

The primary source of a global pandemic: you.

We are currently living amidst a historical event that will be remembered and recalled for many years. Schools are shut down, businesses are closed, and our government is in overdrive to keep America running during this pandemic. We remember primary sources as being a source that lived through or were present during a certain event. Just as Thomas Jefferson or George Washington is used as a primary source to the foundation of our nation, YOU are a primary source to this historical event.

You are living through this pandemic. You are experiencing the changes our nation is undergoing due to the Coronavirus, or COVID-19.

YOUR ASSIGNMENT:

Create THREE (3) journal entries detailing your life, activities, or experiences during this time in history. Tell what you are doing or what you are experiencing while school, restaurants, salons, sporting events, etc. are closed down and the public is asked to shelter in place.

These journal entries will be something that can be looked back on in the future and analyzed to see how life was during such an event as this.

Please **handwrite** these journal entries. They can be done on any type of paper.

Please make each entry at least **TEN (10) sentences.**

***Help Getting Started:**

You may find it easy to do a journal entry per day for any three days on what activities you participated in. You may also find it easy to write about three different experiences you have had due to this pandemic. Use these examples to assist in your assignment.

CHAPTER 31

AMERICAN PROSPERITY IN THE POST-WAR ERA

AH.HI.H.29

The postwar economic boom, driven by advances in science and technology, created a new era of prosperity.

After reading this chapter, you should be able to:

★ Define or describe the following terms:

- Conglomerate / Franchise
- "Baby Boom"
- Interstate Highway Act of 1956
- Suburbs
- "Sun Belt"

★ Explain how mobilization of economic resources during World War II changed American society.

★ Explain how mobilization of military resources during World War II changed American society.

The United States experienced an era of unprecedented prosperity and economic growth following World War II. Contributing to this prosperity was public demand for goods and services. The demand for housing and automobile ownership also helped to spur the growth of the suburbs.

AMERICA'S POST-WAR PROSPERITY

In the years following the end of World War II, the United States experienced astonishing economic growth. The postwar period saw the United States consolidate its position as the world's wealthiest country. This remarkable economic growth came from a variety of sources.

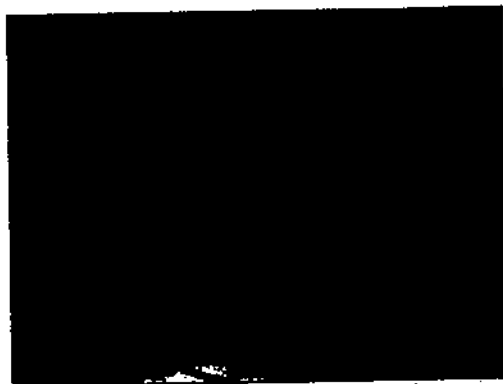
THE U.S. ECONOMY

After 1945 the major corporations in America grew even larger. In the 1950s a wave of corporate mergers occurred. The period saw the emergence of **conglomerates** — firms with holdings in a variety of industries. Companies like McDonald's fast-food restaurants, provided a new pattern of selling called the **franchise** — a relationship between a franchisor and a business owner to use the brand and method of doing business to sell products or services to consumers.

Industries also underwent changes. Americans were not just producing for themselves, but also for the rest of the world, which was still recovering from wartime destruction. Fewer workers were now able to produce even more goods. By 1956, fewer people were working in factories. A majority of Americans held white-collar jobs as corporate managers, teachers, salespersons and office employees. More and more Americans now considered themselves part of the middle class.

THE POPULATION BOOM

The postwar "baby boom" between 1945 and 1957 rapidly increased the U.S. population. As prosperity grew, couples stayed together more, resulting in a "baby boom" that saw 75 million babies born from 1946 to 1964. Americans took advantage of the postwar peace and their increased wealth to start new families and have more children. As a result, people married at younger ages and in greater numbers. Women were having more children and at a faster rate.



The high birthrate, unparalleled in U.S. history, added some 50 million babies to the population.

THE IMPACT OF AUTOMOBILES AND AIRPLANES

People whose lives had been disrupted by the upheaval of the Great Depression and World War II now focused on work and raising a family. Consumer products, such as refrigerators, washing machines, and televisions, helped stimulate economic growth. The most important product was the automobile, which saw production quadruple each year between 1946 and 1955.



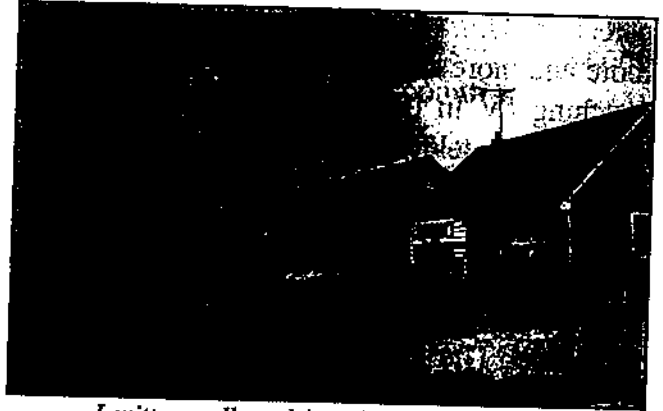
The Federal Highway Act created a massive highway system in America.

To meet this explosion in automobile ownerships, President Eisenhower signed the **Interstate Highway Act** (1956), which created a system of federal highways. Over \$30 billion in federal money was used to build the largest public works project in U.S. history — 41,000 miles of interstate highways. It was the largest construction project in U.S. history at the time. Federal funds also subsidized the development of **commercial airlines**, which contributed significantly to the economy by transporting goods and people across the country within hours rather than days or weeks.

THE BIRTH OF THE SUBURBS

Another important change saw Americans move out of inner cities into the suburbs, where affordable housing was available. Highway construction and the building of new homes allowed millions of city-dwelling Americans to move to the **suburbs**.

Suburbs were areas where homeowners enjoyed grassy backyards and fresh air, but were close enough to city centers to work there. The housing boom was spurred by affordable mortgages for returning servicemen. Home ownership grew by 50%. Developers like William J. Levitt built new communities with homes that all looked alike, using mass production techniques in home building. Levitt's houses were partly assembled in a factory rather than on location. The homes were



Levittown allowed Americans to realize the American dream — a home in the suburbs.

modest, but Levitt's methods cut costs and allowed new owners to obtain at least a part of the American dream. As the first mass-produced suburb, **Levittown** in New York became the prototype for postwar suburbs being constructed throughout the country.

As suburbs grew, businesses also moved. Large shopping centers containing a great variety of stores changed consumer patterns. The number of these centers rose from less than ten at the end of World War II to 3,840 by 1960. The movement of middle-class families to the suburbs also led to a declining urban tax base and the decaying of inner cities.

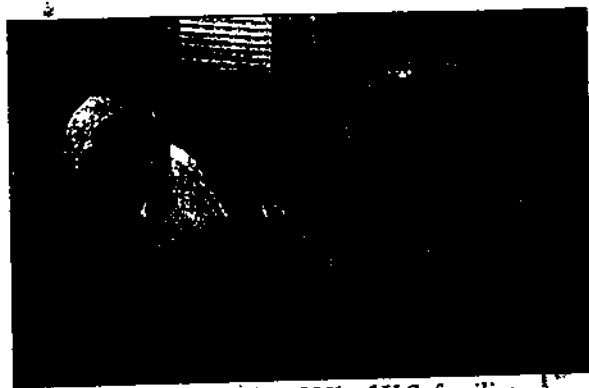
AMERICANS MIGRATE TO THE SUN BELT

In the middle of the 20th century, the pattern of moving from rural areas to cities began to change. Until the 1970s, most Americans lived in the Northeast and Midwest. The Southeast was considered too hot and humid in summers. A number of technological developments altered this situation. Government-built dams made more water available to Western cities. With rising oil prices, more people preferred to live in mild winters over cold and snowy ones. Air conditioning and hydro-electric power made it possible to keep homes, offices, and factories cool in the summer. As a result, the West and South, known as the "**Sun Belt**," saw a sharp rise in their populations. This move saw a shift from the previously economically and politically important Northeast to the South and West. *You will learn more about this shift in migration later in this unit in Chapter 34.*

THE ROLE OF CONSUMERISM AND TELEVISION

When the war ended in 1945, so did rationing. Many Americans, deprived for so long, could not wait to start spending. To get the economy growing, the government, along with businesses and marketing firms, started a campaign to increase consumer activity. Spending was promoted as a civic duty and an expression of patriotism rather than an indulgence.

This activity, known as **consumerism**, stimulated the entertainment industry to invent new ways for Americans to amuse themselves. Television had a powerful impact on social and economic patterns. By the mid-1960s, ninety percent of U.S. families owned televisions, and more and more spent the bulk of their free time watching TV. In 1946, Americans owned fewer than 17,000 television sets. Three years later consumers were buying 250,000 sets a month.



By the mid-1960s, 90% of U.S. families owned at least one television.

ADVANCES IN MEDICINE

The post-war period also saw astonishing advances in medicine. The success of antibiotics gave new hope for cures of serious diseases. In 1953, **Jonas Salk** developed the first vaccine for polio, a disease that attacks the central nervous system. Polio paralyzed thousands of people each year, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Salk used a dead virus for his vaccine. He tested it on himself and his family before field testing it with two million volunteers.



Jonas Salk, inventor of the first polio vaccine.

Other medical advances during this period included a measles vaccine, the first heart transplant, and the discovery of an antibiotic to treat tuberculosis. The ultrasound and magnetic resonance images (MRIs) made it easier to diagnose diseases. The period also witnessed the first successful kidney transplant in 1954 by a team of surgeons at a hospital in Boston.

Medical science was moving forward on a number of different fronts. Researchers also developed new antibiotics to treat a host of different infectious diseases. They invented antihistamines to remedy the effects of allergies. The first tranquilizer began to be marketed in 1955, starting the creation of a flood of mind-altering drugs. New vaccines were created for whooping cough and diphtheria, which had killed many children in the past. The average life expectancy jumped from 63 in 1940 to nearly 70 years by 1960.

SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD

After the war, several important scientific advances were made. Military advances, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons and rocketry, later led to the "space race." In the 1960s, the **Internet** was first created for military use as a way for the government to store and share information. By 1983, computers were able to communicate with each other and search for information. **Satellites** (*machines that orbit the Earth*) allowed birds-eye-views of Earth and permitted large areas of the Earth to be viewed at one time, allowing more data to be collected, faster than ground instruments. The discovery of DNA helped researchers identify specific genes responsible for different diseases.

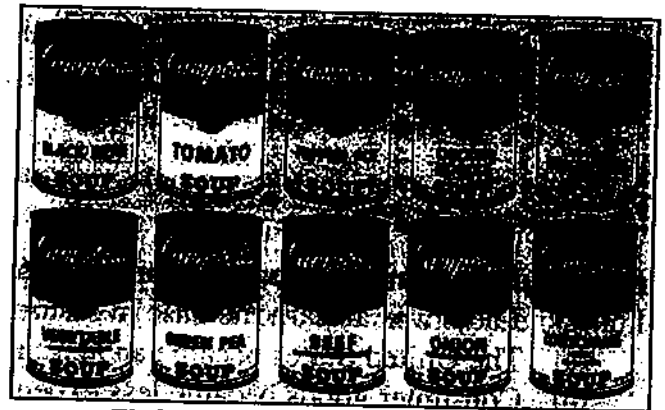
POP CULTURE

Popular music also went through many changes. During World War II, Big Band music had been popular. In the 1950s, African-American gospel music, jazz, blues, and country music were brought together and adopted by artists like Chuck Berry, Little Richard and Elvis Presley to create rock and roll music. **Rock and roll music** depended on the invention of the electric guitar, amplifier and microphone, as well as the use of smaller records (45 RPM) and radio stations to play them to mass audiences across the country.

Far beyond simply a new musical style, rock and roll influenced lifestyles, fashion, attitudes, and language. Many older Americans worried the music would lead to social rebellion and juvenile delinquency. African-American rockers and a few white rockers exemplified the rebellious mood of young people and their need for a sound that defined their anti-conformist attitudes. By the end of the 1950s, rock and roll was seen as helping to define the separation between youth and adulthood.

In the early 1960s, the **Motown Sound** from Detroit, with its African-American artists, swept the nation. In 1964, the Beatles launched the “British invasion,” followed by other British groups like the Rolling Stones and The Who.

Even more than music, the visual arts saw dramatic changes. Americans went from abstract expressionism to pop art. Painters like **Jackson Pollock** expressed their feelings using color and texture on a canvas. **Andy Warhol** was the creator of a new kind of art — **Pop Art**, or popular art. Warhol used symbols from our mass-marketed consumer culture, like a Campbell’s soup can or a portrait of Marilyn Monroe, which he repeated multiple times to mimic the uniformity of advertising.



Warhol reproduced the same image, only distinguishing each can by its variety.

COMMUNICATION ADVANCES

We live in an age when technological advances are taken for granted. It’s hard to imagine a time when computers and the Internet did not exist. In 1955, scientists at Bell Laboratories were able to convert a vacuum tube into a solid-state device, which led to the discovery of a host of new innovations. *This topic will be more fully discussed in Chapter 33.*

What do you see as the major changes that will affect how American society will develop in the next few years? Explain your answer.

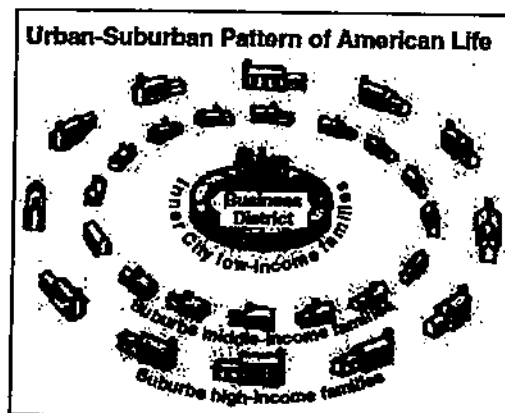
ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

- 1 List *two* examples of how American life changed dramatically as a result of the post-war economic boom. Write your answer in the space provided.

1. _____
2. _____

- 2 Which development following World War II caused the urban-suburban pattern shown in the diagram?

- (A) increase in the number of farms
 (B) expansion of highways and automobile ownership
 (C) movement of most factories to rural areas
 (D) decline in the use of the automobile as a means of transportation



- 3 Which statement describes a major social and economic impact on American society in the post-war period?
- (A) The American economy continued to decline.
 (B) There was a sharp increase in factory employment.
 (C) The United States became an agricultural society.
 (D) Consumer goods became less expensive and easier to obtain.
- 4 The expanded use of automobiles in the post-war era altered life in the United States by
- (A) stimulating the development of the suburbs
 (B) decreasing employment opportunities for American workers
 (C) encouraging government operation of major industries
 (D) freeing the economy from government regulations
- 5 In the post-World War II era, the United States was able to adjust its economy from wartime production to peacetime because this nation
- (A) possessed nuclear weapons
 (B) raised tariffs on European imports
 (C) had collected its war debts from its Allies
 (D) had suffered no widespread wartime destruction

CHAPTER 32

THE NATION UNDERGOES IMPORTANT DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

AH.HI.H.30

After reading this chapter, you should be able to:

- ★ Define or describe the following terms:
 - Sun Belt
 - Rust Belt
 - Immigration Act of 1965

- ★ Analyze the social and political effects of continuing population flow from cities to suburbs and the effects of the internal migration from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt.
- ★ Analyze the social and political effects of the increase in immigration resulting from the passage of the Immigration Act of 1965.

In the era following World War II, the United States experienced a shift in population from the cities to the suburbs, from Rust Belt states to Sun Belt states, and an increase in immigration resulting from the passage of new legislation.

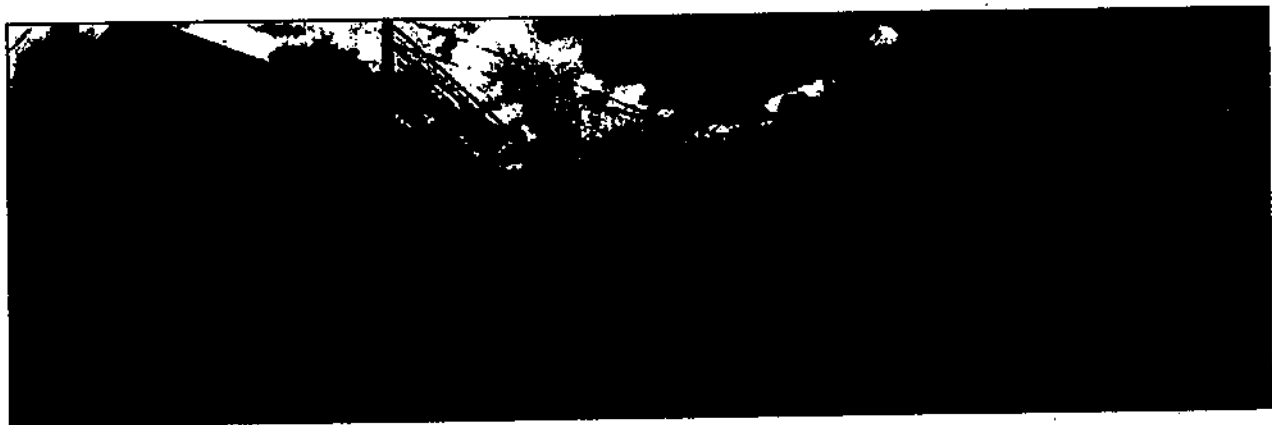
THE IMPACT OF POPULATION SHIFTS FROM THE CITIES TO THE SUBURBS

In the decades following World War II, the center of gravity in American urban areas dwindled. There was a dramatic shift away from the inner city to the suburbs. At the same time, cities experienced an influx of African-American migrants from the rural South. The overwhelming majority of African Americans settled in inner city areas in big cities, such as in Cleveland, New York City, Chicago, Detroit, and Philadelphia. A more recent change in where we are choosing to live is underway. In 2011, for the first time since the invention of the automobile, urban population growth has outpaced suburban growth.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTS

The postwar movement from cities to suburbs had several social and political effects. As predominately middle class white families left the cities for the suburbs, many cities became predominately African American and Hispanic. Where many cities had been Republican Party strongholds, the Democratic Party now found its greatest strength in the inner cities where minorities and blue-collar workers often tended to vote Democratic. This also led to a shift in political power from the older industrial cities of the Northeast and Midwest to suburban areas on the outskirts of cities.

As families left the cities, a host of negative social effects occurred. For example, many of the families that deserted the inner cities made up a large part of the city's tax base. As a result, the taxes needed to support various services and quality schools in many inner cities began to deteriorate. Urban decay in many communities led to a decrease in the value of many homes. This drop further weakened the tax base, since property taxes are often based on the assessed value of a home.



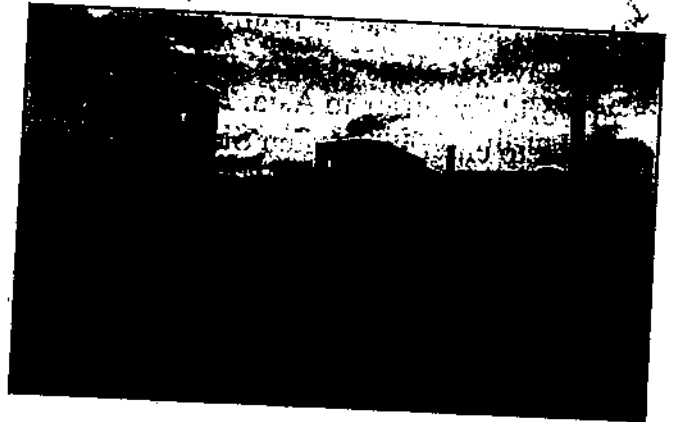
To add to the problem, as neighborhood schools and communities deteriorated, many downtown shopping areas and malls closed. With fewer businesses to employ people, unemployment in the inner city increased. As the economic health of a community declined, the high school drop out rate increased, along with the likelihood of a rise in teenage pregnancies. The decaying environment and the low employment opportunities in large cities also helped to contribute to urban riots in the 1960s.

THE MIGRATION FROM THE RUST BELT TO THE SUN BELT

The term **Rust Belt** refers to a region of the United States concentrated in the former industrial states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. By the latter part of the 20th century, the Rust Belt became what the Dust Bowl had been to the West, a symbolic name for a devastating economic change. The Rust Belt became synonymous with the abandonment of factories, widespread unemployment, and loss of electoral votes, and an overall decline in people's standard of living.

Air conditioning, lower taxes and wages, desegregation, and weaker unions contributed to the postwar growth of the Sun Belt. During World War II, many factories and plants in the Northeast and Midwest attracted African-Americans workers from the South to help with the production of war materials. However, by the early 1970s, the need for workers had come to a grinding halt. Factory jobs disappeared in the wake of global competition and the oil crisis of the early 1970s. The new economic order destroyed many communities and eliminated hundreds of thousands of manufacturing jobs.

For example, in Detroit, the city at the heart of the nation's auto-manufacturing industry, jobs were cut by more than half in the years after World War II. In 1947, the city had 3,272 manufacturing firms, but twenty years later that number had withered to 1,954. As manufacturing companies increasingly sought cheaper labor abroad, the region that had been the heartland of U.S. industry became the Rust Belt.



Air conditioning played an especially important role in the growth of the Sun Belt, where temperatures in some cities normally exceed 100°F. When air conditioning first came into widespread use in the 1960s, the Northeast and Midwest increased their population just 27%, while the Sun Belt grew more than four times as much. California and Texas became the nation's largest states. As the population migrated to the Sun Belt, shopping malls and factories appeared in place of grasslands, mountains, and deserts. Cities needed more water and energy, which were scarce and often had to be brought from great distances, creating a greater environmental burden.

Adding to the troubles of the Rust Belt was the attraction of milder winters in the Sun Belt. The region attracted retirees since it allowed them to escape the brutal winters of the Northeast and Midwest. Also many businesses and industries like aerospace, defense and the military relocated from the North to the Sun Belt. They were attracted by the region's lower taxes, cheaper energy, and fewer labor unions. By 1990, Sun Belt cities like Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, Dallas and San Antonio were among the ten largest cities in the nation. Just as importantly, this migration of population contributed to a political power shift in the country, as reflected in the increase of Congressional seats for Sun Belt states. Since 1964, almost every President has been born or claimed to be a resident of the Sun Belt.

THE RUST BELT STATES



THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1965

The Immigration Act of 1965 was passed at the height of the Civil Rights Movement, at a time when ideals of freedom, democracy and equality captivated the nation. The law marked a radical change from previous immigration laws. It allowed more individuals from third world countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to enter the United States.

The law greatly changed the nation's demographic makeup. Hispanics became the fastest growing minority in the United States. This led to an increase in Spanish language media and funding for bilingual education programs. As these new immigrants became U.S. citizens, their voting practices impacted the balance of power between the major political parties. The bill also included that future immigrants were to be welcomed because of their skills or professions, and not for their countries of origin.

One result of the law has been one of the greatest waves of immigration in the nation's history. More than 18 million immigrants, as well as millions of undocumented immigrants, have come to America since the law was passed in 1965. This is triple the number of immigrants admitted during the previous 30 years.

By the end of the 20th century, the changes resulting from the new act greatly altered the face of the nation's population. In the period before the law, more than half of all immigrants were Europeans. Only a small percentage were Asians. However, by the 1990s less than 16% of immigrants were Europeans, while almost one-third were of Asian descent. In addition, the number of Latino and African immigrants increased significantly.



President Lyndon Johnson signs the Immigration Act of 1965 into law.

What do you think should be the policy of the United States concerning undocumented immigrants? Explain your answer.

ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

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 AND IS NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED
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- 1 List *two* social or political effects on the nation's population resulting from passage of the Immigration Act of 1965. Write your answer in the space provided.

1.	_____
2.	_____

- 2 Identify *two* reasons the U.S. passed the Immigration Act of 1965. Fill-in those reasons in the blank boxes under the "Reasons for Passing the Act" heading.

Then identify *two* changes that have come about as a result of the law. Fill-in the two results in the blank boxes under the "Changes to America" heading. You do not need to use all the "Reasons" or "Changes."

Reasons for Passing the Act	
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Reasons	
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CHAPTER 33

THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS

AH.HI.H.31

After reading this chapter, you should be able to:

★ Define or describe the following terms:

- Government Regulation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Endangered Species Act of 1973
- Climate Change
- Aid to Families with Dependent Children
- National Security

★ Explain why the government's role in the economy and the environment became the topic of political debate between 1945 and 1994.

★ Explain why the government's role in social welfare and national security became the topic of political debate between 1945 and 1994.

Most Americans want similar things out of life. They want freedom, the chance for prosperity, to have as few people suffer as possible, and to have crime-free streets. The problem comes not with the wanting, but on how to achieve these goals.

THE DEBATE OVER GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE ECONOMY

Traditionally, the role of the federal government had been to stay out of the lives of Americans. However, the role of government underwent a dramatic change during the Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. During his administration, the nation was beset by the Great Depression.

Under Roosevelt's policies, the federal government grew substantially in size and power. In an attempt to end unemployment and get the nation's economy back on track, President Roosevelt created several new federal programs and greatly expanded many existing ones. The rise of the United States as a superpower in the post-World War II era also helped to fuel the growth of government.

IN SUPPORT OF
GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Many Americans believe that an active government regulating the economy is what is needed. They see government's role as protecting people from the greed and excesses of big business. Unlike businesses, the government is not motivated by profit but by public interest. Government regulation in all parts of the U.S. economy is essential to have a level playing field for all.

OPPOSED TO
GOVERNMENT REGULATION

The U.S. economy is based on a free market system. Under this system, private enterprise creates the greatest opportunity for people and the highest standard of living. It is because of our economic system that we have become the growth engine that every nation envies. The U.S. economy creates more jobs and higher standards of living than systems burdened by excessive government regulation.

Most people do not object when the government adopts sensible rules to ensure citizen's health, safety and security. But each regulation is a double-edged blade. For example, increased automobile fuel efficiency standards will reduce dependence on foreign oil. However, it will force the auto industry to spend more money to meet these standards, resulting in higher prices for consumers buying a new car.

THE DEBATE OVER GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The debate on the government's role to protect the environment increased during the post-war period due to research on the effects of pesticides, pollution and waste disposal, and concerns about conservation and global warming.

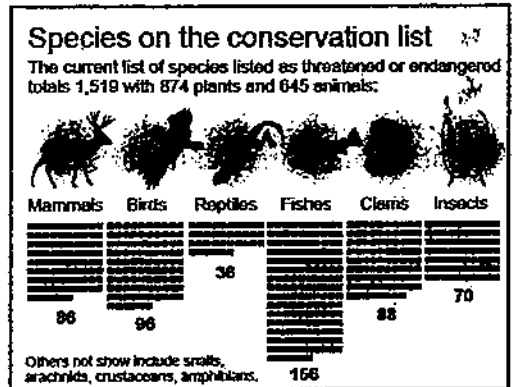
Public opinion often shows a deep divide over **environmental protection**. Most Americans see themselves as environmentalists. They feel the government should do more to insure that polluters comply with environmental laws. At the same time that Americans express support for environmental protections, the public objects to the growing number of governmental regulations.

Only relatively recently has the federal government justified an increased level of intervention in the economy to protect the environment. Beginning in the 1960s, Americans became increasingly concerned about the impact of industrial growth on the nation. Automobile exhaust was blamed for the appearance of "smog" and other forms of air pollution in cities. Many environmentalists feel that some economic growth will need to be sacrificed to protect the environment.



There is a growing belief among Americans that protection of the environment is a governmental responsibility. This is based on the belief that we all need to breathe clean air and drink safe water. Only the government is able to manage these resources and prevent pollution since it has the ability to punish violators. Government decisions, however, are linked to the costs involved: how much are Americans willing to sacrifice to protect their environment? This question makes protection of the environment especially challenging.

President Nixon signed a law creating the **Environmental Protection Agency**, or EPA. Its primary responsibility is to develop and enforce environmental regulations. For example, in 1972 the EPA banned the use of the popular pesticide DDT. The EPA has the power to issue sanctions and levy fines against violators of their rules. The EPA sets air and water pollution standards, and engages in monitoring and enforcement activities. New construction projects must pass through detailed environmental impact reviews before being approved.



Source: United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Nixon also signed the **Endangered Species Act** (1973). This law requires the Fish and Wildlife Service to list species of plants and animals that are threatened with extinction, and then to take further steps to protect them.

Many Americans think that climate change is caused by high levels of carbon dioxide due to burning of fossil fuels — coal, oil and natural gas. They see the United States as a major contributor to global warming since it accounts for one-fourth of the world's carbon dioxide emissions. They see the enactment of more environmental laws as the best way to reduce carbon emissions and save the planet.

The average global temperature has been changing for billions of years. It is quite natural for such changes to appear over long periods of time. Science has not shown conclusively that people can bring about permanent changes to the Earth's temperature. Proposed laws to reduce emissions will do nothing to help the environment but will only lead to significant price increases for most Americans.

THE DEBATE OVER GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS

For much of the 20th century, the federal government was not involved in providing social welfare assistance. During the Great Depression, the government's role changed as more citizens grew dependent on New Deal government programs. Although these programs helped many Americans, they also greatly increased federal spending.

The government's role in social welfare programs has attracted intense debate, especially spending related to poverty, unemployment and national health insurance. Involvement in education has also led to increased government spending on schools and colleges. This massive spending by the federal government has raised an important issue: Is society responsible for the well-being of the poor? Are the poor to be held responsible for taking care of themselves?

In 1995, the main welfare program, **Aid to Families with Dependent Children**, cost the federal government more than \$17 billion. Many Americans see such spending as the role of a just society: to provide its members with their basic needs. Other Americans find taxing productive workers to pay for less productive people is unfair. They argue that people are free to provide for themselves and should be held responsible for their actions if they do not.

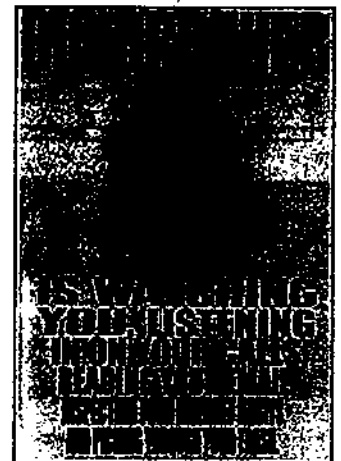
Many Americans believe the government has a moral responsibility to achieve equal opportunity for all. The government must act to alleviate social ills and to protect the less fortunate. Those who support such policies believe one of the roles of the government is to guarantee that no one is in need. Besides, people who receive government support are barely able to survive.

Many Americans believe in personal responsibility, limited government, and traditional American values. They believe the role of government is to provide people the freedom to pursue their own goals. They support the empowerment of individuals to solve their own problems. Generous government benefits are paid from the hard-earned tax dollars of those who work.

THE DEBATE OVER GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN NATIONAL SECURITY

Another controversy involves the government's role in protecting the nation during times of threats. Fears concerning Communist infiltration of the government during the 1940s and 1950s, and anti-war protests during the Vietnam Era, led to debates over national security. Today, the debate centers on what is the correct balance between protecting the country and protecting citizens' right to privacy.

Experts disagree on the impact that spending on the military and national security can have on a country's economy. It can provide a short-term stimulus, pushing the nation through the business cycle from recession to prosperity. For example, military expenditures in World War II helped achieve full employment after the Great Depression.



On the other hand, military spending can divert, or "crowd out," resources from other more productive uses, and may thus slow long-term economic growth. Heavy spending on the military and national security can mean less investment in peacetime projects, higher budget deficits, and more borrowing or higher taxes. Less money will be available, for example, for education. When President Johnson increased American involvement in Vietnam, he had to cut back on many social programs.

Americans often argue over how much national security is needed to protect the homeland. Most Americans want to feel safe from attacks and the threat of terrorism. However, at the same time Americans oppose too much surveillance or the invasion of their privacy. The further Americans move away from the attack on September 11, 2001, the less tolerant citizens become of strong government actions to prevent future attacks. Yet, when the Boston marathon bombing occurred, many questioned why the government did not do more to protect Americans.

Many Americans see profiling as wrong, and believe the selection for added airport screening should be totally random. They see profiling as discriminatory and offensive to certain groups in society and in conflict with the values of America. There is a fear that some law enforcement agencies will take profiling too far, harassing or arresting people because of the way they look.

Randomly selecting airport passengers for added screening is not effective. Profiling and intelligence data should be used to single out people who represent a threat. Certain people who fit a certain profile should be subject to closer scrutiny. To refuse to examine these people more closely is foolish and places the nation in danger.

What do you think the policy of the government should be in regard to: (1) government regulations; (2) environmental protection; and (3) social welfare programs? Explain each of your answers.

ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

- 1 List *two* topics that became the focus of intense domestic political debate following the end of World War II. Write your answer in the space provided.

1.	_____
2.	_____

- 2 In 1962, Rachel Carson wrote *The Silent Spring*, which sounded a warning to Americans. In her book, she wrote:

"In laboratory tests on animal subjects, DDT has produced suspicious liver tumors. Scientists of the Food and Drug Administration who reported the discovery of these tumors were uncertain how to classify them a chemical carcinogen (cancerous)."

How did the federal government respond to this type of threat to Americans?

- (A) It declared war on makers of DDT.
 - (B) It allowed DDT to be used where it was needed.
 - (C) Congress created the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - (D) Congress encouraged foreign nations to use the chemical.
- 3 Place a check mark next to all of the areas in which there was intense debate among Americans on the role of government following World War II.
- ☐ amount of spending on social welfare programs
 - ☐ enacting new environmental laws
 - ☐ extending voting rights for 16 year olds
 - ☐ eliminating most spending on defense
- 4 List *two* arguments used by people who are opposed to the federal government's involvement in the American economy. Write your answer in the space provided.

1.	_____
2.	_____

- 5 What is the primary function of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)?

- (A) to develop America's natural resources
- (B) to reduce air and water pollution by creating regulations
- (C) to protect Americans from acts of terrorism
- (D) to manage the nation's parks and forests