

SS5H9

Developments in **America**

Since 1975



Standards

SS5H9 The student will trace important developments in America since 1975.

- a. Describe U. S. involvement in world events; include efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Persian Gulf War, and the War on Terrorism in response to September 11, 2001.
- b. Explain the impact the development of the personal computer and the Internet has had on American life.

SS5H9a

Peace in the

Middle

East



Middle East

- The Ottoman Empire was on the losing side of World War I.
- In 1920, European politicians broke the empire apart into many smaller countries.
- Today, this land area is called the Middle East, or Southwest Asia.
- Since the end of WWII, the area has been a consistent trouble spot.

Southwest Asia (Middle East)



Palestine

- Much of the conflict centers around the control of land in Israel and Palestine.
- In 1948, the United Nations carved the new country of Israel out of Arab land in Palestine.
- The UN felt the Jews needed a homeland after all of the suffering caused by the Holocaust.



Israel

- The Arab countries in the Middle East opposed the creation of Israel from their land and attacked Israel in 1948.
- Israel won the war and took over much more land in Palestine.
- Since then, there has been continual conflict in the Middle East.

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THE PALESTINE POST

JERUSALEM
SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1948

PRICE: 10 MILLS
VOL. XXIII, No. 424

THE PALESTINE
POST
THE SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT
has 244 474 2 to the Palestine Post
office, Hamoudi Street,
Jerusalem, Tel. 4253.

STATE OF ISRAEL IS BORN

The first independent Jewish State in 19 centuries was born in Tel Aviv as the British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately subjected to the test of fire. As "Medinat Yisrael" (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews. At the

same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accord recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was invaded by Moslem armies from the south, east and north, and Tel Aviv was raided from the air. On Friday the United Nations Special Assembly adjourned after adopting a resolution to appoint a med-

iator but without taking any action on the Partition Resolution of November 29.

Yesterday the battle for the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road was still under way, and two Arab villages were taken. In the north, Acre town was captured, and the Jewish Army consolidated its positions in Western Galilee.

Most Crowded Hours in Palestine's History

Between Thursday night and this morning Palestine went through what by all standards must be among the most crowded hours in its history.

For the Jewish population there was the approach over the fate of the few hundred Hagannah men and women in the Kfar Yotzo bloc of settlements near Midva. Their surrender to a fully equipped superior foreign force desperately in need of a victory was a foregone conclusion. What could not be known, with no communication since Thursday morning, was whether and to what extent the Red Cross and the Ypoan Committee would secure critical supplies for prisoners and wounded, and proper respect for the dead. Doubts on some of these anxious questions have now been resolved.

On Friday afternoon, tens of thousands of Jewish newcomers in Acre, came the expected announcement of the Jewish State, and its official naming as such, "Medinat Yisrael"—State of Israel, with the meaning in all the ten Council of Government. The proclamation of the State was made at midnight, coinciding with the setting from Haifa of Britain's last High Commissioner, Sir Alan Lunn. President Truman announced in Washington that the United States would accord recognition to the Jewish State, with

JEWIS TAKE OVER SECURITY ZONES

The British for Jerusalem, which began when the British forces withdrew on Friday morning, continued all day Friday and yesterday. The British of Jerusalem and the explosion of mortar shells were still being heard in the many hours of the morning as the battle raged in the West Bank.

Repeated efforts on Friday evening and again on Saturday by the I.C.M. Force Commanders to bring about a "cease fire" were brought to naught when the Arab representatives failed to agree within the specified time limit.

On Friday morning, Jewish forces entered the Jarama Compound and Zone C to reoccupy the buildings requisitioned when Jews last year. This operation was almost finished, but beyond the western edge of Zone C, Arab snipers' fire from the Jaffa Road. The Arab were forced back and the Jarama Compound was taken.

In other parts of the city fighting flared up, some were one after another the areas evacuated by the British. In the night, the quarters and

Egyptian Air Force Spitfires Bomb Tel Aviv; One Shot Down

Tel Aviv, the Tel Aviv telegraph station, reported at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the Arab had been bombed from the air in the previous evening and that one plane had been shot down and the Egyptian pilot taken prisoner.

In the first raid, four planes attacked from a height of 3000 feet. Two dropped bombs, while the others strafed the city. Little damage was reported. In the second attack two hours later, the airport in the north of the city was bombed, and an Air France plane parked there was damaged. The third raid was launched shortly before midnight, but the planes were driven off without setting any bombs.

The authorities in the city had also been attacked from the air, the radio reported.

U.S. RECOGNIZES JEWISH STATE

A country-wide celebration was ordered by air Staff President Eisenhower in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of State, announced from Tel Aviv to the people of America yesterday morning that he spoke Egyptian planes were bombing the city.

In the north, the authorities of the city and Haifa reported that they had been strafed, but no further details were available.

Alexandria airport was hit by the Jewish army on Friday morning, shortly after the High Commissioner had left there by plane for Haifa. The fact was announced, together with the neighboring evacuation of Haifa, on Friday night. The announcement was based by Aviva yesterday.

Proclamation by Head Of Government

The creation of "Medinat Yisrael" was proclaimed at midnight on Friday, the White House issued a formal statement by President Truman that the U.S. Government intended to recognize the Provisional Jewish Government as the de facto authority representing the Jewish State.

The U.S. is also considering taking the same measure but it is not known whether in Palestine only or the entire Middle East, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Jewish Provisional Government.

The White House press secretary, Mr. Charles Ross, said in response today that "recognition of the Jewish State had been overwhelmingly favorable. He said this step had been discussed with Mr. Marshall and Mr. Luns before action was taken, and it had their complete support.

Mr. Ross said that the President had decided several days ago to grant American recognition to the Jewish State.

2 Columns Cross Southern Border

By WALTER GOLDEN, U.S. Correspondent
Cairo, Saturday. — A column

Etzion Settlers Taken P.O.W.

Fighting in the Kfar Yotzo bloc continued. Egyptian forces after Kfar Yotzo to

North End Begins

Fighting in the Kfar Yotzo bloc continued. Egyptian forces after Kfar Yotzo to



Portrait of Ben Gurion, Prime Minister

Special Assembly Adjourns

FLUENTLY NEGOTIATED, BOSTON, — The Special U.N. Assembly ended today with a vote to grant American recognition to the Jewish State.

1978

- The US government has made many efforts to bring peace to the Middle East.
- In 1978, President Jimmy Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin, and Egyptian President Sadat met at Camp David in Maryland.
- This meeting led to a peace treaty, called the Camp David Accords, that was signed in 1979.
- The agreement outlined a framework to bring peace between Egypt and Israel.

Camp David Accords



1993

- In 1993, President Bill Clinton, Israeli Prime Minister Rabin, and Palestinian leader Arafat met at the White House.
- A peace accord was signed between the two countries.

President Clinton Watches Rabin and Arafat Shake Hands



2003

- In 2003, a “Road Map” for peace was created by the US, European Union, United Nations, and Russia.
- President George W. Bush met with Israeli and Arab leaders, and they all agreed to go forward with the ideas.



Persian Gulf War

Operation Desert Storm



Kuwait

- In 1920, the country of Kuwait was created.
 - As a result, Iraq lost its access to the Persian Gulf.
- Saddam Hussein, Iraq's dictator, wanted to get this access back, as well as acquiring Kuwait's large oil reserves.
- Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait in August 1990.



August 2nd, 1990 –
Iraq invades Kuwait



Persian Gulf War

- The US was concerned about this invasion, as a lot of the country's oil came from Kuwait & Saudi Arabia.
- In January 1991, the United States and a group of other countries started "Operation Desert Storm", a military mission to recapture Kuwait.
- They were able to drive Iraq out of Kuwait in just 6 weeks.





A US Nighthawk – one of the key players in Desert Storm.



War on Terrorism

Afghanistan & Iraq

Afghanistan

- In 1996, the Taliban established power in Afghanistan.
- The anti-American Taliban was thought to be harboring Osama bin Laden's terrorist group al-Qaeda.
- Al-Qaeda's goal was to bring an end to Western influence in the Middle East.



Afghanistan

Osama bin Laden

- The U.S. government identified Osama bin Laden as the terrorist responsible for the September 11th, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.



Al-Qaeda



Osama bin Laden

September 11, 2001

- On September 11, 2001, al-Qaeda attacked three targets in the United States.
- The terrorists hijacked four planes.
 - Two planes crashed into the World Trade Center in New York City.
 - Another airplane crashed into the Pentagon in Virginia, just outside of Washington, DC.
 - The fourth plane was intended to hit the White House, but crashed in rural Pennsylvania.
- Over 3,000 people were killed in these attacks.



**World Trade Center – Before
and After**

War on Terrorism

- President George Bush announced that America would fight back.
- He committed to a War on Terrorism in response to September 11 attacks.
- His plan involved finding the people responsible for attacking America, as well as taking measures to prevent future terrorist activities.

Two days after the September 11 attacks, U.S. President George W. Bush stated: "The most important thing is for us to find Osama bin Laden. It is our number one priority and we will not rest until we find him."



U.S. Invasion

- Sources in the U.S. government believed that the Taliban was allowing Bin Laden and his followers to hide out in the mountains of Afghanistan.
- On October 7th, 2001, U.S. troops entered Afghanistan to disable the Taliban and locate bin Laden.

U.S. Invasion

- The U.S. defeated the Taliban and helped Afghanistan form a new, democratic government.
- Efforts to locate bin Laden failed, and he went into hiding for the next ten years.



U.S. troops in Afghanistan in 2001.



2004 – Hamid Karzai became the first democratically elected president of Afghanistan.

Iraq

- The War on Terrorism also went to Iraq.
- Many Americans believed that Saddam Hussein was hiding weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) throughout the country, as well as providing aid to members of al-Qaeda.
- The US government was afraid Hussein would give WMDs to the terrorists.



Iraq



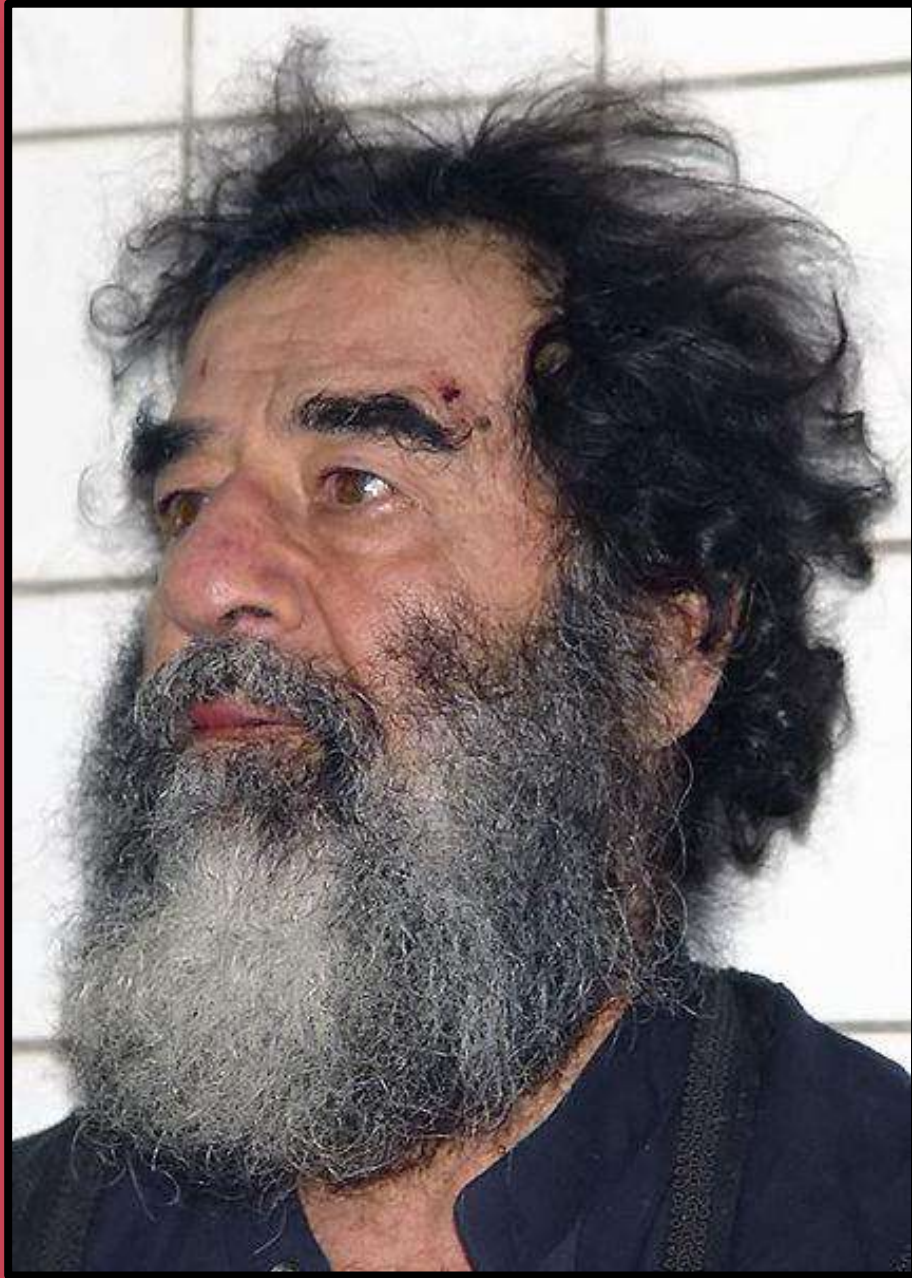
U.S. marines enter a palace in Baghdad.

U.S. marines fire a M198 Medium Howitzer.



Results

- Saddam Hussein's government collapsed quickly, and the military operation was over in less than two months.
- Osama bin Laden or WMDs were never found in Iraq.
- In December 2003, Hussein was captured, tried, and sentenced to death.
 - He was executed in December 2006.



Saddam Hussein was found hiding in a hole armed with a pistol, an AK-47 assault rifle, and \$750,000 cash.

The End

- On May 2, 2011, at 1:00 am, Navy SEALs raided Osama bin Laden's compound in Pakistan.
- Bin Laden was shot and killed in the raid.
- His body was taken to Afghanistan for identification, then buried at sea within 24 hours.
 - According to U.S. officials, bin Laden was buried at sea because no country would accept his remains.



Osama bin Laden's compound in Pakistan where he was found in 2011.



Wanted by the FBI

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Deceased

USAMA BIN LADEN

Murder of U.S. Nationals Outside the United States; Conspiracy to Murder U.S. Nationals Outside the United States; Attack on a Federal Facility Resulting in Death

REWARD: The Rewards For Justice Program, United States Department of State, is offering a reward of up to \$25 million for information leading directly to the apprehension or conviction of Usama Bin Laden. An additional \$2 million is being offered through a program developed and funded by the Airline Pilots Association

and the Air Transport Association.

Usama Bin Laden is wanted in connection with the August 7, 1998, bombings of the United States Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. These attacks killed over 200 people. In addition, Bin Laden is a suspect in other terrorist attacks throughout the world.

Bin Laden is the leader of a terrorist organization known as Al-Qaeda, "The Base". He is left-handed and walks with a cane.

SUMMARY

SCARS &
MARKS

ALIASES

DESCRIPTION

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SS5H9a

Collapse of the

Soviet

Union



Communism in Europe

- In the late 1980s, the Soviet Union began losing control over the communist nations of Europe.
- These countries had serious economic problems and restless citizens who demanded free speech, free press, and freedom of religion.
- One by one, they began to throw off communist rule.

Free Speech

- The leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, began to make some changes.
- He allowed freedom of speech for the first time.
- Now that citizens could freely speak out against the government, they demanded independence for their countries.
 - At the time, the Soviet Union consisted of 15 republics.



**Mikhail Gorbachev in
a Discussion with US
President Ronald
Reagan**

Berlin Wall

- In 1989, the communist East German government opened up the border between East Berlin (communist) and West Berlin (democratic).
- The German people immediately began celebrating and started climbing the Berlin Wall and breaking it apart.
- On November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall, a symbol for communism, was taken down.



People Climbing Over the Wall
- 1989

USSR Collapses

- The Soviet Union broke up into Russia and a number of different countries.
- On December 25th, 1991, the world recognized the independence for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Russia.
- By the end of 1991, the Soviet Union had collapsed.

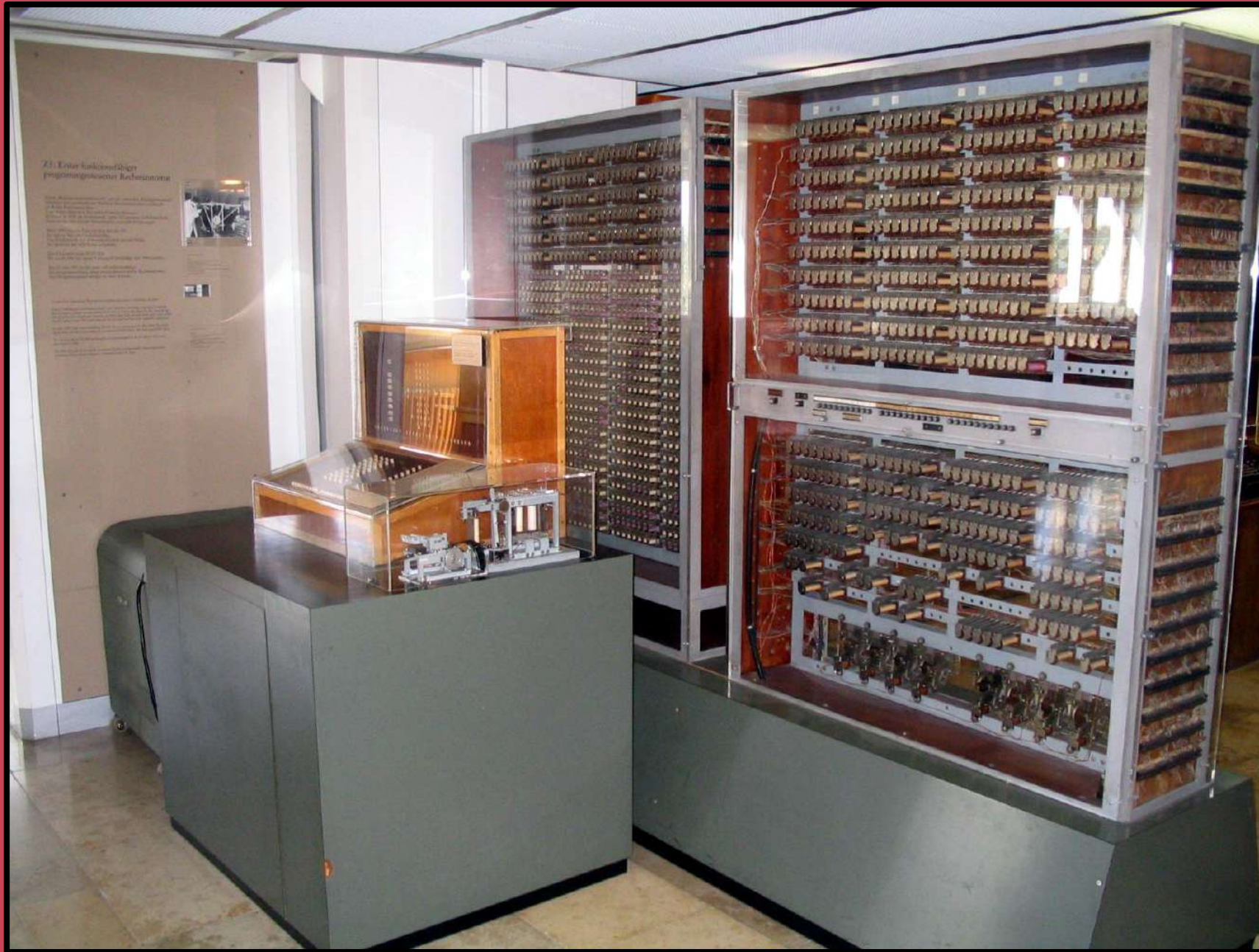
SS5H9b

Computers and the Internet



Computers

- Computers have changed almost everything humans do.
- Both the Germans and the Americans developed the first true computers during WWII.
- After the war, scientists around the world continued to improve computers.



**Z3 Computer
(Created in 1939)**

Computers

- Computers changed the way millions of people do their jobs.
- Businesses of all types rely on computers.
- Today, computers are the basis of American industry.

Silicon Valley

- The use of computers has created new high-tech jobs.
- These are jobs of people who actually create computers and make them work.
- One of the most important high-tech areas in the US is Silicon Valley in California.
- It is the home of Apple, Google, and many other high-tech companies.



Silicon Valley



Personal Computers

- Personal computers were first sold in the late 1970s.
- At first they were mainly used for business, but then people started using them at home.
- Think of all of the ways that your family uses a computer...



*A Personal
Computer &
Printer in 1988*

Internet

- In 1969, scientists created the first computer network.
- A computer network is a series of computers connected to each other.
- Today, the largest network in the world is the Internet.
- More than 2.8 billion people throughout the world use the Internet.

Internet

- The Internet was first developed for the government and universities.
- It was used mainly to share research information.
- Today, you can get almost any kind of information you want on the Internet.
- It can be used for research, fun, or to download music and games.