. Until the United States can rely on other sources of energy, conflicts with oil-producing nations are likely, and oil will continue to shape foreign policy.

## Global Relations Guided Notes

How have foreign relations changed as the world becomes more globalized?  
(slide 1)

In the past, the United States and its allies may have primarily worked together in times of military conflict. Treaties were signed to spell out the terms of the end of a war. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the United States and its peer nations sign treaties agreeing to work together for progress on specific issues.

Why did President Bush oppose the Kyoto Protocol?  
(slide 2)

What is the Paris Agreement?  
(slide 2)

## Global Relations Guided Notes

What are the negative effects of the United States withdrawing from the Paris Agreement? (slide 2)	
Why did the United States send troops to Syria? (slide 3)	
How did the United States provide support for those fighting in the civil war in Yemen? (slide 3)	
What countries started OPEC and why? (slide 4)	
How does the United States' dependence on the oil from OPEC nations shape foreign policy? (slide 4)	

## Culture, Technology, and Society Summary

While computer technology began in earnest during World War II, it wasn't until the 1990s that most families could afford a personal home computer. Soon people were using these computers to go online. Advances in mobile and wireless technology led to the development of the smartphone and other mobile devices. This new technology revolutionized society in the twenty-first century.

Besides providing convenience and ease of communication in people's everyday lives, technology can make a huge difference for some people. For example, 3-D printing has been used to develop prosthetic limbs. Self-driving cars may one day prevent a significant percentage of traffic accidents.

The twenty-first century has seen a tremendous rise in leadership among women and minority groups. The United States elected the first African American President, Barack Obama, in 2008, and one third of the justices serving on the U.S. Supreme Court are women.

Immigration continues to be an important issue in the twenty-first century. Americans are fiercely divided in their opinions on how to regulate immigration.

<b>Culture, Technology, and Society Guided Notes</b>	
How did everyday usage of computer technology change in the twenty-first century? (slide 1)	By the 1990s, many households could afford personal computers for basic work. Eventually, these computers were also capable of connecting to the Internet. In the twenty-first century, wireless and mobile technology became much more advanced, leading to the development of the smartphone, which people depend on heavily for communication and business.
How has technology changed people’s lives in the twenty-first century? (slide 2)	
How has technology helped to advance the medical field? (slide 2)	
Who are three important African American trailblazers of the twenty-first century? (slide 3)	
How has the Supreme Court become more diverse in the twenty-first century? (slide 3)	
What is a sanctuary status for refugees, and why are some people opposed to it? (slide 4)	



## Unit Review – Key Words

Describe the following key words from the A New Century unit. Your descriptions should be as detailed as possible. Include names, dates, and relevant facts related to each key word. Be sure to explain why each person or term is important.

Remember to download and save this PDF before writing.

### The War on Terror

Key Word	Description
George W. Bush	George W. Bush was the 43rd president of the United States in office from 2001–2009.
Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act	
Homeland Security Act	
Office of Homeland Security	
Patriot Act	
War on Terror	

### The Presidencies of Bush and Obama

Key Word	Description
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009	The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 was a law authorizing several economic measures intended to stimulate economic recovery and job growth.
health care reform	

Key Word	Description
Barack Obama	

## Global Economy

Key Word	Description
outsourcing	Outsourcing is the practice of sending work to outside enterprises in order to save money or increase efficiency.

## Culture, Technology, and Society

Key Word	Description
Hillary Clinton	Hillary Clinton was the first woman to run for president as a representative of a major party; she also served as a U.S. senator and Secretary of State and was First Lady of the United States from 1992–2000.
Sandra Day O'Connor	
Nancy Pelosi	
Colin Powell	
Condoleezza Rice	



## Unit Review – Key Questions

Before the unit assessment, answer the following key questions. Each question contains a tip to help you locate the material in the course. You may want to add your own note about the location of the information. Write the answers in your own words, and test your memory of each answer by covering the answer column while quizzing yourself. Remember that some content may be presented in a multimedia presentation, graphic, or other resource. Refer to the transcripts or text versions for written versions of that content.

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
What act of terrorism led to the War on Terror? (The War on Terror)	The War on Terror was established after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. During this attack, teams of terrorists hijacked planes and crashed them into the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon. About 3,000 Americans died in the attacks.
What foreign and domestic efforts were made to fight terrorism after September 11? (The War on Terror)	
What were the results of economic policies during the Bush administration? (The Presidencies of Bush and Obama)	
What were some of Obama's achievements as a president? (The Presidencies of Bush and Obama)	
How did global trade change in the twenty-first century? (Global Economy)	
How is international trade regulated? (Global Economy)	

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
How has the United States approached global efforts to slow climate change? (Global Relations)	
What is the relationship between oil and foreign relations? (Global Relations)	
How has the use of technology changed in the twenty-first century? (Culture, Technology, and Society)	
What gains were made by women and minority groups in the twenty-first century? (Culture, Technology, and Society)	