

US History

Week 7 Distance Learning

Millennium



Learning Goals:

1. I can explain the political concerns that emerge in the 20th/21st Century.
2. I can explain the economic concerns that emerge in the 20th/21st Century.
3. I can explain the social concerns that emerge in the 20th/21st Century.

Dear Students,

In this packet you will find:

- an article on obtaining and killing Osama Bin Laden.
- questions about the article.
- Vocab relating to the article
- A Quizlet set on America the Story of US Episode 12
- Questions on America the Story of US Episode 12

You will use the article provided to answer the questions and use the article, workbook that you may have at home and other course materials to complete the vocabulary assignment. You can watch America the Story of US Episode 12 in the following ways:

<https://www.legacyhigh.net/apps/video/watch.jsp?v=113989>

<https://www.dailymotion.com/video/xwjz0n>

It is also available through Amazon Prime.

If you are printing, this packet from home, you only need to turn in the question pages. So, you do not need to print the entire packet if you are able to read the article on an electronic device. You can answer the questions on notebook paper, by writing on these pages provided, or by typing in this or another word document.

You may turn this work in the following ways:

- Photo of your hand written work to your teacher via Remind, email, or Focus
- Typed in word document of your work to your teacher via Remind, email, or Focus
- Printed or hand written hard copy to the school.

We hope you are staying healthy! We miss you!

1. America	is in the global standoff known as the Cold War with the Soviet Union.	18. Pentagon	34 minutes after the towers are hit, a third plane, American Airlines Flight 77, hits the_.
2. anti-Vietnam war	There were thousands of _protests.	19. personal computer	Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak, create the world's first practical_.
3. Apple II	_ of 1980 has more computing power than was used in the entire Apollo moon-landing program.	20. restaurant food	In the 80's, spending on _ more than doubles to over 250 billion in decade.
4. Baby Boomers	a huge generation unlike any Americans who have come before, and their influence and attitude toward society change the face of America.	21. Ronald Reagan	President in the 1980s that uses television in an attempt to restore the nation's confidence.
5. Challenger	January 1986, just 73 seconds after it takes off, _ explodes, live on national television and seven lives are lost	22. Shanksville, Pennsylvania	At 10:03, a fourth plane, believed to be heading for the Capitol or White House, crashes near _ after passengers on board take on the hijackers.
6. The Cold War	was battle for supremacy between communism and capitalism.	23. Silicon Valley	California's _ creates nearly a million new jobs in the 1990s when the internet boom sparks a second gold rush. .
7. communications satellites	One of the primary functions of the space shuttle is to launch_, helping expand entertainment, communications, telephones, and GPS.	24. Space Race	America claimed the prize by putting a man on the moon in the _
8. credit cards	By 1989, more Americans have _ than vote in elections.	25. The space shuttle	_ was one of the most sophisticated and daring spacecraft ever built
9. Cyberspace	One generation dreamed their future in outer space, but the next will create theirs on a new frontier of _.	26. technology	Consumer _ advances are developed directly from the biggest spending spree of all: the Space Race.
10. Debt	The 80's cheap credit boom in consumers sees cardholders increase _ five times over.	27. Television	_ was the technological innovation David Sarnoff helped create in 1945.
11. Guerrilla	U.S. Military and all its technology comes up hard against determined groups of nonmilitary fighters known as _.	28. Universities	In the 60's computers are used by _ to achieve previously unthinkable calculations
12. Immigrants	In the past 20 years, 2/3 of _ have come from Latin America and Asia.	29. Vietnam	America fears communism will take over in conflicts of this region and wants to stop its influence.
13. Kent State University	The Ohio National Guard is ordered in to _ to control 500 anti-Vietnam protesting students and four students are shot dead on TV.	30. Vietnam War	The generation that is fighting the _ are the baby boomers the biggest ever American generation.
14. Millionaires	By the 1980s, 100,000 Americans become _ every year.	31. Watergate	Event in which President Nixon is implicated in the break in and the bugging of his political rivals' headquarters and accused of covering up the crime.
15. Moon Landing	185 million Americans are united in front of their TV sets to view these images broadcast live..	32. Woodstock	June 1969 there was a weekend concert in upstate New York that was overrun by nearly half million baby boomers.
16. news events	Vietnam is the first televised war where battles and casualty lists are daily_.	33. World Trade Center towers	September 11th, 2001, two passenger planes hijacked by terrorists linked to Al-Qaeda, crash into the _ in New York.
17. Nixon	the only president ever to resign the office his speech was watched live by 85% of all American households.		

America Story of Us: Millennium

Name: _____

Period: _____

1. What is the “other battlefield” of the Cold War? What is the prize?
2. What are 5 inventions mentioned in the episode? Modern inventions not from previous episodes.
3. How has technology altered communication?
4. What generation is fighting the Vietnam War?
5. How is this generation different than others before them? (They talk about this throughout)
6. What is Woodstock?
7. What happened at Ken State?
8. How does TV change how Americans saw the Vietnam War?
9. What is Watergate? What did Nixon do?
10. How did Ronald Regan use television?

11. What creates the boom in the 1980's?

12. How has technology changed America?

13. What does progress usually cost?

14. What happens to the Challenger Shuttle?

15. What is the key to the computer revolution?

16. What funds computer development?

17. What is the newest form of communication using the computers? What is one form of communication that came before it?

18. What is the new threat to America? What happens?

19. How did America respond to the attack? Was this what people think the terrorists wanted?

20. How has immigration shaped America? Has it been increasing or decreasing?

History of Osama bin Laden

On May 1, 2011, American soldiers killed al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden at his compound near Islamabad, Pakistan. Intelligence officials believe bin Laden was responsible for many deadly acts of terrorism, including the 1998 bombings of the U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and the September 11, 2001 attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center. He had been on the FBI's "most wanted" list for more than a decade.

Osama bin Laden: Early Life

Osama bin Laden was born in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 1957 or 1958. He was the 17th of 52 children born to Mohammed bin Laden, a Yemeni immigrant who owned the largest construction company in the Saudi kingdom. Young Osama had a privileged, cosseted upbringing. His siblings were educated in the West and went to work for his father's company (by then an enormous conglomerate that distributed consumer goods like Volkswagen cars and Snapple beverages across the Middle East), but Osama bin Laden stayed close to home. He went to school in Jiddah, married young and, like many Saudi men, joined the Islamist Muslim Brotherhood.

Did you know? Bin Laden's body was evacuated from the Abbottabad compound by helicopter and flown to an American aircraft carrier in the Indian Ocean. The corpse was buried at sea.

Osama bin Laden: The Pan-Islamist Idea

For bin Laden, Islam was more than just a religion: It shaped his political beliefs and influenced every decision he made. While he was at college in the late 1970s, he became a follower of the radical pan-Islamist scholar Abdullah Azzam, who believed that all Muslims should rise up in Jihad, or holy war, to create a single Islamic state. This idea appealed to the young bin Laden, who resented what he saw as a growing Western influence on Middle Eastern life.

In 1979, Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan; soon afterward, Azzam and bin Laden traveled to Peshawar, a Pakistani city on the border with Afghanistan, to join the resistance. They did not become fighters themselves, but they used their extensive connections to win financial and moral support for the mujahideen (the Afghan rebels). They also encouraged young men to come from all over the Middle East to be a part of the Afghan jihad. Their organization, called the Maktab al-Khidamat (MAK) served as a global recruitment network—it had offices in places as far away as Brooklyn and Tucson, Arizona—and provided the migrant soldiers, known as "Afghan Arabs," with training and supplies. Most important, it showed bin Laden and his associates that it was possible to put pan-Islamism into practice.

Osama Bin Laden: Building Al Qaeda

In 1988, bin Laden created a new group, called al Qaeda ("the base") that would focus on symbolic acts of terrorism instead of military campaigns. After the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan in 1989, bin Laden returned to Saudi Arabia to step up fundraising for this new and more complicated mission. However, the comparatively pro-Western Saudi royal family feared that bin Laden's fiery pan-Islamist rhetoric might cause trouble in the kingdom, and so they tried to keep him as quiet as they could. They took away his passport and spurned his offer to send "Afghan Arabs" to guard the border after Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990. Then, adding insult to injury, they sought help from the "infidel" U.S. instead. Furious about being snubbed, bin Laden vowed that it was al Qaeda, and not the Americans, who would one day prove to be "master of this world."

Early the next year, bin Laden left Saudi Arabia for the more militantly Islamist Sudan. After one more year of preparation, al Qaeda struck for the first time: A bomb exploded in a hotel in Aden, Yemen, that had housed American troops on their way to a peacekeeping mission in Somalia. (No Americans died in the blast, but two Austrian tourists did.)

Osama bin Laden: Worldwide Jihad

Emboldened, bin Laden and his associates embraced violent jihad in earnest. For example, they trained and armed the Somali rebels who killed 18 American servicemen in Mogadishu in 1993. They were also linked to the 1993 bombing of New York's World Trade Center; the attempted assassination of Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak in 1995; the bombing of a U.S. National Guard training center in Riyadh that same year; and the truck bomb that destroyed the Khobar Towers, an American military residence in Dhahran, in 1996.

Osama bin Laden: "Public Enemy #1"

In an attempt to protect himself from arrest and win even more recruits to al Qaeda's deadly cause, bin Laden moved from Sudan to Afghanistan in 1996. Meanwhile, the scale of al Qaeda's attacks continued to increase. On August 7, 1998, bombs exploded simultaneously at the U.S. Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, where 213 people were killed and 4,500 were

injured, and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, where 11 people were killed and 85 were injured. Al Qaeda took credit for the bombings. Then, on October 12, 2000, a small boat loaded with explosives plowed into the hull of the U.S.S. Cole, an American naval destroyer docked off the coast of Yemen. 17 sailors were killed and 38 were injured. Bin Laden took credit for that incident as well.

A federal grand jury in the United States indicted bin Laden on charges related to the embassy bombings, but with no defendant there could be no trial. Meanwhile, al Qaeda operatives were busy planning the biggest attack of all: the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the **Pentagon**.

Even in the frenzy of the post-September 11 “global war on terror,” bin Laden eluded capture. For almost ten years, he remained in hiding, issuing fatwas and taunts over radio and television, recruiting enthusiastic young jihadis to his cause and plotting new attacks. Meanwhile, the CIA and other intelligence officials searched in vain for his hiding place.

Finally, in August 2010, they traced bin Laden to a compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, about 35 miles from Islamabad. For months, CIA agents watched the house while drones photographed it from the sky. Finally, it was time to move. On May 2, 2011 (May 1 in the United States), a team of **Navy SEALs** burst into the compound. They found the al Qaeda leader in an upstairs bedroom with a pistol and an assault rifle nearby and shot him in the head and chest, killing him instantly. “Justice,” said President Obama in a televised address to the nation that night, “has been done.”

In September 2019, President Donald Trump confirmed that bin Laden's son, Hamza bin Laden, who had been viewed as a potential successor to the al Qaeda leader, was killed in a U.S. counterterrorism operation. "The loss of Hamza bin Laden not only deprives al Qaeda of important leadership skills and the symbolic connection to his father," a White House statement said, "but undermines important operational activities of the group."

History of Osama bin Laden

Vocabulary: Define, Describe, Identify (locations)

1. Al Qaeda
2. Saudi Arabia
3. Conglomerate(company)
4. Islamist Muslim Brotherhood
5. Indian Ocean
6. Islam
7. Abdullah Azzam
8. Jihad
9. Mujahideen
10. Maktab al-Khidamat(MAK)
11. Infidel
12. World Trade Center
13. Pentagon
14. Navy Seals

Questions from article:

1. Where was Osama bin Laden born? Who was his father?
2. Describe bin Laden's childhood and what his father did for a living?
3. Describe what the Pan-Islamist Idea is and how it influenced bin Laden.
4. Who were the “mujahideen” fighting against in the late 1970s?
5. What does the article mean by “symbolic acts of terrorism” in paragraph 5?
6. Explain what you think Osama bin Laden's “Worldwide Jihad” was trying to accomplish? What types of acts were used in these “jihad”s?
7. Do you think the United States use of Navy Seals was justified in the raid on bin Laden's compound? Knowing that bin Laden's body was buried at sea do you think this was right or wrong with the understanding that Muslim religion demands a quick burial of the body.
8. What if any role does the United States play in the life and death of Osama bin Laden? Should his son's and family also be targets of terrorist focused justice?