



FLORIDA...

The Story Continues

CHAPTER 23, Charting a Course

EVENTS

1763: Transfer of Florida. Did you know that, for a short time, Florida was a British colony? After the French and Indian War ended, Britain, France, and Spain signed a treaty in 1763. It required France to give almost all of its land in North America to Britain. Spain gave up Florida. But Britain did not control Florida for long. When the Revolutionary War began in 1775, Florida did not join the Patriots. Spain took advantage of the situation and invaded west Florida in 1779. By the end of the war, Spain had regained all of Florida. It remained in Spain's hands until 1821. It was purchased that year by the U.S.

PEOPLE

1906(?)–1980: Jacqueline Cochran. Florida-born Jacqueline Cochran was a pioneering American aviator. She was the first woman to break the sound barrier and to fly a bomber across the Atlantic. She was the first civilian woman to win a Distinguished Service Medal. Cochran led a program for training women pilots to fly transport missions during World War II. She still holds more speed, altitude, and distance records than any other pilot, male or female.

EVENTS

1961: Bay of Pigs invasion. After the socialist Cuban Revolution of 1959, many Cubans fled to south Florida. Deeply resentful of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, hundreds jumped at the chance when the U.S. government began recruiting exiles to overthrow Castro's government. Armed with U.S. weapons, about 1,500 exiles landed on the Cuban coast at the Bay of Pigs in April 1961. They were quickly defeated by Cuban forces. The invasion soured Cuban-American relations for decades.

PLACES

1950: Cape Canaveral. Cape Canaveral opened in 1950 in the middle of America's "Cold War" with the Soviet Union. It was a missile testing station. Its location made it ideal for this purpose. The missiles could be launched over the ocean, reducing the chance of disaster in case of accidents. The typically mild weather also provided many launching opportunities. America's space program began here as well. Cape Canaveral and the adjacent Kennedy Space Center remain an important presence along Florida's Space Coast.

EVENTS

1942: Florida and World War II. World War II came close to home for Floridians. In early 1942, German U-boats began attacking shipping lanes along the east coast. More than two dozen merchant ships were torpedoed off Florida's Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Florida was also the scene of a 1942 plot involving four German saboteurs. They came ashore near Ponte

Vedra Beach with the intention of destroying rail lines to stop supply shipments. Fortunately, they were captured before they could carry out their mission.

EVENTS

1898: Spanish-American War and Florida. In 1898, national attention focused on Florida as the Spanish-American War began. Tampa, Jacksonville, Lakeland, Pensacola, and other Florida cities served as key staging areas for U.S. troops bound for the war in Cuba. The arrival of over 30,000 troops, including Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders cavalry unit, changed Tampa from a small town into a city.



Unpacking the Florida Standards <...>

Read the following to learn what this standard says and what it means. See FL8-FL20 to unpack all the other standards related to this chapter.

Benchmark SS.7.C.4.3 Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts.

What does it mean?

Show an understanding of the different strategies and techniques used by the United States to deal with international conflict. Go to Chapter 22, Foreign Policy, and Chapter 23, Charting a Course, for help.



CHAPTER 23

CHARTING A COURSE

Essential Question How has U.S. foreign policy changed over time?



Florida Next Generation Sunshine State Standards

SS.7.C.3.1 Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy). **SS.7.C.4.1** Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy. **SS.7.C.4.2** Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations. **SS.7.C.4.3** Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts. **LA.7.1.6.1** The student will use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly. **LA.7.1.7.1** The student will use background knowledge of subject and related content areas, prereading strategies, graphic representations, and knowledge of text structure to make and confirm complex predictions of content, purpose, and organization of a reading selection. **LA.7.1.7.3** The student will determine the main idea or essential message in grade-level or higher texts through inferring, paraphrasing, summarizing, and identifying relevant details.



**HISTORY**


A Watershed Moment

 hmhsocialstudies.com **VIDEO**

WHY CIVICS Matters

The United States has become a leader in global politics. Why? Because Americans know that the world's future depends on those who are committed to peace and freedom for all people.

PROJECT **Citizen**



STUDENTS TAKE ACTION

PROTECTING MONUMENTS What if skateboarders were damaging beautiful historic monuments in your city? What action could you and your friends take to protect them?

FOCUS ON WRITING

A NOBEL NOMINATION Every year a few people are nominated for a Nobel Prize for their work to improve the world. As you read this chapter, take notes on the progress of American foreign policy. Also, consider the goals of U.S. foreign policy today. Then choose a leader. That can be either one mentioned in this chapter or one currently in the news. Next, write a Nobel Prize nomination for him or her.

Reading Skills

In this chapter you will read about how the foreign policy of the United States has changed over the centuries. You will learn about how the two world wars in the 1900s moved the United States into deeper involvement in foreign policy.

You will read about the Cold War and how the United States worked to stop the spread of communism. Finally, you will learn about the new foreign policy challenges the United States has faced since the Cold War ended.

Comparing Texts

FOCUS ON READING

A good way to learn about American foreign policy is to read what U.S. presidents have written. By comparing writings by different presidents during different time periods, you can learn a great deal about how the United States views involvement with other countries.

How to Compare Texts When you compare texts, you should consider several things: who wrote the documents and what the intent of each of the documents was (what the documents were meant to achieve), and what the writers' main point or points are.

“[It is] a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.”

— President James Monroe,
State of the Union Address, 1823

“The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.”

— President Franklin D. Roosevelt
State of the Union Address, 1941

Helpful Hints for Comparing Texts

1. Read the texts carefully. Make sure you understand the main points.
2. Ask yourself if the writers are basically agreeing with or disagreeing with each other.
3. Think about how the time period influenced the writer's thinking.

1st Document	2nd Document
Writer: President Monroe	Writer: President Roosevelt
Date: 1823	Date: 1941
Intent: To describe U.S. foreign policy	Intent: To describe U.S. foreign policy
Main Point: The United States would not allow another country to take over any country in the Americas.	Main Point: The United States wants to work for and with free countries.



LA.7.1.7.3

21ST
CENTURY

You Try It!

Read the following passages, both of which were made by U.S. presidents. As you read, look for the main point each president makes.

“Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them. Our strength is in our unity of purpose. To that high concept there can be no end save victory.”

— President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
State of the Union Address, 1941

“We have suffered great loss. And in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment. Freedom and fear are at war. The advance of human freedom ... now depends on us ... We will not tire, ... and we will not fail.”

— President George W. Bush,
after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks

After you read the passages, answer the following questions.

1. What was the main point Roosevelt made about freedom?
2. What was the main point Bush made about freedom?
3. How can a comparison of Roosevelt's and Bush's addresses help you understand the values that shape U.S. foreign policy?

As you read Chapter 23, compare statements made by U.S. leaders about foreign policy.

KEY TERMS

CHAPTER 23

Section 1

isolationism (*p. 608*)
doctrine (*p. 610*)
corollary (*p. 610*)
dollar diplomacy (*p. 611*)
neutrality (*p. 611*)

Section 2

communism (*p. 614*)
satellite nations (*p. 615*)
containment (*p. 615*)
balance of power (*p. 616*)
limited war (*p. 617*)
détente (*p. 618*)

Section 3

terrorists (*p. 620*)
War on Drugs (*p. 622*)
embargo (*p. 623*)
World Trade Center (*p. 623*)
Pentagon (*p. 623*)
Northern Alliance (*p. 624*)

Academic Vocabulary

Success in school is related to knowing academic vocabulary—the words that are frequently used in school assignments and discussions. In this chapter, you will learn the following academic words:

consequences (*p. 609*)
strategies (*p. 615*)
facilitate (*p. 620*)

SECTION 1



SS.7.C.4.1; SS.7.C.4.2; SS.7.C.4.3; LA.7.1.6.1; LA.7.1.7.1

Development of U.S. Foreign Policy

BEFORE YOU READ

The Main Idea

For many years, U.S. leaders shaped foreign policy to avoid involvement in the affairs of other countries. As times changed and the United States became more closely tied to other countries, the nation became more involved in world affairs.

Reading Focus

1. Why did the United States find it difficult to maintain a policy of isolationism in its early years?
2. What impact did the Monroe Doctrine and the Good Neighbor policy have on U.S. international relations?
3. How did World War I and World War II end U.S. isolationism?

Key Terms

isolationism, *p. 608*
doctrine, *p. 610*
corollary, *p. 610*
dollar diplomacy, *p. 611*
neutrality, *p. 611*



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TAKING NOTES

Use the graphic organizer online to take notes on the War of 1812, the Monroe Doctrine, the Good Neighbor Policy, and the events that led to the end of isolationism.



This painting shows Commodore Perry of the U.S. Navy during the War of 1812. Perry is transferring his colors (the flag) to another ship during the Battle of Lake Erie on Sept. 10, 1813.

CIVICS IN PRACTICE

Life is always easier if we maintain good relationships with our neighbors, but sometimes this is not easy. This is also true of foreign policy. American foreign policy shapes our nation's relationships with other countries. Out of necessity, our foreign policy has changed several times since the United States became a nation.

Independence and Isolationism

When the United States won its independence after the Revolutionary War, the country was deeply in debt and struggling to build its economy. It was busy seeking solutions to many domestic problems. Most government leaders strongly believed that the United States should concentrate on its own development and growth, and stay out of foreign politics. This belief that the United States should avoid involvement in all foreign affairs is known as **isolationism**.

PRIMARY SOURCE

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT

Washington's Farewell Address

On September 19, 1796, President George Washington's Farewell Address first appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper. In it, Washington offered advice about the nation's foreign policy.

“It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world . . . There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate [plan] upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred . . . from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation . . . to maintain inviolate [unchanging] the relations of peace and amity [friendship] towards other nations.”



ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

1. What do you think Washington meant when he wrote: “There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation”?
2. Why did Washington suggest neutrality as a foreign policy?

Avoiding Alliances

The French Revolution, inspired in part by the American Revolution, began in 1789. Soon, Britain and France were at war. Many Americans supported one side or the other. In 1793, President Washington issued his Neutrality Proclamation. The Proclamation was a statement of U.S. policy. It said that the United States would not take sides with any European country that was at war. Other countries had their own foreign policies. Most often involved the United States against its will.

At no time in U.S. history has the policy of isolationism been an easy one to follow. In the late 1700s, President George Washington was faced with a troubled border situation with the British colony of Canada. To the south and west lay Spanish territory. This blocked U.S. expansion westward and threatened trade on the Mississippi River. When U.S. ships went east into the Atlantic seeking trade, British or French navy ships often seized them.

The War of 1812

Problems with Britain grew worse in the early 1800s. British ships were interfering with American trade at sea and capturing

American sailors. They were forcing the Americans to serve on British ships. Also, Americans claimed that the British were arming American Indians and encouraging them to attack outposts on the western borders.

Britain had a large navy, which should have given it an advantage at sea. Yet, American forces held their own against the British. On land, the U.S. army was able to stop British offenses in the East and South.

Although the War of 1812 ended in a stalemate—neither side won a clear-cut victory—the conflict had several positive **consequences** for the United States. The war produced strong feelings of patriotism among many Americans for having stood up to the powerful British. Most importantly, the War of 1812 won the United States a newly found respect among the nations of Europe. The treaty that ended the war led in time to improved relations with Britain. For nearly 100 years afterward, the United States avoided becoming involved in European conflicts.

READING CHECK

Finding the Main Idea What early foreign policy challenges did the United States face?

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

consequences: the effects of a particular event or events

TIME LINE

Foreign Policy 1793-1945

President George Washington issued his Neutrality Proclamation in 1793.

1793



1895

President Monroe's foreign policy doctrine eventually led to war against Spain in 1895.

The Germans sank the ocean liner *Lusitania*, killing 1,201 passengers. Americans were outraged. In 1917 the United States entered WWI.

1915



The United States and International Relations

After the War of 1812, the United States worried that Europe might meddle in the Western Hemisphere. U.S. leaders developed two policies to address U.S. relations with Europe, Latin America, and Canada. These policies were the Monroe Doctrine and the Good Neighbor Policy.

The Monroe Doctrine

Most Latin American countries won their independence from Spain in the early 1800s. However, President James Monroe worried that other European powers might try to take control of the newly independent Latin American countries. In 1823 President Monroe declared that the United States would consider any European meddling in the affairs of any country in the Western Hemisphere an unfriendly act.

Monroe's policy came to be called the Monroe Doctrine. A foreign-policy **doctrine** is a statement of policy that sets forth a way of relating with other countries. The Monroe

Doctrine set the course of U.S. relations with both Latin America and Europe for many years.

The United States and Latin America

At first the countries of Latin America welcomed the support of the United States. For example, the United States helped settle a boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. Later on, some European countries threatened to use force to collect debts that Latin American countries owed. The United States prevented the interference. After Cuba rebelled against Spain in 1895, the United States declared war on Spain in 1898 and defeated the Spanish fleet.

President Theodore Roosevelt made the Monroe Doctrine stronger in 1904. He said that the United States would police the Western Hemisphere. If Latin American countries could not manage their own affairs, the United States would become involved. This policy became known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. A **corollary** is a statement that follows as a natural or logical result.



Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy reversed the Monroe Doctrine.

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese military attacked Americans at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The next day, the United States entered World War II.



After World War II, the United States joined the United Nations.

ANALYSIS SKILL READING TIME LINES

Making Generalizations Based on this time line, what conclusions could you draw about American foreign policy?

After the Roosevelt Corollary, many Americans began to invest money in Latin American companies. When internal disorder threatened these investments, the United States sometimes sent troops to maintain peace. U.S. foreign policy in Latin America thus became known as **dollar diplomacy**.

The Good Neighbor Policy

Although U.S. actions helped Latin American countries, they also created bad feelings. Latin American leaders believed that the United States had turned from protector to oppressor. As a result, the United States took steps to improve its relations with Latin America.

In the 1930s the United States stated that the Monroe Doctrine would no longer be used to justify U.S. involvement in Latin America. In 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced the Good Neighbor Policy. This policy opposed armed intervention by the United States in Latin American affairs. It emphasized friendly agreements.

READING CHECK **Making Generalizations**

Why do you think the United States became more involved in Latin American affairs?

Wars End Isolationism

In 1914, when World War I broke out in Europe, the United States attempted to stay out of the conflict. President Woodrow Wilson announced a policy of **neutrality**. That is, the United States would not assist or favor either side.

Neutrality was difficult to maintain. In 1915, a German submarine sank the ocean liner *Lusitania*. The United States protested, but Germany continued its submarine warfare. When German submarines sank U.S. merchant ships without warning, remaining neutral became impossible. Congress declared war on Germany in 1917.

President Wilson declared that the United States had entered the war to help “make the world safe for democracy.” The victory of the United States and its allies brought hope for lasting peace. Wilson centered his hopes on a new international organization called the League of Nations. The League promised to solve disputes in a friendly fashion and to go to war only as a last resort.

A provision for joining the League of Nations was submitted to the U.S. Senate. However, many Americans, including some powerful senators, opposed membership in the League. The spirit of isolationism remained strong. As a result, the United States never joined the League of Nations.

The beginning of World War II found the United States in a neutral position once again. However, the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese on December 7, 1941, changed that. The attack shocked the American people, who realized that isolationism in a worldwide conflict was impossible. The United States declared war on Japan and the Axis powers. Even during the war, plans to establish a post-war peacekeeping organization were already underway. In 1945 the United States joined with many other countries to form the United Nations.

READING CHECK

Identifying Points of View

Why did many Americans fear the end of isolationism?

Peace with Japan



On September 2, 1945, the Japanese government surrendered aboard the battleship USS *Missouri*, bringing an end to World War II.

How was American foreign policy different in 1945 from what it was in 1793?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT



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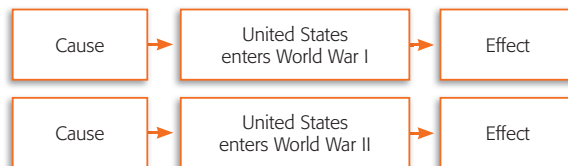
ONLINE QUIZ

Reviewing Ideas and Terms

- Define** Write a brief definition for the following term: **isolationism**.
 - Analyze Information** Why was it difficult for the United States to follow a policy of isolationism?
 - Evaluate** How did the War of 1812 change U.S. international relations?
- Define** Write a brief definition for each of the following terms: **doctrine**, **corollary**, and **dollar diplomacy**.
 - Analyze Information** Why did President Franklin Roosevelt replace the Monroe Doctrine with the Good Neighbor Policy?
 - Support a Point of View** Defend or criticize President Monroe's position on Latin America.
- Define** Write a brief definition for the following term: **neutrality**.
 - Summarize** Why did President Wilson decide to enter World War I?

Critical Thinking

- Identifying Cause and Effect** Copy the graphic organizer and use it to show why the United States entered World Wars I and II, and the results of U.S. actions.



FOCUS ON WRITING

- Identifying Points of View** Imagine that you are reporting on a debate about the pros and cons of isolationism. In a three-paragraph article, describe the arguments of the debate in detail. Include examples used to support each opinion; then indicate whose point of view won and why.

Analyzing Photographs

Learn

Since the first cameras were developed, photographers, journalists, and regular people have been recording the events around them. Like a piece of writing, photographs have the ability to tell a story. Photographers take pictures to show a moment in time as well as to provide a visual interpretation of an event.

You can see photographs in different ways. On a literal level, the image tells you about a specific time, place, person, or event. On an emotional level, a photograph makes you feel a certain way about what you are viewing.

Practice

- 1 Determine the subject.** A photographer has a choice of what to capture. To help figure out when and where the photograph was taken, study the details, such as what clothing people are wearing and what objects are in the background.
- 2 Determine the point of view.** A photograph records the way a specific event affected the photographer. Clues within the photograph, such as where the camera is focused, help reveal the photographer's attitude toward the subject.

- 3 Explore your emotions.** Most photographers want to make viewers feel a certain way or think about the subject of the photograph more carefully. They work to create a mood using lighting and framing.
- 4 Use outside knowledge.** What do you know about what is happening around the world that can help you interpret the photograph you are studying?

Apply

Study the photograph and then answer the questions that follow.



- 1.** What seems to be the photographer's point of view toward this scene?
- 2.** How does this photograph make you feel? Why?
- 3.** What details in the photograph itself help you determine its subject? Using those details, write a caption for this photograph.

SECTION 2



SS.7.C.3.1; SS.7.C.4.1; SS.7.C.4.2; SS.7.C.4.3; LA.7.1.6.1; LA.7.1.7.1

The Cold War

BEFORE YOU READ

The Main Idea


The United States and the Soviet Union worked together during World War II, but the two nations became rivals soon after the war ended. Their political rivalry turned into a competition for global power that became known as the Cold War.

Reading Focus

1. What were the causes of the Cold War?
2. How did the United States use its containment policy to respond to the Berlin blockade, the Cuban missile crisis, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War?
3. What events marked the end of the Cold War?

Key Terms

communism, *p. 614*
satellite nations, *p. 615*
containment, *p. 615*
balance of power, *p. 616*
limited war, *p. 617*
détente, *p. 618*

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TAKING NOTES

Use the graphic organizer online to take notes on the causes of the Cold War, the policy of containment, and the end of the Cold War.

SS.7.C.3.1 Compare different forms of government (direct democracy, representative democracy, socialism, communism, monarchy, oligarchy, autocracy).



For more than 40 years, the Cold War had a major effect on the lives of American citizens. During the Cold War, Americans lived in fear of a nuclear attack. The Cold War governed U.S. foreign policy from the end of World War II until 1989. That was when communism in Eastern Europe fell, and the Soviet Union collapsed soon after.

Causes of the Cold War

During World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were allies in fighting Nazi Germany. After the war ended, however, the two countries became great rivals. The roots of the conflict lay in the two countries' different economic systems and forms of government. The United States is a representative democracy. The Soviet Union was a Communist regime.

Roots of Communism

German writer Karl Marx is credited with developing the ideas of socialism into the economic and political system known as communism. Socialism advocates that society

should organize and control the means of production for the welfare of all. Under **communism**, the state would own the land, capital, and labor and make all economic decisions. Marx believed that capitalists were getting rich by treating workers unfairly. He argued that the working class, called the proletariat, would take over all factories and businesses. The working class would then take hold of political power to run nations and their economies.

In 1917 Communists in Russia staged a revolution and took control of the government. Russia became the first country to adopt a Communist system. It was renamed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), or the Soviet Union. For decades, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was the center of government power. The Soviet government made all economic decisions. It owned and managed all of the country's industries and farms. It also controlled most aspects of citizens' lives and punished those who spoke out against the government.

Berlin Airlift

German children wave to U.S. planes bringing in food supplies during the Berlin airlift.

How was the Berlin airlift part of the American policy of containment of communism?



The Cold War Begins

Soon after World War II, the Soviet Union had established Communist governments in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, and Poland. The Soviet Union had turned the countries along its borders into **satellite nations**—countries controlled by another country.

With the nations of Eastern Europe under its control, the Soviet Union tried to increase its power elsewhere. The United States saw this expansion of Soviet power and communism as a serious threat to U.S. national security and to world peace.

The resulting competition for global power and influence became known as the Cold War. On one side was the Soviet Union and its satellites. The United States and other noncommunist countries stood on the other side. Both sides used propaganda, spying, alliances, foreign aid, and other **strategies** to “win” the war.

READING CHECK

Summarizing How did the Cold War begin?

The Policy of Containment

Even as World War II was ending in 1945, President Harry S. Truman was worried that the Soviet Union would become a danger to the United States and the free world. Then, in March 1947 President Truman announced that the United States would give economic aid to help countries fighting communism. This policy became known as the Truman Doctrine. The idea behind Truman’s policy came to be called **containment**. The United States wanted to prevent Soviet communism from spreading and keep the Soviet Union “contained” to the area it had occupied up to 1947. However, U.S. policy makers expected that the Soviet Union would test the containment policy.

The Berlin Blockade

The first real test of containment came in 1948 in Berlin, Germany. At the end of World War II, Germany was divided into separate zones. The Soviet Union occupied the eastern zone. France, Great Britain, and the United States jointly occupied the western zone.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

strategies: plans for fighting a battle or a war

Policy of Containment, 1946–1989

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed in 1949 as a collective security organization to protect Europe, with the assistance of the United States, in the event of a Soviet-led invasion of Western Europe.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The political and military alliance of the Soviet Union and Eastern European socialist states, known as the Warsaw Pact, was formed in 1955 as a counterweight to NATO.

Warsaw Pact members

NATO members*

0 500 1000 Miles
0 500 1000 Kilometers

Miller projection

*Members not shown on map: United States and Canada

Berlin, the capital, was located in the Soviet-occupied zone, but it was divided among France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States. Each country controlled a part of the city.

In June 1948 the Soviet Union tried to force the democratic occupation troops in West Berlin to leave the city. The Soviets blockaded Berlin by closing all western land routes to the city. Residents of West Berlin were cut off from food and supplies. The United States and Great Britain began a massive airlift of fuel, food, clothing, and other essential items. More than 272,000 flights brought 2.3 million tons of needed supplies to West Berlin. The Soviets finally agreed to lift the blockade in 1949.

Communism in China

After World War II, a full-scale civil war broke out in China. In 1949 Chinese Communists

defeated the government led by Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang's forces fled to the island of Taiwan, off the southeastern coast of China. There they set up a government in exile, called Nationalist China, or the Republic of China. The Communists held the mainland—known as the People's Republic of China (PRC). The first head of the People's Republic of China was Mao Zedong. China remains Communist today. Tensions still exist between Taiwan and the PRC, which maintains that Taiwan is still its territory.

The Cuban Missile Crisis

In 1949 the Soviet Union demonstrated to the world that it also had developed nuclear weapons. A **balance of power**, or a situation in which countries are about equal in strength, developed between the Soviet Union and the United States. Each country began testing the other for weaknesses.



As communism spread from Europe to Asia, the United States expanded its policy of containment to confront Communist states around the globe.

ANALYSIS SKILL

INTERPRETING MAPS

Why was it important for Greece and Turkey to join the NATO Alliance?

The most dangerous of these confrontations took place in October 1962. President John F. Kennedy learned that the Soviets were building secret missile bases in Cuba. Fidel Castro had set up a Communist government on the island in 1959.

Kennedy knew that these missile bases could threaten the United States. Thus, he demanded that the Soviet Union remove its missiles from Cuba. Kennedy declared that the United States was ready to take military action if necessary. The U.S. Navy and Air Force were used to search foreign ships bound for Cuba, and Army troops were put on alert. As a result of this show of military strength and will, the Soviet Union backed down and agreed to remove its missiles from Cuba.

The Korean War

During the Cold War, the United States also became involved in military conflicts that were limited in scope. A **limited war** is fought without using a country's full power. That is, it is fought without using nuclear weapons.

As a result of an agreement reached after World War II, the Asian country of Korea was divided into Communist North Korea and noncommunist South Korea. In June 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea in an attempt to reunite the country under a Communist government. North Korea was equipped with Soviet weapons. Chinese troops also began helping the North Koreans.

The U.S. government called on the United Nations to halt the invasion. Troops from the United States and 15 other members of the United Nations helped defend South Korea. By July 1953, the conflict had reached a stalemate. The two sides agreed that Korea would remain divided into Communist North Korea and noncommunist South Korea. Tensions remain high between the two Korean countries today.

The Vietnam War

In 1954 three French colonies in Southeast Asia became independent. These colonies were Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Vietnam, like Korea, was divided into a Communist northern half and a noncommunist southern half. The agreements called for elections to be held throughout Vietnam in 1956 to reunite the country. When the elections did not take place, Communist guerillas revolted. Troops and supplies from North Vietnam helped guerilla forces in the south. The North Vietnamese received military supplies from the Soviet Union and China.

U.S. officials feared that if South Vietnam fell to the Communists, other countries in Southeast Asia might also fall. The United States sent economic aid and military advisers to South Vietnam, and in time, combat troops were sent into action. By 1969 some 540,000 Americans were fighting in Vietnam.

FOCUS ON

Castro's rise to power was followed by a wave of emigration from the island. About 215,000 Cubans, fleeing communism, moved to the United States in the early years of the Cuban Revolution. A large number settled in Miami, Florida. Today, Miami is often considered to be the center of the Cuban community in the United States.

In January 1973 a peace agreement was announced and the war came to an end for the United States. The war had lasted more than eight years, killed some 58,000 Americans, and wounded more than 300,000. It cost nearly \$140 billion. Despite the peace agreement, fighting continued in Vietnam. By 1975 the Communist government controlled all of Vietnam.

READING CHECK

Analyzing Information Why did the United States become involved in the Vietnam War?

The End of the Cold War

The Soviet Union suffered from the costs of the Cold War. In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union. Faced with a failing economy, citizen unrest, and a stifling political system, Gorbachev began a series of reforms. Gorbachev's reform policies included efforts at **détente**, or a lessening of tensions, between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Social changes throughout Eastern Europe caused a number of citizens in several Soviet satellite nations to overturn their Communist governments. By 1990 the Communist

"Tear Down this Wall"

On June 12, 1987, President Ronald Reagan challenged Soviet Communist Party Chairman Gorbachev to come to Berlin and "tear down this wall."

The sign behind President Reagan is a warning that you are now leaving West Berlin.



governments in six Eastern European countries fell. Germany was soon reunited under a democratic government.

Also in 1990 a number of Soviet republics, including East Germany, rallied for independence from the Soviet Union. In 1991 the Soviet Union dissolved. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), an organization of former Soviet republics, replaced it. With the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Cold War was over.

READING CHECK

Summarizing How did the Cold War end?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT



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ONLINE QUIZ

Reviewing Ideas and Terms

- a. Define** Write a brief definition for each of the following terms: **communism** and **satellite nations**.

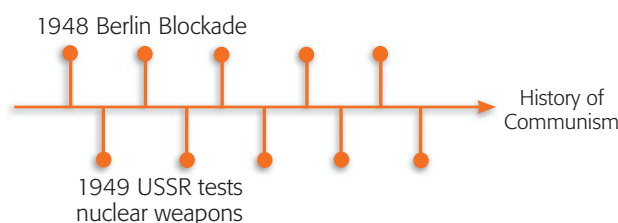
b. Analyze Information In what ways is communism both an economic and a political system?
- a. Define** Write a brief definition for each of the following terms: **containment**, **balance of power**, and **limited war**.

b. Compare and Contrast How did the U.S. response to the Berlin blockade and the Cuban missile crisis differ?
- a. Define** Write a brief definition for the following term: **détente**.

b. Summarize In what ways did the reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev help end the Cold War?

Critical Thinking

- Sequencing** Copy the time line. Use it to list some of the important events of the Cold War in their proper order.



FOCUS ON WRITING

- Problem Solving** Write a newspaper article describing the end of the Cold War.

SECTION 3



SS.7.C.4.1; SS.7.C.4.2; SS.7.C.4.3; LA.7.1.6.1; LA.7.1.7.1

New Trends

BEFORE YOU READ

The Main Idea

A primary goal of U.S. foreign policy has been to promote peace, trade, and friendship throughout the world. In the face of terrorism, war, and ongoing conflict in the Middle East, the United States and other governments have had to take a more aggressive approach to foreign policy in recent years.

Reading Focus

1. What global conflicts has the United States faced since the end of the Cold War?
2. What global political problems and trade issues has the United States faced since the end of the Cold War?
3. What impact has terrorism had on the United States and the rest of the world since the September 11, 2001, attacks?

Key Terms

terrorists, *p. 620*
War on Drugs, *p. 622*
embargo, *p. 623*
World Trade Center, *p. 623*
Pentagon, *p. 623*
Northern Alliance, *p. 624*



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TAKING NOTES

Use the graphic organizer online to take notes on global conflicts, global politics and trade issues, and the impact of terrorism on the United States and the world.



American soldiers hunt for al Qaeda terrorists in Afghanistan in 2002.



Much of the world sighed with relief after the end of the Cold War. However, other pressing international issues soon took place on the world stage. Today, American foreign policy addresses political and social problems in many regions. These include Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Asia, South America, and Africa. And a new threat, an increase in global terrorism, is now the top U.S. foreign policy priority.

Global Conflicts

With the fall of the Soviet Union in the 1990s, the United States became the world's only superpower. Since then, the U.S. government has played a greater peacekeeping role in world affairs.

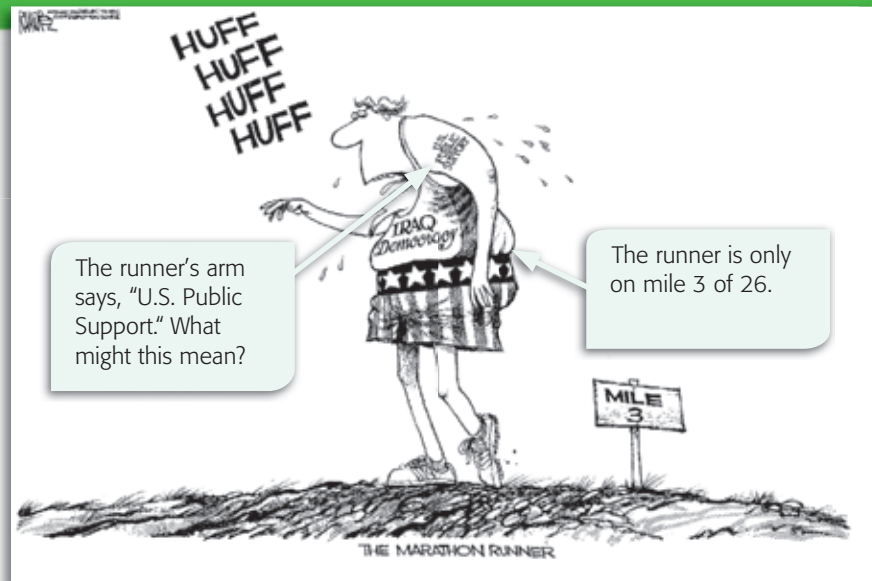
Russia and Eastern Europe

Since the end of the Cold War, Russia has struggled to make the transition to a free-market economy. Large amounts of money are needed to update outdated factories and equipment, promote entrepreneurship, and further foreign investment.

PRIMARY SOURCE

POLITICAL CARTOON The Iraq War

In March 2003 the United States and its allies moved into Iraq and removed dictator Saddam Hussein from power. Since that time, representatives from both the United States and its allies and from Iraq have worked to establish a democratic government for the country. The democratic process has faced many challenges along the way.



ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

How does the cartoonist use the runner to illustrate establishing democracy in Iraq?

In 1995 Russia joined NATO's Partnership for Peace program. Russia now joins NATO in military exercises, peacekeeping operations, and other activities to prepare for possible future membership in NATO. In 2002 NATO accepted Russia as a limited partner. Like the United States, Russia has been the victim of terrorist attacks. **Terrorists** use violence against civilians to achieve political goals. In 2002 and 2004, Chechen terrorists attacked a Russian theater and school.

In other former Communist countries, U.S. foreign policy has focused on resolving conflicts. After the fall of the Soviet Union, ethnic groups in parts of Eastern Europe have turned to violence. For example, ethnic conflict and war have torn apart the south-eastern European region of the former Yugoslavia throughout the 1990s. The United States and other members of NATO worked to promote stability. They helped the groups involved negotiate peace agreements in 1995 and 1999.

Iraq

In 1990 Iraqi tanks and ground troops invaded Kuwait. Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein claimed that Kuwait was legally Iraqi territory. In 1991 the United States led an international coalition in an assault on Iraq. It freed Kuwait from Iraqi control. However, Saddam remained in power. He failed to keep some of the cease-fire terms.

Saddam continued to refuse UN demands for open arms inspections. In March 2003, the United States and allied forces moved into Iraq. They removed Hussein from power. U.S. and allied forces remain in Iraq to rebuild the country and maintain security. In January 2005, Iraqis elected delegates for their first national assembly. The assembly convened later that year to draft a new constitution, approved in October. The next month Iraqis went to the polls once more to select their first leaders under the new constitution. As a result of this election, Nouri al-Maliki became the first prime minister of freed Iraq.

Israel

The ongoing conflict between Israel and the Palestinians continues to test international relations in the Middle East. Great Britain controlled Palestine, a small eastern Mediterranean region, after World War I. Then the United Nations divided it into a Jewish and an Arab state. Israel was created in 1948, but Arab leaders rejected the division and attacked Israel.

Israel won the war. Jordan and Egypt took over the West Bank and Gaza, land set aside for an Arab state. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) formed in 1964 and began a terrorism campaign against Israel. It demanded that an Arab Palestinian state replace Israel. During another war in 1967, Israel captured the West Bank and Gaza. Since the 1960s, PLO attacks have killed hundreds of Jews. Israel has struck back.

To help bring stability to the region, the United States has helped bring about peace agreements between Israel and Egypt (1979) and Israel and Jordan (1994). In 1993 President Bill Clinton hosted the signing of a historic agreement between Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat. However, the violence continued.

After Arafat died in 2005, Mahmoud Abbas became the Palestinian chair. That same year, Israeli prime minister Ariel Sharon and Mahmoud Abbas declared a truce. To ease tensions, Israel removed settlers and Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip in 2005. Israel controls the coastal region, but mostly Palestinians live there. However, the violence continued. Thousands of Israelis and Palestinians have been killed in attacks and in reprisal actions since the withdrawal.

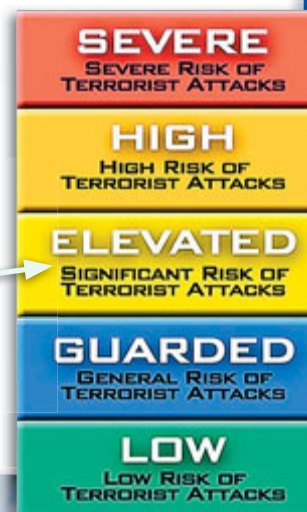
India and Pakistan

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since they became free in 1947. When both countries tested nuclear weapons in 1998,

Security at Home

After the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, the U.S. government increased security. This security includes checking passengers at airports at random with a wand.

The Department of Homeland Security Threat Advisory System provides information to the public about the level of risk of terrorist attacks the country faces.



the possibility of a conflict between them became a global issue once again.

At first, the United States placed economic sanctions on both India and Pakistan. However, recent diplomatic efforts have shifted focus. Now the intent is to promote better communication and to ease the tensions between the two countries.

READING CHECK

Analyzing Information How has the United States reacted to various conflicts in the Middle East and Asia?

Global Politics and Trade Issues

Global politics and international trade are major concerns for our country's leaders. In the past decade, for example, global and trade issues have shaped American involvement with Africa, Latin America, and Canada.

Africa

For the last few decades, parts of Africa have been wracked by terrible conflict. In the early 1990s, for example, civil war broke out in Somalia, where fighting ruined crops and led to severe famine. As a result, the United Nations stepped in to try to help the Somali people. The United States sent troops to aid the UN in its relief efforts, and 19 American soldiers were killed. The UN withdrew in 1995, but order has not been restored in Somalia. A new wave of violence broke out in 2006, killing thousands.

The Darfur region of Sudan has likewise been the scene of heavy fighting. Since 2003 intense fighting in that region has had dev-

astating effects on the population. Tens of thousands of residents have been killed, and more than 2 million more have fled their homes as refugees. Led by the UN, many countries have sought ways to aid the victims of this conflict.

Latin America and Canada

The main goal of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America today is to expand trade and open new markets. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and other trade issues continue to shape relations between Canada, Mexico, and the United States. A similar agreement with Central American and Caribbean countries was approved in 2005.

Fighting drug trafficking has also shaped U.S. policy in Latin America. The **War on Drugs**—an organized effort to end the trade and use of illegal drugs—began in the 1970s. It has become an important part of U.S.-Latin American relations. U.S. aid to some Latin American countries has been earmarked for fighting drug production and trafficking.

American Civil Liberties

Freedom versus Security

How much freedom do you think Americans are willing to give up in the interest of national security?

After September 11, Congress passed the USA PATRIOT Act. This act helps catch terrorists by tracking their communications and finances. But this piece of legislation has been criticized for giving government officials too much access to private affairs. Such access is perhaps in violation of the Constitution.

For example, under the act, officials can get secret approval to search people's homes and to monitor their phone calls. The officials do not need a warrant to do so, even if those

people are not suspected terrorists. The PATRIOT Act also lets officials access library and bookstore records. This way they can track which books a person has checked out or bought. Congress has thought about dropping the power to access library and bookstore records from the law.

1. What do you think is the most important purpose of the PATRIOT Act?
2. Why might people object to the government knowing what they are reading?

Attorney General John Ashcroft strongly supported the PATRIOT Act.



Cuba is the only Communist country in Latin America. The United States had put into place an embargo against Cuba. An **embargo** is a government order banning trade. However, the U.S. government now allows the donation of medicine, food, and clothing. The U.S. government still wants Cuba to adopt a more democratic form of government.

READING CHECK **Summarizing** What are some of the ways that the United States has responded to political and trade issues throughout the world?

September 11th

Terrorism has been a problem in the world for many years. However, it took on a different meaning for Americans early in the 21st century. Terrorist attacks on U.S. soil have changed the resolve of the American people and reshaped U.S. foreign policy.

On September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked four U.S. commercial airliners after they took off from different airports. The terrorists crashed two planes into the **World Trade Center**, a business complex in New York City. The twin towers of the center caved in as a result. The third plane hit the **Pentagon**, the headquarters of the U.S. military leadership. The fourth plane crashed in rural Pennsylvania. Thousands of people were killed in the attacks.

In a national address, President George W. Bush called the terrorist attacks an act of war. He promised that the United States would bring those responsible to justice. He also vowed to wage war on terrorist organizations and the national governments that aided terrorism.

President Bush appointed Governor Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania as head of the Office of Homeland Security (now the Department of Homeland Security). This was a new cabinet-level position. This office was created to direct the domestic national security efforts of many government agencies. Key goals included improving airport security and protecting vital systems such



FOCUS ON Eric Shinseki (1942 -)

General Eric Shinseki was the chief of staff of the Army from 1999 to 2003. He is the first Japanese American to reach

this top position. The chief of staff of the Army is the top military adviser to the president.

Shinseki served as artillery forward observer and commander during the Vietnam War. While there, he was injured by a land mine. He served as commander of the NATO Stabilization Force during the Bosnian conflict. He served as vice chief of staff during Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. He was also chief of staff when the Iraq war began in 2003.

One of Shinseki's most important feats in the military is his Stryker Brigade Combat Teams. These are eight-wheeled, armored combat vehicles that four soldiers run. Shinseki designed the Strykers to make the Army lighter, faster, and ready to respond quickly to conflict. Strykers are built to take a four-soldier team anywhere in the world in only 96 hours.

Drawing Conclusions Why would Shinseki want combat teams to be able to respond anywhere within 96 hours?

as transportation and power networks from attack. Political leaders such as U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft also called for more law-enforcement powers to fight terrorism.

A prime suspect in the attacks surfaced almost at once. He was Osama bin Laden. This wealthy Saudi Arabian exile supported an extreme form of Islamic fundamentalism. He was already wanted for his suspected role in earlier terrorist attacks against U.S. forces overseas. Bin Laden's global terrorism network is known as al Qaeda, or "the Base." Officials later had evidence that linked bin Laden to the attacks.

U.S. officials then singled out the Taliban regime of Afghanistan as a key sponsor of terrorism. Osama bin Laden was in Afghanistan when the terrorist attacks occurred. President Bush called for the Taliban to turn over bin Laden to U.S. officials or face reprisal. The Taliban did not comply with U.S. demands.

Fighting Terrorism

Secretary of State Colin Powell led U.S. efforts to build an international coalition against terrorism. Great Britain and Russia pledged their support. On October 7, 2001, the United States and Great Britain began air strikes against al Qaeda and Taliban targets in Afghanistan. The **Northern Alliance**, an Afghan group that had fought against the Taliban since the early 1990s, provided ground support. American and British ground troops soon followed. As the troops advanced, they slowly drove out the Taliban and captured members of al Qaeda. On December 17, 2001, the American flag was raised at the U.S. embassy in Kabul for the first time since 1989.

Meanwhile, the international community worked with the Afghan people to help establish a new government. Hamid Karzai, an Afghan tribal chief and political leader, was sworn in as leader of the interim government. Karzai welcomed international peacekeeping forces to maintain peace and stability in Afghanistan. In December 2003 Afghanistan

adopted a constitution that included equal rights for men and women. Elections were held in 2004, and Karzai was elected president.

Since the September 11 terrorist attacks, fighting terrorism has become a central part of U.S. foreign policy. In 2003 U.S. forces attacked Iraq as part of U.S. efforts to combat threats to world peace. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice continued to foster the main goals of U.S. foreign policy—promoting peace, democracy, and trade—while fighting terrorism around the world. New situations and new problems will continue to challenge U.S. foreign policy makers.

Fighting terrorism also means protecting citizens here at home from another attack like the one in 2001. The goals of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) are to protect the nation from a terrorist attack and to reduce the country's vulnerability to such attacks.

READING CHECK

Analyzing Information How did the United States respond to the September 11 terrorist attacks?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT



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ONLINE QUIZ

Reviewing Ideas and Terms

- Define** Write a brief definition of the following term: **terrorists**.
 - Recall** How has the end of the Cold War changed the way the United States conducts foreign policy?
- Define** Write a brief definition of the following terms: **War on Drugs** and **embargo**.
 - Draw Conclusions** Why is trade the main goal of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America?
- Define** Write a brief definition for each of the following terms: **World Trade Center**, **Pentagon**, and **Northern Alliance**.
 - Summarize** How did the terrorists attack the United States on September 11, 2001?
 - Elaborate** Why do you think that it was important for the United States to build an international coalition against terrorism?

Critical Thinking

- Categorizing** Copy the graphic organizer. Use it to list the issues that have shaped U.S. foreign policy since the end of the Cold War.

Country/Region	Issue

FOCUS ON WRITING

- Making Generalizations and Predictions** Imagine that you are a foreign-policy adviser to the president. Write a memo to the president explaining what foreign-policy issues will be important in the future. Be sure to explain your choices.

STUDENTS TAKE ACTION

PROJECT Citizen



Preserving History

The city of Vladivostok, Russia, recently announced plans to build a public skateboarding area. This decision would never have been made without the efforts of students from Ms. Irina Palachshenko's class. This Project Citizen class—from a former Soviet country with little experience with democracy—got involved in changing their community.

Community Connection In Vladivostok, skateboarding was very popular among teenagers. Popular places to skateboard included the marble of public monuments. However, wear and tear from skateboarding was ruining some of the monuments. The students in Ms. Palachshenko's class were concerned about this damage. Yet, they did not feel that laws against skateboarding would be very effective. Instead, they wanted the government to create a positive option.

Taking Action The students started by getting in touch with people who worked with the monuments. They asked about the damage and the cost of repairs. Soon, museum leaders and officials from local agencies that supported sports like skateboarding agreed to work with the students.

The students wrote letters to the mayor and members of the Duma (a Russian legislature) supporting a public skateboarding area. The teens then had a meeting with the mayor. Although the mayor liked their idea, there was no extra money in that year's city budget. The members of the Duma, however, promised to consider including funds for the project in the next year's budget. City officials soon started looking for a location for the park. By the end of the year, the city had a plan to begin building a public skateboarding park.



Students in Vladivostok took action to protect historic public monuments.

SERVICE LEARNING

21ST CENTURY

1. What problem did Ms. Palachshenko's students identify in their community?
2. How did the students go about getting support for their idea?

hmhsocialstudies.com **ACTIVITY**

CHAPTER 23 REVIEW



FLORIDA CIVICS EOC PRACTICE

1. The document below is from a speech by Woodrow Wilson.

All the peoples of the world are in effect partners...and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us.

To which of the following events is this speech related?

- A. Cuba's rebellion against Spain
- B. establishing the League of Nations
- C. the bombing of Pearl Harbor
- D. the creation of the United Nations

2. How did the United States react to Iraq's actions in 1990?

- A. It encouraged Iraq to invade Kuwait.
- B. It sent troops to protect Iraq's border with Saudi Arabia.
- C. It sent humanitarian aid to Iraq.
- D. It sent troops to repel the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Reviewing Key Terms

For each term below, write a sentence explaining its significance to U.S. foreign policy.

- 1. isolationism
- 2. doctrine
- 3. corollary
- 4. dollar diplomacy
- 5. neutrality
- 6. communism
- 7. satellite nations
- 8. containment
- 9. balance of power
- 10. limited war
- 11. détente
- 12. terrorists
- 13. War on Drugs
- 14. embargo
- 15. World Trade Center
- 16. Pentagon
- 17. Northern Alliance

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (Pages 608–612)

18. **a. Summarize** Why did many U.S. officials favor isolationism, and why was this policy difficult to follow?
- b. Explain** What caused the United States to lose neutrality in the world wars?

SECTION 2 (Pages 614–618)

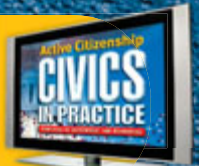
19. **a. Recall** Why did the United States pursue a policy of containment during the Cold War?
- b. Identify Cause and Effect** What was the U.S. response to the Berlin blockade and the Cuban missile crisis?

SECTION 3 (Pages 619–624)

20. **a. Describe** What new foreign policy challenges have emerged since the Cold War ended?
- b. Explain** What actions did the U.S. government take after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001?

Active Citizenship video program

Review the video to answer the closing question:
Do you think a country's laws are a reflection of its values? Explain.



Using the Internet



- 21. Ending the Cold War** By the 1980s, the Cold War had been going on for decades. But times were changing, communism was falling apart, and the world would never be the same again. Through your online textbook, research the causes and effects of the decline of communism in the world. Then create a pamphlet that explains the reasons for the decline of communism, the global effects, and the struggle of former communist countries to rebuild their societies.

Civics Skills



Analyzing Photographs Study the photograph below. Then answer the questions that follow.



- 22.** Which of the following best represents the photographer's point of view?
- a.** He wants to show how unprepared the United States was for the attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - b.** He wants to show living conditions at the military bases at Pearl Harbor.
 - c.** He wants American citizens to respond to the attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - d.** Both a and c are correct.
- 23.** What impact does showing the sailor in the foreground of the photo have on the viewer?

Reading Skills



Comparing Texts Use the Reading Skills taught in this chapter to answer the questions about the excerpts from two different speeches.

"The first caution was that we must continue to respect our Constitution and protect our civil liberties in the wake of the attacks . . . Yet we must examine every item that is proposed in response to these events to be sure we are not rewarding these terrorists and weakening ourselves by giving up the cherished freedoms that they seek to destroy."

—Senator Russell Feingold, October 12, 2001

"Like all Americans, I cherish our civil liberties. They are at the very heart of what it means to live in freedom. I am committed to preserving them in everything we do at the Department of Justice. That's why I've tried to keep an open mind in this dialogue. I have been willing to listen to those who have ideas they believe will clarify or strengthen the PATRIOT Act. But what I cannot nor will not accept are changes to our laws that would leave Americans less safe from terrorism and crime."

—Attorney General Alberto Gonzales,
June 5, 2005

- 24.** Make a table comparing the two excerpts. Include the name of the speaker, the date of the speech, the speaker's intent, and the speaker's main point. Using your table, identify which speaker you think is in favor of the PATRIOT Act.
- 25.** Based on your comparison and your analysis, with which speaker do you think most Americans would agree? Explain your answer.

FOCUS ON WRITING

- 26. Writing a Nobel Nomination** Begin your nomination with a sentence that identifies the person you are nominating. Then give at least three reasons for your nomination, including specific achievements or contributions of this person. Be persuasive.

Following the Law in Foreign Countries

In 2005 U.S. actress Hilary Swank was fined \$163 for bringing an apple and an orange into New Zealand. The country bans imported fruit. If Swank had known the laws of New Zealand before visiting the country, she could have saved herself a fine and a lot of trouble. Visiting a foreign country can be exciting, fun, and educational. But it is important to be familiar with and respect the laws of the countries you visit.

Why it Matters

As a U.S. citizen, you are protected by state and federal laws when you are in this country. But when you visit another country, you are expected to follow its laws. It is the same as when visitors come to the United States. They are expected to follow our laws. Other countries may have very different rules about things you would never think of. Not knowing the law can get you into trouble. For example, the British drive on the left side of the road. If you are driving in London on the right, you will be stopped and given a ticket.

Other offenses can be much more serious. Many countries have fewer protections for individual rights than in the United States. Prisons in most other countries are very different from those in the United States. Many are severely overcrowded, with unsanitary conditions. Also, penalties in some countries may be very severe for offenses that in the United States are relatively minor.

When you travel abroad, be sure to obey the laws of your host country. Not knowing the law is almost never an excuse, and it will not help you avoid arrest. Do not expect special treatment because you are an American. If you are in trouble with the law, your one right as an American is to speak with a U.S. consular officer. You can contact this person at the U.S. embassy or consulate in the country you are visiting.



The American embassy may be able to assist you if you are in legal trouble in a foreign country.

ANALYSIS SKILL

EVALUATING THE LAW

1. Why is it important to know the laws of foreign countries you visit?
2. What would you do if you were arrested in a foreign country?

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