



CHAPTER
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Summary

TELESCOPING THE TIMES *An Era of Social Change*

CHAPTER OVERVIEW *The civil rights movement inspires Latinos, Native Americans, and women to seek equality in American society. At the same time, the nation's young people adopt values that conflict with mainstream culture.*

1 Latinos and Native Americans Seek Equality

MAIN IDEA *Latinos and Native Americans confronted injustices in the 60s.*

Latinos—Americans with a heritage in Latin American—are a diverse group that tripled to more than 9 million people in the decade of the 1960s. The largest group is Mexican Americans, but about a million Puerto Ricans, hundreds of thousands of Cubans, and tens of thousands of other Hispanics add to these numbers. Many Latinos encounter poor living conditions and discrimination.

In the 1960s Latinos began to demand equal rights—and respect for their culture and heritage. Cesar Chavez organized Mexican American farm workers into a union to boost wages and improve working conditions. By calling for a nationwide boycott of grapes, Chavez pressured grape growers into recognizing his union and granting a new, more favorable, contract.

Responding to calls for greater recognition of Hispanics' culture, Congress passed the Bilingual Education Act in 1968. It funded bilingual and cultural programs for students who didn't speak English. Latinos also organized politically, fielding Hispanic candidates for office.

Native Americans, too, are a diverse group, with hundreds of tribes having unique traditions. Concerned about the high unemployment rate, poor health care, and high death rate common to all these groups, many Native Americans joined together in the 1960s to work for change.

The Eisenhower administration had hoped to solve such problems by relocating Native Americans to cities, but the policy failed—first because urban Native Americans remained poor and second because many Native Americans did not wish to assimilate into American society. They wished to preserve their own cultures. In 1961, representatives from more than 60 Native American groups wrote a Declaration of Indian Purpose. They demanded the right for Native Americans to choose their own way of life.

President Johnson changed government policy toward Native Americans, but many young people wanted that change faster. They formed the American Indian Movement (AIM), which confronted the government in highly public actions that sometimes resulted in violence. Meanwhile, laws and court decisions gave Native Americans greater rights over the education of their children and renewed land rights.

2 Women Fight for Equality

MAIN IDEA *Through protests and marches, women confronted social and economic barriers in American society.*

Women struggled for decades and finally won the right to vote in 1920. Then, in the 1960s, a reawakened feminist movement expanded the effort for women's rights to urge full social, political, and economic equality.

Contributing to the feminist movement was dissatisfaction over the situation in the workplace. By 1960, about 40 percent of all women worked outside the home. But they found certain jobs closed to them, and they were generally paid much less than men even for the same job. Involvement in the civil rights and antiwar movements also led many women to actively seek improved status for themselves. Betty Friedan's book about the dissatisfaction of women helped inspire many to join together as well.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act included a ban on discrimination based on gender. As a result, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) was empowered to oppose job discrimination against women as well as against African Americans. When the EEOC did not pursue women's complaints vigorously, Friedan and others formed the National Organization for Women (NOW) to actively seek equal rights. Responding to pressure from NOW, the EEOC took steps to combat job discrimination against women. It declared that job ads identifying a specific gender were

illegal and prevented employers from refusing to hire women for traditionally male jobs.

The women's movement included many diverse groups, some of whom pushed for radical goals. Many women were pleased by a 1973 Supreme Court decision, *Roe v. Wade*, which granted women the right to choose an abortion. The women's movement failed, however, to win passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). The ERA passed Congress and was ratified by many states. However, a coalition of social conservatives and others opposed the ERA, claiming that it would have disruptive effects on society. Though 35 states did approve the amendment, this still wasn't enough to pass it. The ERA died in June of 1982.

The women's movement had nevertheless made great gains. More women were attending law and medical school than before, and colleges offered thousands of courses on women's issues. Many women now viewed their careers in a new light, and more women than ever served in state and national governments.

3 Culture and Counterculture

MAIN IDEA *The ideals and lifestyle of the counterculture movement challenged the traditional views of Americans.*

During the 1960s, many young people adopted values that differed from those of mainstream culture. This movement, the "counterculture," challenged the dominant American culture but eventually collapsed from a lack of organization and a reliance on drug use.

The counterculture—whose members were called "hippies"—believed that American society had grown too materialistic and aggressive. Many with these beliefs channeled their energies into protesting the war in Vietnam. Hippies chose to show their opposition to society by leaving it. They abandoned school and jobs and went to live with each other, hoping to promote peace and love.

The main characteristics of this new life were rock 'n' roll, colorful clothes, and the use of drugs. Their outrageous costumes and long hair symbolized their rejection of society. Instead of forming

traditional families, hippies joined together in group living arrangements called communes.

Two highly publicized incidents of violence involving communes and rock music cast a shadow over the counterculture. Continued drug use caused problems and led to the deaths of two major popular rock stars in 1970. Finally, hippies found that they could not survive outside mainstream society.

While the hippie counterculture collapsed, it had an impact on mainstream culture. The worlds of art and fashion were touched by the rebellious style of the counterculture. Blue jeans—popular among hippies—have become a staple of American wardrobes.

Rock 'n' roll has continued to be a popular form of entertainment, propelled by the British group the Beatles and by a massive outdoor concert called Woodstock held in 1969 in New York state. Attended by more than 400,000 people—far more than expected—Woodstock became a symbol of the counterculture.

While some people embraced the counterculture's "do your own thing" philosophy, millions of mainstream Americans attacked the increasing permissiveness as a sign of moral decay. They believed that campus rebels and other members of the counterculture threatened traditional values. This conservative reaction to the counterculture movement helped Richard M. Nixon win the presidency in 1968 and set the nation on a more politically conservative course.

Review

1. What did Latinos do to fight for equality?
2. What did Native Americans want?
3. Describe the successes and failures of the women's movement in the 1960s.
4. What caused the downfall of the counterculture and what lasting value did it have?



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Summary

TELESCOPING THE TIMES *An Age of Limits*

CHAPTER OVERVIEW *Richard Nixon takes office as president, halting the growth of federal power and changing foreign policy. He resigns in disgrace during his second term, and his successors are unable to fix growing economic problems.*

① The Nixon Administration

MAIN IDEA *President Richard M. Nixon tried to steer the country in a conservative direction and away from federal control.*

Richard Nixon pursued conservative policies. To cut the influence of the federal government, he introduced revenue sharing. This policy gave local and state governments more freedom to spend federal aid. Nixon wanted to reform welfare, but his plan failed to pass Congress.

At first Nixon cooperated with Congress, which Democrats controlled. Soon he refused to spend money voted by Congress on programs that he did not like. The Supreme Court ruled this action unconstitutional. Beginning a policy of law and order, Nixon enlisted the CIA and IRS to harass his "enemies"—liberals and dissidents.

Nixon hoped to bolster his political support—especially in the South—to ensure his reelection. He tried to slow school integration, but the Supreme Court ordered the administration to move more quickly. He also named conservatives to fill vacancies in the Supreme Court.

A stagnant economy troubled the country. By 1973, the inflation rate had doubled, and the unemployment rate was up fifty percent. The causes were high spending on the Vietnam War, growing foreign competition, and the difficulty of finding jobs for millions of new workers. Another problem was reduced supply of and higher prices for oil and gasoline. Nixon's efforts to lower prices did not work.

Nixon dramatically changed U.S. relations with Communist countries. He eased Cold War tensions. He ended the war with Vietnam. In 1972, he visited Communist China. This reversed past U.S. policy, which had refused to formally recognize the Communist rulers there. Three months later, Nixon went to the Soviet Union. These moves were widely popular. With the Soviets, he signed the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT), which limited nuclear weapons. Foreign policy triumphs helped Nixon easily win re-election.

② Watergate: Nixon's Downfall

MAIN IDEA *President Nixon's involvement in the Watergate scandal forced him to resign from office.*

The Watergate scandal was caused by an illegal break-in and attempts to block the investigation of it. The affair tested the idea that no one—not even a president—is above the law.

Nixon campaign aides were determined to win his re-election by any means necessary. They hired five men to raid Democratic party offices in a Washington, D.C., complex called Watergate. Hoping to photograph files and place taps on phones, the men were caught. Rather than forcing those involved to resign, the administration tried to hide the link to the White House.

After Nixon's re-election, the cover-up began to unravel. One of the burglars said that the White House was involved. Soon three top Nixon aides, who had been involved, resigned. In Senate hearings—televised live—one of them said that Nixon had known of the cover-up. When it was revealed that White House meetings had been tape recorded, the Senate committee demanded the tapes. Nixon refused to turn them over. Court battles over the tapes lasted a year.

In March 1974, a grand jury charged seven Nixon aides with obstruction of justice and perjury, or lying under oath. Nixon released more than 1,250 pages of taped conversations—but withheld conversations on some key dates. In July 1974 the Supreme Court ordered the White House to release the tapes. Three days later a House committee voted to impeach President Nixon. If the full House approved, Nixon would go to trial in the Senate. If judged guilty there, he would be removed from office. When the tapes were finally released, it was clear that Nixon had known of the cover-up. On August 8, 1974, he resigned but defiantly refused to admit guilt.

③ The Ford and Carter Years

MAIN IDEA *The Ford and Carter administrations attempted to remedy the nation's worst economic crisis in decades.*

Succeeding Richard Nixon was Gerald Ford. Though likable and honest, Ford lost support when he pardoned Nixon. Ford faced a poor economy, with prices rising 6 to 11 percent a year fueled by sharp increases in the cost of foreign oil. His first program to halt inflation by encouraging energy conservation failed. When he pushed for high interest rates, a recession was the result.

Ford ran for election in 1976 against Democrat Jimmy Carter. An outsider not involved in Washington politics, Carter promised he would never lie to Americans. He won a close election at a time of cynicism towards the Washington establishment.

Worried about the nation's reliance on imported oil, Carter believed that energy policy should be his top priority. The National Energy Act placed a tax on cars that had low gas mileage, removed price controls on domestic oil and natural gas, and funded research for new sources of energy. In 1979, however, another shutdown of oil imports plus steep oil price hikes crippled the economy. Carter tried voluntary price freezes and spending cuts but could not halt inflation.

The economic problems of the 1970s were caused in part by changes in the economy. Greater automation meant fewer manufacturing jobs. Foreign competition cost American jobs too. Many companies were leaving the industrialized northeast for the South and West to find lower energy costs and less costly labor.

In foreign policy, Carter tried to follow moral principles. He cut aid to countries that violated the rights of their people. He agreed to treaties with Panama that promised to give control of the Panama Canal to that country. He signed a new nuclear arms treaty—called SALT II—with the Soviets. But when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, relations cooled and the treaty died.

Carter arranged a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. Just months later, Muslim fundamentalists seized power in Iran. Angered at U.S. support for the former ruler, the shah, they took control of the American embassy in Iran's capital and held 52 Americans hostage. Despite efforts,

Carter could not obtain release of the hostages. They were held for 444 days, freed just minutes after Ronald Reagan was inaugurated on January 20, 1981, as the new president.

④ Environmental Activism

MAIN IDEA *During the 1970s, Americans strengthened their efforts to address the nation's environmental activism.*

Concern for the environment was spurred by the 1962 book *Silent Spring*. That book argued that pesticides were poisoning food and killing birds and fish. Awakened to this threat, the environmental movement took off on April 22, 1970—the first celebration of Earth Day. The day was marked by events aimed at raising awareness of environmental problems.

President Nixon created the Environmental Protection Agency. He also signed the Clean Air Act, which required industry to take steps to reduce pollution from smokestacks and automobiles. Other new laws to protect the environment were passed as well.

When vast oil reserves were discovered in Alaska, oil companies built a huge pipeline to carry the oil to the sea. Nixon and Carter took steps to ensure that this industrial development did not harm Alaska's natural resources.

Nuclear energy became the focus of a growing debate. Some felt it was safe and clean. Others feared nuclear accidents. A 1979 accident caused a Pennsylvania nuclear reactor to release radiation into the air. Afterwards, the government strengthened safety measures for nuclear plants.

The debate over the environment continues today. Some Americans oppose environmental laws. They argue that such laws protect wildlife at the expense of people and limit economic growth.

Review

1. How did Nixon ease Cold War tensions?
2. Why was Watergate a constitutional crisis?
3. How did Ford and Carter try to fix economic problems, and why didn't their plans work?
4. What differing needs are the focus of the debate over environmental laws?

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Summary

TELESCOPING THE TIMES

The Conservative Tide

CHAPTER OVERVIEW A growing conservatism brings Ronald Reagan and George Bush to the presidency. Their policies change the American economy, while other forces transform American society and changes reshape the world.

ⓐ A Conservative Movement Emerges

MAIN IDEA Conservatism reached a high point with the election in 1980 of President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush.

American history has been marked by swings between liberal and conservative policies. In liberal times—such as the New Deal and the Great Society—activist government tried to reform society. In conservative times—such as the 1920s and 1950s—concern for freedom led many to oppose governmental involvement. Such a swing in the 1970s led conservatives to take control of the government in 1980.

More and more Americans were unhappy with high inflation and felt their taxes were too high. Groups arose across the country opposed to government involvement in economic, cultural, or social life. The New Right was born. Starting in the mid-1960s, this movement grew. Conservatives aimed to reduce the power of the federal government, cutting benefit programs, and drawing a more narrow definition of civil rights. They criticized affirmative action policies, viewing them as reverse discrimination. Many voters joined a religious movement led by television preachers called the Moral Majority that criticized a decline in national morality.

These conservatives found a strong presidential candidate in Ronald Reagan. An effective speaker with a winning personality, Reagan was a strong campaigner. With President Carter hobbled by high inflation and the Iranian hostage crisis, Reagan won the 1980 election. He touted the conservative beliefs in less government, lower taxes, and traditional values. The conservative tide also swept Republicans into control of the Senate.

ⓑ Conservative Policies Under Reagan and Bush

MAIN IDEA Presidents Reagan and Bush pursued a conservative agenda that included tax cuts, budget cuts, and increased defense spending.

Reagan aimed to reduce the size and power of the federal government. He hoped to encourage businesses to invest more, thus expanding the economy and increasing jobs. He cut deeply into spending on a wide range of domestic programs. He persuaded Congress to agree to large tax cuts to free money for personal investment. Reagan also greatly increased defense spending.

These policies, termed “Reaganomics,” helped fuel economic growth. Tax revenues did not increase as much as had been expected, however, and the government had to borrow huge sums. During the Reagan presidency, government debt more than doubled.

Reagan also tried to promote conservative moral values. He and George Bush, who succeeded him, appointed five new Supreme Court justices. All were conservatives. In many decisions, the Court tended away from the more liberal rulings of the previous four decades.

Another Reagan goal was to end government control of business. He ended government regulation of the savings and loan industry. Savings and loan associations, or “thrifts,” were allowed to compete with banks. Just a few years later, however, the economy slowed and poor investments forced many thrifts into bankruptcy. The government absorbed the cost of rescuing depositors’ accounts. The administration also made efforts to reduce environmental regulation.

Reagan’s policies won support with business people, Southerners and Westerners, and many former Democrats. These voters combined to re-elect Reagan in 1984 and to elect George Bush as president in 1988.

3 Social Concerns in the 1980s

MAIN IDEA Beneath the surge of prosperity that marked the conservative era of the 1980s lay serious social problems.

A number of health issues arose to trouble Americans in the 1980s. Foremost among them was AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), a viral disease that destroys the immune system. Another issue of much debate was abortion. The Supreme Court gave women the right to an abortion in a 1973 ruling. Later decisions allowed states to limit that right. Reagan and Bush declared a war on drugs that included tough law enforcement.

Education became an increasingly important issue, especially after the 1983 report *A Nation at Risk*. The report was highly critical of the nation's schools. People generally agreed that the nation's public schools were not doing an adequate job. They did not agree on solutions.

The nation's cities were also in crisis. Cities were increasingly home to the poor and unemployed. Budget cuts had eliminated earlier federal programs to aid the cities. Welfare payments to the poor had not kept up with rising prices. Thousands of people, unable to afford housing, slept on the streets or in parks.

Throughout the 1980s, women tried to improve their position. When women's groups were unable to secure ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, they tried urging more women to run for political office. The number of women in the House doubled; the number of women senators tripled—from two to six. In 1984, Geraldine Ferraro, a Democrat, became the first woman candidate for vice president for a major party.

By 1992 nearly 58 percent of women had entered the workforce. But women still earned only 76 cents for every dollar a man earned. New divorce laws and social conditions increased the number of single women heading a household—many of whom lived in poverty. Women's groups pushed for pay equity and for benefits to help working mothers.

Members of many minority groups also achieved greater political power during the 1980s. African Americans experienced continuing economic problems. Latinos—the fastest growing minority—also gained political power although they were sometimes divided over the issue of bilingual education. Some Native Americans, facing the end of federal aid, opened gambling facilities on their reservation lands. Asian Americans made economic advances but did not gain as much politi-

cal power as other groups. Gay rights activists pushed for an end to discrimination and by 1993, had made headway.

4 Foreign Policy After the Cold War

MAIN IDEA The end of the Cold War, marked by the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, led to a redirection of many U.S. goals and policies.

The Soviet Union underwent dramatic changes in the 1980s. Mikhail Gorbachev took power and tried to reform Soviet society. His policies led to a splitting of the Soviet Union into 15 different republics. Communists were swept out of power there and throughout Eastern Europe. Germany, long divided, became one nation again. The Cold War had ended, and U.S. leaders had to devise new policies. They approved when Communist Chinese leaders, while still keeping tight political control, liberalized the economy. However, they were horrified when student activists were slaughtered in Tiananmen Square.

Before the Cold War had ended, conflict in Central America led to U.S. involvement. Communist guerrillas seized control of Nicaragua. President Reagan supported the Contras, a group trying to defeat the Communists. After years of conflict, a peace was signed and free elections were held in 1990. Reagan sent American troops to Grenada and Bush sent them to Panama to promote American interests.

Problems in the Middle East showed the difficulty of post-Cold War diplomacy. Terrorist Muslim groups held some Americans as hostages. Hoping to gain favor with Iran—and then use its influence to win release of the hostages—the Reagan administration sold weapons to Iran. Money from the sale was then used to aid the Contras fighting in Nicaragua. Revelation of the deal caused a scandal.

The Middle East was also the scene for a major war in 1991. Iraq had seized oil-rich Kuwait in 1990. President Bush led a United Nations effort to fight Iraq and liberate Kuwait. It was called Operation Desert Storm.

Review

1. What factors led to the rise of conservatism?
2. What policy changes did Reagan make?
3. What issues arose during the 1980s?
4. How did foreign changes present new challenges for the United States?

The United States in Today's World

Summary

CHAPTER OVERVIEW President Bill Clinton locks horns with a Republican Congress, reflecting the heated national debate over the country's direction. Americans face economic, technological, and demographic changes that are reshaping their lives and redefining the main issues that concern citizens.

1 The 1990s and the New Millennium

MAIN IDEA The Democrats gained control of the White House by moving their party's platform toward the political center.

After the Gulf War, President George Bush had an almost 90 percent approval rating. When a recession struck, however, his support crumbled. Bush struggled in his re-election campaign against independent Ross Perot and Democrat Bill Clinton. Clinton, skilled at the television-centered campaigning, won a wide electoral majority but took only 43 percent of the popular vote.

Clinton and first lady, Hillary Clinton, devised a complex plan offering health insurance for all Americans. The plan was criticized and never got a vote in Congress. To reduce the rising national debt, Clinton raised taxes on wealthy Americans and cut spending. Republicans criticized the tax increases and wanted deeper spending cuts. Both parties avoided making cuts in social security, Medicare, and Medicaid, which were popular programs.

A booming economy, high employment and a soaring stock market capped a surplus in the federal budget. Enlarged police forces and the improved economy led to lower crime rates. But horrifying acts of terrorism in public places, including schools, raised fears among many. Some people called for tougher gun laws; others wanted less violence in the media.

In 1993, Congress approved the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The treaty with Canada and Mexico lifted all trade barriers among the three countries. Opponents argued that American workers would lose their jobs to lower-paid workers abroad.

Clinton tried to shape a new foreign policy suited to the world situation after the Cold War. Many Americans disagreed with the decisions to send troops to Bosnia and Somalia.

In 1994, Clinton was plagued by the failure of his health care reform plan and questions about family finances. Republicans took advantage of

these weaknesses to win control of both the House and Senate. Representative Newt Gingrich persuaded many Republican candidates to sign a "contract with America." The contract promised to fix Congress, reform welfare, and pass tougher crime laws. Gingrich, chosen House Speaker, won passage of many of these measures.

The Senate did not approve all these bills, however, and Clinton vetoed others. Soon "gridlock" settled in as the Republican Congress and Democratic president disagreed on many issues. When Clinton refused to accept a Republican budget with deep cuts, the federal government was forced to shut down three times.

During 1996, there was more cooperation. Congress passed and Clinton signed a bill that changed the nation's welfare system. A modest health-insurance reform bill also became law. After a hard-fought campaign with Republican Bob Dole, Clinton won re-election in 1996. After a scandal involving a White House intern led to impeachment, Clinton remained in office until 2000, when George Bush won the presidency.

2 The New Global Economy

MAIN IDEA Because of technological advances and new trade laws, the U.S. economy underwent a boom during the late 20th century.

American workers were struggling in the mid-1990s. Millions of new jobs were created and, by the turn of the century, the unemployment rate had fallen to the 1970 rate. But wage inequality widened and median household income dropped.

By 2000, nearly 80 percent of American workers were in the service sector. Younger workers suffered the high rates of unemployment. In 1999, an average 11 percent of workers aged 16–24 were unemployed—more than double the national rate. Many workers could find work only as temporary workers. Foreign competition and automation reduced the number of manufacturing jobs. To tighten their operations, many companies downsized, or cut their

workforce. In the meantime, high-tech industries took off. Those with advanced training and specialized technical skills saw salaries rise and economic security expand.

Breakthroughs in transportation and communication allowed people, goods, and information to move faster around the world. NAFTA and a new world trade agreement helped promote free trade. They also increased American workers' concerns about losing jobs. Some critics said that free trade would harm the environment by moving manufacturing plants to foreign countries with less strict laws against pollution. Still others looked toward the future filled with an endless stream of new technology.

3 Technology and Modern Life

MAIN IDEA *Advances in technology have increased the pace but also the comfort of many Americans' lives.*

Clinton and Vice President Al Gore put the government behind an effort to forge a new communications network—the “information superhighway.” It would link cable, phone, and computer systems to provide entertainment, information, and shopping. The idea helped spur tremendous growth in use of the Internet—a worldwide network of computers—used by about 97 million Americans by 2000.

In February 1996, Congress passed the Telecommunications Act. It allowed telephone and cable television companies to compete, supposedly to increase services. One early result was a concentration of media influence in the hands of a few big conglomerates.

New technologies changed many areas of life. Doctors and patients could more easily obtain new information. New treatments and new diagnostic tools were devised. Another new high-tech area was genetic engineering. Workers in this industry changed the genetic structure of living things to improve products or eliminate disease. Virtual reality and CD-ROM devices created new entertainment media. Computers became more prominent in classrooms across the nation. Improvements in transportation aimed to make driving safer with air bags and easier with on-board computerized mapping systems. Science and technology expanded the limits of what was known about earth and beyond. Space exploration continued as huge strikes were made in the biotechnology field—sequencing the human genome, for one.

Some new technologies were meant to aid the environment. Automakers developed an electric car to cut pollution caused by auto exhaust. More indi-

viduals and companies joined in efforts to recycle aluminum and paper. While fossil fuels—coal, oil, and gas—still provided most energy, research continued into other, cleaner sources.

4 The Changing Face of America

MAIN IDEA *At the end of the 20th century, the U.S. population grew more diverse both in ethnic background and in age.*

Many issues confronted Americans as the 20th century drew to a close. More and more people lived in the suburbs. Many left cities because they were overcrowded or seeking newer schools. Cities declined in size and wealth, and downtown areas suffered. In recent years, lower housing costs have attracted people to return to cities. Many employers relocated to the suburbs as well. Suburban communities competed with each other to attract companies that would provide jobs to workers. One result of this growth was suburban sprawl—the spreading out of suburbs farther from cities. Over time, the number of people from minority groups living in the suburbs increased.

The millions of Americans who were part of the postwar baby boom were aging. At the same time, average life span was lengthening. This graying of America raised issues for leaders. They would have to find ways to fund social security and Medicare when large numbers of people lived in retirement.

Growing numbers of immigrants changed the face of America. Most of these new immigrants came from the Western Hemisphere or Asia, leaving their homes to improve their lives economically. The situation aroused a heated debate. Some feared that immigrants took jobs away from native-born Americans. A related problem was illegal immigration.

Americans faced the end of the 20th century concerned about such problems as terrorism, poverty, and pollution. They looked with hope to the changing economy, new technologies, and improved education.

Review

1. How would you characterize relations between President Clinton and Congress?
2. What trends shaped the new U.S. economy?
3. How have recent technological advances changed modern life?
4. What population changes raised issues for Americans as they entered the 21st century?