

## Chapter Summary

### **Section 1: The Computer and Technology Revolutions**

Technological changes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought about profound changes. Perhaps the most important were those created by computers and the Internet. Instantaneous communication led to globalization, as the world became “smaller” and more interconnected.

### **Section 2: The Clinton Presidency**

After twelve years of Republicans in the White House, Americans were ready for a change. Bill Clinton’s position as a moderate Democrat had wide appeal, and he won the office in 1992. Clinton faced a galvanized Republican base in 1994 and his second term was marked by scandal and impeachment.



## Chapter Summary (continued)

### **Section 3: Global Politics and Economics**

During the Clinton presidency, America took the lead in promoting global free trade. The U.S. signed NAFTA into law and supported the WTO. Despite hesitations over sending military forces abroad, America intervened in Somalia and supported NATO in Bosnia.

### **Section 4: The George W. Bush Presidency**

After an extremely close race for the presidency in 2000, a Supreme Court case ended the vote recount in Florida. George W. Bush was declared the winner. When America was attacked by terrorists on September 11, 2001, Bush used the resulting national unity to move the country in a new direction.

## Chapter Summary (continued)

### Section 5: Americans Look to the Future

Immigration policies changed during the last part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, bringing a million new Americans into the country each year. As the country changed, people worked to expand rights for all and to meet the challenges of the new millennium.

## Objectives

- Describe the development of the computer and its impact on business and industry.
- Analyze the impact of new technology on communications.
- Explain how globalization and the rise of the service sector affected the American economy.



## Terms and People

- **personal computer** – a small computer developed for individual use
- **biotechnology** – the use of technology to solve problems affecting living organisms
- **satellite** – a mechanical device that orbits Earth in space, receiving and sending information-filled signals
- **Internet** – a computer network that links people around the world, also called the World Wide Web

## Terms and People (continued)

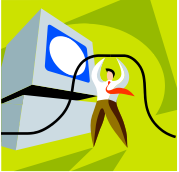
- **globalization** – the process by which national economies, politics, cultures, and societies become integrated with those of other nations around the world
- **multinational corporation** – companies that produce and sell their goods and services all over the world
- **service economy** – an economic system based on the production of services rather than goods



## How have technological changes and globalization transformed the American economy?

The rate of technological change sped up during the twentieth century and touched every aspect of life.

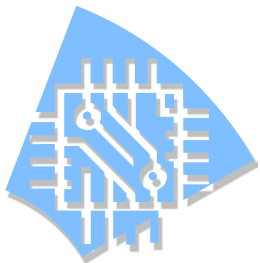
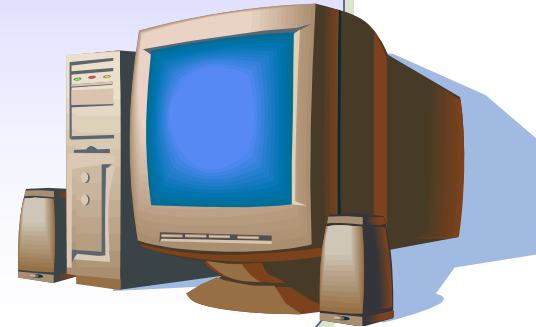
Globalization changed the American economy, bringing new opportunities and challenges.



The 20<sup>th</sup> century unfolded in a whirl of new technology.

Perhaps no innovation was as significant as the computer.

The first modern computer was invented in 1946.



The development of the silicon microchip made **personal computers** possible.



**By the 1980s, computers were transforming American business and everyday life.**



Apple Computers and Microsoft made computers and software affordable for millions of Americans.

Technological advances made other electronics, such as video games and cell phones, possible.



**Biotechnology** led to revolutionary advances in health care.

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New agricultural technologies led to larger and more productive farms.

American society changed profoundly.

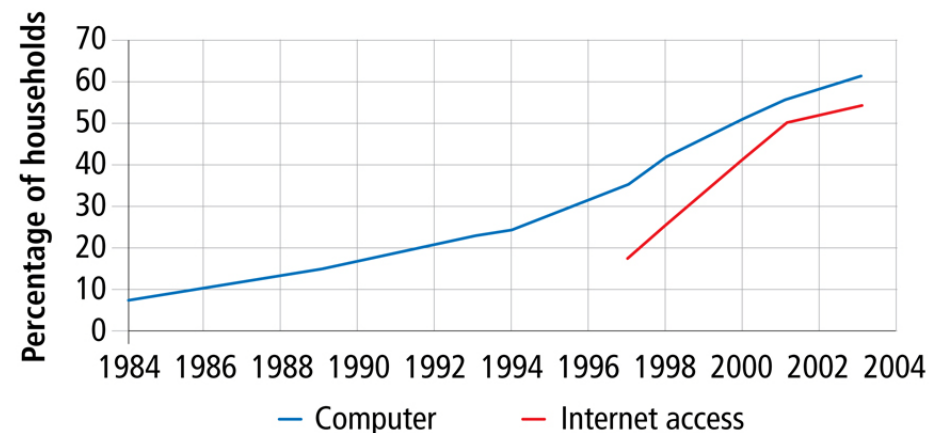
People began to live longer, healthier lives, and the labor force dramatically shifted away from agriculture.

The late 20<sup>th</sup> century became known as the “information age.”

Computers, cell phones, and **satellites** made communication and information access fast and easy.

The Internet, a worldwide network of computers, transformed business, education, and entertainment.

Households With Computers and Internet Access



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

New communications technologies enabled companies to do business around the world.

**Multinational corporations** began doing business in many different countries at one time.




**Globalization** has made products cheaper and available to more people, but this comes at a price: economic woes that affect one region are now often felt in other regions.

**INFOGRAPHIC**

## The Global Reach of E-commerce


Global communications, especially the Internet, have reshaped ways of doing business. Just 10 years ago, shoppers bought almost everything they needed at local stores, and most things they bought were made in the country where they lived. The Internet and e-commerce—electronic commerce, or business conducted over the Internet—have helped to change that. This illustration shows an example of e-commerce in progress.

**1**



A woman in Minneapolis, MN, shops for a pair of snowshoes online. She has questions about a model she likes and calls the toll-free number on the Web site.

**2**



A customer-service representative in Bangalore, India, answers her questions.

**3**



The customer's order is received and processed by a computer at the sporting-goods company in Stockholm, Sweden. The computer sends messages to two locations.

**4**



A message to the Swedish company's U.S. warehouse in Los Angeles, CA, tells workers there to ship the shopper a pair of snowshoes.

**5**



Another message to a factory in Shanghai, China, tells workers there to produce more snowshoes and ship them to Los Angeles, CA.



Computers changed the way business operates.

Many people in locations around the world might be involved in one purchase.

The production of goods in the U.S. is declining, but our production of services is quickly increasing. Economists call this a **service economy**.

Workers in many different fields are finding that they now need computer skills to get jobs.

### Occupations Predicted to Grow the Fastest, 2004–2014

- Home health aides
- Network systems analysts
- Medical assistants
- Computer software engineers
- Physical therapist assistants
- Dental hygienists

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor



The U.S. transition to a service economy created opportunities for entrepreneurs like Ray Kroc, who franchised McDonald's in 1955, and Sam Walton, who created Wal-Mart.



However, as manufacturing and production declined in the United States, so did organized labor.

Union membership fell from a high of 35% in 1945 to less than 15% in 2000.

## Objectives

- Explain why Bill Clinton won the presidency in 1992.
- Assess the success of Clinton's domestic policies.
- Describe the Contract With America and its impact.
- Analyze the Clinton impeachment.





## Terms and People

- **William Jefferson Clinton** – governor of Arkansas who became the Democratic nominee for President, and was elected to office, in 1992
- **H. Ross Perot** – an independent candidate for president in 1992 who ran a self-funded campaign based on the promise that he would govern using business principles
- **Family Medical Leave Act** – a law that guaranteed most full-time employees unpaid leave each year to care for a newborn or sick family member or to recover from a serious illness

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Brady Bill** – a gun-control act named for presidential aide James Brady, who was wounded in an assassination attempt on Ronald Reagan
- **Newt Gingrich** – the Georgia congressman who led the opposition to Clinton and created the Contract With America plan
- **Contract With America** – a plan offered by Republicans that attacked big government and emphasized patriotism and traditional values

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Kenneth Starr** – the special prosecutor assigned to investigate the Whitewater investment case
- **impeachment** – proceedings to remove a President from office



## What were the successes and failures of the Clinton presidency?

The conservative resurgence in the 1980s kept Republicans in control of the White House for 12 years.

The 1992 election of moderate Democrat William Jefferson Clinton **signaled that Americans were ready for a change.**

President George H.W. Bush could not sustain his popularity after the Gulf War.

- The U.S. economy had gone into **recession**
- The federal **deficit rose**
- Bush broke his promise to not **increase taxes**
- Saddam **Hussein was still in power** and threatening the Middle East



During the 1992 election, voters responded by nominating a centrist candidate, Democrat **William Jefferson Clinton**.

- From humble roots, Clinton worked his way up to become Governor of Arkansas.
- He labeled himself a “New Democrat,” and his campaign focused policies to satisfy both liberals and conservatives.
- He ran against independent candidate **H. Ross Perot**, a self-funded businessman who promised to run the government like a business.



**In 1992, Bill Clinton was elected President, defeating the Republican incumbent George H.W. Bush.**

**When Clinton took office, the Democrats also controlled of both houses of Congress.**

One of his first acts was to sign the **Family Medical Leave Act**, guaranteeing employees unpaid leave in the event of a health crisis.

He also increased the minimum wage, made college loans easier to obtain, and expanded tax credits for higher education.

Clinton addressed the issue of gun violence by signing the **Brady Bill** in 1993.

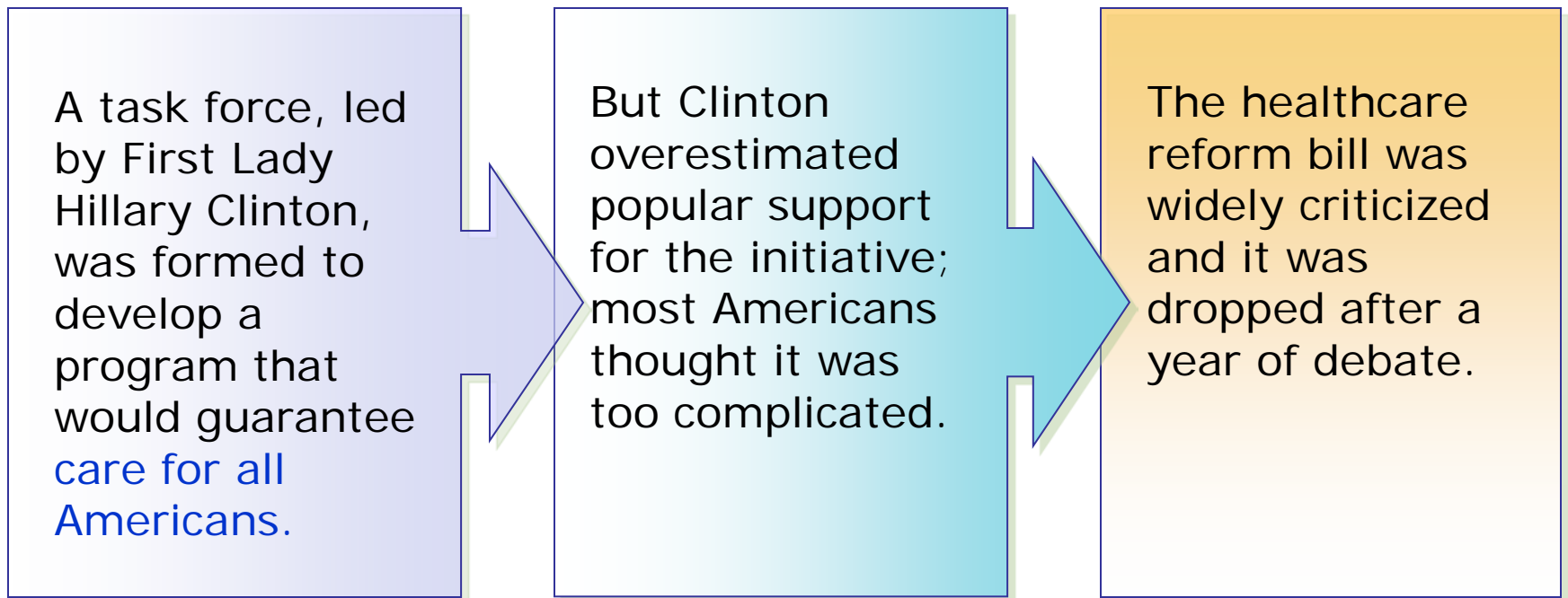
But violence still shook the nation, with the **Oklahoma City bombing** in 1995 and the **Columbine High School shootings** in 1999.



In response, stiff laws were passed to deter terrorism and schools adopted “zero tolerance” measures against violence.



Clinton also attempted to reform healthcare.



This setback, two years into office, signaled **a turning point in Clinton's popularity**. The Republicans responded.

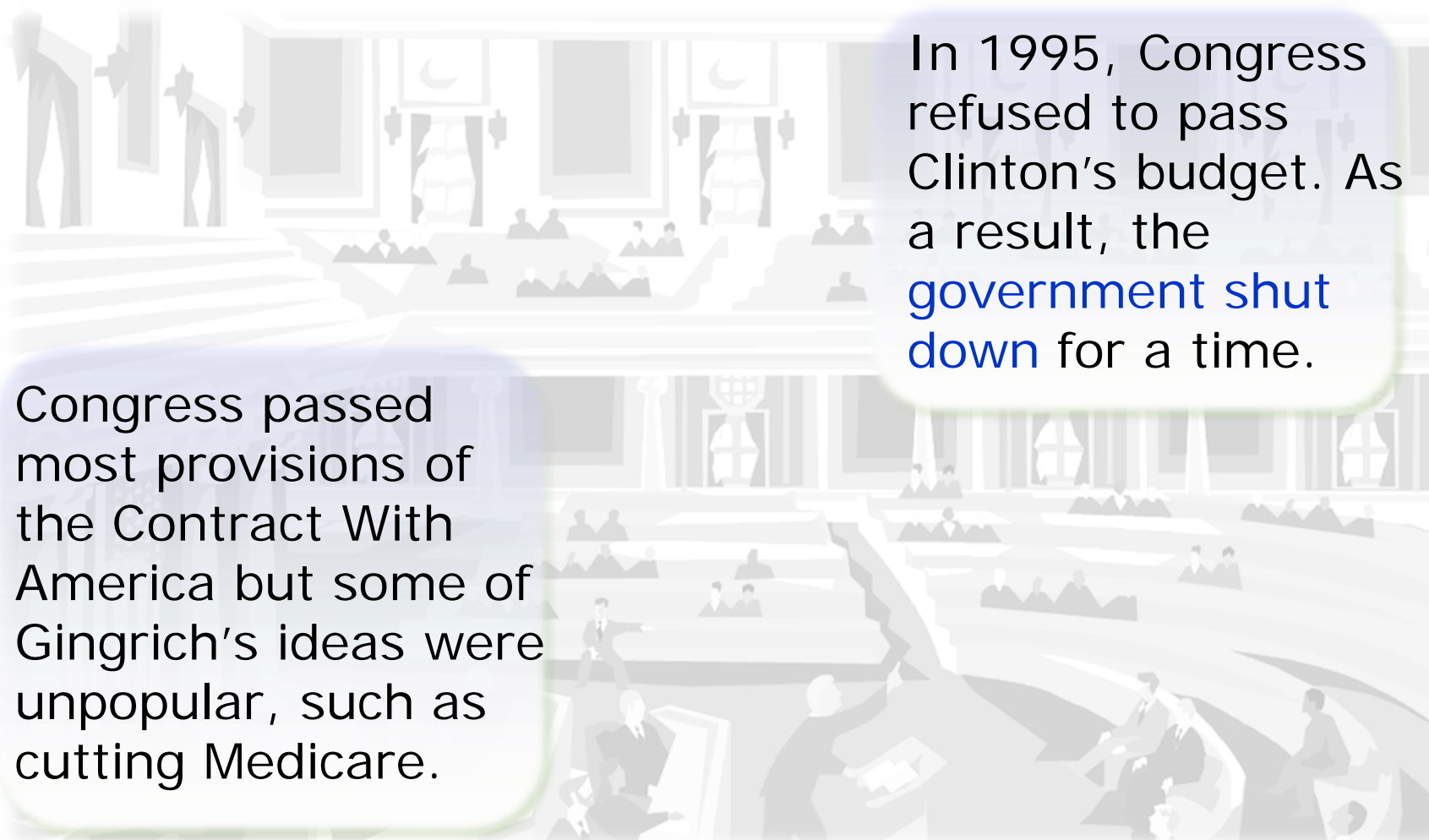
Led by Congressman **Newt Gingrich**, the Republicans set forth a plan called the **Contract With America**.

#### Goals of the Contract With America

- Balanced federal budget
- Welfare reform
- Tax cuts for middle-income families
- Decreased federal bureaucracy
- Term limits for members of Congress

The contract's message created strong voter turnout among Republicans in 1994.

**For the first time in 40 years, the Republicans won control of the House and the Senate.**



In 1995, Congress refused to pass Clinton's budget. As a result, the **government shut down** for a time.

Congress passed most provisions of the Contract With America but some of Gingrich's ideas were unpopular, such as cutting Medicare.

Clinton used some conservative ideas, such as balancing the federal budget and reducing the deficit, during his 1996 bid for reelection.



A sustained period of economic growth in the mid-1990s helped Clinton win reelection by a wide margin.

**But Clinton's presidency was also marred by scandal.**

In 1994, Clinton was investigated by a special federal prosecutor, **Kenneth Starr**, regarding an Arkansas real estate investment.

In 1998, Clinton was investigated again regarding his relationship with a White House intern. Under oath, he denied that the two had an affair. Later, he admitted he lied. The House **impeached** him in 1998.

After a Senate trial in early 1999, **Clinton was acquitted** on both counts.

## Objectives

- Analyze how the United States responded to changes in the global economy.
- Assess the foreign policy goals and actions of the Clinton administration.
- Describe U.S. relations with various Middle Eastern countries and groups.



## Terms and People

- **EU** – the European Union, an economic and political union of European nations established in 1993
- **NAFTA** – the North American Free Trade Agreement, signed in 1993, which called for the removal of trade restrictions between Canada, Mexico, and the United States
- **GATT** – the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, an international agreement first signed in 1947 aimed at lowering trade barriers

## Terms and People (continued)

- **WTO** – the World Trade Organization, which replaced GATT in 1995, to encourage the expansion of world trade
- **ethnic cleansing** – a systematic effort to purge an area or society of an ethnic group through murder or deportation
- **al Qaeda** – a terrorist group established by Osama bin Laden to rid Muslim countries of Western influence





## What role did the United States take on in global politics and economics following the Cold War?

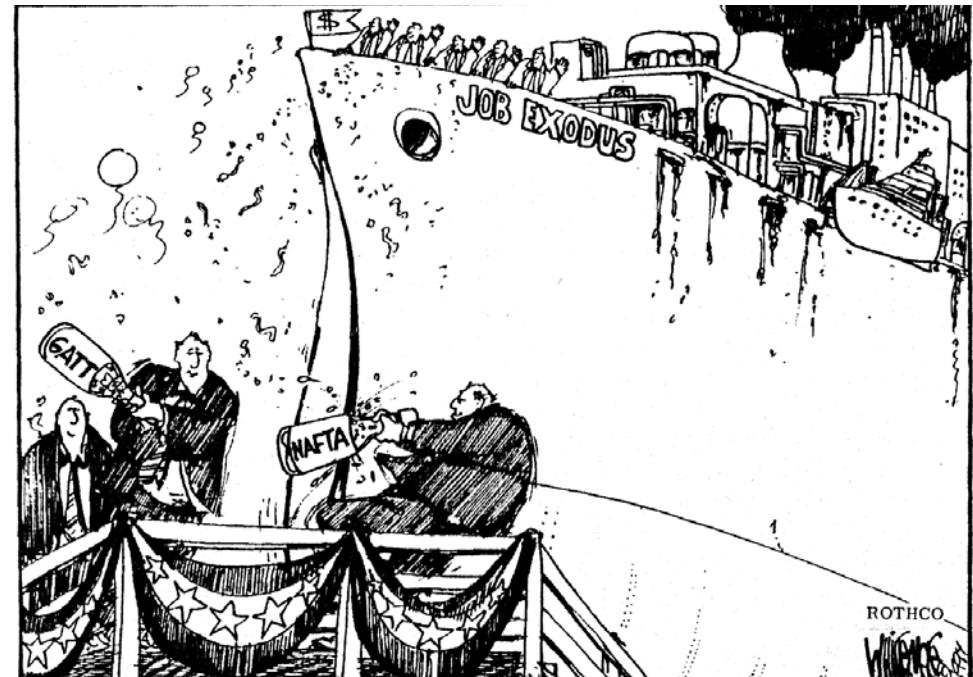
After the Cold War ended, the United States carved out a new role in a world of globalization and increasing regional conflict.

No longer defined by an opposition to communism, America faced this new era under the leadership of President Clinton.

**A world economic leader, the U.S. supported free trade blocs and promoted globalization.**

Under Clinton's watch the U.S. agreed to **NAFTA**, the North American response to Europe's **EU**, in 1994.

But many groups opposed NAFTA, saying it would **take jobs away from the U.S.** and hurt the environment.

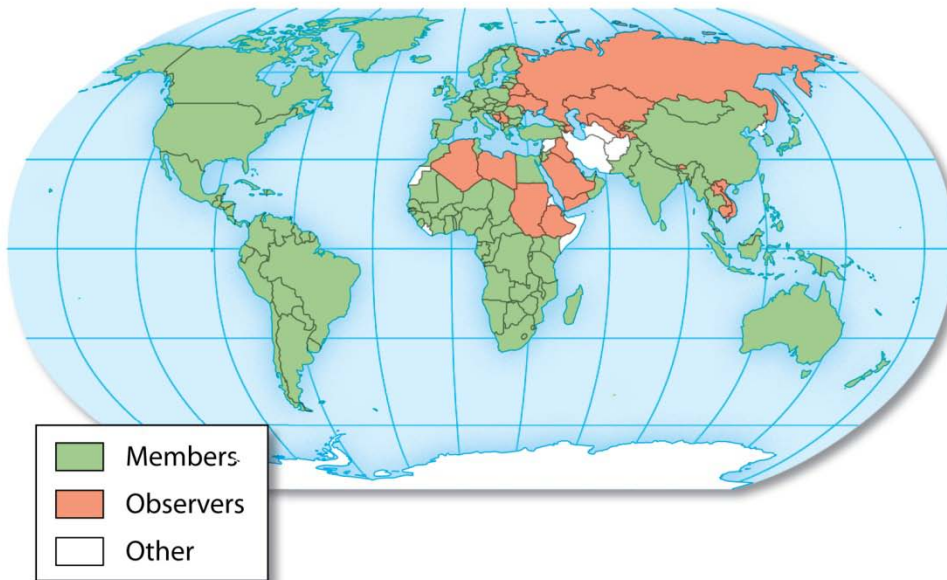


Trade between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico increased between 1990 and 2000.



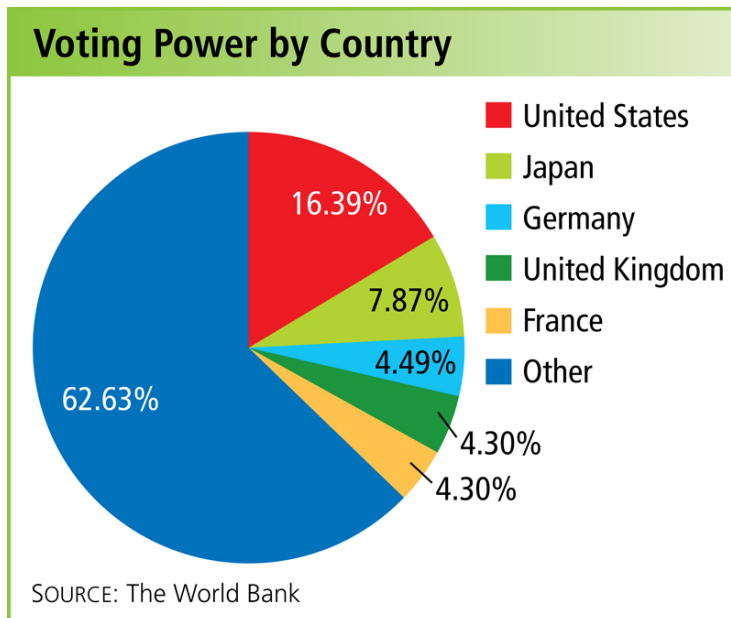
Clinton signed 270 free trade agreements, including **GATT** and the accords of the **World Trade Organization (WTO)**.

### World Trade Organization Members and Observers



Although critics continued to raise concerns over these agreements, **most people agree that economic globalization has had positive effects.**

**With the Cold War over, the U.S. had to redefine its role in the world.**



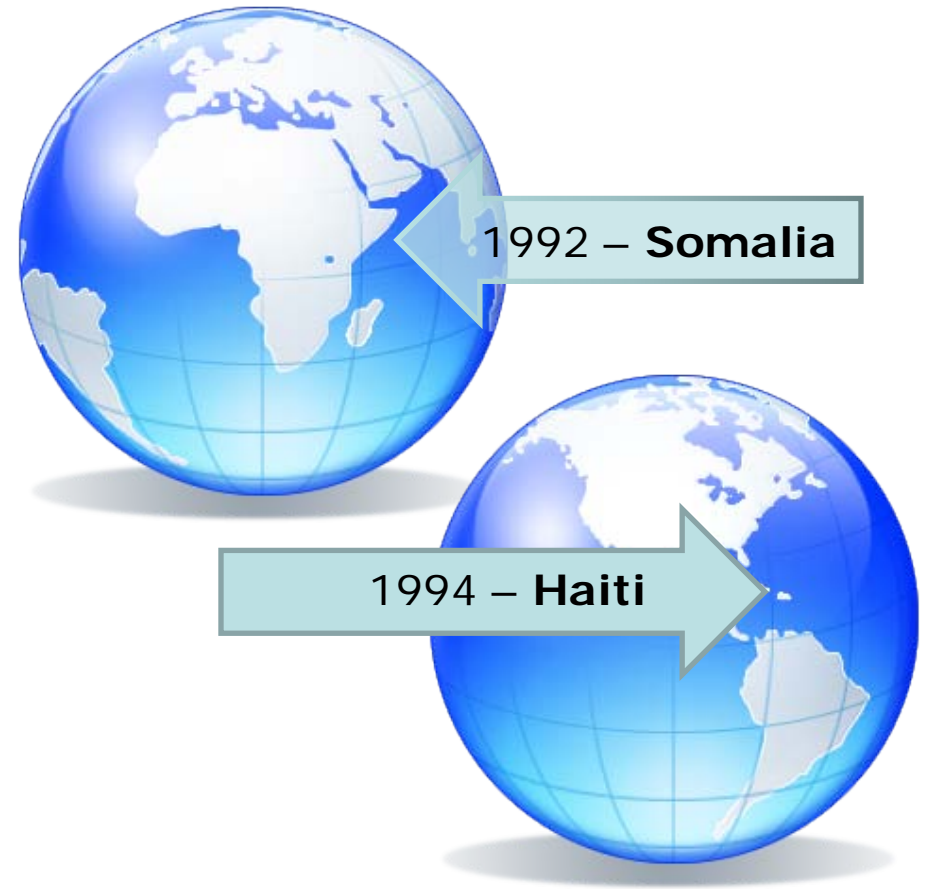
It took a primary role in financing and managing the World Bank, which helps developing nations with issues such as health care, human rights, and poverty.

The U.S. believes that developing countries with stable economies are vital to its own security.

## U.S. Military Intervention in the 1990s

Many Americans favored economic support for foreign countries. Just as many feared lending military support to embattled nations.

But Clinton felt several conflicts demanded U.S. intervention.



## In the Balkans, the fall of communism brought about the destabilization of Yugoslavia.

Long-simmering ethnic and religious tensions came to a boil in the region. A brutal civil war erupted between Serbs, Bosnians, and Croats.

In 1995, NATO bombed Serbian strongholds in order to end their brutal practice of **ethnic cleansing** in Bosnia.



## Conflict in the Middle East increased in the 1990s.

Fighting between the Israelis and Palestinians became more violent, threatening to destabilize the entire region.

In 2000, Clinton brought Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat and Israeli leader Ehud Barak to Camp David to broker a peace agreement between them. It was not successful.





## The U.S. itself became a target of Middle Eastern extremists.

A terrorist group called **al Qaeda** exploded a bomb in the World Trade Center in New York City in 1993.

The group also set off bombs killing more 225 people at American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

In 2000, they attacked the USS *Cole*, a warship anchored off Yemen, killing 17 American sailors.

**American leaders learned that fighting terrorism would be extremely difficult.**

## Objectives

- Assess the outcome of the 2000 presidential election.
- Explain the goals and achievements of George W. Bush's domestic policy.
- Analyze the impact of terrorist attacks on the United States.
- Summarize the important issues of Bush's second term.

## Terms and People

- **George W. Bush** – the Republican winner of the 2000 presidential election, he is the son of George H.W. Bush and former governor of Texas
- **No Child Left Behind Act** – 2002 law aimed at improving the performance of schools through mandated sanctions against schools not reaching federal performance standards
- **Taliban** – the Islamic fundamentalist faction that controlled most of Afghanistan from 1996-2001

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Patriot Act** – a law passed after 9/11 that gave law enforcement broader powers in monitoring possible terrorist activities
- **Department of Homeland Security** – a new Cabinet-level department created by Bush to coordinate domestic security efforts
- **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)** – nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons intended to kill or harm on a large scale



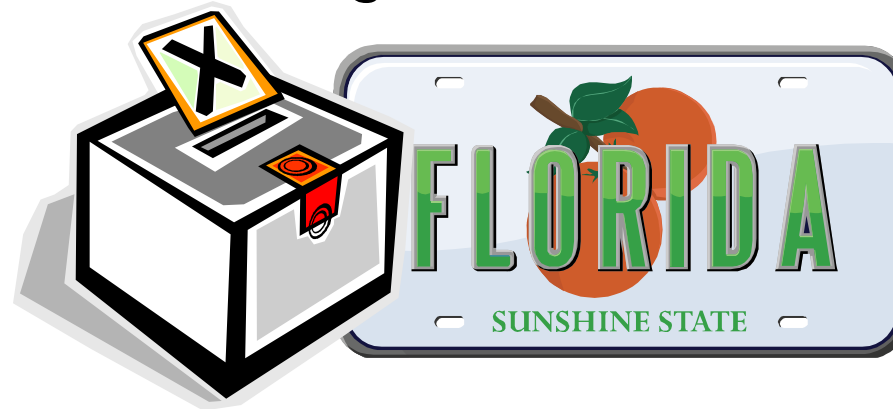
**What was the impact of Bush's domestic agenda and his response to the terrorist attack against the United States?**

With the election of George W. Bush to the presidency in 2000, Republicans controlled the White House and Congress.

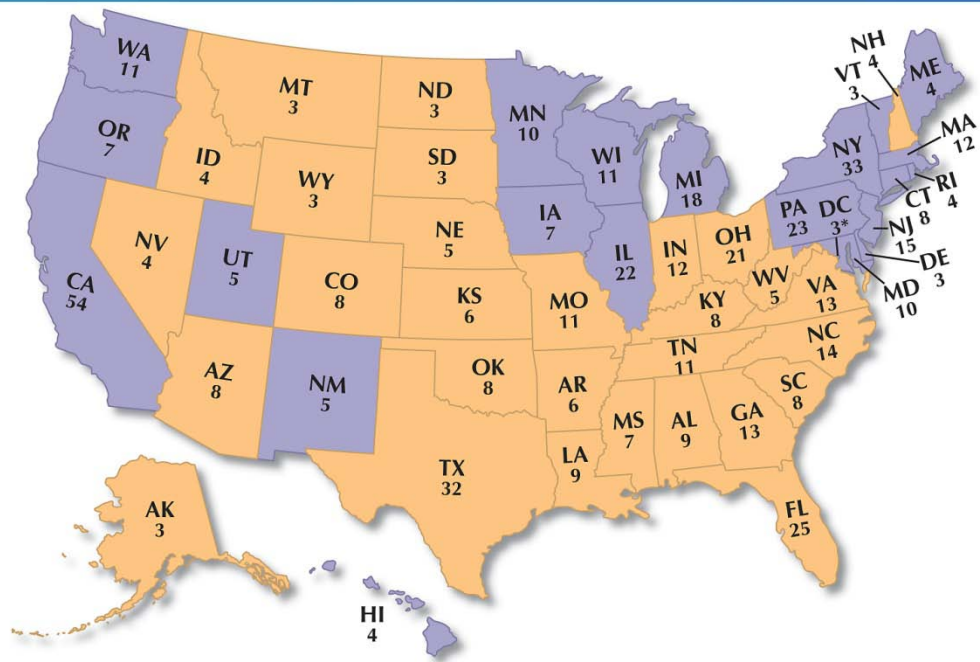
When the United States was attacked by terrorists on September 11, 2001, Bush moved the nation in a new direction.

As Clinton's second term neared its end in 2000, his Vice President, Al Gore, ran for the Democrats against Republican **George W. Bush** for President.

Although Gore won more popular votes than Bush, the electoral vote margin was **too close to call**.



The election depended on Florida's 25 electoral votes.



Because the vote in Florida was so close, state law mandated an automatic recount.

Candidate (Party)	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	% Electoral Vote	% Popular Vote
George W. Bush (Republican)	271	50,456,002	50.5	47.9
Albert Gore (Democratic)	266	50,999,897	49.5	48.4
Ralph Nader (Green)	—	2,882,955	—	2.7
Other	—	1,066,246	—	1

\*One elector from Washington, D.C., abstained from voting

**The Supreme Court case of *Bush v. Gore* ended the recount. Bush was declared President.**

**Bush pursued an aggressive conservative agenda when he took office.**

He passed a series of tax cuts.

Bush promoted the 2002 **No Child Left Behind Act** to raise national academic standards.

In 2003, despite criticism, Bush worked with Congress to extend Medicare to cover prescription drugs for seniors.





## September 11, 2001



Then something happened that challenged the new President and led to a **shift in U.S. foreign policy.**

On September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked and crashed four airplanes. Two planes hit the **World Trade Center** in New York City. More than **3,000 people** died as the twin towers collapsed.

**In response, the United States began a “war on terror.”**



Bush first focused on the terrorists who perpetrated 9/11.

Osama bin Laden, leader of the al Qaeda network, was thought to be hiding in Afghanistan where the **Taliban** allowed him to operate.

The United States and its allies sent forces to Afghanistan and **overthrew the Taliban.**

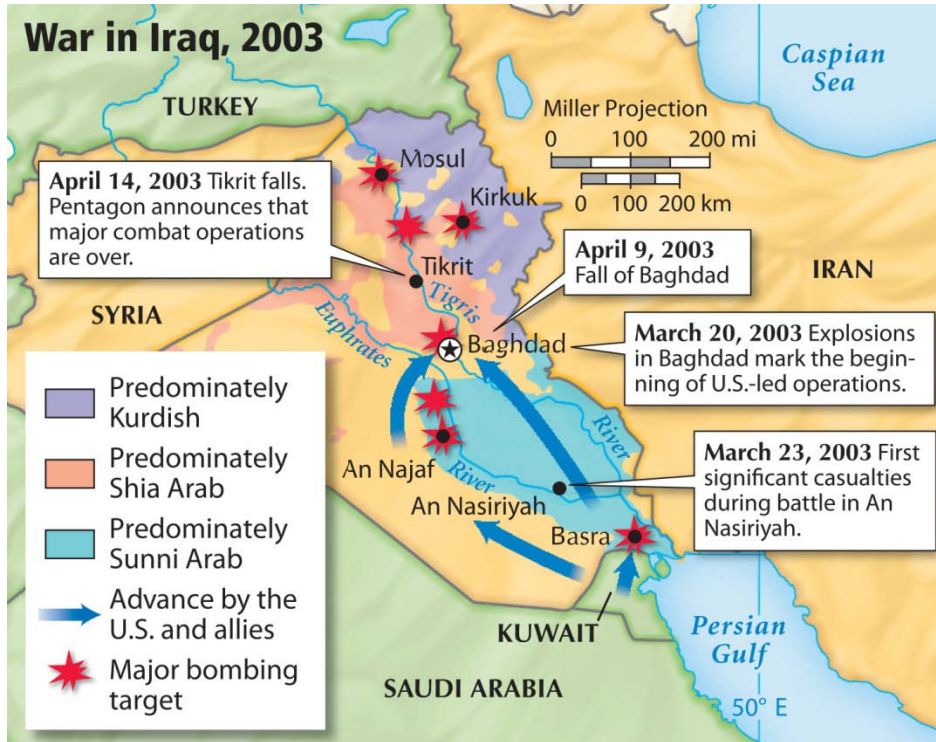


**Bin Laden escaped capture;** Afghanistan held free elections and wrote a new constitution.

Bush worked to prevent future terrorist attacks with the passage of the **Patriot Act** and the creation of the **Department of Homeland Security**.

Bush then turned his attention to Iraq, where many feared Saddam Hussein was stockpiling **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)**.

**In 2003, U.S. and British forces invaded Iraq.**



Saddam and many of his supporters were captured, but many Americans were troubled by the war, terrorism, and the budget as they cast their votes in the 2004 election.

Bush won reelection, but the U.S. seemed to be returning to a country of deep political divisions.

## The war continued in Bush's second term.

Although Saddam was overthrown, fighting broke out among three rival groups in Iraq. The country was **consumed by chaos**.

Then, in 2004, the UN determined that **Saddam had never possessed WMDs**.

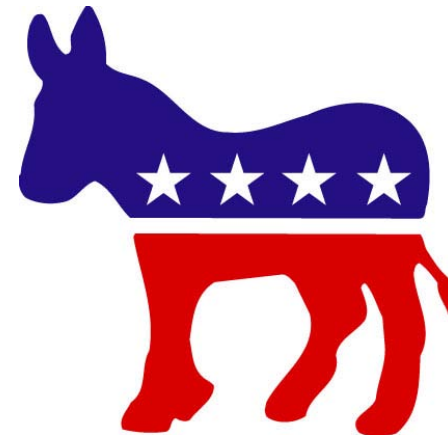


**Critics of Bush said he had misled Congress and the American people.**

As the war continued, the federal deficit grew larger.

Then, in 2005, Hurricane Katrina devastated the U.S. Gulf Coast. Federal response to the disaster was slow. Discontent with the administration grew.

The 2006 midterm elections gave control of the House and the Senate back to the Democrats.



## Objectives

- Analyze the impact of immigration on American society.
- Summarize the causes and effects of changing demographics.





## Terms and People

- **Immigration Act of 1990** – a law that increased immigration quotas by 40 percent and eased most remaining restrictions on immigrants to the U.S.
- **bilingual education** – schooling in which students are taught in their native language as well as in English
- **Immigration and Control Act of 1986** – legislation that granted resident status to illegal immigrants residing in the U.S. since 1982 and penalized employers who hired illegal immigrants

## Terms and People (continued)

- **affirmative action** – a policy that gives special consideration to women and minorities to make up for past discrimination
- **Violence Against Women Act** – a 1994 law that increased federal resources to apprehend and prosecute men guilty of violent acts against women
- **privatize** – to transfer from governmental ownership or control to private interests



## How was American society changing at the beginning of the twenty-first century?

As it entered the 21<sup>st</sup> century, American society looked different and faced different challenges than it had during the previous century.

The nation looked for ways to preserve its heritage while adapting to rapid change.

In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, American immigration policy changed as limits were relaxed.

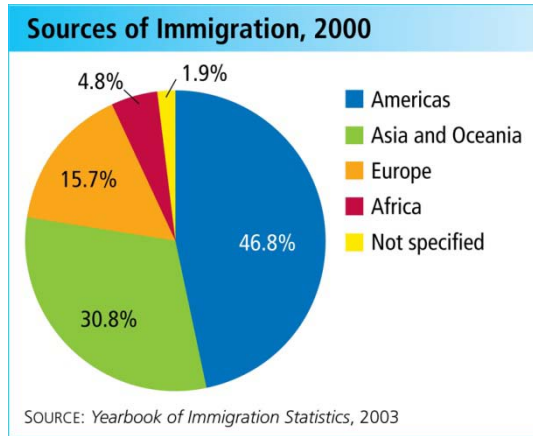
The **Immigration Act of 1990**

increased quotas by 40% and eased most remaining restrictions on immigration.

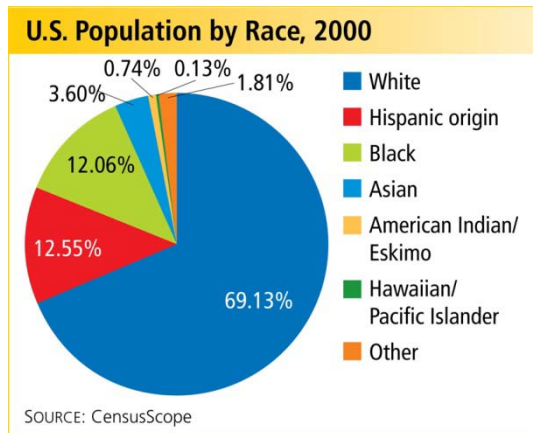


A new American citizen.

One million new immigrants came to America.  
Immigrants are now 10% of the total population.



**Most of the new immigrants were Latinos from Mexico and Central America.**



The second largest group of immigrants was Asian, the majority of whom settled in California.

However, immigration had been a topic of longstanding debate.

- One issue was **bilingual education**. Many people thought all immigrants should learn English.
- Another was illegal immigration. The **Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986** was designed to stop the flow of illegal immigrants.

Latino neighborhoods appeared in most major American cities.



**Meanwhile, Americans moved in large numbers to the coasts and warmer regions of the country in the South and Southwest.**

At the same time, the structure of families changed.

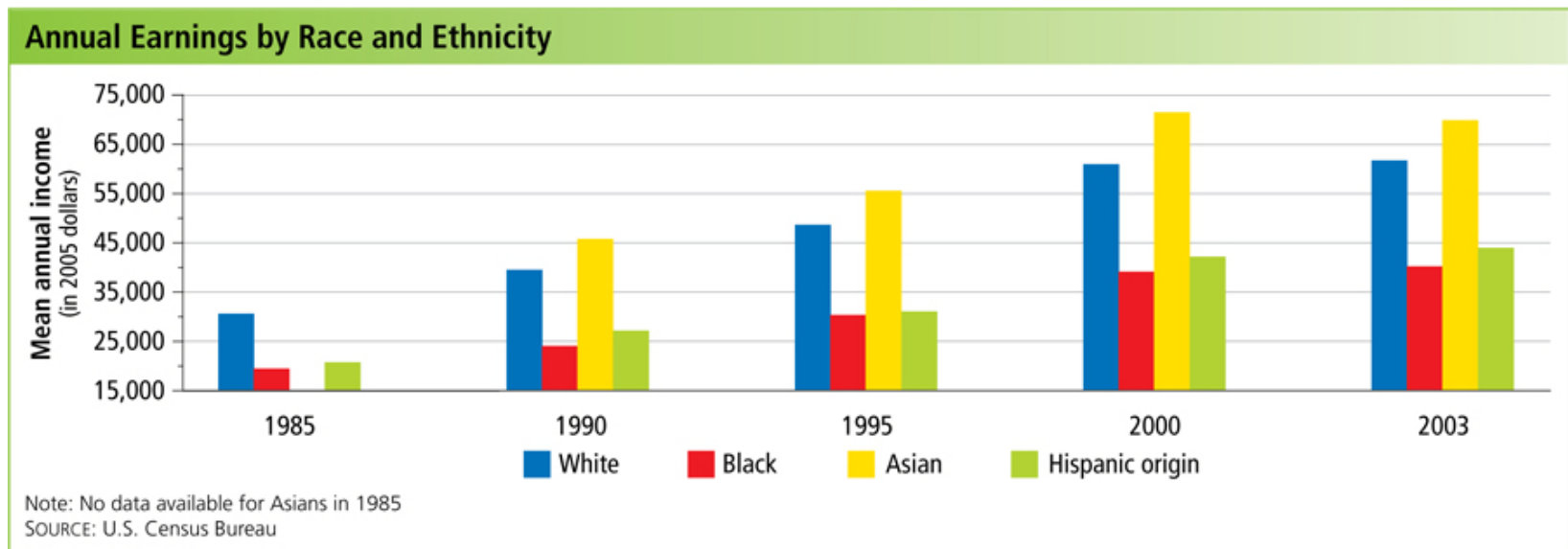


Divorce became more common and both parents often worked outside the home.

Many more babies were born to single mothers.



**Affirmative action**, introduced in the 1960s, remained hotly debated as a means to improve opportunities for minorities and women.



**African Americans and women made social and political gains.**

Legislation enforcing equal pay for equal work and punishment for sexual harassment was passed.



The **Violence Against Women Act** passed in 1994.

**Education policy took center stage as the merits of standardized testing were debated.**

Some felt it was a good way to hold schools accountable.



Others felt it wasn't a good way to measure knowledge.

Americans now live longer, and the elderly exert more influence than they did just 100 years ago.



The demographic shift to an older population has also strained the Social Security and Medicare systems.

President Bush proposed **privatizing** Social Security, but critics defeated the idea. Debate continues on how to resolve the problem.

But no matter the challenge, Americans looked forward to the new millennium with optimism and strength.