

Teacher Guide For

21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 – 2009)

For grade 7 – College

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MATERIALS IN THE SERIES

Teacher's Guide –This Teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this series. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- Suggested Instructional Notes
- Student Learning Goals
- Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students.

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the series and read the related Student Goals and Teacher Points for each individual program. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt each program to the needs of your class. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. The programs can be divided into chapters accessed through the DVD's Menu Screen under Chapter Selects. It is also suggested that each program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional programs outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the Test Questions on Blackline Master Quizzes 1A, 2A, etc. and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES

21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009) takes students on an in depth look at the groundbreaking and culture changing events of the first decade of the 21st century. The series is designed to present these critical turning points in this most crucial era of American history in a way that promotes successful student learning. *21st Century Turning Points in U.S.*

History (2000 - 2009) opens with three events that transformed America and set the tone for the first decade of the 21st century: the Presidential election of 2000, the terrorist attack on 9/11 and the debut of Apple Computer's iPod. It then examines the aftermath of 9/11 and the War in Iraq, and the groundbreaking deciphering of the human genetic code, and Internet giant Google's impact on the Information Super Highway. Next, the series presents the devastation of New Orleans by Hurricane Katrina and the bleak report card of America's infrastructure, the influence of steroids on American sports, the influence of blogging, YouTube, and virtual social networking on American society, and effect of over 11 million illegal immigrants in America and its economy. The series ends with a look at Global Warming and Vice President Al Gore's attempt to awaken the nation to its devastating effects, the tremendous victory of Barack Obama's presidential campaign, and the deep stress of economic recession that has affected everyone in America.

Below is a list of the programs and their chapters. Using these programs, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

Program 1: 2000 – 2001

- 2000 – America Has a Contested Presidency
- 2001 – 9/11
- 2001 – Apple Computer Debuts the iPod

Program 2: 2002 – 2004

- 2003 – Gulf War II
- 2003 – Human Genome Project Completed
- 2004 – Google Redefines the Internet

Program 3: 2005 – 2007

- 2005 – Hurricane Katrina Exposes America's Failing Infrastructure
- 2005 - Congress Investigates Performance Enhancing Drugs in Sports
- 2005 - Blogging and YouTube Challenge Traditional Media
- 2006 - Virtual Social Networking: Facebook, MySpace and Twitter
- 2007 – Illegal Immigration Hits 11 million

Program 4: 2007 – 2009

- 2007 – Al Gore Wins Nobel Peace Prize for Work on Climate Change
- 2008 – Barack Obama Wins Presidency
- 2009 – America Responds to a Deep Recession

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation—Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5–12, Era 9 Postwar United States –Standard 4 for grades 5–12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 – Standards 8.1, 8.2

and 8.3 (#4 – #7), Standard 8.8 (#1) and Grade 11, Standards 11.1 (#2, #3), 11.3 (#5), 11.5 – (#3, #4) and 11.10 (#2, #3) and Grade 12, Standards 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009)

Program 1: 2000 - 2001

Program one examines three ground-breaking events that would shape the first decade of the 21st century.

Chapter one looks at the contested presidential election between Al Gore and George W. Bush.

Chapter two discusses the devastating attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and their far reaching effects on America.

The impact of Apple Computer's revolutionary iPod is examined in chapter three.

Chapter 1: 2000 – America Has a Contested Presidency

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009)

chapter the students will learn:

- The Constitution is based on the twin ideas of restricting governmental power and accommodating conflicting interests
- The Constitution has survived test after test since its ratification
- Many of the different tests that the Constitution has faced
 - States rights versus federal power
 - Separation of church and state
 - The regulation of business
- During the first two-thirds of the 20th-century, the power of the presidency grew through strong leaders
- As the 20th-century came to an end, 27 amendments had changed the Constitution
 - Ended slavery
 - All citizens over the age of 18 could vote
 - Equal opportunity for all - particularly educational and economic opportunity for all - was greater than ever before
 - The common man faced greater legal protections and justice than ever before in the nation's history
- The 2000 presidential election would create another Constitutional crisis
 - There was no clear victor when the votes were counted
 - The U.S. Supreme Court decided who the winner was
 - The Court's power increased as a result
- The 9/11 attack caused the Supreme Court to step back from its activist role
 - It embraced a strict constructionist policy
 - The Court curbed the growing power of the Presidency
 - The Court overturned Washington D.C.'s ban on handguns

Chapter 2: 2001 – 9/11

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009) chapter the students will learn:

- On September 11th 2001, Americans' reliance on their security was shattered
 - Jetliners piloted by al Qaeda Islamic extremists smashed into New York City's World Trade Center and Washington, D.C.'s Pentagon
 - Over 2900 Americans were killed
- In 2000, America felt secure and its economy was booming
- In the Islamic world, people experienced terrible living conditions
- The presence of American soldiers in these countries fueled a growing hatred of U.S. power and wealth
- Al Qaeda and bin Laden thought of America as evil and targeted it for attacks
- America became the primary target of Islamic militant extremists
 - Al Qaeda had been targeting America for a decade
 - The 1993 World Trade Center bombing
 - Attack in 1998 at embassies in Africa
 - The attack on the *U.S.S. Cole* in 2000
- Osama bin Laden okayed the plan to use jetliners to attack American targets
 - Led by Mohamed Atta, 20 hijackers entered the U.S. in 2000
 - All of the hijackers were well educated, mature men whose backgrounds did not make them stand out as anti-American
 - All were al Qaeda recruited and trained
- America was unprepared
- Most of the country expected the new President, George Bush, to lead the nation through more good economic times
- The 9/11 attack brought the hatred of Islamic extremists to the United States
 - Two planes, flown into New York's World Trade Center, killed 2700
 - A third plane crashed into the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. killing 184
 - Heroic passengers on the fourth plane, United Flight 93, forced the hijackers to crash the jet into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania
- America responded swiftly to the attacks
- President George W. Bush declared war on Al Qaeda
- At home security measures were ramped up
 - A Transportation Security Administration was created
 - The controversial USA Patriot Act was passed, expanding the role of the FBI, NSA and CIA in seeking terrorists
- Next, the United States invaded Afghanistan
 - U.S. forces ousted the Taliban regime, which had harbored the terrorists
 - Neither Osama bin Laden nor his top al Qaeda leaders were ever captured
- In 2002, President Bush declared that rogue nations would not be allowed to provide weapons of mass destruction to Islamic terrorists
- In 2003, the U.S. invaded Iraq and toppled its dictator Saddam Hussein
- The war bogged down into an insurgency and divided Americans
- The Patriot Act and the torture of Islamic detainees turned many Americans against President Bush and the war

- In 2008, a majority of the American people rejected George Bush and his war policies by electing Democrat Barack Obama to the Presidency

Chapter 3: 2001 – Apple Computer Debuts the iPod

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009)

chapter the students will learn:

- In 2001, Steven Jobs and Apple Computer changed the world by bringing the digital revolution and portability together in the iPod
- Steven Jobs is one in a long line of visionary American entrepreneurs whose innovations have transformed the country
- The iPod allowed people to carry their entire music collection in one device
- The iPod’s concept of ultra-portability would trickle through every aspect of American culture
 - Cell phones would soon offer users the possibility of access to all the information on the Internet
- Apple’s iPhone would make the cell phone act like a portable computer
 - Access full page views of the Internet
 - Send and receive Emails
 - Make text messaging easier
 - Run thousands of applications
 - Make phone calls
- By the beginning of 2009 more than half the world would use cell phones

Answers to Blackline Master Quiz 1A

1 – d; 2 – c; 3 – b; 4 – a; 5 – c; 6 – b; 7 – a & b; 8 – d; 9 – c; 10 - a

Program 2: 2002 - 2004

Program two examines three milestones in the opening decade of the 21st century.

Chapter one shows how the war in Iraq would tear apart the nation.

The significance of unraveling the human genetic code is examined in chapter two.

Chapter three recounts the importance of Google, not only on the Internet but on the way American does business.

Chapter 1: 2003 – Gulf War II

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009)

chapter the students will learn:

- The new millennium opened with a dramatic reversal of George Washington’s 200 year old U.S. policy toward war – from reaction to pre-emption
 - In the 20th century America shed her isolation
 - The U.S. role was largely reactive to outside menaces
 - By the end of the century America had become the world's policeman
 - The attacks of 9/11 turned America's role as policeman into a war mode

- First, The United States launched an attack against Afghanistan to capture Osama bin Laden and destroy al Qaeda
- This new terrorist menace presented an even more terrible possibility: the use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons of mass destruction
 - As a result of this threat, America's war policy changed from one of policeman and reaction to pre-emptive attacks against possible threats
- In January 2002, President Bush defined an Axis of Evil, which included North Korea, Iran and Iraq
- The U.S. then demanded Iraq's dictator Saddam Hussein stop production of all weapons of mass destruction and allow in U.N. inspectors
- When Iraq refused, events spiraled toward war
 - On October 11th 2002, the U.S. Congress passed the Joint Resolution to Authorize the Use of United States Armed Forces Against Iraq
 - On February 3rd 2003, Secretary of State Colin Powell laid out the case to go to war before the United Nations Security Council
 - On March 20th, the U.S. launched its first pre-emptive strike in history
- At first the war went well and Iraqi forces were defeated in 33 days
 - American soldiers were greeted as liberators
 - A Coalition Provisional Authority was set up to help guide the Iraqi people to democracy
- Then the supposed WMDs were never found
- By 2004, more than 140,000 American troops were stationed throughout Iraq and an insurgency rose up
- In spite of public demands to withdraw from Iraq, President Bush vowed to continue until victory was achieved
- The endless Iraq War instigated a sea change in American politics
 - Democrats swept into power in both houses of Congress in 2006
 - Democrat Barack Obama won the presidency in 2008
- The Iraq War has become one of America's most costly wars in lives and money
- The judgment whether the war has been a success or failure will be left to future generations of Americans to decide

Chapter 2: 2003 – Human Genome Project Completed

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009)

chapter the students will learn:

- In April 2003, the Human Genome Project finished mapping the hereditary information encoded in human DNA
- Scientists and doctors were now set to embark on a new journey with the potential to change the face of the modern medicine and genetics
 - To improve health care
 - Cure genetic defects and hereditary disorders
- The Human Genome Project began in 1990 and took 13 years
- The study of genetics began in the mid 19th century with Gregor Mendel
- At the beginning of the 20th century, Thomas Hunt Morgan, saw the first chromosomes inside a cell's nucleus
 - Chromosomes are long strands of DNA

- In 1953 when James Watson and Francis Crick revealed the double helix structure of DNA
- The next step was mapping DNA
 - A virus was the first complete genome to be mapped in 1976
 - The roundworm followed in 1998
 - The map of the human genome was finished in 2003
- Mapping the human genome created some surprises
 - Humans have many fewer genes than scientists expected
 - The human genome isn't that much different from other animals
- The next step is to find out what each gene does
- The information will be used for many projects
 - Gene therapy for correcting defective genes responsible for disease
 - Pharmacogenomics, creating drugs tailor-made for an individual
 - Studying genetic disorders
- The breakthrough of the human genome project has stirred up some controversies, including the ethics of cloning and stem cell research
- Mapping the human genome will lead a biotech revolution in America

Chapter 3: 2004 – Google Redefines the Internet

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009)

chapter the students will learn:

- Over the last 150 years, America has had a long history of successful corporations, including Standard Oil, Ford, AT&T and Microsoft
- In the 21st century, Google has redefined American business
- Google has made it possible to bring all the world's information to everybody
- Google is the brainchild of Larry Page and Sergey Brin
- Google determines which sites are the best sources of information by counting Internet users of those sites
 - By doing it this way, Google democratized the web
- The design changed the speed of finding information on the Web
- Google did it for free by changing the nature of advertising on the Web
- In 2004 Google went public
- In 2007, Google became the most used search engine on the web and dominated its industry
- Google's corporate philosophy has a Zen like quality not found anywhere else
 - Google has been changing the corporate world's way of thinking and the way it works
 - It has cultivated an informal work place
 - It's mantra is "You can make money without doing evil"
- Google is changing the world faster than any innovative technology in history

Answers to Blackline Master Quiz 2A

1 – b; 2 – c; 3 – b; 4 – c; 5 – a; 6 – d; 7 – d; 8 – a; 9 – b; 10 – c

Program 3: 2005 - 2007

Program three explores devastating challenges to America and the influence of Internet phenomena in shaping 21st century America.

Chapter one examines the devastation of Hurricane Katrina and the need to improve America's infrastructure.

Chapter two covers use of performance enhancing drugs in American sports.

Chapter three explores the role of blogging and YouTube in reshaping American news media.

Virtual social networking is discussed in chapter four.

In Chapter five, the impact of illegal immigration on America is explored.

Chapter 1: 2005 – Hurricane Katrina Exposes America's Failing Infrastructure

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009) chapter the students will learn:

- The devastation Hurricane Katrina caused in New Orleans on August 29th 2005
- The tragic episode revealed a major flaw in America's preparedness to deal with a major disaster
- Government at all levels, appeared incapable of dealing with the disaster
 - The lack of governmental coordination and preparedness shocked the nation
 - Actions have been taken to put new plans into place to deal with disasters
- At the heart of this disaster was an even more fundamental problem – America's infrastructure was outmoded
 - Another infrastructure failure pointed this out two years later
 - A major bridge crossing the Mississippi River in Minneapolis collapsed, killing 13 people and injuring 145
- America's infrastructure is its physical structure and networks that support the country's functioning and economy
- The American Society of Civil Engineers, had been issuing a call to arms to fix the problems but no one seemed to be listening
- As the first decade of the 21st century was coming to an end, Americans no longer could ignore the wakeup call
- America's infrastructure – its highways, roads, bridges, dams, water supply and electrical grid – are so outdated, they are failing and putting all of us at risk
 - Parts of the infrastructure need continual replacement and refurbishment
 - Many pieces of America's infrastructure are now past their 'useful design'
- There is a need to engineer and build brand-new additions to the nation's infrastructure
 - Broadband to facilitate communications
 - New sources of electrical generation such as solar and wind farms

- How America handles this problem may be the most critical action taken to ensure its future economic leadership on the world stage

Chapter 2: 2005 - Congress Investigates Performance Enhancing Drugs in Sports

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009) chapter the students will learn:

- Sports have become a big business in America
- In the first decade of 21st century the use of performance enhancing drugs has thrown a dark cloud across the nation's number one past time – baseball
 - Barry Bonds home run record is in question because people are wondering if he used performance enhancing drugs
- Performance enhancing drugs have been used to help athletes heal from injuries
- The pressure to perform at a superstar level has made some athletes become addicted to the edge that these performance enhancing drugs provide
- The first decade of the 21st century became known as the Steroid Era
- In 2005 Congress decided to weigh in on the scandal and hold hearings
 - Congress was worried about the effect of steroid use on children and the dangerous psychological effects of prolonged steroid use
 - It had become commonplace to see athletes' embarrassing confessions of doping on television
- In 2007, the follow up Mitchell Report showed performance enhancing drugs were everywhere in American sports
- Steroid use even spawned its own descriptive phrase 'on steroids,' which means someone or something is pumped up
- In 2009, every major sport has mandatory drug testing

Chapter 3: 2005 - Blogging and YouTube Challenge Traditional Media

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009) chapter the students will learn:

- Among America's most cherished civil liberties are the freedom of speech and freedom of the press
- But until recently, only a few had access to the marketplace to publish their ideas
- In the first decade of the 21st century, anyone with a computer and access to the internet could publish their ideas with immediate connection to millions
- Now YouTube and Blogging have democratized American media forever
- Blogging is a website where an individual makes commentaries of anything from personal matters to political, sports, entertainment and social events
- Blogging was a fringe form of media until it gained legitimacy in the 2004 Presidential race
 - The CBS show *Sixty Minutes*, presented documents claiming President Bush's military service record was not what the President said it was
 - Within hours, bloggers presented evidence that the CBS documents were forgeries
- By 2009, every major newspaper was on line

- Internet only newspapers, such as the *Huffington Post* were challenging traditional news sources
- They secured legitimacy when President Obama called on *Huffington Post* reporter Sam Stein at his first press conference
- In February 2005, democratization of the American news media took another giant leap forward
 - Internet entrepreneurs Chad Hurley, Steve Chen and Jawed Karim, founded YouTube, a video sharing website
 - YouTube made it possible for anyone to post videos that millions of people could watch
 - With the now universal cell phone video camera, anyone in the public eye was “on tape” and instantly seen by millions on YouTube
- Bloggers and YouTube have become America’s new media and changed forever how Americans get their news and entertainment

Chapter 4: 2006 - Virtual Social Networking: Facebook, MySpace and Twitter

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009) chapter the students will learn:

- Before the Internet, neighborhoods, churches, schools and businesses were where Americans created their social network of families and friends
- In the 21st century a new kind of community grew: the virtual community
- At core of these virtual communities were Facebook, My Space and Twitter
- A social network service builds online communities of people who share like interests and sometimes activities
- American Entrepreneurs quickly saw the potential for online communities
 - They could expand acquaintances from a local to a global community
 - Facebook was launched in February 2003
 - MySpace debuted in August 2003
 - Twitter arrived in 2006
- All three social network services bring individuals together into communities of like-minded people
 - They can also get out vital reports
- Barack Obama used social networking systems in his 2008 Presidential bid
 - Obama and his staff built a virtual social and political network that reached millions of Americans
 - Obama’s landslide victory was a direct result of this online community
- The impact of these developing global communities presents tremendous potential to transform the social and political landscapes across the globe
- During the Iranian presidential election of June 2009, Facebook and Twitter allowed the world to see widespread protests

Chapter 5: 2007 – Illegal Immigration Hits 11 Million

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009)

chapter the students will learn:

- On May 1st 2006, nearly one million Hispanics and other people from all nationalities and walks of life marched in cities across America
 - It was the largest, nationwide protest since the Vietnam War Era
 - It was a protest against proposed anti-immigration laws
- Illegal immigration has created a great divide in America
 - Some people support some form of amnesty for illegal immigrants
 - Others want to see them rounded up and deported
- In 2007 the number of illegal immigrants officially topped 11 million
- Unofficially, the count was more like 20 to 30 million
- Opponents to illegal immigration made demands to seal off the 2200 mile border with Mexico, increase border patrols, and deport illegal immigrants
- Supporters emphasized that illegal immigrants had been here for many years and deserved to stay
 - They worked hard, paid taxes
 - The money they spent boosted the U.S. economy
 - Their children were born here, attended local schools and were growing up American
 - They performed difficult jobs such as construction, and most importantly, worked the agricultural fields of the southwest and California
- President George W. Bush, supported by Republican Senator John McCain and many Democrats, proposed a guest worker program
- The opposition, led by Republicans and a few Democrats, characterized the solution as an amnesty program that rewarded illegals for breaking the law
 - They also brought up national security concerns
- Late in 2007, the issue was shelved for the next Congressional session
- In the first decade of the 21st century, Hispanic political power was on the rise
- Many political pundits believed the Hispanic vote determined the decade's three presidential elections
- The problem of illegal immigration still looms over the country
- State and local authorities are still hard pressed to deal with the pressure
- The Illegal immigration issue will be dealt with later in the 21st century

Answers to Blackline Master Quiz 3A

1 – a & d; 2 – b; 3 – d; 4 – b; 5 – c; 6 – c; 7 – b; 8 – a; 9 – a; 10 – b

Program 4: 2007 - 2009

Program four examines the impact of the decade's two great crises in America – climate change and the economic recession. It also discusses America's first black President, Barack Obama.

Chapter one discusses Vice President Al Gore's campaign to educate the American public about the serious impact of climate change on the world.

Barack Obama's uncommon life and his memorable campaign to win the Presidency are outlined in chapter two.

Chapter three examines the devastating effects of the worst economic recession to hit America since the Great Depression.

Chapter 1: 2007 – Al Gore Wins Nobel Peace Prize for Work on Climate Change

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009) chapter the students will learn:

- After losing the 2000 Presidential election, Al Gore dedicated his career to alerting the world about the threat of global warming
- Al Gore launched his campaign with a tour of communities
- An overview of Gore's life
 - He was born into a political family in Tennessee
 - He graduated from Harvard where he learned about climate change
 - Though opposed to the war, he enlisted and served a tour in Vietnam
 - At the age of 28, he was elected a U.S. Representative from Tennessee
 - He became a Senator in 1984 and was Vice President in 1993
- In the 1980s, scientists realized increased carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels were warming the earth
- The impacts were dangerous to the planet
 - Ecosystems around the world were affected
 - America's freshwater supplies were threatened by droughts
 - The Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets were melting
- Political groups funded by big oil formed a cadre of naysayers
- Al Gore then decided to alert the nation to the challenges the country would face as a result of climate change
- Because of his efforts, in 2007 Gore won an Oscar for his movie *An Inconvenient Truth* and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
- As the first decade of the 21st century ended, people were beginning to take heed to Al Gore's warning
 - Local communities and states were developing strategies to deal with climate change
 - A new Green economy, built on alternative energies such as wind power and solar power, was weaning Americans off their addiction to fossil fuels

Chapter 2: 2008 – Barack Obama Wins Presidency

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009) chapter the students will learn:

- Barack Obama's election as President changed America
 - A change from a 350 year-old era when blacks were thought of as second class citizens to when a black man could become President of the U.S.
- A brief outline of Barack Obama's life
 - He was born in Hawaii to a white mother and a black father
 - It was a time of segregation and Jim Crow laws in the South

- A time of black urban poverty in the North
- Growing up was not easy, but Obama came to terms with his biracial heritage
- His early life helped him develop a core understanding that all people are equal and are to be loved equally
- Obama's belief transcended race as an issue for both blacks and whites
- It was a personal triumph and worldview that would lead to making Barack Obama a leader in a new America
- Barack Obama graduated from Columbia University and Harvard Law School
- He worked as a community organizer in Chicago
- Obama's remarkable rise in politics began in 1996 when he was elected an Illinois State Senator
- In 2002, he opposed the Iraq War
- In 2004, he was elected as a U.S. Senator and delivered a keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention
 - His speech talked of only one America
 - His speech delivered a new vision for America
 - America transcended divisions in race, class, gender, and most importantly, divisive political ideologies
 - This speech launched Obama's candidacy as the Democratic Party's nominee for President three years later
- Throughout his campaign, his theme was change and the change was his vision
- Obama was swept into office by the biggest majority of voters in 18 years
- A new chapter in American history was about to unfold as a result of this singular black man, Barack Obama

Chapter 3: 2009 – America Responds to a Deep Recession

Student Goals – In this 21st Century Turning Points in U.S. History (2000 - 2009) chapter the students will learn:

- In 2009 America entered a deep recession
 - This was the greatest recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s
 - The recession was brought about by a financial crisis
 - The recession was global
- The crisis was triggered by a dramatic rise in mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures in the United States
 - Most of these foreclosures were on sub-prime loans – loans given to people with poor credit ratings
 - These risky loans were bundled in groups and sold around the world
 - When the housing bubble burst, it exposed pervasive weaknesses in finance industry regulation and the global financial system
- The effects were dramatic and swift
 - In less than a year, U.S. job losses and unemployment soared from 4.6% to 9.4%
 - Many U.S. corporate giants were staggering under huge debts or went into bankruptcy

- The U.S. stock market crashed
- Retail sales declined dramatically
- The crises revealed many false assumptions
 - Real estate values in America would always go upward
 - The financial sector would regulate itself
 - A consumer-based economy was sustainable
 - An unregulated economy could always be managed by monetary policy
- The American government responded quickly
 - In October of 2008, Congress created the Troubled Asset Relief Program, or TARP
 - TARP was recommended by President Bush's Treasury Secretary
 - TARP set aside 700 billion dollars to aid troubled financial institutions
 - In return the American government gained ownership positions in these corporations
 - On February 17th 2009, Congress enacted and President Barack Obama signed into law the \$787 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
- As a result of the financial crisis and the governmental response, the American people accepted it's government's expanded role in the nation's economy
 - In the short term, the government became a major buyer of goods and services
 - It rebuilt infrastructure such as roads and bridges
 - It addressed the demand for an expanded social safety net, centering on universal health care
- Many saw the economic crisis as an opportunity for the nation to move towards a new green/adaptive/information rich economy

Answers to Blackline Master Quiz 4A

1 – c; 2 – b; 3 – c; 4 – a; 5 – a; 6 – b; 7 – d, 8 – c; 9 – a, c & d; 10 – b