I. Bush Begins

- Bush:
  - Son of forty-first president (“41”), George W. Bush was “43”
    - First presidential offspring since John Quincy Adams to reach White House
  - He promised
    - To bring to Washington conciliatory skills he had honed as Republican governor of Texas
    - Where he worked well with Democratic majority in the state’s legislature

I. Bush Begins (cont.)

- Bush as president:
  - More a divider than a uniter; more a crusading ideologue than a “compassionate conservative”
  - Withdrew American support from international health programs that sanctioned abortion:
    - Religious traditionalists cheered; liberals jeered
  - Advocated federally financed faith-based social-welfare initiatives
  - Limited government-sponsored research on embryonic stem cells
    - Americans debated ethics of new biological engineering
I. Bush Begins (cont.)

- Pleased corporate heads and angered environmentalists:
  - Challenged scientific findings on ground-water contamination
  - Repudiated international effort to slow global warming in Kyoto Treaty (limiting greenhouse gas emissions)
  - Allowed Vice President Cheney to shape energy policy in closed-door meetings with representatives of oil companies
  - Cheney advocated new oil exploration in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge on Alaska’s ecologically fragile north coast

I. Bush Begins (cont.)

- Centerpiece was whopping $1.3 trillion tax cut (2001)
  - Another cut in 2003
  - Combined with softening economy and increasing costs of military actions abroad, cuts turned budget surpluses of late 1990s into yawning deficits
  - Deficit more than $400 billion in 2004
    - Nearly $460 billion in 2008 (see Figure 41.1)
II. Terrorism Comes to America

– September 11, 2001, long era of America’s impregnable national security violently ended
  • Suicidal terrorists slammed two hijacked airliners, loaded with passengers and jet fuel, into twin towers of New York City’s World Trade Center
  • Flew third plane into Pentagon, killing 189
  • Heroic passengers forced fourth hijacked aircraft to crash in rural Pennsylvania, killing all 44 aboard
  • As two skyscrapers collapsed, some 3,000 perished
  • Catastrophic terrorism of 9/11

II. Terrorism Comes to America (cont.)

• Bush responded to Congress nine days later:
  – Emphasized respect for Islamic religion and Muslim people
  – Identified principal enemy as Osama bin Laden, head of shadowy terrorist network Al Qaeda
  » Since 1998, bin Laden had taken refuge in Afghanistan, ruled by Islamic fundamentalists called the Taliban
  » Bin Laden drew on Muslim opposition to U.S. policies in Middle East including its growing military presence there as well as its support for Israel
  » He also benefited from worldwide resentment of America’s enormous economic, military, and cultural power
II. Terrorism Comes to America
(cont.)

- When Taliban refused to turn over bin Laden, Bush ordered military campaign against Afghanistan
  - Within three months, U.S. and Afghan rebel forces had overthrown Taliban, but failed to capture bin Laden
  - Confronted without unconventional “asymmetrical warfare”
- Congress in Oct. 2001 quickly passed USA Patriot Act
  - Permitted extensive telephone and e-mail surveillance
  - Authorized detention of immigrants suspected of terrorism
- 2002: Congress created Department of Homeland Security
  - To protect nation’s borders
  - Ferret out potential attackers

II. Terrorism Comes to America
(cont.)

- Bush’s Justice Department:
  - Rounded up hundreds of immigrants and held them without habeas corpus (formal charges in open court)
- Bush called for trying suspected terrorists in
  - Military tribunals, where usual rules of evidence and procedure did not apply
- Guantanamo Detention Camp:
  - Located on U.S. military base in Cuba
  - Where hundreds of Taliban fighters from Afghanistan languished in legal limbo and demoralizing isolation
II. Terrorism Comes to America (cont.)

– Catastrophic terrorism posed unprecedented challenge to United States
  • For almost 200 years, U.S.A. had been spared foreign attack on mainland
  • Virtually cost-free national security undergirded values of openness and individual freedom that defined distinctive character of American society
  • Now American security and American liberty dangerously imperiled

III. Bush Takes the Offensive Against Iraq

• On second day in office, Bush warned he would not tolerate Iraq’s continued defiance of UN weapons inspections
• Saddam Hussein expelled inspectors from Iraq in 1998
• Clinton and Congress then declared Saddam’s removal (“regime change”) an official goal of U.S. policy
• After 9/11, Bush administration focused on Iraq with a vengeance
• Jan. 2002, Bush claimed Iraq, Iran, and North Korea were an “axis of evil” that gravely menaced U.S. security
  – Iran and North Korea had nuclear weapons programs
  – Iran supported terrorist groups in Middle East
III. Bush Takes the Offensive Against Iraq (cont.)

- Saddam Hussein became main object of Bush’s wrath
- Bush willing to wage preemptive war on Iraq
- Began planning for war, unilateral if necessary
- Accused Iraqi regime of all manner of wrongdoing:
  - Oppressed its own people
  - Frustrated weapons inspectors
  - Developed nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
  - Supported terrorist organizations like Al Qaeda
  - Suggested a liberated, democratized Iraq might
    - Provide beacon of hope to Islamic world
    - Rebalance political situation in Middle East

III. Bush Takes the Offensive Against Iraq (cont.)

- Secretary of State Colin Powell urged caution
- Congress passed resolution authorizing president to employ armed force to defend against Iraqi threats to U.S. security and enforce UN resolutions on Iraq
- UN Security Council gave Iraq “a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations” (Nov 2002)
- UN later declined to authorize use of force
- On March 19, 2003, Bush, with only Britain, launched long-anticipated invasion of Iraq
- Within a month, Baghdad had fallen
- Saddam driven from power and hounded into hiding
III. Bush Takes the Offensive Against Iraq (cont.)

- Saddam found and arrested nine months later
  - Executed in 2006
- On May 1, 2003, Bush on a U.S. aircraft carrier spoke under banner declaring "Mission Accomplished"
  - Announced "major combat operations in Iraq have ended" (see Map 41.1)
IV. Owning Iraq

– Post-Saddam Iraq devolved into seething cauldron of violence
  • Sunni and Shia Muslims clashed violently, especially in Baghdad
  • Both groups attacked American forces
    – Especially after U.S. decision to disband Iraq army
  • Locally-grown insurgency spread, and occupying Iraq became ever more perilous for American troops
  • Hatred for Americans worsened:
    – With revelations in April 2004 of Iraqi prisoners tortured and humiliated at Abu Ghraib prison

IV. Owning Iraq (cont.)

– Amid chaos, jihadist terrorists moved into Iraq
  • No previous link between Saddam and Al Qaeda existed
– Three battles:
  • (1) Shia-Sunni ethnic violence
  • (2) Counter-occupation insurgency
  • (3) Jihadist terrorism
  • All three fed spiraling maelstrom of bloodshed
    – By end of 2006, more Americans had died in Iraq than in attack of September 11 (see Thinking Globally section)

IV. Owning Iraq (cont.)

• Almost from arrival, U.S. forces began preparing to withdraw
• Mid-2004, U.S. military ceded political power and limited sovereignty to interim Iraqi government
• Series of national elections followed in 2005
• Millions of Iraqis voted for national assembly to draft a constitution and, later, for parliamentary representatives and a president
• Under Iraq’s new government, violent tensions existed
  – Sunnis feared reprisals by majority Shia government
  – Losing at ballot box, many Sunnis turned to violence
V. Reelecting George W. Bush

• 21st-century America deeply divided:
  – Civil libertarians worried government trampling on personal freedom
  – Corporate fraud fed rampant disillusionment with business community
  – Cultural tensions over rights of gays and lesbians
  – Affirmative action sparked debate when Supreme Court permitted some preferential treatment in admitting minority law students (University of Michigan, 2003)

V. Reelecting George W. Bush (cont.)

• Bush positioned himself for reelection:
  – Proclaimed tax cuts had spurred economic growth
  – Championed No Child Left Behind Act (2002)
    • Mandated sanctions against schools that failed to meet federal performance standards
  – Played to cultural conservatives:
    • By opposing stem cell research
    • By call for constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage
  – Promoted himself as stalwart leader in wartime
V. Reelecting George W. Bush (cont.)

• Democrats:
  – Chose John Kerry as nominee
  – He pushed progressive visions of government
  – Counted on Vietnam War record

• Election results:
  – Bush received first popular vote majority by presidential candidate in more than a decade—60,639,281 to 57,355,978—and won Electoral College, 286 to 252
  – This time his victory clear, constitutional, and uncontested

VI. Bush's Bruising Second Term

• Bush claimed he had “political capital” to spend on aggressive domestic agenda
  – Appointed two conservative Supreme Court justices: John G. Roberts and Samuel A. Alito
  – Overplayed his hand when he proposed to privatize much of Social Security
    • Opposed by AARP and other liberal groups
    • Idea faded away within six months of his reelection
    • Same fate for amendment to ban same-sex marriage
VI. Bush's Bruising Second Term (cont.)

- Immigration reform opposed by many Republicans:
  - Claimed illegals usurped tax dollars, jobs, and privileges
  - Immigrant advocates wanted process to legalize undocumented aliens so they are protected

- Bush worked without bipartisan group on compromise
  - Establish guest-worker program for undocumented workers and “path to citizenship” after paying fine
  - Bill successfully opposed by nativists, by businesses, and by immigrant advocates because compromise pleased no one

- Scandals:
  - Cheney’s chief of staff convicted of perjury in 2005 from investigation into leak that exposed identity of CIA agent as retaliation against her antiwar husband
  - Dec. 2005, journalists discovered government conducting illegal wiretap surveillance on
    - U.S. citizens inside United States in violation of federal law

- Hurricane Katrina (late August 2005):
  - Devastated New Orleans and much of Gulf Coast
  - Flooded 80% of historic city
  - Caused 1,300 deaths and $150 billion in damages
  - Bush's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proved pathetically inept in New Orleans

- Many came to see Bush as impetuous, unreflective, and frequently feckless leader
VI. Bush's Bruising Second Term (cont.)

- Charges of dictatorial power-grabbing, cronyism, and incompetence mounted in Bush's second term:
  - Republicans fell victim in 2006 elections
  - Democrats regained control of both houses of Congress:
    - For first time since they had lost them to Gingrich revolution of 1994 (see Chap. 40)
    - California Democrat Nancy Pelosi became first woman to serve as Speaker of the House
  - Biggest factor in Democrat's win was mishandling of war in Iraq
    - Pre-war claims about WMD and Iraq's connections to Al Qaeda and 9/11 all proved false

VI. Bush's Bruising Second Term (cont.)

- By late 2005, majority of Americans considered Iraq war a mistake
- Defense Department under Secretary Donald Rumsfeld badly mismanaged events in Iraq
  - He resigned after Republicans' "thumping" in 2006
- Still no peace in Iraq:
  - Death toll, Iraqi and American alike, continued to rise
  - Bush administration attempted to gain greater control in early 2007 with "surge" of 20,000 additional troops
  - Surge brought modest measure of stability to Iraq
  - As 2008 election cycle began, public opinion solidified strongly against the war
VII. The Presidential Election of 2008

- Election truly “open” for first time in 80 years:
  - Democratic race:
    - Fiercely fought contest between first term Illinois senator Barack Obama and former First Lady and sitting New York senator Hillary Rodham Clinton
      - Obama narrowly prevailed, surviving Clinton’s attacks on his experience
      - Obama promised voters a “postpartisan” politics
    - Picked foreign-policy-savvy Delaware senator Joseph Biden as running mate to bolster national security credentials

- Republicans nominated Arizona senator John McCain:
  - Self-styled “maverick” and Vietnam War hero
  - Had record of supporting bipartisan legislation
  - Picked Sarah Palin as running mate
    - She galvanized conservative Republican base

- Obama:
  - Raised $700 million from small donors via internet
    - Seized advantage in both “air war” (television) and “ground war” (door-to-door campaigning by volunteers)
VII. The Presidential Election of 2008 (cont.)

- His television debates favorably impressed many voters
- Campaign slogan, “Yes we can,” excited hope and enthusiasm
- Sudden economic maelstrom gave his campaign a boost

- American housing price bubble:
  - Fed by years of Federal Reserve’s easy-money policies
  - And private banking system’s lax lending practices and complex, highly risky loans
  - Long era of cheap and abundant credit abruptly ended
  - 2008 collapse in real estate values generated tsunami of mortgage defaults, especially “subprime” borrowers
VII. The Presidential Election of 2008 (cont.)

- As homeowners defaulted, mortgage-backed securities nosedived in value
- Aggressive "deleveraging"—selling assets at ever-declining prices—took place worldwide
- Some debts could not be unloaded at any price, and credit markets soon froze everywhere
- After Wall Street firm of Lehman Brothers collapsed in Sept. 2008, stocks fell dramatically
- Gravest financial hurricane since Great Depression of 1930s gathered ever-increasing force (see Figure 41.3)

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- Bush administration actions:
  - Nationalized two biggest mortgage companies:
    - Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae")
    - Federal Home Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac")
  - Took over world’s biggest insurance company
    - American International Group (AIG)
  - Treasury secretary Henry Paulson persuaded Congress to create Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP):
    - Authorized $700 billion to buy "toxic" assets
    - Injected cash directly into nation’s biggest banks and corporations
    - Will probably only cost $21 billion when loans repaid
VII. The Presidential Election of 2008 (cont.)

– Obama called for reviving economy without public
  • Investments in alternative energy and infrastructure repair
– Voters delivered historic victory to Obama:
  • Garnered 53% of popular vote
  • Won traditional Republican strongholds such as Virginia, Nevada, and Colorado
  • Won Electoral College 365 to 173 (see Map 41.2)
  • Democrats enlarged majorities in House and in Senate

VII. The Presidential Election of 2008 (cont.)

– Reflected long-term demographic developments
  • Obama won without support from young, from educated professionals, and from racial and ethnic minorities
  • This coalition a formidable political force by 2008
– Obama's election opened new chapter in long-vexed history of American race relations
– Confronted first African American president with daunting challenge of:
  – Governing country embroiled in two wars
  – As it sank into deepest economic abyss since 1930s

[Map of the 2008 United States presidential election results]
VIII. Obama in the White House
– Even as Obama gave his inaugural address:
  • Home construction declined dramatically
  • Mortgage foreclosures soared
  • Countless businesses closed
  • Economy lost 700,000 jobs a month
  • Unemployment rate climbed above 10%—highest level since early 1980s
    – Perhaps heralding return to catastrophic joblessness of Great Depression of 1930s

VIII. Obama in the White House (cont.)
– Obama immediately addressed crisis, including huge “stimulus” bill—American Relief and Recovery Act:
  • Contained nearly a trillion dollars of tax cuts
  • New spending for jobs, infrastructure projects, relief to state and local governments
  • Government also shored up bankrupt automakers General Motors and Chrysler as well as threatened banks and insurance companies
  • Nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimated these measures saved up to three million jobs

VIII. Obama in the White House (cont.)
– By mid-2009, rapid economic decline halted
– Economy began to expand, though very slowly
– First steps toward growth feeble and faltering:
  • Unemployment rate stayed above 9%
    – Millions of Americans lost jobs and homes
  • Many more succumbed to anxiety and fear
    – Anxious consumers cut back on spending which weakened already sluggish recovery
  • Obama sought liberal goal of health care reform
    • When Republicans refused to join effort, Obama had to rely solely on Democratic support
VIII. Obama in the White House (cont.)

- **Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act:**
  - March 2010, new health-care law ("Obamacare")
  - Mandated all Americans purchase health insurance starting in 2014
  - Required states establish "exchanges" where individuals and small businesses could purchase health-care insurance at competitive rates
  - Prohibited insurers from denying coverage to anyone with preexisting medical condition
  - Allowed children up to age 26 to remain covered by their parents' health plan

- **2010 Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act:**
  - Major overhaul of nation's financial regulatory system
  - Aims to curb risky, high-flying practices that contributed to 2008 debacle by:
    - New controls on banks, investment houses, and stock markets
    - New truth-in-lending rules to protect consumers

IX. Back to Backlash

- Obama reaped few political rewards from these legislative achievements because:
  - His efforts halted, but did not reverse, economy's decline
  - Deficits ballooned because of (a) Obama's stimulus, (b) Bush's tax cuts, and (c) drop in revenue from recession
  - Critics on left wanted Obama to do more, while critics on right claimed he was doing too much
  - Vehement attacks on health care reform accused Obama of
    - Promoting "socialism" and "unconstitutional" control over individuals
  - "Tea Party" arose to challenge Obama's policies, mid-2009
IX. Back to Backlash (cont.)

• Backed by wealthy donors, Tea Party galvanized hyper-conservative grassroots constituency that pushed Republican party sharply to right

• Congressional Republicans fought Obama tooth and nail

  – President’s successes and failures:

    • Appointed two Supreme Court Justices:
      – Sonia Sotomayor, first Hispanic (2009); Elena Kagan (2010)

    • “Cap-and-trade” bill on greenhouse gases failed because of Republican minority’s opposition
      – His approval ratings slipped and his party slid downhill without him

    – 2010 midterm elections: Republicans gained six seats in Senate and 63 in House (gave them control of House)

IX. Back to Backlash (cont.)

• Obama’s other accomplishments in late 2010:

  – $858 billion package that extended unemployment benefits as well as Bush-era tax cuts

  – Repeal of “Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” policy on gays in military

  – Renewed nuclear arms reduction treaty (New START, or Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) with Russia

• Legislative productivity ground to halt without new Congress

  – because Republicans played game of fiscal “chicken” over debt ceiling (mid-2011), S&P downgraded credit rating of U.S. government for first time in history

  – Republicans forced Obama to agree to big spending cuts without no tax increases

  – Disillusionment without both parties increased

[Map of the United States]
X. New Directions in Foreign Policy

— Obama inherited wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as other foreign policy headaches
— Sought to chart more tempered, pragmatic policy:
  • Repair frayed alliances, forge new arms control agreements, and reduce anti-Americanism abroad
— Sought to wind down Iraq war:
  • Announced in 2009, U.S. combat operations would end in summer 2010 without all combat troops out in 2011
  • Last U.S. troops left in December 2011
  • Nearly 5,000 Americans died in Iraq, and many more Iraqis

X. New Directions in Foreign Policy (cont.)

— Obama declared Afghan war necessary to defeat Al Qaeda and prevent future terrorism
  — Afghan jihadi (militant Islamic) fighters grew stronger against government plagued by incompetence and corruption
  — Taliban and Al Qaeda found refuge across border in Pakistan
• Dec. 2009: Obama declared U.S. troops would begin withdrawing by 2011, but to achieve that goal he was deploying 30,000 more troops to combat insurgency
• Despite deployment and changes in U.S. strategy, little progress made in Afghanistan
• U.S. forces, however, killed Osama bin Laden (May 2011)
X. New Directions in Foreign Policy (cont.)

– Obama made good on pledge to begin troop withdrawals from Afghanistan in 2011
  • By start of 2014, 38,000 troops remained, but full withdrawal scheduled by end of year
– In Afghanistan and elsewhere, Obama increasingly relied on unmanned “drone” attacks
  • Use of remotely piloted aircraft raised outcry at home and abroad, especially when used on U.S. citizens overseas
  • Critics argued U.S. citizens, even if known terrorists, deserved right to trial by jury prior to execution

X. New Directions in Foreign Policy (cont.)

– Obama rolled back some of Bush’s antiterrorism policies (e.g., Obama banned water-boarding)
– Obama tried to close Guantanamo Bay detention facility, but Congress blocked effort
  • Dozens captured after 9/11 continued to languish in Guantanamo facility without little prospect of release

XI. The Politics of Inequality

• High unemployment and anemic economic growth sharpened debate over class, inequality, and role of government in economy
  – Many angry at financial sector’s soaring incomes and political clout
– Fall 2011, “Occupy Wall Street” movement start
  • Eclectic urban protests focused on rising inequality
  • “We Are the 99 Percent” slogan targeted concentration of wealth and income by top 1% of Americans
    – Protesters eventually left, but brought new attention to issue
XI. The Politics of Inequality (cont.)

– In late 1990s and early 2000s, rich got much richer
– Middle-class incomes stagnated
– Poor left without ever-shrinking share of economic pie
– Between 1968 and 2012, share of income going to top 20% swelled from 40% to 51% (see Table 41.2)
  • For top 5%, share increased from 15% to 22.3%
  • For top 1%, share increased from 8.4% to 19.3%
– Average chief executive earned 20 times average worker income in 1965; by 2012, they earned 273x
XI. The Politics of Inequality (cont.)

- 2012: 46.5 million poor = 15% of population
  - Up from 11.3% in 1973
  - Poor: 9.7% of non-Latino whites; 27.2% of blacks, 25.6% of Latinos, and 11.7% of Asians

- Inequality trend evident in many industrial societies, but most pronounced in U.S.A.
  - Americans no longer world's wealthiest people
  - Several nations had higher per capita incomes and more equitable distributions of wealth (See Figure 41.4)

XI. The Politics of Inequality (cont.)

- What caused widening income gap?
- Tax and fiscal policies from Reagan to Bushes favored wealthy (see Table 41.3), but many larger factors as well:
  - Intensifying global economic competition
  - Shrinkage in high-paying manufacturing jobs for semi-skilled and unskilled workers
  - Greater economic rewards commanded by educated workers in high-tech industries
  - Rise of financial sector as percentage of GDP
  - Decline of unions
  - Growth of part-time and temporary work
  - Rising tide of relatively low-skill immigrants
XI. The Politics of Inequality (cont.)

- Growing tendency of educated men and women to marry one another and both work, creating households with very high incomes
- Educational opportunities perpetuated inequality:
  - Underfunding of many poor urban schools
  - Soaring costs of higher education
- Major changes in U.S. economy:
  - At start of 20th century, U.S. Steel Corp. flagship business of America's booming industrial revolution
  - A generation later, it was General Motors
  - After WWII, rise of International Business Machines (IBM)
  - Later Microsoft and Apple symbolized yet another transformation
  - Apple only employed 43,000 in 2012, compared without GM's more than 600,000 in 1960s
XII. Battling for the White House in 2012

- Obama sought reelection based on
  - Stewardship of economy during crisis
  - Health care law
  - Winding down two unpopular wars
  - Promised to restore tax rates of 1990s on high earners

- Mitt Romney gained Republican nomination after long, feisty primary season
  - Selected conservative Paul Ryan as running mate
XII. Battling for the White House in 2012 (cont.)

– Prior to politics, Romney worked in management consulting and private equity
– Had been moderate governor of Massachusetts, but became more conservative to gain nomination
  • Promised to repeal Affordable Care Act and Wall Street Reform Act, cut taxes, and slash domestic spending
– Republicans attacked Obama’s concern about inequality as “class warfare”
– Debate over money in politics increased after 2010 Citizens United decision by Supreme Court

XII. Battling for the White House in 2012 (cont.)

– In 5-4 decision, Court ruled first Amendment banned any effort to restrict political donations by corporations, unions, and advocacy groups
– Spurred proliferation of “super PACs” that could spend unlimited amounts as long as avoided any direct contributions to candidates and parties
– Non-profit advocacy groups not required to disclose source of their funds
– More than $2 billion spent during 2012 presidential election = most expensive in American history

XII. Battling for the White House in 2012 (cont.)

– Obama won decisive victory over Romney
  • Popular vote: 65,915,796 to 60,933,500
  • Electoral count: 332 to 206
– Democrats held onto Senate
– Republicans held onto House
– Powerful demographic trends helped Obama’s win
  • See Map 41.4 for growing importance of Obama’s multiracial coalition, especially growth of Latino vote as well as declining share of electorate held by whites
XIII. Second-Term Stalemate

• 2012 election not change intense opposition of congressional Republicans to Obama
  – Legislative gridlock and budget brinksmanship remain norm
  – Result: 16-day government closure in Oct. 2013

XIII. Second-Term Stalemate (cont.)

• Divided government and ideologically sorted parties made grand compromises unlikely
  – Rapid aging of population will create big long-term fiscal issues for Social Security and Medicare:
    • 2012: more than 13% of population over age of 65
    • By 2050: maybe 20% of population over 65
  – Big problem of “unfunded liability”
    • Compromise difficult because of (1) electoral power of elderly, (2) Republican no-new-taxes orthodoxy, and (3) intractable partisan warfare (see Figure 41.5)
XIV. Citizenship and Civil Rights

- Immigration reform, especially regarding 11 million “illegals,” also remained unresolved
  - Obama made issue centerpiece of second term because GOP interest in Latino voters created possibilities
  - Senate passed bill offering undocumented immigrants route to citizenship in mid-2013
  - GOP House refused to bring bill to vote
XIV. Citizenship and Civil Rights (cont.)

- GOP opposition reflected fears that “illegals” competed for jobs and used public services
  - Economic crisis increased such anxieties
- 2010: Arizona passed harsh anti-immigrant law
  - Police must detain someone if there was “reasonable suspicion” that person was illegal
  - Similar laws passed in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina before 2012 Supreme Court decision invalidated parts of Arizona law
XIV. Citizenship and Civil Rights (cont.)

• In *Shelby County vs. Holder* (2013), Court
  – Blocked part of 1965 Voting Rights Act that required federal oversight of changes to voting laws in areas without history of racial discrimination
  – Intensified debate over state-level voter ID laws
    • Supporters argued such laws prevented voter fraud
    • Critics argued such laws penalized minority, poor, and young voters

• 2013: Court voided Defense of Marriage Act:
  – 1996 act denied federal benefits to same-sex couples
  – Decision encouraged movement to legalize gay marriage
  – Reflected broader cultural acceptance of homosexuality
XIV. Citizenship and Civil Rights (cont.)

- Obama criticized in second term when revealed his administration approved NSA spying:
  - National Security Administration looked at phone and internet communications, both domestic and foreign
  - Reflected debate over security vs. civil liberties
  - As well as growing role of Internet in daily life
- First created by government for Cold War intelligence sharing, World Wide Web spread rapidly into homes, schools, and offices in 1990s

XIV. Citizenship and Civil Rights (cont.)

- Americans increasingly used Internet to shop, work, pay bills, communicate, electronically bond without others
- Democratizing effect spreading power and information while upending traditional media, business, and politics
- Growing use increased vulnerability to unwanted intrusions by businesses, governments, or criminals
XIV. The American Prospect

– United States both an old and a new country
  • One of longest traditions of democratic government
  • One of first nations to industrialize
  • Republic also youthful without characteristics of innovation, entrepreneurship, and risk-taking
  • As in early 20th century, U.S.A. at start of 21st century a nation rejuvenated by immigrants
  • U.S. economy remains engine of global economic growth, in part because of U.S. inventions as well as global appeal of U.S. popular culture

• History of U.S. struggle to offer opportunity, tolerance, and justice to different groups provides lessons for other nations
• Key challenges remain for United States:
  – Opportunities and ethical choices of breakthroughs in genetics, bioengineering, communications
  – Global climate change
  – Inequality and prejudice
  – Fear and anxiety from 9/11 attacks
  – Free-market capitalism can produce material abundance as well as abundant misery (Great Recession of 2008)
  – In addressing these challenges, Americans can gain wisdom by understanding their past
CHRONOLOGY

2000 George W. Bush wins presidency in Electoral College; Al Gore takes popular vote.

2001 Bush B.S. Oliphant test cut passes Congress; Congress passes the Child Care立法; Act; Senate passes the bill; and President sign it.


2003 U.S. invade Iraq.

2004 Saddam Hussein captured in Iraq; Supreme Court rules referendum unconstitutional.

2005 U.S. troops begin withdrawal from Iraq.

2006 Iraq elects permanent government but quickly disbands after violent conflicts.

2007 Saddam Hussein executed; Democrats win control of Congress; U.S. troops surge in Iraq.

2008 Barack Obama elected with president of the United States.


2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act passed.

2011 Ted Cruz defeats John Cornyn in Senate; U.S. Senate passes the Budget Control Act.

2012 Supreme Court rules in Obama's favor; Senate passes the Affordable Care Act.

2013 House divided; president vetoes budget plan; Senate overrides veto.

2014 Supreme Court rules in the favor of the employees; Congress passes the Affordable Care Act.

2015 Supreme Court rules in the favor of the employers; Congress passes the Affordable Care Act.

2016 Budget agreement creates a multi-year federal government shutdown.