

CHAPTER 33

Global Bridges in the New Millennium: America Since 1992

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After you have studied Chapter 33 in your textbook and worked through this study guide chapter, you should be able to:

1. Discuss both the immediate and underlying causes of the Los Angeles riots of April 1992.
2. Examine the issues and personalities and explain the outcome of the 1992 presidential and congressional elections.
3. Discuss Bill Clinton's personal and political background; examine the domestic issues and political problems that faced the Clinton administration; and explain and evaluate the administration's actions concerning those issues and problems.
4. Examine the issues and personalities and explain the outcome of the 1994 congressional elections.
5. Examine the issues and personalities and explain the outcome of the 1996 presidential and congressional elections.
6. Discuss the roots of the economic boom of the 1990s; explain the impact of this boom on the American people and American society; and examine the response of the Clinton administration to the globalization of business.
7. Examine the debate between proponents and critics of free-trade agreements and globalization, and discuss the actions of anti-globalization activists.
8. Examine, evaluate, and discuss the consequences of the defense and foreign policy views, goals, and actions of the Clinton administration in relation to:
 - a. Somalia and Rwanda
 - b. Haiti
 - c. ethnic wars in the Balkans
 - d. the Middle East
 - e. global environmental issues
 - f. Islamic fundamentalism and the rise of Al Qaeda
9. Discuss the nature, extent, and consequences of the anti-government sentiment felt by some Americans in the 1990s.
10. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Columbine Massacre and of the hate crimes against James Byrd, Jr., and Matthew Shepard.
11. Examine Kenneth Starr's investigation of alleged scandals involving President Clinton.

12. Examine relations between President Clinton and Congress; explain the reasons for the president's impeachment; and explain the president's acquittal by the Senate.
13. Examine the issues and personalities and discuss the outcome of the disputed 2000 presidential election.
14. Discuss George W. Bush's personal and political background; examine the domestic issues and political problems that faced the Bush administration; and explain and evaluate the administration's actions concerning those issues and problems.
15. Examine, evaluate, and discuss the consequences of the defense and foreign policy views, goals, and actions of the administration of President George W. Bush in relation to:
 - a. a national missile defense system
 - b. global environmental issues
 - c. the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001
 - d. Afghanistan
 - e. domestic defense against terrorist attacks
 - f. Saddam Hussein's Iraq
16. Discuss the causes and consequences of the economic recession that began in 2001.
17. Discuss the causes and consequences of the increasing diversity and of the demographic changes in American society in the late twentieth century and the early twenty-first century.
18. Explain the causes and consequences of the changes in the American family during the 1990s and early twenty-first century.
19. Explain the causes and consequences of global health threats in the early twenty-first century, and discuss the international response to these threats.

THEMATIC GUIDE

Divisions among Americans, obvious in the 1980s and early 1990s, continued into the new millennium. The Los Angeles riots of 1992 were a shocking reminder that racial tensions and anti-immigrant sentiment continued to plague the nation. Moreover, the Bush administration's passivity in dealing with the plight of the urban poor and the problems associated with their plight led many to believe that the president was out-of-touch and unsympathetic. Furthermore, as President George H. W. Bush prepared for a reelection bid in 1992, the country was mired in economic recession. As unemployment mounted and personal income stagnated, the president remained inactive, leading to still more criticism.

As the 1992 election approached, the American people seemed genuinely dissatisfied with "Washington gridlock" and ready for the government to act in solving many long-standing problems. Bill Clinton's election to the presidency in 1992 signaled that the American people wanted a change from the passivity of the Bush years. But the pluralistic America of the 1990s was a fragmented America in which consensus on solutions to long-standing problems was difficult. President Clinton would soon discover in both the gays-in-the-military issue and in the response to his economic proposals just how difficult it was to lead an American people who were deeply divided over their own vision of the nation's future, a division reflected in the lobby groups that vied with each other for control of the national agenda. Although the president and Congress did find consensus in some areas, which produced some legislative successes, the attack of interest-group lobbyists against the president's healthcare reform proposals prevented substantive reform in that area.

Questions about the president's character, which had been part of the 1992 presidential campaign, persisted throughout Clinton's tenure in the Oval Office, and controversy also surrounded the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton. These questions coupled with questions about Clinton's management ability caused American voters in 1994 to show again their disillusionment with government, this time by giving Republicans majorities in both houses of Congress for the first time since 1954. But as the 104th Congress attempted to enact the Republican "Contract with America," political stalemate persisted, leading to government shutdowns and increased anger and disgust among the electorate.

The distrust of government that had built up over a thirty-year period led to an American public deeply alienated from politics and deeply cynical. Within this atmosphere, many predicted that voters in 1996 would direct their anger against President Clinton and return a Republican to the White House. But Clinton positioned himself as the protector of certain federal programs that the Republican-dominated 104th Congress attacked. In doing so, he gained the support of women and of those who benefited from such programs. Furthermore, the Republican willingness to allow government shutdowns in their quest for a balanced budget convinced many that Bill Clinton was reasonable and moderate while Congress was "ideologically inflexible." Therefore, despite hints of scandal in the White House and continued Republican attacks against President Clinton on the character issue, Clinton easily defeated his challengers and became the first Democrat to be reelected to the presidency since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936.

Clinton was also undoubtedly aided in his reelection bid by the economic boom associated with the technology-driven "new economy," which accelerated in the 1990s. Elimination of the federal deficit, which boosted investments by lowering interest rates, further aided the economy. Globalization also gained momentum during the Clinton years. Realizing that U.S. prosperity depended to a great extent on foreign trade, the Clinton administration focused on lowering international trade and investment barriers, and through the creation of the National Economic Council, on promoting trade missions around the world. However, critics of globalization emerged on different fronts, with protests often targeting not only the World Trade Organization but multinational corporations such as McDonald's.

As the United States tried to gain its footing in the post-Cold War world, international issues related to ethnic wars, humanitarian concerns, the Arab-Israeli conflict, global environmental concerns, and the growth of international terrorism caused continuing debate among the American people over the proper role of the United States in the new world of the 1990s. With the United States in the unique position of being the world's only superpower, President Clinton agreed in principle that this power should be used to contain ethnic hatreds, support human rights, and promote democracy; however, President Clinton was cautious in the use of that power. Although he withdrew American troops from Somalia and did not intervene in the brutal civil war in Rwanda, he did intervene in the Haitian crisis by facilitating an agreement negotiated by former president Jimmy Carter. At first reluctant to intervene in the ethnic wars in the Balkans, ultimately U.S.-led NATO forces undertook a massive aerial bombardment of Serbia. Having halted the ethnic cleansing of the Milosevic regime, American soldiers joined a U.N. peacekeeping force in the region. Clinton also acted in the Middle East in an attempt to end the escalating violence between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Although at times there seemed to be progress, in the end no lasting agreement was reached. Clinton also demonstrated concern over global environmental issues by signing the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. However, due to the increasingly bitter partisan battle between Clinton and the Republican-controlled Congress, the treaty was never submitted to the Senate for ratification. Furthermore, the Clinton administration increasingly focused on the threat posed by international terrorists associated with the rise of Islamic fundamentalism and, more specifically, with Al Qaeda, a terrorist organization founded and financed by Osama bin Laden. Although it was known that bin Laden was behind several terrorist bombings aimed at Americans and American interests, the United States failed in its attempts to apprehend him.

In this troubled world of the late 1990s, most Americans enjoyed the results of the nation's economic boom. But exuberance associated with prosperity was tempered by Timothy McVeigh's act of domestic

terrorism that destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, the Columbine Massacre, and the hate crimes against African American James Byrd, Jr., and Matthew Shepard, a gay college student.

After dealing with such “Paradoxes of Prosperity,” the authors then turn to a discussion of the Whitewater investigation, the expansion of that investigation, the president’s impeachment by the House of Representatives for matters relating to the Monica Lewinsky affair, and his ultimate acquittal by the Senate. The authors also place Clinton’s impeachment in the larger context of the partisan political wars and the culture wars of the 1990s and note that 24-hour news networks contributed to the blurring of lines between private conduct and public conduct because of their reliance on sensationalism to lure viewers.

After dealing with the issues, candidates, and outcome of the disputed 2000 presidential election, we turn our attention to the presidency of George W. Bush. While most believed that Bush would govern from the center, his tax plan and his unilateralist approach to foreign policy soon indicated that he would govern from the right. Seemingly adrift at first in both domestic and foreign affairs, the Bush administration was galvanized by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. With counterterrorism as his number one priority, President Bush launched a war against terrorism, striking first against Afghanistan to destroy the Taliban and the Al Qaeda terrorist network it supported. On the domestic front, Congress passed the USA PATRIOT Act, which, some argued, placed American rights and freedoms at risk, and created the new Department of Homeland Security. As domestic economic problems began to mount, the Republican Party nevertheless gained control over both houses of Congress in the 2002 midterm elections.

In the immediate aftermath of the attacks of September 11, the world community of nations by and large rallied behind the United States. However, the Bush administration’s unilateralist approach to foreign policy, apparent in the policy of preemptive action, soon caused a dramatic change in the attitudes of foreign governments. Despite the objections of close allies such as France and Germany, the United States and Great Britain decided to act without U.N. approval against the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq. Although the Hussein regime was quickly overthrown, continuing instability in Iraq caused some to wonder if the United States would win the war but lose the peace. Furthermore, domestic economic problems, including a mushrooming federal deficit, continued to mount.

The chapter ends with a profile of the American people at the beginning of the twenty-first century. More diverse and more fragmented than ever, niche markets appeared, demographic changes continued, American popular culture became more ethnically diverse, and the shape of the American family continued to change. The nation and its people grappled with legal and ethical questions related to new reproductive and biogenetic technologies. As globalization fostered the interconnectivity of the world’s peoples, it also fostered global health threats resulting from the dissemination of diseases and from environmental degradation. However, this interconnectedness also sped the international response to viral threats such as that posed by the coronavirus responsible for SARS. As the war against terrorism continued and as the United States continued to struggle to reconstruct an Iraq based on democratic principles, some wondered if a decisive victory against international terrorism was possible. Furthermore, as budget deficits continued to mount, some questioned if the United States would be able to continue to deal successfully with the nation’s far-flung obligations.

IDENTIFICATION AND SIGNIFICANCE

After studying Chapter 33 of *A People and a Nation*, you should be able to identify *and* explain fully the historical significance of each item listed below.

- Identify each item in the space provided. Give an explanation or description of the item. Answer the questions *who*, *what*, *where*, and *when*.
- Explain the historical significance of each item in the space provided. Establish the historical context in which the item exists. Establish the item as the result of or as the cause of other factors existing in the society under study. Answer this question: *What were the political, social, economic, and/or cultural consequences of this item?*

1. the Los Angeles riots of 1992

2. Bill Clinton

3. Ross Perot

4. healthcare reform

5. the “Contract with America”

6. Newt Gingrich

7. the congressional elections of 1994

8. ethnic wars in the Balkans

9. the Oklahoma City bombing

10. the Whitewater investigation

11. the Monica Lewinsky affair

12. the impeachment and acquittal of President Clinton

13. the contested presidential election of 2000

14. the Afghanistan war

15. the USA PATRIOT Act

16. the anthrax scare

17. the Department of Homeland Security

18. September 11, 2001

19. the Iraq war and the fall of Baghdad

IDEAS AND DETAILS

Objective 1

1. The immediate cause of the Los Angeles riots of 1992 was the
 - a. enactment of a city ordinance that forbade sleeping on park benches.
 - b. shooting of three unarmed black teenagers by a white police officer.
 - c. closing of a city-operated recreational center in Watts.
 - d. acquittal of four police officers charged with beating a black motorist.

Objective 3

2. As a result of his handling of the gays-in-the-military issue, President Clinton
 - a. received the support of conservatives.
 - b. was praised by most liberals.
 - c. alienated the gay community.
 - d. won the support of the military.

Objective 3

3. In the first year of his presidency, President Bill Clinton's major goal, a program to assure affordable healthcare for all Americans, was defeated by
 - a. a close vote in the House of Representatives.
 - b. a betrayal by liberal Democrats who wanted to punish Clinton for being too conservative.
 - c. special interest groups which were too powerful for the healthcare task force to defeat.

- d. the fear of the American public that the healthcare plan was the first step toward socialized medicine.

Objective 4

- 4. As a result of the 1994 midterm elections,
 - a. Democrats won a majority of the state governorships.
 - b. Republicans gained majorities in both houses of Congress.
 - c. Democrats retained control of the House but lost control of the Senate.
 - d. most Republican incumbents in Congress failed to win reelection.

Objective 5

- 5. Which of the following was a reason for Clinton's victory in the 1996 presidential election?
 - a. His liberal agenda
 - b. His stand against gun-control legislation
 - c. The reactionary proposals of his Republican opponent
 - d. The gender gap

Objective 6

- 6. The industry most closely associated with the so-called "New Economy" of the 1990s was the
 - a. biogenetics industry.
 - b. computer industry.
 - c. mutual funds industry.
 - d. pharmaceutical industry.

Objective 7

- 7. Critics of the North American Free Trade Agreement argued that it would
 - a. cost jobs in the United States.
 - b. increase the federal debt.
 - c. make Canadian and Mexican goods less competitive in the world marketplace.
 - d. cause a drastic reduction in federal research-and-development funds for U.S. businesses.

Objective 7

- 8. Which of the following was a major target of anti-globalization activists in the 1990s?
 - a. Hershey's Chocolate Company
 - b. McDonald's
 - c. the Roman Catholic Church
 - d. the United Nations

Objective 8

- 9. Which of the following is true of U.S. involvement in the United Nations's humanitarian efforts in Somalia in the early 1990s?
 - a. Boris Yeltsin responded to the operation by issuing a formal protest with the U.N. Security Council against that body's meddling in African affairs.
 - b. The presence of U.N. peacekeepers led rival clans in Somalia to enter into a cease-fire agreement and a democratic regime was installed in the war-ravaged land.
 - c. When American soldiers began to die, the United States withdrew its troops.
 - d. Libya responded by invading Somalia in an attempt to prevent its "westernization."

Objective 8

10. With regard to international efforts to protect the environment, the Clinton administration
 - a. opposed the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Treaty as an attack on American industry.
 - b. signed the 1997 Kyoto Protocol on carbon dioxide emissions but never submitted it for ratification to the Republican-controlled Senate.
 - c. refused to fulfill the previous Bush administration's pledges to support the war against global warming.
 - d. showed its disdain for the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which it had signed only to mollify the nation's environmentalists, by secretly lobbying against its ratification in the Senate.

Objective 8

11. Even before the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks against targets including the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, Osama bin Laden was seen as the mastermind behind a deadly bombing that killed Americans
 - a. at embassies in Tokyo and London.
 - b. at a World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle.
 - c. aboard the *U.S.S. Cole*.
 - d. at the Olympics in Atlanta.

Objective 12

12. After the House of Representatives voted to impeach President Clinton, public-opinion polls showed that a majority of Americans
 - a. did not believe that partisan politics played a role in the decision by the House.
 - b. strongly disapproved of the president's job performance.
 - c. did not want the president removed from office.
 - d. blamed Monica Lewinsky for the president's problems.

Objective 15

13. President Bush's announcement that the United States would withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with Russia and build the National Missile Defense system was an indication of which of the following?
 - a. George W. Bush was more sympathetic to his father's views on foreign affairs than to Ronald Reagan's.
 - b. George W. Bush was a sly politician who, by refusing to be swayed by the criticisms of foreign governments, intended to win over the conservative Democrats he needed to push his agenda through Congress.
 - c. George W. Bush could counter strong-minded members of his administration like Vice President Dick Cheney and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld.
 - d. George W. Bush wanted the United States to plot a unilateralist course in international affairs.

Objectives 14 and 15

14. Among the most controversial federal responses to the terrorist attacks of 9/11 was
 - a. the Homeland Security Act.
 - b. ordering private planes not to fly over Washington, D.C.
 - c. the USA PATRIOT Act.

- d. reducing the amount of time the president and the vice president were present in the same building.

Objective 15

15. Which of the following was the most controversial aspect of the Bush administration's belief that the containment doctrine of the past was outmoded?
 - a. The administration adopted the most restrictive immigration policy in the nation's history.
 - b. The administration asserted that America would use its military power solely for the physical protection of the United States and U.S. citizens.
 - c. President Bush asserted that his administration would not wait for security threats to become real, but would instead employ preemptive action to defend the nation.
 - d. President Bush's announcement that he would hold accountable any nation from which an attack on American soil, American facilities, or American citizens was mounted, and that the United States would respond immediately and militarily to any such attack.

ESSAY QUESTIONS

Objective 2

1. Examine the issues and personalities in the 1992 presidential election, and explain the election's outcome.

Objective 3

2. Discuss the gays-in-the-military issue and assess how President Clinton handled that issue.

Objective 3

3. Explain the healthcare problems in the United States in the 1990s, discuss President Clinton's attempt to address those problems, and explain why that attempt failed.

Objective 4

4. Examine the 1994 congressional elections and assess the actions of the 104th Congress.

Objective 3

5. Discuss the domestic accomplishments and failures of the Clinton administration.

Objective 6

6. Examine the causes of the economic boom of the 1990s and discuss the impact of this boom on the American people and American society.

Objective 6

7. Discuss the assertion that the post-Cold War world was "the age of globalization."

Objective 7

8. Examine the emergence of the anti-globalization movement, and discuss the actions of those who were part of this movement.

Objective 8

9. Discuss the Clinton administration's policy toward the ethnic wars in the Balkans.

Objective 12

10. Explain the impeachment of President Clinton by the House of Representatives and his subsequent acquittal in the Senate. What implications did Clinton's impeachment have for the future?

Objective 13

11. Examine the issues and personalities and explain the outcome of the 2000 presidential election.

Objectives 14 and 15

12. Write an essay in which you defend or refute the following statement:
From the first days of his administration, George W. Bush governed from the right.

Objectives 14, 15, and 16

13. Explain the causes and consequences of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks against the towers of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Objectives 14 and 15

14. Discuss the rationale behind passage of the USA PATRIOT Act, explain the major provisions of that act, and examine the criticisms leveled against the act.

Objective 15

15. Explain the Bush administration's policy of preemptive action, and discuss the domestic and international debate generated by the adoption of this policy.

Objective 15

16. Examine the causes and consequences of the 2003 war against Iraq.

Objective 17

17. Discuss the nature, causes, and consequences of the rapid demographic changes within American society during the 1990s and the early twenty-first century.

ANSWERS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1.
 - d. Correct. The spark that was the immediate cause of the Los Angeles riots of 1992 was the acquittal by an all-white jury of four Los Angeles police officers in the beating of Rodney King.
 - a. No. Although ordinances of this type did cause protest in some American cities, such an ordinance was not the cause of the Los Angeles riots of 1992.
 - b. No. Such an incident did not cause the Los Angeles riots of 1992.
 - c. No. The city of Los Angeles did not close a recreational center in Watts and such a closing was not the cause of the Los Angeles riots of 1992.
2.
 - c. Correct. During the 1992 presidential campaign, candidate Bill Clinton promised that he would end the ban on homosexuals in the military once he was elected. As president, he faced criticism from the military and conservatives when he attempted to fulfill that pledge. Ultimately, he accepted a “don’t ask, don’t tell” compromise which alienated both liberals and conservatives, and both the gay community and the military.
 - a. No. President Clinton angered conservatives as a result of his handling of the gays-in-the-military issue.
 - b. No. President Clinton angered most liberals as a result of his handling of the gays-in-the-military issue.
 - d. No. President Clinton angered the military as a result of his handling of the gays-in-the-military issue.
3.
 - c. Correct. The healthcare reforms recommended by the healthcare task force, co-chaired by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, met with concerted and organized opposition from special interest groups such as the insurance industry, the business community, and the medical community. Ms. Clinton could not forge a coalition strong enough to defeat these interests, which resulted in the defeat of the recommended reforms.
 - a. No. The Clinton healthcare plan never came up for a vote in the House.
 - b. No. The Clinton healthcare plan was not sabotaged by liberal Democrats.
 - d. No. Although the public became concerned over the bureaucratic aspects of the Clinton healthcare proposal, the public’s fear that it was the first step toward socialized medicine was not the reason for the defeat of the plan.
4.
 - b. Correct. President Clinton came into office in January 1993 with majorities in both houses of Congress. However, conservative Republicans, under the leadership of Congressman Newt Gingrich, began a concerted effort to change the makeup of Congress. Campaigning on the basis of the “Contract with America” and fueled by money from conservative organizations, Republicans, for the first time since 1954, gained control of both houses of Congress in the 1994 congressional elections.
 - a. No. Republicans, not Democrats, made gains in the number of states with Republican governors as a result of the 1994 midterm elections. After those elections, thirty of fifty governors were Republicans.
 - c. No. Democrats did not retain control of the House of Representatives as a result of the 1994 midterm elections.

- d. No. In the 1994 midterm elections, all Republican incumbents in Congress won reelection.
5. d. Correct. One reason for Clinton's victory in the 1996 election was a gender gap—the difference in voting patterns between men and women—of 11 percent. While 54 percent of women who voted in the 1996 presidential election voted for Clinton, only 43 percent of men who voted in the election voted for Clinton.
- a. No. Clinton ran on a centrist, not a liberal, agenda in the 1996 election.
- b. No. Clinton favored gun-control legislation.
- c. No. Bob Dole, Clinton's Republican opponent in the 1996 election, did not offer reactionary proposals in his campaign.
6. b. Correct. The rapid development of computers, fax machines, cellular phones, and the Internet—collectively referred to as “information technology”—is closely associated with the New Economy of the 1990s.
- a. No. Although the field of biogenetics, in which the genetic code of an organism is altered to produce particular traits, is associated with scientific and medical breakthroughs in the 1990s, it cannot be said that it is industry “most closely associated” with the New Economy of the 1990s.
- c. No. The mutual funds industry, in which professionals manage and invest a pool of money, grew considerably during the 1980s and 1990s. However, this industry is not the industry “most closely associated” with the New Economy of the 1990s.
- d. No. The pharmaceutical industry is not the industry “most closely associated” with the New Economy of the 1990s.
7. a. Correct. Critics argued that NAFTA would increase imports to the United States and, as a result, cost jobs. However, when the amount of money flowing out of the United States to pay for imports exceeds the amount of money flowing into the country in payment for exports, the larger supply of dollars on world exchange markets causes the value of the dollar to go down. This, in turn, causes U.S. exports to be less expensive and thus more competitive, which tends to increase exports, which tends to increase jobs in U.S. export firms and industries.
- b. No. Critics of NAFTA did not argue that the free-trade agreement would increase the federal debt.
- c. No. Critics of NAFTA did not argue that the free-trade agreement would make Canadian and Mexican goods less competitive in the world marketplace.
- d. No. Critics of NAFTA did not argue that it would cause a drastic reduction in federal research-and-development funds for U.S. businesses.
8. b. Correct. McDonald's, located in over 100 countries, became a major target of anti-globalization activists in the 1990s and early 21st century. From 1996 to 2002, McDonald's had to contend with hundreds of protests and some bombings.
- a. No. Hershey's Chocolate Company was not a major target of anti-globalization activists in the 1990s.
- c. No. The Roman Catholic Church was not a major target of anti-globalization activists in the 1990s.
- d. No. The United Nations was not a major target of anti-globalization activists in the 1990s.
9. c. Correct. In 1992, President George H. W. Bush ordered over 28,000 American troops to Somalia to ensure delivery of humanitarian aid to the people of that beleaguered nation. A U.N. peacekeeping force, which included some nine thousand Americans, took over this effort in 1993.

When the mission in Somalia changed from a humanitarian mission to the reform of Somalia, U.S. soldiers were caught in the crossfire as rival clans vied for political power. As a result, U.S. forces were withdrawn by President Clinton in 1994.

- a. No. Boris Yeltsin did not issue a formal protest against the mission of the United Nations in Somalia.
 - b. No. Unfortunately, the presence of U.N. peacekeepers did not lead to a cease-fire among the rival clans in Somalia and a democratic government was not installed.
 - d. No. Libya did not invade Somalia.
10. b. Correct. Although President Clinton signed the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, he realized that the Republican-controlled Senate would not ratify the treaty. As a result, Clinton never submitted the treaty to the Senate for ratification. In 2001 President George W. Bush withdrew the United States from the Kyoto Protocol.
- a. No. President Clinton indicated his support for the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Treaty by issuing the “Climate Change Action Plan” in October 1993. The plan called on volunteerism on the part of American industry to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions to their 1990 levels.
 - c. No. The Bush administration blocked efforts to draft stricter rules to reduce global warming, and the Clinton administration generally supported efforts in the war on global warming.
 - d. No. The Clinton administration did not show disdain for the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.
11. c. Correct. Osama bin Laden was the mastermind behind the bombing of the *U.S.S. Cole*, which claimed the lives of seventeen American sailors.
- a. No. Americans were not killed in bombings of embassies in Tokyo and London.
 - b. No. Although there were protests by anti-globalization activists at the meeting of WTO ministers in Seattle in the fall of 1999, Osama bin Laden was not behind these protests and there was not a “deadly bombing” that accompanied these protests.
 - d. No. Eric Rudolph is alleged to have been behind the bombing at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.
12. c. Correct. Although polls showed that most Americans deplored President Clinton’s actions in word and deed with relation to the Monica Lewinsky affair, polls also showed that a majority of Americans did not want the president removed from office.
- a. No. Polls showed that many Americans believed that President Clinton’s impeachment by the Republican-controlled House of Representatives was politically motivated.
 - b. No. Throughout the impeachment process in the House and the trial in the Senate, polls consistently showed that Americans approved of President Clinton’s job performance.
 - d. No. Most Americans blamed President Clinton for his actions and blamed House Republicans for the political fallout that followed public revelation of the president’s sexual relationship with Ms. Lewinsky.
13. d. Correct. Bush’s announcement indicated that his administration believed that the United States, as the preeminent power in the world, did not need the help, advice, or acceptance of others in the international system. This was clearly an indication that the country would chart a more unilateralist course in international affairs.
- a. No. Bush’s announcement did not indicate that he was closer to his father’s views on foreign affairs than to Ronald Reagan’s.

- b. No. Bush's announcement did not indicate that the president was shrewdly trying to win the support of conservative Democrats to push his agenda through Congress.
 - c. No. Bush's announcement was in line with the thinking and recommendations of Vice President Cheney and Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld.
- 14.
- c. Correct. Many civil libertarians argued that the USA PATRIOT Act compromised the rights of American citizens.
 - a. No. The Department of Homeland Security, created by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, did not cause a great deal of controversy.
 - b. No. There was widespread agreement over the decision to restrict the air space over the nation's capital.
 - d. No. In an age of terrorism, it seemed sensible to most people that the president and vice president should frequently be at separate locations.
- 15.
- c. Correct. The policy of preemptive action—that the United States would strike first without waiting for a security threat to become real—was a major break with prior U.S. policy and was criticized by some as being overly aggressive and a violation of international law. Some also asked what would happen if other nations, especially those controlled by dictators, assumed the same right of preemption.
 - a. No. The Bush administration did not adopt a restrictive immigration policy.
 - b. No. The Bush administration did not assert that U.S. military power would be used “solely” to protect the nation and its citizens.
 - d. No. Most people believe that a nation has the right to defend itself if attacked. Therefore, it was not controversial for Bush to declare that the United States would hold accountable any nation from which an attack on American soil, American facilities, or American citizens was mounted.