The Defending of America
1945-2012

The People, Places and Principles of America



Chapter 12

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Chapter 12

Time Line 1945 - 2012

Use this time line for referencing important dates throughout the chapter.



1945 *Communist Troops Gain Control of Eastern Europe*

1948 *Berlin Airlift Began*

1950 - 1953 *Korean War*

1953 - 1973 *Vietnam War*

1954 *First Nuclear Power Plant*
First McDonald's Restaurant

1958 *First Plastic Money*

1962 *Cuban Missile Crisis*

1969 *Armstrong Walks on the Moon*

1981 *MS-DOS*

1983 *First Woman in Space*

1989 *Berlin Wall torn Down*

1991 *Desert Storm (Gulf War)*

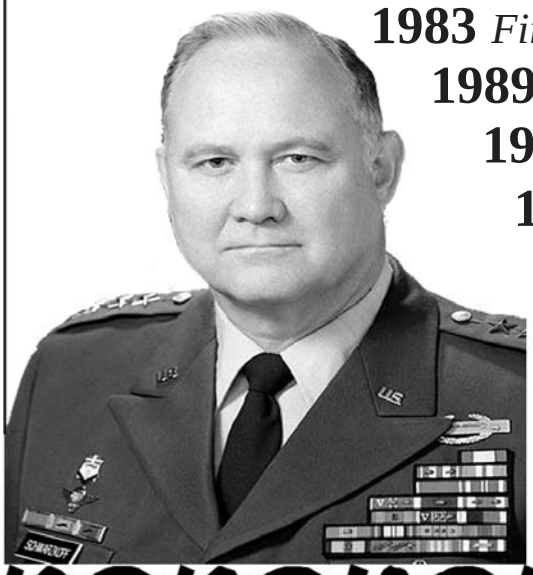
1998 *Impeachment Proceedings Against President Clinton*

2001 *9/11 War on Terror Begins*

2009 *Barack Obama Elected President*

2011 *Osama bin Laden Killed*

2012 *National Debt: 14 Trillion*



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The Defending of America



Topic 1
Military

Chapter 12

Section One
Topics 1-5

FREEDOM VS. DICTATORS AND ISLAMIC TERRORISTS





VOCABULARY

Adherents: followers of specific teachings and doctrines
Espionage: spying to obtain information from another nation
Guerrilla warfare: small units of soldiers that sabotage enemy forces by sneak attack, hit-and-run methods
Isolationism: no dealings with other nations
Sector: section
Humanistic: the belief that mankind is the ultimate authority in the universe
Demoralized: removed the desire to continue fighting; removed hope
Morale: moral and mental courage to endure hardship
Ultimatum: a final statement of warning in political negotiations

After World War II, the nations of the world were on edge. Atom bombs had been deployed over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Even physicists in U.S. observation planes over Japan were amazed at the destruction and magnitude of the atomic bomb, but the full realization of the extent of the bomb was incomplete. Months later, doctors and scientists from the United States visited Hiroshima and were horrified at the devastating effects.

Japanese who were within half a mile of the center of the explosion did not survive. Between half a mile and a mile from where the bomb hit, about nine out of ten people were killed immediately. Those who were not killed on site usually died slowly from radiation burns or maimed bodies. For some, death took years as the radiation ate away at their bodies in the form of cancer. American use of the atomic bomb on Japan demonstrated the destructive capability of atomic weapons. Fortunately, the first atomic bomb was not available to Hitler. Perhaps the entire world today would be under bondage if the Japanese had used atomic bombs on Pearl Harbor, or Hitler had dropped an atomic bomb on London.

After World War II, most of Europe and much of the rest of the world came under direct or indirect control of the Allied victors. Unfortunately, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill allowed Communist Russia's leader, Joseph Stalin, to control countries in Eastern Europe at the end of WWII. Soon, all of Eastern Europe was under the iron grip of ruthless Communism. Eventually, the United States and the Soviet Union—also known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or U.S.S.R.—emerged as the two primary military powers on the globe. They were referred to as the *superpowers*. However, their national government structures operated from opposite beliefs and world views.

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The Soviet Union was ruled by an atheistic, communistic government. Communism is a government system in which industries, farms, businesses, and virtually any activity that earned money, was owned and strictly controlled by communist rulers. Individuals in that system did not have freedom to make a profit. As in Fascism, few personal freedoms existed under Communism. Serious criticism of government policies was not allowed and earned severe punishment. Communism requires total allegiance of its citizens. People were not allowed to look to an outside source, such as to God, for help in solving their problems. For this reason, Christians, Jews, and ***adherents*** to other religions were persecuted under communist regimes. A comprehensive system of slave labor camps and prisons were set up in Russia, China, Cuba, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany to punish people who opposed or tried to escape from communist control. The Soviet Union was committed to a policy of spreading atheistic Communism as rapidly as possible to every country on Earth. In this effort, they cruelly attacked and conquered several countries. Soviet rulers employed ***espionage*** in the United States and ***guerrilla warfare*** in Africa, South America, Asia, and Europe.

Americans, on the other hand, believed that a republic with free enterprise and private ownership was the best form of government. Americans, with their love of personal freedoms—such as freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom to defend their property—did not want other countries enslaved by Communism. Americans believed that if left unchecked, Soviet Leaders would eventually hold the world in the grip of communism, and freedom, worldwide, would be lost. Soviet Communism promised "liberation," but wherever it gained control, it exercised brutal tactics. Anyone who resisted Communism was executed or put in prison. Soviet rulers did not value human life.

Thus, after WWII, a 45-year-struggle emerged between America's ideals of freedom and Communism's determination to conquer and enslave. This struggle was known as the Cold War. The Soviets constantly engaged in espionage and scare tactics to intimidate allied forces. Soviet leader Nikita Kruschev pounded a table with his shoe at the United Nations and shouted, *"We will bury you!"* The U.S.S.R. developed a policy of ***isolationism***, which kept tight restrictions on travel into or out of communist-controlled countries. Rigid censorship controlled information entering or leaving the Soviet Union, preventing open communication and the free exchange of ideas. After WWII, Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, described Soviet policy as an *iron curtain* which had dropped across Eastern Europe.

After World War II, Germany was divided among the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Berlin, Germany's capital city, lay inside the borders of the Russian ***sector*** of Germany and was, therefore, also divided into four parts—one fourth controlled by each former WWII ally. Russia was not happy that an island of democracy was operating inside the Soviet Union and sought a way to drive out the Americans and their allies and show West Berliners that American support was not sincere. Thus, in June of 1948, communists blocked



Goal: World Domination

Some Countries controlled by Communism during the 1960s:

Russia	**China**
North Korea	**North Vietnam**
Laos	**Cambodia**
Cuba	**Angola**
Tanzania	**Congo**
E. Germany	**Romania**
Algeria	**Yugoslavia**
Poland	**Hungary**
Estonia	**Latvia**
Lithuania	**Nicaragua**
Czechoslovakia	

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all road, train, and water traffic through East Germany into West Berlin. The Soviets hoped their blockade would persuade the Western Powers to desert the West Berliners who depended on Allied assistance. Instead, the Americans, French, and British started the Berlin Airlift. For 11 months, allied planes transported food and supplies to Berlin.

Russia finally lifted the blockade but increased its efforts to spread atheistic and ***humanistic*** communism throughout the world. The U.S.S.R. implemented an extensive espionage system designed to destroy any government that opposed the Soviet plan for world domination. Soviet Communist spies obtained secret formulas for the atomic bomb from the United States and began to develop atomic bombs in Russia. Soviet leaders then began a world-wide scheme to use atomic bombs to conquer the United States and the entire world.

In 1950, ten democracies of Western Europe, the United States, and Canada formed a mutual defense alliance called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in response to the threat of armed military attack by the U.S.S.R. NATO promised to defend any members that were attacked. Russia could not attack one country without inciting war with all the NATO countries. In 1955, the communist countries of Eastern Europe were forced to join a similar alliance, called the Warsaw Pact, which included Russian-controlled countries such as Poland, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Hungary, and Albania.

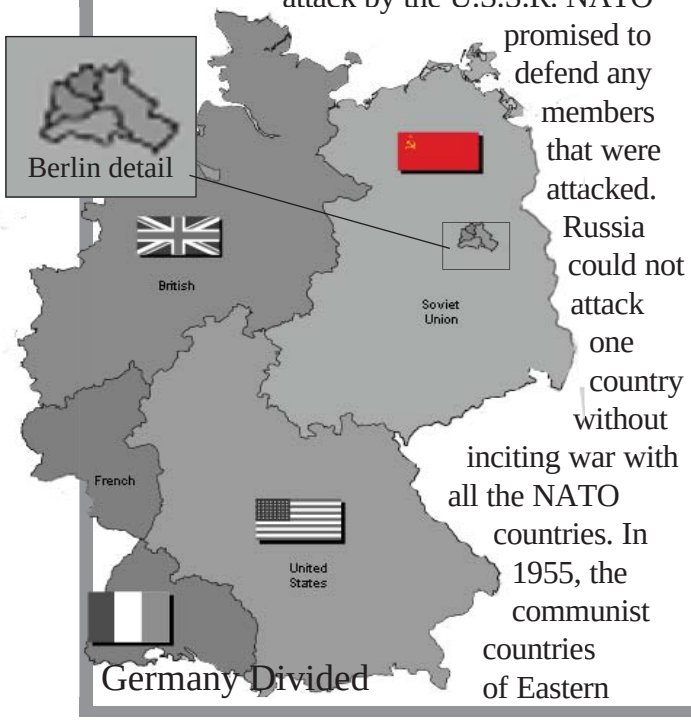


U.S.S.R. Flag

During that time, other events escalated the Cold War. The U.S.S.R. built the Berlin Wall in 1961 to prevent people from escaping communist East Berlin into free, West Berlin. In 1962, the U.S.S.R. placed missiles in Cuba—only 90 miles from Florida—from where the communists could quickly strike targets in the nearby United States. President Kennedy threatened to retaliate with nuclear weapons, so the Soviets withdrew their missiles from Cuba.

Following World War II, Soviet and Chinese communists united to spread atheistic communism throughout all of Asia. Every nation that bordered Russia or China was deliberately attacked and brought under communist control. Russian and Chinese communist forces occupied North Korea; South Korea was protected by American forces. Then, on June 15, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea, beginning a military struggle between the Republic of South Korea and communist North Korea. The United States sent reinforcement supplies and troops. Nineteen other nations joined the U.S. in providing troops to the United Nations command, led by U.S. General Douglas MacArthur.

Ironically, all United Nations Combat plans against North Korean troops had to be approved by the Soviets, who sat on the United Nations Security Council and constantly prohibited General MacArthur from defeating the communist North Korean forces. In frustration, General MacArthur requested Congressional permission to attack Chinese supply trucks which were supporting



Germany Divided

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North Korean forces. President Truman refused to endorse MacArthur's request and relieved MacArthur of his command as Allied Director of United Nations forces.

General Dwight Eisenhower was then appointed to direct U.N. forces, but he, too, failed to defeat the Chinese communist troops for the same reasons. After three years of fighting, a truce was signed, allowing South Korea to remain a free country. Communist aggression had been stopped but not defeated. It simply changed locations from Korea to Vietnam.



The Vietnam War was a tragic chapter in the U.S. battle against Communism's expansion. It began in 1953 when China and the U.S.S.R. equipped North Vietnamese Communists (called Vietcong) to overthrow South Vietnam. The United States, France, England, and Australia, supported South Vietnam by providing aid and ammunition through the United Nations.

General Eisenhower was elected President of the United States in 1952 and continued sending American aid into South Vietnam. Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon all held to this policy, believing that if one Southeast Asian country fell into communist hands, all Asian countries would fall like a row of dominoes.

The undeclared Vietnam War cost Americans $25,000,000,000 per year between 1953-1973. More importantly, during the Vietnam War, more than 57,000 U.S. soldiers lost their lives, and 150,000 more were wounded. As in the Korean conflict, the United States was not permitted to conduct its military campaign without United Nations approval, and the Soviets used their veto power in the U.N. Security Council to prevent America from defeating the communist aggressors. Many Americans questioned why the U.S. would continue to participate in the failed policies and programs of an international organization on American shores that disallowed American victory in war.

U.S. troop involvement in the Vietnam War ***demoralized*** Americans, as fighting dragged on for nearly two decades, and ***morale*** among U.S. fighting men plummeted to an all-time low.

In 1973, the North Vietnam government and the Vietcong signed a cease-fire agreement with the South Vietnamese. The agreement required United States troops to withdraw within 60 days, while 145,000 North Vietnamese troops would be allowed to stay in South Vietnam but were not allowed to increase troops and supplies. As with all communist agreements, the Vietcong broke the treaty, in accordance with Nikolai Lenin's pronouncement that *"promises are like pie crusts — made to be broken."* Thus, by March of 1975, North Vietnam had overrun South Vietnam. Other parts of Southeast Asia soon came under brutal communist rule. View of a world map revealed that Communism was indeed gaining control of the world. At Communism's height in the 1970s, nearly one-third of the world's population was ruled by communist regimes. Communist dictators controlled Cuba, Nicaragua, China, Eastern Europe, Central Africa, Southeast Asia, and parts of the Middle East.

Back in the 1950s and 1960s, both Russians and Americans developed space programs, putting satellites into orbit with the ultimate goal of using space to project missiles against hostile nations. Both countries channeled resources into developing a space program that would demonstrate superior military capability.

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In 1973, both the U.S.S.R. and the United States agreed to slow their production of nuclear arms. This gradual lessening of tensions between the super powers was called *detente* (pronounced "day-taunt"). In 1985, U.S. President Reagan called Russia the "Evil Empire" and vowed to use space technology to protect freedom, even if the U.S. had to "strike the Soviets from space." Reagan's forcefulness convinced Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to decrease Soviet presence in European countries.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union maintained a strong military power, sustained by slave labor. However, the economic and moral failure of Communism weakened the U.S.S.R. In the early 1990s, the hard-line Communist Party lost power in Russia and Europe, the Berlin Wall came down (1989), and "free" elections were held in most of the previously communist countries (although in some cases the choice was and is between two softer-line communists). The Cold War ended. The world was free of Soviet Russia's overt domination. However, the communist governments of China, Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba refused to free their people. As of 2012, those countries were still ruled by communist dictators.

A significant factor in the collapse of Communism was the religious growth behind the Iron Curtain during the 1960s, '70s, and '80s. Billy Graham Crusades attracted thousands of people in Hungary, Poland, Moscow, and the Baltic region. Within the jaws of Communism was a mass of Christian people who prayed daily for the fall of the "Evil Empire." President Reagan demanded that the Berlin wall be torn down. It crumbled under the pressure of internal moral and political corruption and relentless effort by Berlin's people to obtain their freedom. Afterward, the United States adopted a "forgive and forget" policy toward Russia. Diplomatic relationships became more friendly, and the world thought Communism was dead. In reality, it merely softened its approach. Communism has been characterized as "socialism with a gun." Many Conservatives believe that while the American people would not knowingly adopt Socialism, under the name of liberalism they have gradually adopted many socialist programs that bear an amazing resemblance to Karl Marx's ten basic tenets of socialism. American Civil Liberties Union founder, Roger Baldwin, proudly proclaimed, *"I am for socialism, disarmament, and... the abolition of the propertied class... Communism is, of course, the goal."* Ironically, progressive socialists in America continued to inject Marxist (communist) ideology into U.S. domestic and foreign policy in an effort to change the U.S. free-enterprise system into a socialist system aligned with communist policies.

U. S. troops in Vietnam



Even though the Cold War had ended, other battles had to be fought. During the 1980s, President Reagan opposed pro-communist leaders in Nicaragua, Grenada, and Libya. His decisive action sent a clear message to the world that the U.S. would not tolerate further communist aggression.

Early in 1990, Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, built up a large debt from his war with Iran. Hussein decided to confiscate the oil fields, refineries, and shipping ports in nearby Kuwait to finance Iraq's war debt. Under Hussein's leadership, Iraqi troops captured Kuwait's oil facilities and 11,100 hostages, of whom 3,100 were Americans. Hussein treated his hostages savagely, torturing and maiming some of them beyond recognition. Many hostages were crippled for life, or their bodies rendered useless. Under

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pressure from the United States, Hussein released all prisoners, a few at a time, by December of 1990.

Hussein was given an ***ultimatum*** by the U.S. and backed by the U.N. Security Council to be out of Kuwait by January 15, 1991. On January 12, 1991, the U.S. Congress narrowly granted President George H.W. Bush permission to use military force if Hussein refused to leave Kuwait. American forces, joined by troops from nearly two dozen other countries, stationed war ships in the Persian Gulf region to defend Kuwait's oil fields. For 38 days, the united military forces, called Operation Desert Storm, did indeed "storm" Hussein's forces.

On February 24, 1991, the U.S. began a four-day ground, naval, and air offensive. Iraq's roads, bridges, water plants, and airports were destroyed. Surviving Iraqi troops surrendered by the tens of thousands. On February 27, Iraq surrendered and agreed to withdraw from Kuwait. U.S. forces reclaimed Kuwait for the Kuwaiti citizens, who expressed their gratitude by hugging American soldiers.

Desert Storm elevated worldwide respect for U.S. military technology. The use of precision, camera-guided missiles startled the world. Under the brilliant and decisive leadership of General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, U.S. forces obliterated Iraq's army and air force, rendering Hussein's army defenseless. The message was clearly understood by aggressors—President George H. Bush had the courage and capability to defend freedom anywhere in the world.

In the 1990s, President Bill Clinton, acting as Commander in Chief, placed U.S. troops under United Nations authority in Bosnia to attempt to stop fighting among ethnic groups. Then, in February 1998, President Clinton again deployed U.S. troops to the Middle East to force Iraq to submit to U.N. inspection teams. Hussein



Missile

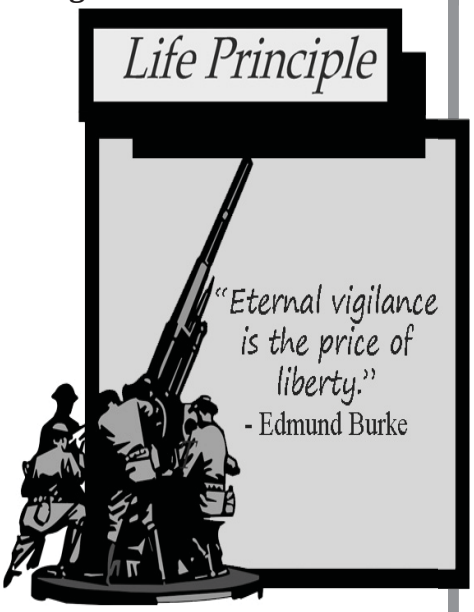
was suspected of manufacturing weapons of mass destruction which he allegedly planned to use against Israel and western nations.

In August 1998, President Clinton authorized U.S. missile attacks on suspected terrorist sites in Afghanistan and Sudan. By mid 1998, more than 48 nations were engaged in some form of military conflict, causing American military forces to remain on alert.

However, an unprecedented attack was launched on America on September 11, 2001. Islamic terrorists hijacked commercial airliners, crashing them into New York City's Twin Towers and the Pentagon. A fourth plane, destined for the Capitol, was diverted by heroic male passengers into a Pennsylvania field, where it crashed.

The U.S. "War on Terror" subsequently began, in which Iraq was bombed; Saddam Hussein was executed, and Al-Qaeda terrorists responsible for the 9/11 attack (and numerous other attacks) were hunted, imprisoned, or killed. Most notable of these was the assassination of Osama bin Laden by U.S. special forces in 2011.

During these times of military conflict, other significant events were occurring worldwide.



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The Defending of America



Topic 2
Discoveries & Explorations

Chapter 12

WHAT IS LEFT TO EXPLORE?

Section One
Topics 1-5



Sending a letter home from outer space was still science fiction when Shannon Lucid was an American 9th grade student. Much later in her life, on June 16, 1996, Astronaut Lucid transmitted a letter from 245 miles above the Earth where she was traveling at 17,500 mph. Her letter was downloaded from the Internet on a laptop computer and beamed to her family. She was on her fifth trip into space traveling on the ***Mir Space Station*** with two Russian scientists. Computer technological discoveries enabled her to exchange e-mail messages with her family.

In 1985, Dr. Lucid realized her life-long dream of becoming an astronaut. Eleven years later, she made her fifth trip into space and accumulated more time in orbit than any other man or woman. Self-discipline to be patient helped Dr. Lucid adjust to difficult and unusual situations to which she responded with a positive attitude. For example, once while she made repairs to the space station, she was suddenly surrounded by pieces of floating scrap metal that banged into each other, creating an awful racket. Instead of being annoyed, Dr. Lucid's response was simply to think of the metallic tones as if they were music from cathedral bells.

Dr. Lucid engaged in complex scientific work during her extended stay on the Mir Space station but maintained focus on the life principles which had formed her character. One Sunday, at her request, a Southern Baptist pastor in Fort Worth, Texas, transmitted his sermon to Dr. Lucid in space through a satellite communication system.

Computer technology had also reached the point of making dreams come true for medical doctors. In 1975, Dr. Mark Carol, a ***neurosurgeon***, discovered a plan for treating ***malignant*** tumors. He knew that radiation beams needed to be molded to fit exactly the shape of the tumor. At that time, computers were too primitive to carry out his plan.

In 1992, Dr. Carol worked closely with computer scientists at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to create the Peacock system. It enabled doctors to

VOCABULARY

Mir Space Station: a Russian satellite in low Earth orbit from 1986 - 2001
Neurosurgeon: a doctor who operates on brains
Malignant: deadly
Cofferdam: a watertight structure from which water is pumped to allow repairs or reclamation work below the waterline
Interlocking: connecting, joining
Excavation: an uncovered and exposed historical site

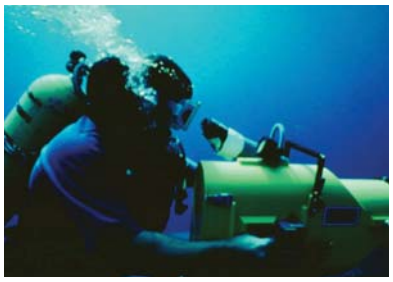
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gather data from a three-dimensional image of tissue growth. It arranged thousands of tiny beams of radiation to fit the exact shape of the tumor. Surgeons could program the computer to avoid tissue areas which could be damaged by radiation.



Bold, new scientific equipment probed the future and helped scientists uncover treasures from the past. In 1985, Dr. Robert Ballard used modern computer technology to discover the remains of the *Titanic*. As you learned in an earlier chapter, the "unsinkable" *Titanic* struck an iceberg on its very first voyage from England to New York in 1912. The gigantic floating city disappeared into the icy blackness of the North Atlantic and settled to the ocean floor, two miles down. The exact location remained a secret between 1985 and 1995 to prevent souvenir hunters from interfering with salvage efforts.

In 1995, sonic technology swept the Atlantic Ocean floor to give the world a view of the *Titanic* wreckage. Afterward, technology helped researchers piece together accounts of the *Titanic* and to produce a dynamic film of the disaster. U.S. film makers invested $120 million to produce the movie, *Titanic*, in 1997. The film producers applied the very latest computer graphic technology to create realistic re-enactments of the tragic event in 1912.



Sensitive equipment also picked up magnetic signals from iron buried in thick mud on the Texas coast. In 1995, marine archaeologist Bato Arnold located a small, wooden, French ship buried for more than 300 years. History had told the story of La Salle's bold expedition to start a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1682. *"Heaven refused him that success,"* wrote Henri Joutel, a faithful witness to La Salle's desperate efforts to find the mouth of the river. The quest ended when his ship, the *Belle*, sank into the waters of Matagorda Bay, Texas, during a fierce storm.

The boat, resting in only a dozen feet of water, held the story of sailors at work before their deaths. The Texas Historical Society, in charge of the recovery, built a 1.4-million dollar ***cofferdam*** surrounding the small ship. Sand and gravel filled the space between two walls of ***interlocking*** steel plates, sunk 40 feet below the surface and rising 6 feet above sea level. Water was pumped out to make a pit which revealed the oak ribs on the ship poking through the gray mud. That was the first, dry-land ***excavation*** of a wreck in the Western Hemisphere. The ship, which measured 51 feet long and 14 feet wide, was pieced back together at Texas A&M University. The muck along the bottom of the bay preserved objects such as ropes, barrels, a leather shoe, bowls, lead shots, and glass trade beads. The identifying object that associated La Salle with the ship was a cannon containing the markings of the French admiral.

In the next vignette, you will learn of the hopes of two women to travel from Houston, Texas, to the edge of the universe.

Life Principle

"Discoveries and inventions result when men become dissatisfied with mediocrity, discomfort, or pain."

-Ronald Johnson

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The Defending of America

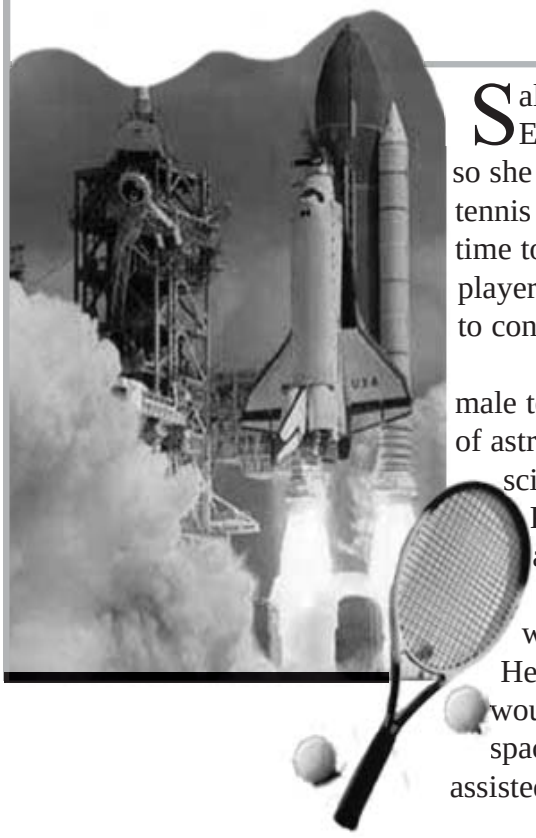


Topic 3
Transportation

Chapter 12

COMMUTING TO WORK

Section One
Topics 1-5



Sally Ride wanted to play tennis and orbit around planet Earth. A physics teacher challenged Sally to set high goals, so she balanced studies in math and science with exercise on the tennis court. At college, Ride excelled in academics but found time to continue sports. She was rated as the top female tennis player in the Eastern United States. After graduation, she chose to continue studies in ***astrophysics***.

When Neil Armstrong walked on the moon in 1969, only male test pilots were eligible to be astronauts. As the duties of astronauts changed, qualifications were adjusted to admit scientists and other professionals of both genders. Dr. Sally Ride was in the first group of women to be trained as U.S. astronauts.

On June 18, 1983, Sally Ride became the first American woman in space. At 32, she was also the youngest astronaut. Her mission was to help launch and receive a satellite that would gather important scientific data. From inside the spaceship capsule, Sally controlled mechanical arms that assisted other astronauts in recapturing the orbiting satellite.

Joining NASA in the same training group with Sally Ride was Shannon Lucid. She had a childhood environment much different from Ride's. Lucid, daughter of American Christian missionaries, was born in China during WWII. The first year of her life was spent in a Japanese prison camp.



She trained as a pilot and ***biochemist*** before entering the space program. Her first trip into space was aboard the space shuttle *Discovery* in June 1985. Her talents were focused on determining and measuring effects of space travel on human health.

Commuting to work by space rocket is, of course, limited to astronauts, such as Lucid, Ride, and Armstrong. Most employees who work on planet Earth either walk to work, peddle bikes, ride in cars, buses, or trains, or fly in airplanes.

VOCABULARY

Astrophysics: the study of proportions of stars and planets
Biochemist: one who studies the chemistry of plants and animals
Commute: to travel between home and work or school on a regular basis
Metropolitan: cities
Sophisticated: highly complex, advanced technology

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Few Americans commuted to work by plane in 1945, but by 2000, 40% of commercial air travel was for business purposes. Private planes also became popular after WWII.

Two companies, Piper and Cessna, began to manufacture small, single and twin engine planes for private use by ranchers, corporate executives, and other businessmen. During the 1960s and 1970s, hundreds of small airports were opened to accommodate private planes.

Commuter trains were another popular means of transportation in large ***metropolitan*** areas during the 1950s. New York City's suburban trains connected with three levels of underground subway tunnels. Chicago's system of elevated train tracks for electric-powered cars evolved from simple, slow-moving coaches to ***sophisticated,*** computer-driven trains that transported thousands of employees to their jobs on precise schedules.

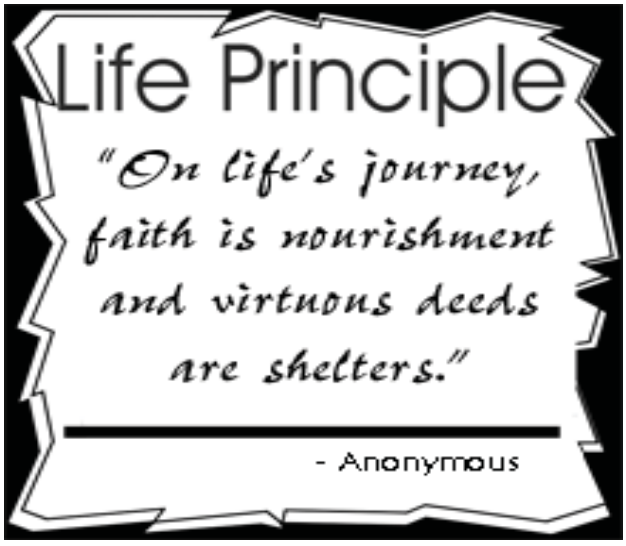


Modern day diesel-powered buses provide transportation among suburbs and inner city stations. Extensive concrete and steel freeway systems crisscross America's metropolitan areas, providing an efficient highway network on which people commute to and from work sites.

Since 1948, automobiles have carried most employees to their jobs. By 1990, High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes were designated during rush hours for cars containing 2 or more people. Another innovation, High Occupancy Toll (HOT) roads were established for autos with 3 or more riders. Flexible work hours became popular in large corporations to allow some employees to avoid rush-hour traffic. Taxi cabs have operated in highly populated areas such as New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, Denver, and Washington for several decades and remain the primary source of transportation for local and out-of-town executives and businessmen who conduct work assignments in metropolitan areas.



The previous 30 years brought major changes in American government involvement in the lives of private citizens and businesses. The next vignette will help you understand how your life will be affected by those changes.



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The Defending of America



Topic 4
Government & Economics

Chapter 12

FREE ENTERPRISE VS. BIG GOVERNMENT

Section One
Topics 1-5

Route of Alaskan Pipeline (800 miles)



The 1970s produced an explosion of political ***activism*** and government agencies. Post-WWII prosperity ended in the early 1970s. The stage had been set by massive amounts of environmental legislation which crippled the American oil industry and left the U.S. dependent on imported oil from Islamic, Middle East nations.

In response to America's support of Israel during the Yom Kippur War, Saudi Arabia cut off oil supplies to the United States in October of 1973. The effects were devastating. As prices for gasoline and utility bills increased, Americans had little income to spend on items other than necessities. Businesses failed, and America fell into the worst economic recession since WWII.



Portion of Alaskan Pipeline

President Nixon responded by imposing the first, peacetime ***price controls*** on oil and gasoline in American history. Price controls were usually reserved for war time emergencies and had not been enacted in the United States since WWII. Gasoline station owners soon lost customers and had to lay off workers and cut back hours of operation.

Legislators debated how to solve the crisis. Liberal Progressives wanted to continue price controls. They also encouraged home insulation, gasoline rationing, and lower speed limits to conserve fuel. Conservatives recommended removing price controls to encourage oil drilling and developing other sources of energy from coal, nuclear reactors, and solar power.

Ultimately, the issue came down to a battle over environmental issues. Environmentalists opposed the plan of Nixon's successor, President Gerald Ford, to build a pipeline across Alaska. Ford's pipeline would tap into Alaska's huge oil reserves, providing America with 2,000,000 barrels of oil a day—reducing U.S. dependency on hostile Saudi



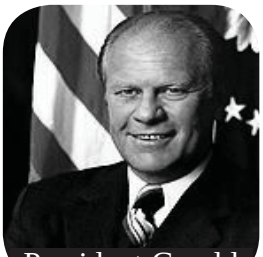
President Nixon

VOCABULARY

Activism: aggressive action toward an agenda
Price controls: the price a gasoline station could charge per gallon
Reincarnation: the belief that after one's physical death, he/she reappears in another form (insect, cow, fish, or another human in a different historical era)
Intrusive: restrictive and forceful
Bureaucrats: people who work for government agencies
Tax revenue: money collected from people through taxes
Concessions: giving in, not standing up against
Alienate: to withdraw from and no longer be associated with someone
Grass roots: local citizens involved in politics
Proponent: one who supports and advocates

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Arabia. On November 13, 1973, Ford's plan was approved. Reduced environmental legislation soon led to more oil drilling in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and other states.


President Gerald Ford

The Environmentalist Movement produced the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), plus the *Clean Air Act* in 1970, and the *Endangered Species Act* in 1973. During the 1980s, the Environmentalist Movement revived, largely by its connection with the New Age religious movement which embraced the concept of ***reincarnation***.

Safety and consumer rights movements produced both the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Consumer Product Safety Administration (CPSA) in 1970.

The 1970s also introduced the Federal Energy Administration (1974), the Department of Energy (1977), and the Department of Education (1979).

Altogether, the number of federal agencies with their ***intrusive*** regulations doubled from 1960 to 1980. The wave of regulations took its toll on the economy. American production slowed and even declined as businesses suffered under stringent, federal government controls. The growth of government agencies, coupled with judicial activism, transferred power from individuals and elected officials to appointed ***bureaucrats*** who used their positions and authority to force businesses to comply with tedious federal regulations that hurt companies.

Meanwhile, 1978 produced a second oil shock, through Iran's Ayatollah Khamenei, who raised prices on exported crude oil. Iran's control over oil revealed American vulnerability to the rest of the world. Inflation and unemployment in America that resulted from the oil crisis were dominant issues during the 1980 presidential election.

Ronald Reagan wanted to reverse the trend of government expansion. He cut tax rates and struggled to free business from the shackles of government regulations. The size of the *Federal Register*, which gives information about every governmental agency nationwide, had risen during the Johnson and Nixon administrations, fallen under Ford, and risen again under President Jimmy Carter. When Ronald Reagan entered office, the *Federal Register* was at its all-time peak, about 90,000 pages of stringent regulations on businesses. During the next eight years, President Reagan cut the size of the register in half, a testimony to his efforts to reduce government intrusion into the American economy and families. By emphasizing the principles that made America great, Reagan reminded Americans of the benefits of the free enterprise system. However, under Presidents George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama, the *Federal Register* expanded again.

Reagan's tax-cutting was the economic debate of the 1980s. He demonstrated that cutting tax rates would result in economic growth and ultimately increase ***tax revenue***. The Economic Recovery Act (1983) included an across-the-board, 25% cut in tax rates. Consequently, the revived economy produced record tax revenues throughout the '80s. In addition, inflation, interest rates, and unemployment all declined during the Reagan presidency.

Reagan also wanted to cut government spending, but his efforts were blocked by a Democratic congress, leading to massive national debt. His efforts to restrict abortion and allow prayer in public schools were also unsuccessful.


President Reagan

Reagan's successor, George H. W. Bush, was not able to sustain many of Reagan's policies. Bush accepted tax increases, made ***concessions*** to environmentalists, and enacted a new Civil Rights Act—which required employers to prove

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President George H. W. Bush

they were not discriminating based on gender, ethnicity, or religion. Bush's policy forced many companies to close because they could not comply with new government regulations. Conservatives became ***alienated*** from the Republican party and offered little support for Bush. Without strong ***grass roots*** support, especially from evangelical Christians, Bush lost the 1992 Presidential election to Bill Clinton.

Bill Clinton claimed to be a "new Democrat" who wanted to reduce government intrusion into the economy. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1993, which opened trade with Canada and Mexico, seemed to support his claim.

Clinton's other policies, however, proved him to be a ***proponent*** of ***materialistic socialism***. The Family and Medical Leave Act (1993) required employers to guarantee a job for employees absent for child birth, placing further burdens on employers. In 1994, Clinton pushed for a crime bill that emphasized compassion and comfort for criminals rather than ***restitution*** to crime victims.

Clinton's big government agenda was evident with his accommodation of gay rights activists, his reluctance to reduce dependency on welfare, and his attempt to nationalize medical service—which would have made private doctors government employees and greatly reduced patient's choices for medical care. His opposition to a strong military concerned voters. In 1994, Americans elected a Republican congress to combat Clinton's liberal, socialistic ***expansionism.***

The Republicans, led by Newt Gingrich, Dick Armey, and Trent Lott, won a majority in both the House and the Senate by emphasizing the *Contract With America*, a ten-point agenda designed to restore the free enterprise system and mend the fractured American family. The years of 1995 and 1996 were devoted largely to legislative battles over the Contract. The pressure of an upcoming election helped the Republicans push some of their plans past Clinton's opposition. Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole conducted a ***lackluster*** campaign that was no match for Clinton's strategy of appealing to middle class voters with promises of economic benefits. Clinton won the presidency again. Republicans retained control of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

The Republican congress succeeded in requiring federal agencies to abide by the same laws required of private businesses. They required a three-fifths majority vote for tax increases and gave the president a ***line-item veto*** to ease legislative battles. However, the line-item veto was ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in June 1998. Congress enacted legislation to reduce ***frivolous*** lawsuits and forbid the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to force businesses to defend themselves against bureaucratic controls and ***opportunistic*** legal firms.

Other Congressional Legislation included tax credits for adoption, stricter penalties for ***pedophiles***, and punitive action against ***deadbeat dads*** who failed to accept moral and financial responsibility for the children they conceived.

VOCABULARY

Materialistic Socialism: economic policies based on government ownership of businesses with no regard for moral principles
Restitution: payment to victims
Expansionism: expanding government intrusion into private business through regulations
Lackluster: without excitement
Line-item veto: the right of a president to disapprove selected parts in a bill passed by Congress
Frivolous: silly, shallow, unimportant, not critical
Opportunistic: efforts by lawyers to encourage people to sue one another

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However, Republicans were not able to persuade Democrats to support an amendment requiring a balanced budget. Congress also failed to impose term limits that would have ended the era of career politicians.

In 1996, Republicans persuaded Clinton to sign the Welfare Reform Bill which was the first step toward dismantling the failed federal welfare system. Congress authorized individual states to set up their own welfare policies to prohibit people from receiving welfare payments for more than two consecutive years or for more than five total years during a lifetime, and to encourage people to regain their dignity through employment.

The 1996 re-elections of Clinton and the Republican Congress foreshadowed more legislative battles and changes in American culture. Political campaign issues during the 1998 election focused on tax reform, school ***vouchers***, and ***deficit*** spending.

However, other important economic events were also happening during the 1980s and 1990s. An exception to the economic decline of the 1980s was the booming information industry which owed its success largely to one man, Intel engineer Ted Hoff, who invented the ***microprocessor*** in 1971. As microprocessors became more powerful and smaller, they were used in products like video games, digital watches, and microwave ovens. Most importantly, the microprocessor was the technology behind development of the personal computer (PC)—which led to startling changes in the way Americans processed information.



Bill Gates

The undisputed king of the information age was Bill Gates who built a fortune by staying one step ahead of the developing computer industry. In 1976, Gates co-founded Microsoft and began creating computer languages and software programs. In 1995, his Windows 95 operating system led to a feeding frenzy of purchases that made news worldwide. In 1998, Microsoft attempted to implement a comprehensive plan to integrate Windows 98 with the Microsoft Internet document viewer or browser. The U.S. Department of Justice filed suit against Gates to restrict Microsoft's marketing plan for Windows 98.

Other business enterprises of the 1970s and 1980s related to Asian immigrants. Foreign-born professionals made crucial contributions to telecommunications, biotechnology, chemicals, and computers.

Immigrants from India became physicians, dentists, engineers, and motel owners. A wave of Filipino immigrants made contributions to science, engineering, and medicine. When South Korean officials imposed oppressive price controls on citizens of Korea, thousands of Koreans came to America and purchased or opened new retail stores, gasoline stations, restaurants, and grocery stores.

When Saigon, South Vietnam, fell to the Communists in 1975, 130,000 Vietnamese fled to America. As the Communist regime became more oppressive, Vietnamese people resorted to desperate measures to escape their own country. More than 277,500 families climbed into leaky boats and braved the Pacific Ocean between 1977 and 1979 to begin new lives in America. They proved to be productive citizens—becoming doctors, dentists, restaurateurs, or store owners.

VOCABULARY

Pedophiles: adults (usually men) who sexually molest children (usually boys)
Deadbeat dads: fathers who do not pay child support or share the responsibilities of raising their children
Vouchers: government payment for students to attend private schools
Deficit: a shortage of government money due to greater spending than tax collecting
Microprocessor: the central "brain" of a computer; the central control unit
Centralized government: a government that promotes excessive regulations
Precedence: superior; of more importance

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The new Asian-Americans did not allow language barriers, racism, or strict licensing laws to crush pursuit of the American Dream. As Korean-American restaurant owner Choi Deckchun explained, *"In Korea, money and politics determine everything. Here* (in America) *it's the land of opportunity."*

The American dream has been achieved by millions of people who faced difficult challenges. The story of Kenilworth-Parkside is an example of how one man can make a difference in life.

Kenilworth-Parkside was a 464-unit public housing project in Washington, D.C.—overflowing with crime, teen pregnancy, vandalism, and welfare checks. The bureaucracy that operated the project was so dysfunctional that for two years residents had gone without heat or hot water.

Robert Woodson had abandoned the Civil Rights movement as its focus shifted from emphasizing racial equality to enhancing ***centralized government***. In 1981, Woodson founded the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (NCNE). He wanted to offer urban Americans a capitalistic alternative to welfare and government dependency.

Woodson's NCNE helped Kenilworth residents learn to administer the housing project themselves. NCNE offered the residents legal counsel, fund-raising assistance, public relations help, and economic analysis to measure the project's progress. Residents took responsibility for collecting rent and performing maintenance. A neighborhood watch kept drug dealers away and encouraged personal and parental responsibility. For example, when a child vandalized the laundry room, that child's mother was assigned to supervise the laundry room. Laundry room vandalism stopped.

Some residents began opening private businesses in the project. A barber shop, a daycare center, a snack bar, and a thrift store appeared. These businesses employed project residents.

After two years of resident management, Kenilworth showed great progress. Teen pregnancy had been reduced 50%. The rate of welfare dependency had declined from 85% to 35%. Crime fell 75%. Kenilworth residents gained self respect, and taxpayers saved money.

In 1985, Coca-Cola learned a tough lesson in free enterprise. Coke replaced its 99-year-old Coke formula with a sweeter tasting *New Coke*. Even after a massive advertising campaign, consumers refused to buy the new product. Sales plummeted, and Coca-Cola lost $35,000,000 in just 77 days. The old Coca-Cola Classic formula quickly reappeared on the shelves. Consumers made a statement: buyer demand takes ***precedence*** over supplier advertisements.

Although critics argue that the free enterprise system allows big businesses to "control" consumer behavior through mass advertising, the *New Coke* failure was clear evidence that consumers make their own decisions. In the American free enterprise system, the consumer is boss. The *New Coke* experiment also showed how free enterprise forces businesses to surrender to reality. When sales plummeted, Coke immediately realized its mistake and corrected it.

Computers and the information age made a major impact on American society during the 1990s. Knowledgeable and informed entrepreneurs may wear bathrobes while seated before computer screens in homes and cruise the Internet while transacting business.

Thanks to personal computers, thousands of Americans started their own businesses. The old adage, *It takes money to make money*, may be replaced by, *It takes computer skills to make money*. Employees with computer skills are twice as employable as people who do not know how to process information on computers.



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In the information age, education—ongoing education—is essential to business success and preservation of capitalism. The American Dream is literally at the fingertips of anyone who has a dream and personal character to work until his or her dream comes true.

Computers changed the way Americans communicated and made financial exchanges. Businessmen were given special purchasing freedom in 1958 when American Express and other companies provided "plastic money"—credit cards. By the late 1960s, computers enabled credit card companies such as MasterCard, Visa, and Discover, and other businesses like JC Penney, Sears, Montgomery Ward, and other retail stores to offer credit cards to American customers who wanted to make purchases with "plastic money."



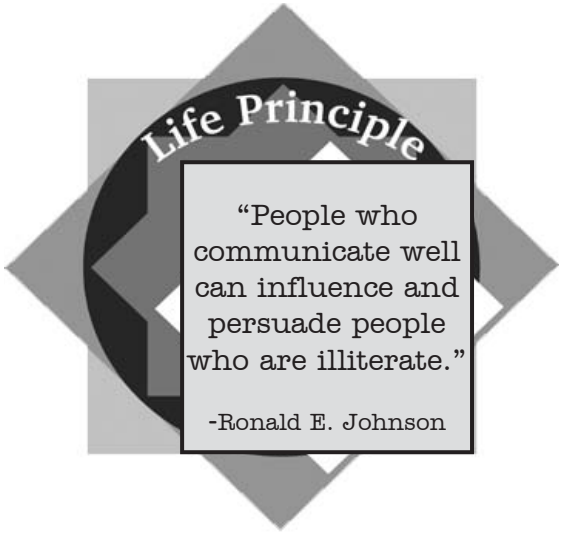
Americans learned quickly how to say "charge it." Personal debt soared as buyers used "plastic money" on a promise to pay later when their computer-generated invoices arrived in the mail. Credit was too easy for some users, consequently they became deeply in debt. Wise card users learned to buy only for convenience and then payoff the card balance within 30 days to avoid interest and accumulated debt. Even so, credit card debt reached $425 billion by March of 1998.

Computers also impacted the stock market in the 1980s and 1990s. *Stock* is a term used to identify shares or portions of ownership of companies. A company is financed by stock, owned by people who invest capital (money) in the company. The amount of ownership is determined by the number or quantity of stocks owned. For example, a man who owns 100% of a company would own 100% of the shares of stock. A person who owns 50% of a company would own 50% of the stock.

Company stock is bought and sold for company investors, through the use of computers, in investment companies. Investment companies operate simply as a convenience for share-holders to buy or sell company stock.

In the 1980s and '90s investment companies programmed their computers to buy and sell investors' stock to earn the highest profit for investors. A problem developed when investment company computers automatically sold or bought large quantities of stock, causing the entire stock market to experience dramatic profits and losses for investors. Investors had to learn to use computers but not allow them to make the decisions.

Major economic changes in our country were brought about by entrepreneurs who knew what they wanted. The next lesson introduces you to some of America's leading employers.



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The Defending of America

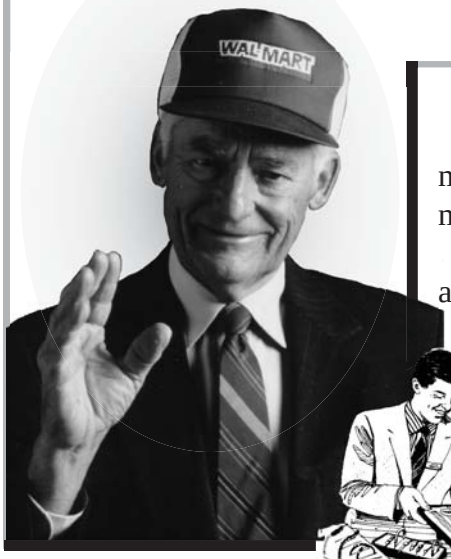


Topic 5
Industry & Medicine

Chapter 12

DRY GOODS, SOAP, AND COMPUTER CHIPS

Section One
Topics 1-5





Even hardworking entrepreneurs were destroyed by the Great Depression of the late 1930s, but a man whose middle name was Cash prospered by providing quality merchandise at reasonable prices.

In 1897, J. Cash Penney started his remarkable career as a clerk for the Golden Rule Company in Longmont, Colorado. Five years later, he purchased one-third interest in the company and established a new store in the mining town of Kemmerer, Wyoming. Penney studied the community and the needs of its people before opening his own store. Local entrepreneurs scoffed when Penney decided not to extend credit and to charge everyone the same price for products, regardless of social status. The townspeople, however, were delighted with Penney's policies, merchandise, and service, making the store an immediate success.

In 1907, Penney bought out his partners and launched his own chain of Golden Rule stores. He offered high quality merchandise at low prices and employed good people, who were called *associates*. Basic to all his business decisions were the religious and philosophical beliefs Penney inherited from his minister father. Penney managed his company according to the Golden Rule—*"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."*

By 1912, Cash Penney owned 34 stores. One year later, J.C. Penney Co., Inc. was established. Penney pioneered the practice of ***profit sharing***. In 1920, with headquarters in New York City and 197 stores operating coast-to-coast, J.C. Penney's slogan became "A Nationwide Institution." Annual revenues grew to $43,000,000, which were shared with Penney associates.

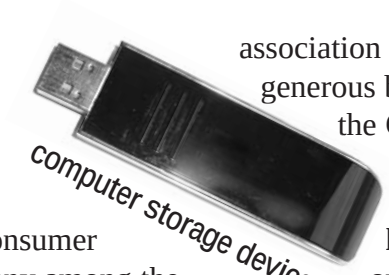
In the decade preceding 1930, J.C. Penney opened more than 1,250 stores. During the depression years of the 1930s, the J.C. Penney Company grew to 1,586 stores with annual sales of more than $300,000,000. J.C. Penney Company became

VOCABULARY

Profit sharing: sharing of company profits with employees
Acquisition: the purchasing of other companies to increase profit
Pharmaceutical: pertaining to prescription medicine
Independent distributors: multi-level marketing people who work out of their homes
Biodegradable: capable of decomposing by natural processes
Credibility: public confidence in a company
Mainframe: the large central control unit for a network of smaller computers
Retailer: one who sells products to walk-in customers

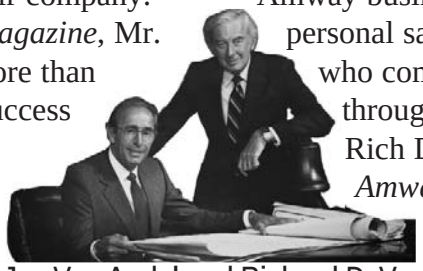
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a large stock-holder owned company and continued its growth through ***acquisition*** of several ***pharmaceutical*** drugstore chains in the mid 1990s. Penney's attention to consumer buying patterns kept the company among the top retail stores in America.


computer storage device

Integrity and good deeds were not confined to American-born citizens; like Penney, John Tu and David Sun were the cofounders of Kingston Technology Corp., a California computer software company. These immigrants from Taiwan were described by their employees as models of generosity, compassion, and fairness. In the 1990s, Mr. Tu and Mr. Sun often surprised employees by paying for funeral expenses for relatives and providing unexpected gifts. Mr. Sun gave his Jaguar to one amazed employee when she casually mentioned her childhood dream of owning one. The extent of their generosity was realized in December 1996, when Kingston Technology Corp. announced an astonishing $100,000,000 bonus for their 523 employees. The owners described it as the workers' share of $1,500,000,000 they received for selling 80% of their company.

According to *Forbes Magazine*, Mr. Sun and Mr. Tu were worth more than $900,000,000 each, but their success did not come easily. Mr. Sun's father abandoned his family when David was only five. His mother, a high school biology teacher, encouraged young David to *"Treat people right, then they will help you when you need it."* Mr. Tu's family fled to Taiwan when civil war broke out in China. After he immigrated to America, he remembered his mother saying, *"Don't bring flowers to those who have plenty—bring coal to people when they need heat in winter."* Kingston employees were better human beings because of their association with Mr. Tu and Mr. Sun—two generous businessmen who also practiced the Golden Rule.


Jay Van Andel and Richard DeVos

Two other entrepreneurs in Michigan built the world's largest, multi-level marketing organization. The next vignette tells how thousands of people are achieving their economic dreams because of two men who began a business in a bath tub.

AMAZING AMWAY

Two young entrepreneurs, Jay Van Andel and Rich DeVos, cofounded the Amway company because they had a dream to own a business built on four concepts: freedom, family, hope, and rewards.

According to Jay Van Andel, *"Amway is built on the desire of people to seize opportunities and achieve their dreams."* Amway Corporation allows potential, ***independent distributors*** to purchase *starter kits* to establish their own Amway businesses. Income is derived from personal sales and sales made by recruits who come into the organization through the distributors' efforts. Rich DeVos stated, *"The heart of Amway is helping people to help themselves."*

The Amway Corporation began in 1959 with L.O.C., a ***biodegradable*** multipurpose cleaner developed in a basement bath tub. By 1998, Amway catalogs featured more than 400 products for skin, hair care, and nutrition. Water treatments, cooking utensils, and home care products were also available through Amway. More than 2,500,000 independent distributors sell in excess of $6,800,000,000 worth of merchandise. As

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the world's largest, multi-level marketing organization, Amway sets the standard for other companies that employ a direct sales approach.

A 380-acre site in Ada, Michigan, is home to the World Headquarters, but Amway markets stretch to more than 80 countries and territories. The principles by which Amway operates set the organization apart: emphasis on integrity and environmental awareness in every phase of operations including manufacturing, research and development, marketing, and education. Amway executives stated:



> *"Integrity is essential to our business success....Amway success is measured not only in economic terms, but by the respect, trust, and* ***credibility*** *we earn....Each individual is responsible and accountable for achieving personal goals, as well as giving 100% effort in helping achieve corporate or team goals. We also have a responsibility to be good citizens in the communities where we live and work."*

The theme of "Helping Others Help Themselves" is reflected in Amway's outreach to people in need. The corporation and its independent distributors contribute to the National Easter Seal Society, Toys for Tots, Children's Miracle Network, Junior Achievement, and the United Negro College Fund. Through their unique "Look Good... Feel Better" program in Australia and Canada, Amway donates cosmetics and skin care products to female cancer patients.

Perhaps the bottom line is not the financial success of the company or even the assistance Amway gives to others, but the principles stated by the cofounders and their family members who serve on the Policy Board. According to Amway's Founders' Fundamentals,

> *"Freedom is our natural state and most conducive environment. . . It* [freedom] *allows for our belief in God and for the opportunity to build a meaningful, purposeful life. . . We are proud advocates of freedom and free enterprise. Human economic advancement is clearly proven to be best achieved in a free-market economy."*

The next vignette tells how Bill Gates changed the way America processed information.

BILL GATES AND MICROSOFT

Bill Gates was 19 years old when he and a high school friend, Paul Allen, founded Microsoft Corporation. Gates became a billionaire before his 30th birthday. In 1975, he and Allen developed the BASIC programming language for the first personal computer (PC). Gates and his company introduced Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-DOS) in 1981. *MS-DOS* is codes and commands necessary to operate computers. Gates' software program enabled the original International Business Machine (IBM) desktop PC, to operate as efficiently as a ***mainframe*** computer. In the mid 1980s, Gates' Microsoft Company introduced

VOCABULARY

Share: a percentage of ownership of a business
Operation: a business
Charitable contributions: financial support for organizations that benefit society—such as churches, Boy Scouts, and the Salvation Army
Civic affairs: important issues that concern a local community
Eradicated: gotten rid of, destroyed
Landmark: well known and important to history

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Windows—a sophisticated system that allows computer users to select icons (symbols, graphics, pictures) to command computers to start various programs. With the successful introduction of BASIC, MS-DOS, and Windows, Microsoft and IBM took firm command of the emerging PC market.

According to Gates, he founded Microsoft Windows on his *"vision of a personal computer on every desk and in every home."* Gates' creative and technical aptitude transformed information systems in the business world. His genius, brilliance, and entrepreneurial spirit gave millions of ordinary people access to the world of computers, fulfilling his vision.

Bill Gates was not the only individual who affected American business. A hometown boy from Rogers, Arkansas, really made it big. The next vignette tells how he built Walmart selling tools, towels, toasters, and thousands of other household items.

THE WONDER OF WALMART

Sam Walton established Walmart's three basic principles: customer service, respect for the individual, and strive for excellence. These simple principles made Walmart company the world's number one ***retailer***. It operates over 7,000 stores, pulls revenue approaching $400 billion, and sells to a third of all Americans each week.

Sam Walton and his brother, Bud, opened the first Walmart Discount City in Rogers, Arkansas, in 1962. Local people liked the hometown identity and the friendly faces of Walmart associates. The quality and variety of merchandise was good, and prices were low. Neighbor told neighbor, and before long Walmart stores began to multiply. In 1969, the company incorporated as Walmart Stores, Inc., with 18 Walmart stores and 15 Ben Franklin Department Stores in four states—creating hundreds of jobs for local residents.

Three years later, Walmart listed its stock on the New York Stock Exchange at $16.50 per ***share***. Going public provided investment capital needed for expansion. It also gave other Americans the opportunity to make money right along with the company. One hundred shares purchased in 1970 for a total of $1,650 was worth $6.5 million in 1993.

By 1979, Walmart stores had expanded to 276 ***operations*** in 11 states with annual sales of $1,250,000,000. Most stores were in towns of less than 25,000 population. In 1988, the first Walmart Supercenter, which combined groceries and general merchandise, opened in Missouri. Bud's Warehouse Outlets followed, along with international expansion. The company's 2011 Annual Report listed 8,970 Walmart stores, 602 SAM'S Warehouse Clubs, and more than 2.2 million associates. Record sales established Walmart as the second largest corporation in the U.S. and the third largest in the world.

Why were customers so loyal to *"the store that Sam built"*? Maybe it was the low prices and one-stop shopping—or the college scholarships Walmart awarded to local high school seniors every year. Perhaps customer loyalty was based on the corporation's



Sam's Club Store

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original Support American Made (SAM) program, that promoted American-made merchandise and created thousands of new jobs in America. Or maybe it was Mr. Sam Walton himself, who drove from store to store in his old pickup truck, encouraging Walmart associates and shaking hands with customers.

Walmart associates in each community decide how their ***charitable contributions*** should be spent. Walmart and its associates support the United Way, the United Negro College Fund, the Children's Miracle Network Telethon (CMNT), and various local environmental efforts, educational programs, and organizations. People of nearly every race, religion, and nationality are represented among Walmart's associates and the 90,000,000 customers they welcome each week.

Sam Walton died in 1992, shortly after President George H.W. Bush honored the entrepreneur with the Medal of Freedom, but the principles by which Walton personally lived, founded, and operated his company are still noticeable in the Walmart company. For example, Walmart, top seller of recorded music in the U.S., announced in 1996 that it would no longer sell musical recordings that required industry warning labels due to explicit sexual and violent contents. Following that decision, overall sales in a five week period increased by 12%, according to the Wall Street Journal.


Mary Kay

Sam Walton applied his business intelligence, friendliness, and basic American principles. He understood what America wanted. He combined the two and built the most successful retail business in this nation's history. He was fond of saying *"If people believe in themselves, it's truly amazing what they can accomplish."*

People who manage their own businesses have to believe in themselves and the American free enterprise system. In the next vignette you will learn about Rotary International and how it helps businessmen and youth.

ROTARY CLUB AND BUSINESS

Men and women in private business have been the backbone of America's economy since Jamestown (America's first permanent colony). Most large corporations began with one person's idea or product: Amway, Walmart, Nike, Mary Kay, Microsoft. Thousands of small businesses have provided the free enterprise economic base on which America operates.

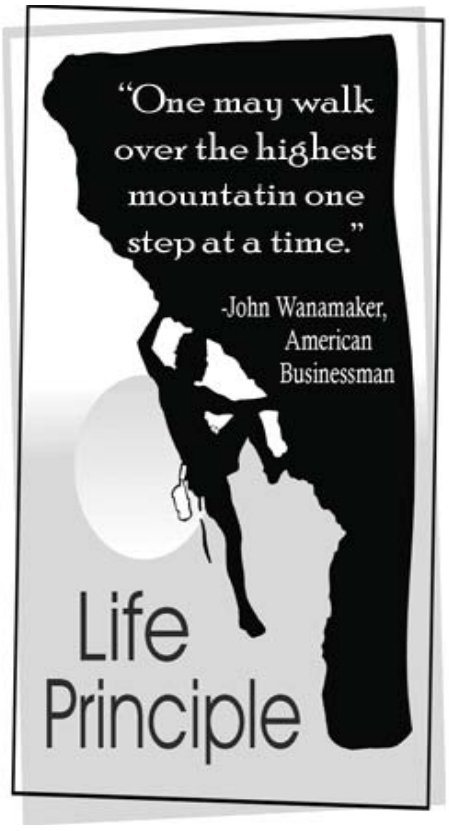
In 1905, a group of Chicago Christian men organized a club for professionals and businessmen. That club became Rotary International, where members represent a cross-section of the business and professional services of communities around the world. Local clubs meet weekly to discuss ***civic affairs*** and to engage in projects designed to make communities better places for families and businesses. Local Rotary members contribute time and money from their businesses to improve health, education, and the general welfare of America and the world. The objective of Rotary is to encourage private enterprise to meet human needs around the world. Rotary International was one of the main avenues through which polio was ***eradicated*** worldwide. Rotary clubs work closely with schools, Boy and Girl Scouts, Future Farmers of America, and 4-H Clubs to encourage development of moral character and personal responsibility among youth. Members of Rotary Club practice 4

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principles stated in the form of questions about which members think, say, and do in their private lives and professions:

1. Is it the truth?
2. Is it fair to all concerned?
3. Will it build goodwill and better friendships?
4. Will it be beneficial to all concerned?

America's *landmark* corporations and organizations are successful because they apply American ideals and principles. The story of McDonald's is another vignette about free enterprise in America.



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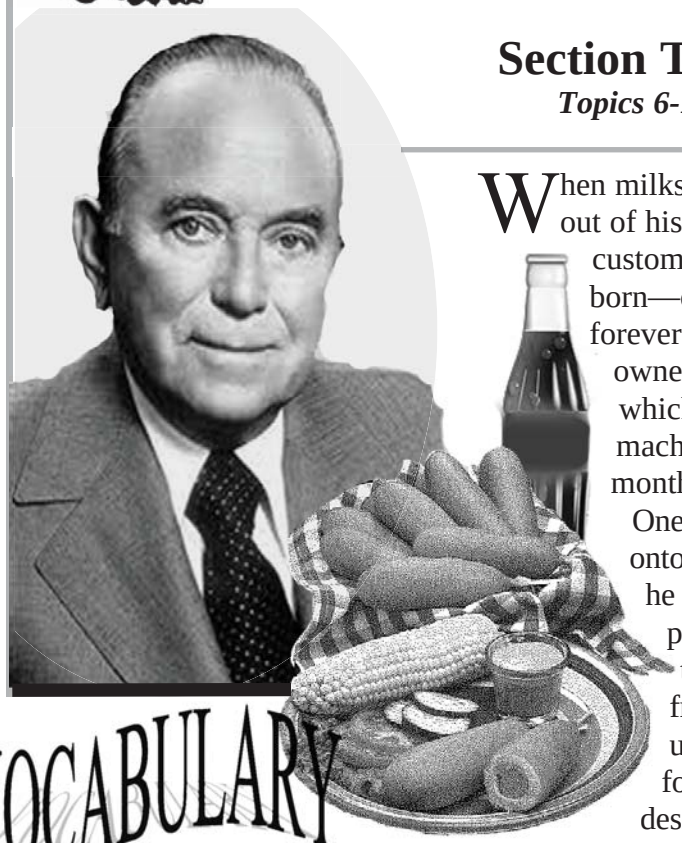
The Defending of America

Chapter 12

Topic 6
Food

Section Two
Topics 6-10

MAY I TAKE YOUR ORDER, PLEASE?



When milkshake machine salesman Ray Kroc went out of his way one day in 1954, to visit a restaurant customer in San Bernardino, California, an idea was born—one that would change American food culture forever. Kroc was curious about a small operation owned by brothers Mac and Dick McDonald, which somehow managed to keep eight milkshake machines busy producing 20,000 shakes each month.

One visit convinced Kroc that he had stumbled onto something potentially very lucrative. What he observed was lines of customers ready to purchase small, 15 cent hamburgers (half the price of the area's competition), bags of french fries, soft drinks, and milkshakes. The unquestionably limited menu of cheap, quick food seemed to be just what many customers desired. *"This will go anyplace,"* thought Kroc... and he was right.

Within one year, after agreeing on a business relationship with the McDonald brothers, Kroc established his first ***franchise*** McDonald's restaurant in Des Plaines, Illinois. There, he refined the original concept by incorporating a food preparation assembly line system. Within two years, 14 McDonald's franchises were reporting $1,200,000 in sales.

"Don't worry about making money," Kroc told employees and franchise owners. *"Love what you're doing and always put the customer first!"* Four years later, 228 restaurants were earning $37,600,000 in sales. And so American fast food was born.

Today, the successful McDonald's Corporation includes more than 33,000 restaurants in 119 countries worldwide. Each day, 68 million customers result in annual sales of more than $32 billion. Ray Kroc applied a simple American business principle: find a public need and fill it. He organized the McDonald brother's concept into an efficiently operated business that provides what customers want to buy.

VOCABULARY

Franchise: the right or license granted to an individual or group to market a company's goods and services in a certain territory
Additives: chemicals added to food to make it look appealing to customers
Preservatives: chemicals added to food to prevent spoiling
Vitamins: organic substances found in natural foods essential for normal bodily functions
Minerals: elements processed from soil and rocks to improve health
Herbs: plants used as medicine, seasonings, or food

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By 2011, McDonald's was heavily involved in community outreach through its Ronald McDonald House Charities. Through this organization, 305 Ronald McDonald houses in 52 countries provided "homes-away-from-home" for families with seriously ill children in nearby hospitals.



Consumer demand for fast food encouraged other food chains to begin selling their versions of the ever-popular hamburger and cheeseburger in malls. Chick-fil-A opened in 1967 in Atlanta's Greenbriar Mall. Chick-fil-A featured a pressure-cooked, chicken breast sandwich created by founder and owner Truett Cathy. Said Cathy,

> *"It was a hamburger world. I thought, why not treat chicken like hamburger and place it between two pieces of toasted, buttered bread?"*

By 2012, more than 1,614 Chick-fil-A stores operated in 39 states in the U.S. and other countries around the globe, with sales above $4 billion. Cathy kept his Chick-fil-A restaurants closed on Sundays even during high-peak holidays and special events such as the 1996 Olympics—in order to allow employees to attend their local churches.

Today, Americans can choose from a large variety of fast food options, such as Godfathers Pizza, Jack In the Box, Wendy's, Arby's, Dairy Queen, Kentucky Fried Chicken, and Burger King. In metropolitan areas where people are busy and schedules are tight, fast food is almost a necessity, and many children begin reading by recognizing the signs and symbols of their favorite local restaurants.

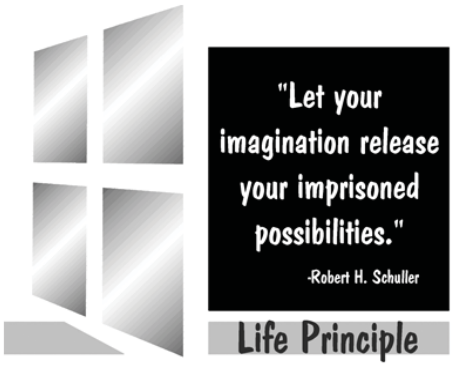
Over the past several decades, advertising jingles such as *"Hold the pickles, hold the lettuce, special orders don't upset us..."* and *"You deserve a break today..."* are often-repeated phrases. While the menus of fast food restaurants have remained relatively small, the offerings have changed over the years to include food passions and interests of a more health-conscious American public. Food chains which began with only hamburgers and french fries now also offer such selections as chicken, salads, tacos, and stuffed jalapeños.

Variety and choice have been the key, not just in the fast food realm, but in other American food offerings such as barbecue, pizza, seafood, Cajun, soul food, and sandwiches. Traveling across America can be a taste-bud adventure. Eating at restaurants has become a favorite form of American entertainment.

Along with a rising market for traditional "food," the health food market also enjoyed a very steady growth. Since the 1970s, customers demanded food without ***additives, preservatives,*** pesticides, radiation, and fat. In response to these consumer demands, market providers began to offer dietary supplements such as ***vitamins, minerals,*** and ***herbs***. In 2012, health food stores were operating in most American cities.

Effective marketing and customer service enhanced a food-buying American public—whether in the form of restaurant choices dotting the highways, or in thousands of food ingredients lining supermarket shelves.

With changes in the way Americans ate, there had to be changes in how food was grown. Next, you will learn how farming techniques changed during the past few decades.



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The Defending of America

Chapter 12

Topic 7
Agriculture

Section Two
Topics 6-10

FOOD FOR THOUGHT





From the time of the handheld ***sickle*** to computerized farming of today, agriculture has been constantly changing. Seldom bound by tradition, Americans were able to overcome obstacles and find new solutions to the problems they faced. As the world entered the 21st century, agriculture kept pace with population changes and market demands.

Farmers became ***diversified*** and more skilled at using technology and chemistry. For example, farmers sold hay, repaired tractors, processed feed, and leased equipment for extra money. Being able to farm successfully required more skill and education than just knowing how to plant and harvest crops.

As farming became more scientific, farmers learned to utilize ***precision*** farming techniques. With the use of computers, farmers gathered information such as, where the soil was healthy, where it needed fertilizing, and what balance of fertilizers was needed.

In recent decades, specialized precision farming companies were able to purchase satellite pictures of their geographic area and use their computer programs to interpret agricultural information. Conditions of each acre were measured, analyzed, and put on computer information systems storage. Local agricultural cooperatives provide ***data*** to farmers who used the information to make wise decisions about crop selection, fertilizers, and irrigation. Yesterday's farmers used horse-drawn plows. Contemporary commercial farmers ride in air-conditioned tractors, sit in air-conditioned offices, and use precision computer programs to monitor soil conditions, moisture content, and production yields.

Even though large, commercial farms supply most of America's fresh produce, small family-owned farms raise thousands of bushels of fruit and vegetables for home tables. Each spring, farmers climb aboard tractors before sun-up and begin 12 to 14 hour days of plowing and planting. During summer, they ***cultivate*** crops. In the fall, they guide large ***combines*** through acres of corn, wheat, and maize from sun-up to sunset to harvest grain that will be processed into bread, pizza crust, hamburger

VOCABULARY

Sickle: a tool for cutting grain
Diversified: being educated and skilled in various related businesses
Precision: precise (exact) methods, no errors
Data: information
Cultivate: to prepare plants for harvest
Combines: tractors for harvesting grain
Bovine: pertaining to cattle
Contention: disagreement

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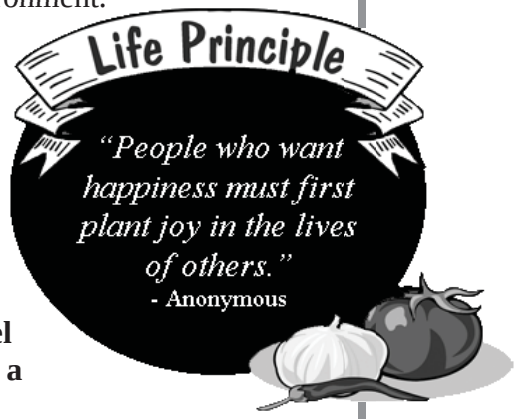
buns, tortillas, cereals, and bagels. America is called the breadbasket of the world because tons of wheat and corn are raised in the United States and exported worldwide—with much of the grain being raised on family-owned farms.

Almost daily, huge ships loaded with American-grown grain travel to ports in Europe, South America, Africa, and Asia. The American farmer has become so efficient that he feeds himself and more than 80 other people. A combination of technology, chemistry, free enterprise, and hard work enables individual American farmers to do the work that a half century ago required 50 to 80 workers. Whereas developing countries still hire workers to handpick tomatoes, pecans, or cranberries, American farm equipment does the work in a fraction of the time. Automatic pickers, sorters, and processors gather vegetables in the field and have the products boxed and labeled for stores before being loaded on trucks. America's free enterprise system and the spirit of the U.S. farmer combine to deliver tons of food to homes, schools, restaurants, military bases, hospitals, and prisons around the world.

A significant part of American farming is the dairy industry. Each day before sun-up, thousands of cows are herded into milking barns. Workers hook up mechanical feeders and milking machines. While the cows eat vitamin-enriched grain, electrical-powered milking machines harvest the ***bovine*** milk. Stainless steel holding tanks keep the milk at precise temperatures until 18-wheeler trucks haul the milk to processing plants where milk is bottled and packaged for grocery stores or converted into buttermilk, cheese or yogurt. Dairy herds of 80 to 100 cows in Wisconsin are smaller than the huge Texas and New Mexico herds of over a thousand cows. Wisconsin cheese is well known for its quality, but Texas and New Mexico herds supply thousands of gallons of milk for America's breakfast cereal each morning. Other states like California, Nebraska, and Florida also host large dairy herds. Dairy farms operate in almost every state. Some farms produce milk for specialty products like ice cream, butter, or cheese.

In recent times, dairy farmers have had to comply with stringent government regulations to protect the consumer from milk-related diseases, and to protect the environment (soil, water, and air) from contaminated waste products. Responsible dairy farmers do not offer polluted products to the public, nor do they dispose of waste in rivers. A point of ***contention*** between farmers and environmentalists was how to operate dairies without polluting the environment. Farmers and environmental activists constantly appeared before legislative committees to advocate for legislation in their favor. Farmers desired the freedom to operate dairies without government intrusion and control. Environmentalists desired regulations that would force dairies to protect the environment. A dairy crisis occurred between 1995 and 1998 when the government imposed stringent regulations. Small dairy farms were unable to comply, and many farmers lost their jobs when dairies were forced to close down, consequently the prices for butter and milk became very high for consumers. Legislators, government agencies, and farmers struggled to address environmental concerns while meeting consumer demands for dairy products. Farmers worked hard to supply market demands. The task was not easy under restrictive government regulations designed to protect the environment.

Labor-saving devices are an everyday part of American life, but all of them need a fuel source. The next vignette shows that obtaining fuel can sometimes be a problem.



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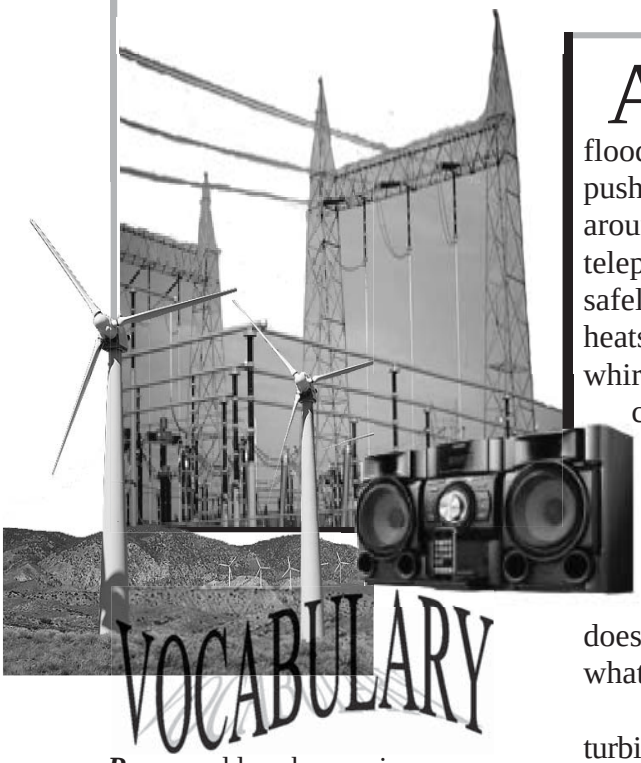
The Defending of America

Chapter 12

Topic 8
Light & Energy

Section Two
Topics 6-10

HOW WARM MY HOUSE, HOW HIGH MY UTILITY BILL



American lifestyles have been dramatically altered by modern conveniences. With the flip of a switch, light floods a dairy barn, hospital, or department store. With the push of a button, music replaces silence. People communicate around the world instantly by computer, radio, television, and telephone. When hunger ***pangs*** strike, the refrigerator offers safely preserved food. If the food needs heating, a microwave heats it in minutes. Automatic washers and dryers hum and whirl in most homes. When the carpet is dirty, the vacuum cleaner picks up dust and dirt. The tasks which occupied most of the day for early Americans are now done in a fraction of the previous time.

Seldom, though, do consumers look outside their house or apartment at the electric meter that speeds along tracking how much electricity is being consumed. Seldom does the consumer think about the source of electricity, and what life would be without it.

Electricity is produced by hydro or coal generators, wind turbines, or solar cells. Some generators run on steam produced by fossil fuels, others are powered by nuclear reactors. Many run on power generated from hydroelectric dams. Batteries turn chemical energy into electrical energy, and solar cells turn sunlight into electricity.

Most American energy needs are supplied by fossil fuels: roughly 50% by petroleum, 20% by coal, and 25% by natural gas which is expected to expand due to discovery of vast reserves of natural gas deposits in New York, Wyoming, and other states. Wood, water, solar power, nuclear energy, wind turbines, and all other energy sources supply about 5%. The country's demand for energy is expanding as the U.S. moves away from dependence on foreign sources

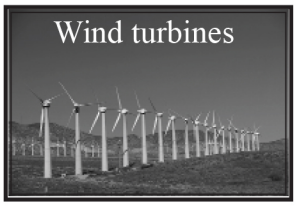
One alternative conservation method is the use of higher-efficiency appliances which require less energy. Consumers are learning to take advantage of ***off-peak*** times to use appliances such as electric ovens, dryers, and hot water heaters, and to make efficient use of heat pumps and air conditioners. Home owners are encouraged to use a window film which blocks

VOCABULARY

Pang: sudden sharp pain
Off-peak: a time when most families are not using their heaters or air conditioners
Parabolic mirror: a cone-shaped, concave mirror (or dish) with a rounded-off tip; a device used to collect or project (focus) energy such as light, sound, or radio waves; common modern applications of parabolic reflectors include satellite dishes, reflecting telescopes, radio telescopes, parabolic microphones, solar cookers, and many lighting devices such as spotlights, car headlights, PAR lights, and LED housing
Landfill: where garbage and waste are buried

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out 98% of harmful ultraviolet radiation, reflects 80% of the heat, and allows visible light. It prevents summertime heat from entering the home, and the indoor heat in winter does not escape.


Wind turbines

One widely studied alternative source of power is solar energy. In recent years, especially after the energy shortages of the 1970s, much research was conducted to find ways to harness the Sun's energy. A solar unit, which converts the Sun's energy to usable heat, has a metal plate painted black, to absorb heat from the Sun. Fastened to the back of the metal plate are tubes containing a liquid, usually water, that removes the absorbed heat and circulates it throughout the roof to be heated. The metal plate is covered with several layers of glass for insulation and has fiberglass insulation below it. Such a system can be used as a water heater or to heat entire homes, barns, or office complexes. The solar furnace concentrates the Sun's heat onto a small area in front of a ***parabolic mirror*** and can create temperatures up to 4,900 degrees Fahrenheit.

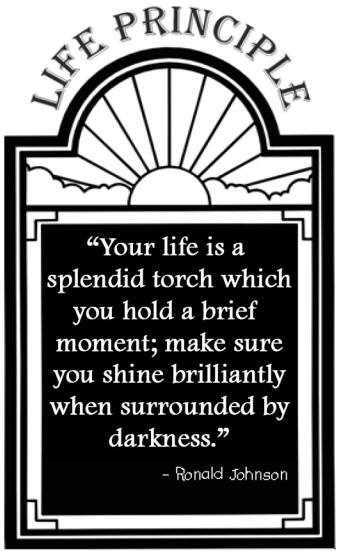

Nuclear power plant

Solar energy provides electric power for nearly all man-made satellites. The collected energy is sent through solar cells made of silicon or other semiconductor materials to provide electricity. These cells are dependable and provide the satellite with a reliable electricity source for many years.

Electrical power companies are experimenting with wind turbines to provide supplemental energy sources. Wind turbines catch the wind, powering turbines to turn generators and produce electricity. Windmills, too, remain a source of power in agricultural areas. During the energy crisis of the 1970s, California Governor Brown promoted installation of hundreds of wind-powered generators to provide electrical power for California communities. The project did not prove to be efficient but demonstrated the feasibility of such a source of energy. By 2012, Texas led the nation in wind turbine-generated electricity.

Engineers in the solid waste industry can now create an alternative energy source from garbage buried in ***landfills***. The natural decaying process produces methane gas. The methane gas is collected as a fuel to produce electricity. Waste management companies operate such plants nationwide. A typical landfill gas-to-electricity plant generates enough energy to provide electrical power to 10,000 homes.

The first nuclear power plants were constructed in 1954 in Pennsylvania to produce vast quantities of electrical power. Nuclear fission of radioactive materials, such as uranium, produces heat used to convert water into steam. Steam turbines generate about 20% of America's electricity. The Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant in Glen Rose, Texas, produces enough electrical power to supply communities throughout central and northern Texas areas.



As Americans became accustomed to conveniences, clothing styles reflected consumer demand for creative attire, as you will see in the next vignette.

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The Defending of America

Chapter 12

Topic 9
Art, Architecture, Fashions, & Furniture

Section Two
Topics 6-10

AMERICAN STYLES FROM THE 1960s ONWARD



While Americans in the 1950s tended to prefer definite styles for fashion, furniture, and architecture, the next decade exploded with irregular shapes, colors, contrasts, and styles. In contrast to the ordinariness of the 1950s, the 1960s marked a virtual revolution in thoughts and ideals. It was the dawning of the space age and "way out" fashions.

During the 1960s, trend-setters for fashion were not famous designers, but everyday people, mostly the younger generation. Pop art and pop culture became popular. Pop culture, reflecting an "anything goes" mentality, set the '60s apart from any other decade. Marketing schemes for everything from hairstyles to moral choices were directed at youth. Tradition crumbled, and the ***generation gap*** hit like a hurricane. The ***new morality*** set in. Americans were changing radically and so were personal lifestyles. The decline in moral values brought a move away from modest clothing fashions of the past.

The most dramatic change in women's clothing of the 1960s was the miniskirt. Introduced by designer Mary Quant in London in 1955, the miniskirt ascended to upper thigh level by 1966. It was designed to encourage girls to use their bodies to flaunt traditional moral values and to defraud men. Hair styles also changed and challenged traditions.

Women of the 1960s wore their hair long and straight or cut short into a bob or wedge. Girls with naturally curly hair went to great lengths to torture curl out of their ***tresses***. Some ironed their long hair on ironing boards; others tried harsh straightening solutions. Determined girls even slept with their hair rolled around 6-ounce metal fruit juice cans. This drastic measure straightened hair, but wreaked ***havoc*** on sleep.

Knee-high leather or plastic boots, sometimes called "go-go boots," accompanied the miniskirt. Facial cosmetics also changed to accommodate the space-age look. Eyes were lined

VOCABULARY

Generation gap: lack of appreciation of lifestyles between older and younger people
New morality: standards of right and wrong based on emotions and popularity
Tresses: strands of long hair
Havoc: destruction
Caftan: a loose-fitting, ankle-length garment
Espadrille: a sandal with a rope or rubber sole with cloth upper part
Maxi coat: an ankle length overcoat
Beret: a soft cloth hat with no brim or bill
Revenue: income
Power-dressing: dressing for success, business attire
Corporate ladder: the path to becoming a manager or executive
Retro: popular in previous years

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with bold black eyeliner and shadowed with bright green and blue. Women often wore pantsuits, disc earrings, hairpieces, wigs, and silver lace or fishnet tights to capture male attention or be at the cutting edge of fashion.



caftan

By the late 1960s, a more romantic trend moved to the forefront of fashion. Gypsy dresses, ***caftans***, loose Oriental trousers, Levis, Indian leather fringing, and headbands became popular among the under-30 age group. Scarves, beads, tassels, and long straight hair or hair worn in ringlets struck a chord that pushed aside the pop and space fashions.

By 1969, fashion focused on individual preferences, drawing styles and accessories from all over the world. Rather than following definite fads, women chose clothing to express their personalities. Skirts in the early 1970s ranged from mini, to knee or mid-calf length, to maxi (floor-length). Antique clothing markets became a thriving industry. Women displayed layered combinations of blouses or jackets worn over turtleneck sweaters. Both men and women wore trousers that were wide at the cuff and pleated at the waist. These pants were first called *flares*, then referred to as *bell bottoms*. Shoes were high with thick *platforms* (heels). ***Espadrilles*** in bright colors or rope-soled shoes that laced up the leg were also popular. Hair was styled in layers.



The ***maxi coat*** made a romantic fashion statement in the mid 1970s. It was usually accessorized with a scarf and a ***beret***.

In 1971, Ralph Lauren introduced his *Polo* shirts for men and produced tailored suits for women. Calvin Klein also created stylish clothes for both men and women. His marketing techniques focused on sensual arousal.

Toward the late 1970s, an emphasis on health and personal fitness influenced America's fashion frenzy. With dance studios and health gyms springing up throughout Europe and North America, specialized clothing for dancers and athletes became an integral part of the fashion trend.

In 1975, American designer Norma Kamali brought sportswear into the mainstream by introducing sweatshirts, bandeau tops, leotards, and leggings. Stretchy Lycra, developed by the DuPont Company in 1959, became a popular fabric for sportswear.

Two young men snatched a major part of the sports attire market by producing a durable, designer athletic shoe. Phil Knight and Bill Bowerman each put up $500 to buy some light-weight athletic shoes from an Asian manufacturer in 1964. The shoes were sold at a profit in the U.S. Then, using their profits, the two men reinvested in more running shoes. By 1969, the new BRS Company employed 20 people and had ***revenues*** of $300,000. In 1971, the Swoosh® Design and NIKE® name were created. Sales skyrocketed to $1.96 million.

Through cutting-edge marketing techniques, astute awareness of customer lifestyles, and production of an excellent product, the NIKE® company shot to the top among shoe retailers. Production ads included prominent world-class athletes. The market technique was designed to appeal to young athletes who aspired to athletic prominence like NIKE's famous sports figures—Michael Jordan, John McEnroe, Alberto Salazar, and others. In 2011, NIKE® revenues exceeded $20 billion.

NIKE® shoes in 2012, retailed up to $270 for a fully-customized



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shoe, reinforcing the shoe as a status symbol among teenagers. Tragically, street thugs rob and kill youth to obtain the expensive NIKE® shoes.

By the early 1980s, both men and women were choosing track suits and training shoes for comfortable leisure wear. Styles remained short and fitted or layered with wrap coats.

The term ***power-dressing*** made an impact on the business world by 1982. Corporate men wore classic pinstripe suits with straight leg trousers. Women in the office were expected to wear no-nonsense suits—jackets with padded shoulders over trousers or skirts. Power-dressing became required wear for climbing the ***corporate ladder***.

Both men and women returned to a more traditional look in the ’80s. Preppy college styles like tucked-in shirts, blazers, and pleated pants with belts were popular casual and office wear.

By the late 1980s, blue jeans and denim jackets were often seen with embroidery, beadwork, and decorative buttons. Hair was sometimes braided or beaded, especially among African-American women.

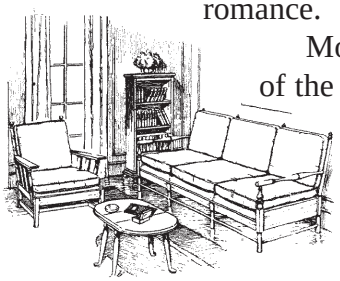


America’s 1990s brought a wider spectrum of fashion choices. The first half of the decade reintroduced ’60s styles, whereas the last half, inspired by the ’70s, brought in the ***retro*** look.

Individual fashions from the ’50s and ’60s usually reflected the work of one designer, with a total look from top to toe, including accessories. In contrast, stylists of 2010, combined high fashion clothes with street and ethnic styles. The 21st century reflects the full spectrum of the fashion world, and few people conform to one prevailing style.

Home interiors and furnishings of the 1960s reflected cluttered, chaotic pop art furniture that stressed leather rather than vinyl covered couches and chairs. Pop art culture inspired steel furniture, silvery pillow covers, white wood furniture, fold-away beds, and lava lamps. Chairs made of polystyrene granules, or the *bean bag* chair, were popular.

Home interiors in the 1970s featured antiques, carvings, and a ***rekindled*** interest in fine woods. A major influence on this return to simplicity and handcrafted furniture was Laura Ashley designs. Small floral prints, use of country colors, and ***nostalgia*** for Victorian antiques helped create the Laura Ashley style. Using cotton dress fabrics of the 19th century, Ashley made dresses, wall coverings, and upholstery fabrics to reflect the return to country living. The country look gave homes a ***rustic*** touch of friendliness and romance.



Most households of the 1980s and ‘90s included an assortment of furnishings from various sources

VOCABULARY

Rekindle: to bring back
Nostalgia: places or objects of antique value that rekindle pleasant memories of past decades and eras
Rustic: a rough, unfinished look in homes and furniture
Victorian: home interior designs reminiscent of the era of queen Victoria of England who reigned from 1837-1901
Eclectic: the best of several designs combined
Stucco: a durable finish for outer walls
Portico: an enclosed patio or porch
Gabled: a steeply pitched and decorated entry to a home
Saltillo: a rusty-red colored clay floor tile made in Central America
Eccentric: unusual or odd

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including new, secondhand, or antique selections reminiscent of southwestern, ***Victorian,*** or traditional classical designs.

Architects, since the early 1960s, attempted to create a new style called *post-modern* architecture. Post modern styles included Builder's Contemporary, Mansard, Neo-shingle, Neo-Classical Revival, Neo-Tudor, Neo-French ***eclectic***, Neo-Mediterranean, Deconstructionist, Neo-Victorian, and American Vernacular Revival. The wide range of styles reflected America's independent spirit among homeowners.

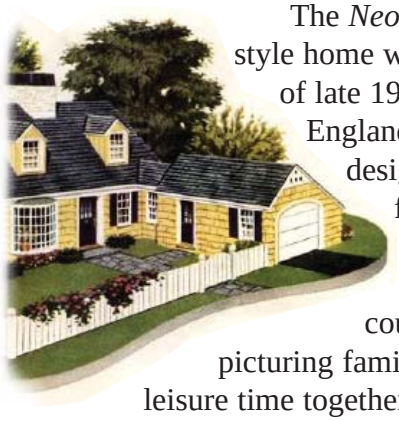


The *Builder's Contemporary* style utilized vertical siding with natural stained wood, large windows, and numerous skylights. The *Mansard* style featured a French roof with smooth ***stucco*** walls, double front doors, and arched windows. *Neo-Shingle* was a type of house which primarily used shingles and also had diagonal roofs.

Imitating George Washington's ***portico*** at Mount Vernon, *Neo-Classical Revival* homes included two-story porticos. The *Neo-Tudor* was a front-***gabled*** house with a steeply pitched roof and also featured a prominent chimney and fake, half-timbered boards. With arches over windows and doors, the *Neo-French* eclectic style heralded an "old house" look.

The *Neo-Mediterranean* house reflected a red-tiled roof, stuccoed walls, round, arched windows and doors. This house was more common in California, the Southwest, and Florida. Spanish architecture remained popular throughout the Southwest. Entire subdivisions and shopping malls were built with traditional *Pueblo Indian* and *Spanish* designs: large porches, adobe bricks, fire places, and ***saltillo*** tile floors.

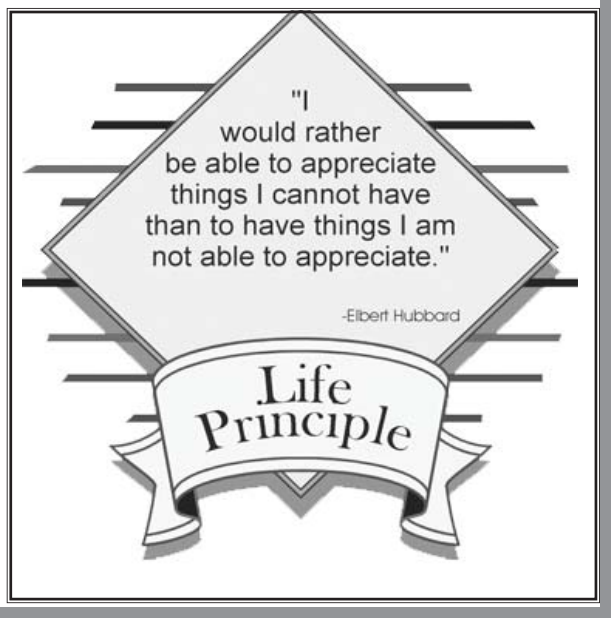
Deconstructionist designs were ***eccentric***. Windows were placed randomly, siding was mismatched, and part of the house appeared unfinished. This style was popular in California.



The *Neo-Victorian* style home was reminiscent of late 19th century England. Its interior designs included fruit carvings and designs, comforting country scenes picturing families enjoying leisure time together, and colors of maroon, gold, cream, and dark green.

American Vernacular Revival designs were classic houses that never seemed outdated. They reflected good architectural quality.

"**Home is where the heart is." It is also where people read books, interact, watch television, listen to radios, use the internet, or play music on ipods. Like clothing and fashions, literature and music also reflected America's values of the era since 1960.**



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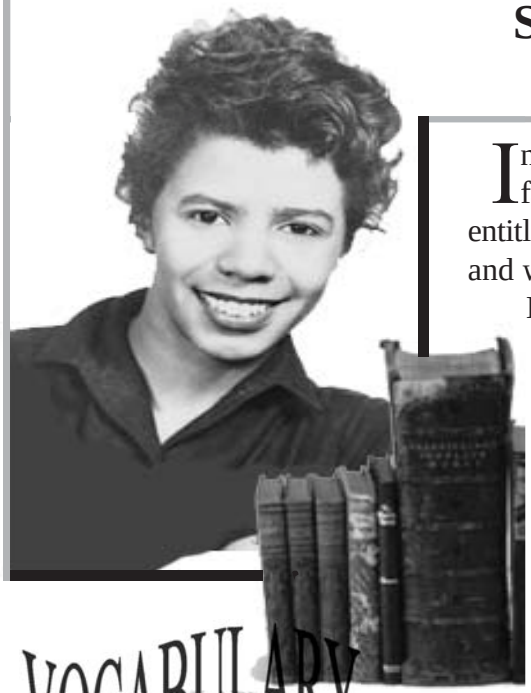
The Defending of America

Chapter 12

Topic 10
Education, Music, & Literature

Section Two
Topics 6-10

FAMILY TIES, ROOTS, AND ADVICE FROM A COWDOG



In 1959, Lorraine Hansberry wrote a play about a black family, which became an instant success. The play, entitled *A Raisin in the Sun*, was translated into 30 languages and won the New York Critics Award. At 29, Lorraine Hansberry became the youngest person, and the first black playwright, to win that award. As a gifted writer, Hansberry taught an important lesson about life. Before she died of cancer at age 34, she wrote:

> *"I wish to live because life has within it that which is good, that which is beautiful, and that which is love. Therefore, since I have known all of these things, I have found them to be reason enough and—I wish to live. Moreover, because this is so, I wish others to live for generations and generations and generations."*

In her play, three generations lived together in the ghetto, but each had his or her own dreams of finding a better life. The daughter wanted to become a doctor. The son wanted to manage his own store, and his wife wanted to move into a nice house. The son and daughter expected their mother to share the insurance money from the death of their father. However, the money was sufficient for only one dream.

The mother chose to buy a house for the family because her husband had always wanted a home. The house the mother chose to purchase was located in an all-white neighborhood. A white man on the community committee offered to pay the black family (in exchange for not moving into the white community) a price he thought the family would not refuse. The family refused the offer. The son, who still wanted money for his own store, made a secret deal with the white man to accept the buy-out. On the family's moving day, the white man came to the family with the amount of money on which the son had agreed. At that moment, the son changed his heart and sent the man away.

The lasting influence of the play came from the truth it tells about people. Family members can be confused, hard to

VOCABULARY

Decline: to refuse politely
Venture capital: money obtained to start a new business
Paradox: a statement or situation that appears to be false but is actually true
Avant garde: leaders in a new trend, fashion or lifestyle
Inducted: brought in, accepted
Prolific: abundant
Decadent: corruption of morals, moral decay
Consolidate: to combine small parts to create a large whole
Reconstructionist: educators who believed the purpose of public education was to change social values
Demographics: population distributions

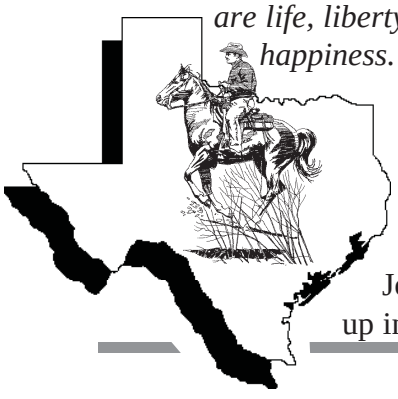
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understand, and, at times, against each other. Even so, poor, hard-working people have within them a pride that helps them solve their problems and keep their dignity.

A 1976 novel told a far-reaching story about another family whose experiences touched the nation. Alex Haley looked into his own background and found stories that led to his book, *Roots: The Saga of an American Family*. Because of stories Haley's grandmother told, Haley searched for records in the National Archives and traced his family through seven generations to the Gambian village of Juffure in Africa. Haley's writing described growing up in Africa, being taken forcibly by Muslim traders, and being enslaved in America. Haley described the tragedy of losing family, followed the emotional struggle for freedom, and showed the power of human feelings that unite people into that strong bond called *family*.

Alex Haley's book was the basis of a TV miniseries in 1977. For eight straight nights, 130 million American families were spellbound by *Roots*—the story of a black family's experiences. Haley's story was a spectacular lesson in black history. The family's passage from slavery to freedom in America brought out the truth in words from the Declaration of Independence: *" . . . that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."*





During the 1970s, another writer was busy managing various ranches in Texas and Oklahoma. John R. Erickson grew up in Midland, Texas, and graduated from the University of Texas in Austin. He spent two years at Harvard's School of Religion in the late 1960s before he became a cowboy. Erickson learned to play the five-string banjo and sing with the church choir. His religious beliefs and ranch experiences provided the foundation for stories full of humor and principles.



He wanted his children to read books full of innocent fun. He did not find many such books, so he created a cartoon cowdog named Hank who served as security guard for an imaginary ranch somewhere in West Texas. Erickson left his work as a cowboy to become a full-time writer in 1982. He submitted his books to dozens of publishing houses which ***declined*** to publish *Hank the Cowdog*. Erickson knew that his books would be popular, so he obtained ***venture capital*** and published his own books.

Plots and episodes in *Hank the Cowdog* were humorous like the tall tales of a true cowboy storyteller. The main character, Hank, created funny sayings filled with wisdom. For example, Hank told his dog friend and partner, Drover, that, *"being scared of scary things is normal."* Hank added, *"Being afraid is the major cause of fear. If you can get that under control, you've got it licked."*

Erickson said his stories were like an amusement park water slide, *"Once you're on, you can't get off, and before you know it, it's over."*

Erickson's books stirred up readers' imaginations and offered strong values. Within a few years *Hank the Cowdog* books were popular in America's schools from coast to coast. By 2011, Erickson had written 56 *Hank the Cowdog* books and *Story Craft, Reflections on Faith, Cattle, and Writing*.

America is not only a literate nation, but is also a nation that loves

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music. The next vignette provides information on America's wide variety of musical choices.

SOUTHERN GOSPEL, HUMOR, AND EVERYTHING IN BETWEEN

The era of the 1970s and '80s was marked by a ***paradox***. While the pop art culture was focused on rock music and ***avant garde*** lifestyles, another subculture was devoted to Gospel music, especially by southern quartets and male soloists. Southern Gospel music (also called Country Gospel) gained popularity as TV media evangelists such as Jerry Falwell, Oral Roberts, Pat Robertson, and Kenneth Copeland gained large audiences. Popular singers like Doug Oldham, Roy Acuff, Jimmy Swaggart, Johnny Cash, Jim Davis, and Bill Gaither popularized Country Gospel. Quartets like the Blackwood Brothers, Weatherfords, and Happy Goodmans filled music charts with number-one best-sellers.



The Country Song Writer's Hall of Fame ***inducted*** Gospel Country song writer Albert Brumley in recognition for his ***prolific*** production of bestsellers. During his lifetime he wrote more than 550 Gospel and Country songs. Brumley songs were printed 15 million times in sheet music for hymnals and song books. Brumley's songs were recorded by popular artists such as Charley Pride, Elvis Presley, Ray Charles, The Supremes, Johnny Cash, and Merle Haggard. Brumley's popular song "I'll Fly Away" was inducted into the SESAC Hall of Fame in 1986. "I'll Fly Away" had been recorded more than 500 times by 1986.



Dottie Rambo wrote more than 2500 gospel songs recorded on her seventy-one albums as well as recorded by other artists including Whitney Houston, Sandi Patty, Vince Gill, and countless others. In 2000 Rambo was honored with the Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP).

Another popular singer/song writer of the 1980s and 1990s was Bob Carlisle. His song, "Butterfly Kisses" racked up sales of 223,000 albums for the week before Father's Day in 1997. For the first time in history, a Christian album hit #1 on the national music charts. More than two million copies of the song were sold in one year. "Butterfly Kisses" was written by Brooke Carlisle, Bob's teenage daughter. The song tells of a father's relationship with his daughter from toddler to wedding day. The song was labeled as the all-time most requested record of the previous 20 years.

Music at the opposite end of the spectrum was also popular among some teenagers in the 1990s and first decade of the 21st century—performers like Michael Jackson, Madonna, Christina Aguilera, and Justin Timberlake became millionaires from their pop-rock vocal performances which often appealed to sensuality, promiscuity, drugs, or rebellion against traditional moral values. Some Rap singers and heavy metal rock groups were so blatant in their lyrics that citizens pressured legislators to enact tough laws against songs that promoted

VOCABULARY

Organic Laws: a nation's fundamental laws, written or unwritten, that define and establish the organization of its government
Decry: to express strong disapproval officially or publically
Juveniles: teenagers under age 17

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decadent lifestyles such as use of illegal substances, suicide, rape, abuse, or murder of children, women, teachers, and police. Contemporary singers high on the popularity charts during the 1990s included Michael Bolton, Bryan Adams, Elton John, Garth Brooks, John Denver, Selena Perez, Barbra Streisand, Whitney Houston, Amy Grant, Celine Dion, Bebe and Cece Winans, and D.C. Talk.

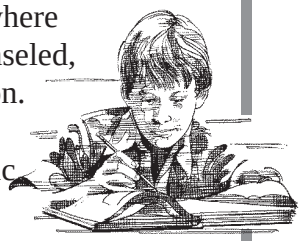
Humor has played a significant role in America, especially after WWII. People like to laugh—to feel the joy that laughter brings to the soul. Even in difficult economic and social times, humor helped Americans cope. Sometimes individual humorists were popular—Bob Hope, Red Skelton, Ray Stevens, Jerry Clower, or Lucille Ball. Groups like Bud Abbott and Lou Castillo, Jerry Lewis and Dean Martin, The Three Stooges, and Amos and Andy made audiences "roll in the aisles." One of the most popular humorists of the 1980s and '90s was Bill Cosby. He turned everyday incidents among black families into laughable memories. He taught people how to laugh even when their lives were filled with difficult and awkward circumstances.

While many enjoyed Bill Cosby's refreshing humor, some very serious changes were being made in education.

CHANGES IN EDUCATION

Major changes occurred in education during the last half of the 20th century. The most dramatic change occurred when small community schools were ***consolidated*** into huge school districts. Consolidation efforts were based on studies by psychologist B.F. Skinner who discovered that human behavior could be controlled and changed by manipulating environmental factors.

Reconstructionist educators pushed for large school buildings where students would be fed, counseled, and taught all in one location. Consolidated schools led to closure of many small public schools where community values were taught. Under reconstructionism, focus evolved from learning basic skills and traditional moral values to behavior modification, group participation, and introduction to career options.



Unfortunately, some changes designed to improve schools did just the opposite. The lack of emphasis on academic basics allowed thousands of students to finish school without preparation for college or the working world—some could not even read their own diplomas.

A landmark incident occurred in 1954 when National Guard troops had to escort, for safety's sake, a young black girl named Linda Brown to an all-white school in Topeka, Kansas. Her attendance forever changed the ethnic ***demographics*** of American public schools. By 1961, education nationwide was in trouble, especially among inner city schools. In an effort to promote educational equality, many lawmakers favored forced integration, which resulted in a national policy of busing minority students from inner-city schools to predominately white, suburban schools. The effort proved ineffective but stirred up racial strife.

In 1962, and '63, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Eagle v. Vitale,* ruled (teacher led) prayer and Bible reading unconstitutional in public schools. The Court's ruling deviated from previous precedent, as well as from America's ***"Organic Laws."*** The 1892 Supreme Court, in the case of *Holy Trinity v. the United States,* declared that *"America is a Christian nation."* This was in accordance with U.S. organic law, stated by the Founding

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Fathers in the Northwest Ordinance. In that document, non-denominational religion was deemed essential in public school instruction. Article III of the Ordinance states:

> *"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."*

The Ordinance was signed into law by George Washington in 1789 and became the basis of admitting new states into the Union. Thus, the constitutions of many states made clear that government had a duty to promote Christianity. Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, echoed the sentiments of his fellow Founders when he said:

> *"Without morals a republic cannot subsist... they, therefore who are* ***decrying*** *the Christian religion... are undermining the solid foundation of morals, the best security for the duration of free governments."*

In the decades following the Court's ruling, teen pregnancies, violence, chemical abuse, and dropouts skyrocketed, while family stability and educational achievements plummeted.

In the 1970s, government (public) schools began to provide academic programs for special student population groups such as blind, deaf, crippled and mentally handicapped students. In 1973, Congress passed the Rehabilitation Act, called by many the *"civil rights act for the disabled."*



Parents also asked for and received programs to help gifted and talented children. By 1978, Congress passed the Gifted and Talented Children's Education Act which provided federal money to encourage above-average students to pursue advanced educational goals.

Students of the 1970s were tested more often to determine whether educational reform efforts and bussing were actually improving schools. Test scores continued to drop while per-pupil cost rose. During the 1980s, much attention was paid to "Excellence" in the nation's schools. A book, entitled *A Nation at Risk,* created hot legislative debates when it revealed that public school students were not learning as well as students in past years. Millions of tax dollars were appropriated for computers, teachers, and books to raise test scores and reduce drop-out levels. Many states enacted "No Pass, No Play" rules for students who played sports and a "zero" tolerance policy for disruptive ***juveniles***.

State legislatures enacted laws that brought local school-districts under tough government regulations. Average per-pupil cost skyrocketed to more than $8000 per year. Local taxes doubled in two decades as educators attempted to raise academic standards and quality through increased funding. Teachers' unions became more outspoken following the 1970s. The National Education Association and American Federation of Teachers asked for higher salaries and better conditions in schools. They also lobbied federal and state governments to pass laws in support of union agendas. Some of the legislation improved schools, but often it did not. By 2012, public education was still experiencing major challenges of absenteeism, violence, dropouts, academic failures, and teacher shortages. Major cities like Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, New York, Houston, and Los Angeles experienced dropout levels in excess of 60% for inner-city ethnic students. Massive reform is still needed.

The private and home school movements continue to gain momentum as millions of parents want to influence their children with a core set of values and

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beliefs beyond mere academics. In 1989, 13% of America's students were enrolled in non-public school programs. By 2012, the percentage had increased to near 20%. Home school, private academies, and charter schools enable parents to choose the materials their children study, and parents can monitor student progress more carefully. To date, home school students consistently score above the national average on achievement tests, and many students who have won the National Spelling Bee have been home schooled.

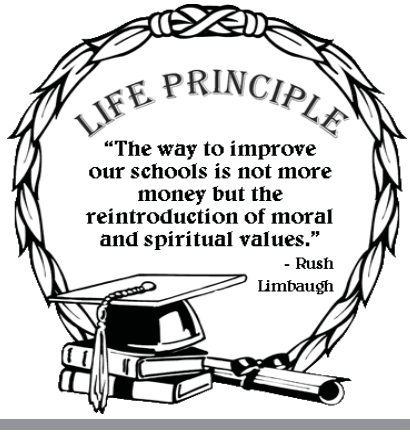


By 2012, the cost of educating American public school students had risen to the highest per-pupil cost in the world. In some districts the annual cost is more than $14,000 per student! Simultaneously, America leads the industrial world in juvenile rapes, pregnancies, abortions, crime, and dropouts. Most states establish tough juvenile behavioral policies, including mandatory attendance at alternative schools for disruptive students.

Immigration (legal and illegal) also affects schools. An estimated 13 million illegal aliens live in the United States. Public schools are required to provide "free" (taxpayer funded) education for legal and illegal immigrant children. Some urban areas are dramatically impacted by numerous ethnic groups with limited English speaking and writing skills.

Businessmen and individuals debate the merits of educational choice, especially for at-risk, inner city, minority students. Most states have initiated some form of educational choice through contracts, charters, or vouchers for minority students. Arizona, California, and Texas each have authorized hundreds of charter schools. By 2012, twelve states had authorized educational vouchers for at-risk students to attend religious or public schools of choice. Texas, Minnesota, and the other state legislatures, along with privately-owned contract schools provide alternative learning programs for at-risk youth. Private foundations set aside millions of dollars to scholarship at-risk youth to attend private schools in such cities as Washington, D.C., San Antonio, Texas, and Indianapolis, Indiana. Legislators and foundations do not solely blame public schools for student behavior problems and low academic performance levels. Education choices are promoted primarily as efforts to address problems emanating from dysfunctional homes. Officials realize that school policies in operation during the 1960s and into the 21st century simply could not adequately address changing social challenges inherent with broken families. Contemporary America requires implementation of various educational options.

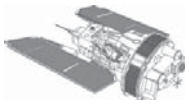
United States Secretary of Education Bill Bennett (1985 - 1988) wrote *The Book of Virtues* that helped define wholesome literature, about which the Secretary wanted every student to learn. In 1998, he wrote *The Death of Outrage* which defined public tolerance of immoral behavior and its effect on youth and families. Both books quickly became bestsellers as Americans searched for ways to repair education, strengthen families, and clean up media.



Radio talk shows provided a place where taxpayers could talk about education and other issues. The next lesson reveals the vast popularity of radio and TV media.

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The Defending of America

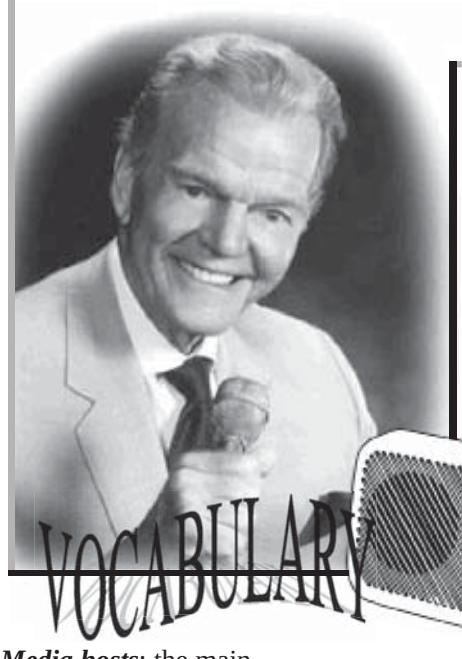


Chapter 12

Topic 11
Communication

TV COMMENTARIES AND RADIO TALK SHOWS

Section Three
Topics 11-15



Every day, from coast to coast, millions of Americans tune in to *talk radio*. They hear political commentary, educational debates, celebrity interviews, sports chatter, and helpful advice from such experts as psychologists, doctors, nutritionists, counselors, gardeners, attorneys, and financial consultants. Audiences are invited to voice their opinions or ask questions. A 1993 survey concluded that almost half of all Americans frequently listened to talk radio. Several million watched TV shows that let audiences interact with ***media hosts***.

The "Dean of Radio Broadcasters" for three decades was Paul Harvey, whose ***folksy*** voice soothed listeners since the days of World War II. Born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Harvey learned to construct his own radio sets as a boy. At age 14, while many of his peers were "hanging out" at the soda shops looking for girls, young Paul was pestering the station manager of KVOO Radio to hire him. The manager finally took on the eager teenager, giving him jobs that ranged from making short commercial announcements to sweeping the office.

Harvey moved to Chicago where his down-home voice built an audience of 23,000,000 listeners every day. He successfully created a unique blend of news, inspiration, and humor. Each broadcast featured the use of dramatic pauses. Listeners could count on the same chipper greeting every time Harvey began his broadcast: *"Hello, Americans! This is Paul Harvey. Stand by...for news!"*

Paul Harvey was a stabilizing factor in the often pessimistic messages portrayed by mainstream media. Harvey's moral principles were evident in his broadcasts. On September 14, 1998, while the world was in shock over President Clinton's moral chaos, Harvey asked the question, *"What if the Bible had never been written?"* He answered himself saying, *"Even if the Bible were not divinely inspired, it would still be the best guidebook for social behavior."*

Harvey wove in and out of current events, some comical, some serious, but all overlaid with his unique, chatty style. On just one program, for instance, he talked about such topics as meteors, a

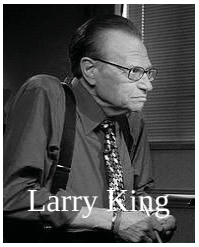
VOCABULARY

Media hosts: the main spokespersons for radio or television programs
Folksy: everyday language that everyone can understand
Feisty: energetic, dare-devilish
Admonish: to warn or correct
Abrasive: rough, not gentle or soft
Infuriate: to cause intense anger
Acclaim: notoriety, fame
Relentless: determined, never giving up
Peril: risk, danger
Magna cum laude: from Latin, meaning "with honors"
Lament: to complain loudly
Maleficent: working to produce harm or evil
Exploit: to take advantage of someone for selfish reasons
Scam-artists: dishonest people who cause financial harm to others
Solicit: to gain attention, to request help

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presidential trip through Tennessee, misprinted college diplomas, decreasing sandwich sales at a popular fast-food chain, and a house that was built in six hours and 55 minutes. Before you knew it, Harvey had moved from news to a commercial, promoting a wide array of products. One segment of Harvey's program, "The Rest of the Story," eventually evolved into a separate series that featured surprise endings to seemingly ordinary historical events.

Harvey was a "big fish" in the sea of radio dialog, but certainly not the only one. Larry King marked off a huge share of talk territory. His "Larry King Live" show was broadcast on radio and TV, reaching some 4,000,000 listeners. He retired in 2011. According to the *Guinness Book of World Records* King put in more on-air hours than anyone in radio history.

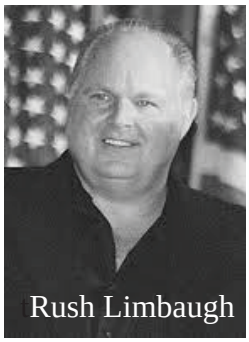

Larry King

Other radio talk show hosts, such as Dr. Laura Schlessinger, captured huge audiences. On any given day more than 60,000 callers attempted to get on the line with Schlessinger, while millions listened. Thousands more read her syndicated columns in 50 newspapers. The ***feisty*** talkshow hostess cut through excuses—sexual abuse, poverty, prejudice, sexual addiction, and abandonment, and ***admonished*** callers with such ***abrasive*** challenges as, *"Grow up," "Get over it," "Quit whining," "Take responsibility," "You have a moral problem,"* or *"Where is your character?"*


Laura Schlessinger

Dr. Laura gave callers a consistent message—follow moral and ethical principles and stay out of trouble. Her listening audiences remained consistently above 18 million until she retired in 2010.

America's most popular talk show host since the 1980s is Rush Limbaugh, who began to dominate the national air waves in 1988 at the age of 37. Before gaining national ***acclaim,*** Limbaugh had a mixed career of what he termed "failures," working at various radio stations and with the Kansas City Royals baseball club. In the mid '80s, he finally enjoyed success at a Sacramento, California, radio station. After gaining popularity in California, Limbaugh's reputation soared to the top of radio-listener charts. When he began his radio program, only 200 such talk shows existed. Within a decade, however, more than 2,000 radio talk shows were aired over American stations. Most were patterned after the Limbaugh style.


Rush Limbaugh

Limbaugh's mix of conservative commentary and intellectual humor offended some listeners, but thrilled others—more than 20,000,000 listeners a week. His theme has been "the ***relentless*** pursuit of truth" with focus on moral principles, political responsibility, and entrepreneurial spirit. In 1992, Rush Limbaugh published *The Way Things Ought To Be*, which reigned on top of the *New York Times* bestseller list for more than a year. His second book — *See, I Told You So* — was also a smashing success. Since 1992, the Rush Limbaugh radio talk show has been rated as the most influential electronic media program in America. Callers include everyday people as well as prominent public figures. ABC newsman Ted Koppel conceded that Limbaugh is *"very smart, he does his homework. He is well-informed. And you ignore him at your* ***peril***."

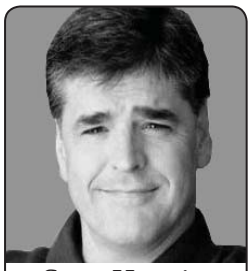
Mark Levin has become one of the hottest personalities in talk radio. After graduating from college at 19 (***magna cum laude***), he earned a law degree and served as a top advisor to several members of President Reagan's Cabinet. Levin began his broadcasting


Mark Levin

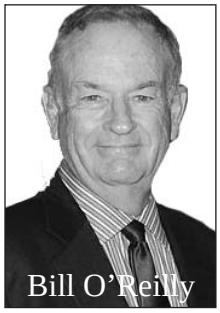
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career as a guest and legal contributor on conservative talk radio programs for such persons as Rush Limbaugh and Sean Hannity. Levin's no-nonsense, conservative take on issues of the day invariably provoke thoughtful discussions. Levin has also authored bestselling books, including *Men in Black, Liberty and Tyranny: A Conservative Manifesto,* and *Ameritopia: The Unmaking of America.*

Sean Hannity has been described as a multi-media superstar, impacting millions of Americans each day through radio, television, and the Internet. The Sean Hannity Radio Show is the second most-listened to program in the country, heard by more than 13 million listeners weekly. Hannity has been the recipient of two Marconi Awards and has authored two, New York Times bestsellers: *Let Freedom Ring* and *Deliver Us From Evil*.


Sean Hannity

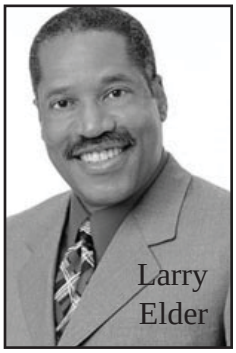
"The O'Reilly Factor," with Bill O'Reilly, on the Fox News Channel, continues to be the number-one, most watched cable news television program in America featuring news analyses, interviews, and investigative reporting. Laura Ingraham, who often "sits in" for Bill O'Reilly, is a brilliant, savvy, syndicated radio talk show host on her own merits who has been rated the sixth, most-influential talk radio host in America. Both Ingraham and O'Reilly have authored bestselling books.


Bill O'Reilly

Glenn Beck's program was the third most-listened-to radio program in the United States in 2009, while his television show on Fox News Channel peaked in ratings the same year at more than 3 million viewers.


Glenn Beck

His style of expressing candid opinions helped make his shows (and his bestselling books) successful, as well as controversial. Mercury Radio Arts, Glenn Beck's multi-media production company, produces Beck's various entities, including the Glenn Beck Radio Program (America's third highest-rated radio show) and GBTV, one of the world's largest streaming video networks.


Larry Elder

Larry Elder is America's pre-eminent, African-American radio talk show host and bestselling author who advocates slashing the size of government by 80 percent, abolishing government (public) schools, and cutting taxes. He decrys those who seek political power by claiming to represent victims of racism or poverty. His hard-hitting style uses facts, common sense, a ready wit, and logic to shine the light of truth on many myths and hypocrisies apparent in government, society, and the media.

One of the most influential woman in America between 1986 and 2011 was television host Oprah Winfrey. Her 25-year program captured millions of women viewers whose lives were impacted by Oprah's comments about marriage, fashion, diet, work, positive lifestyles, recovery from abuse, celebration of free enterprise, and dozens of other topics. Oprah grew up in an environment that was a constant challenge to high and positive dreams. She was talented, pretty, and intelligent and effectively applied those characteristics to establish a successful career. Rather than ***lament*** the difficulties of her childhood, Oprah built a successful career on personal qualities which were marketable—a radiant smile, down-to-earth ideas, determination, strong beliefs, and a quick mind. Her television program

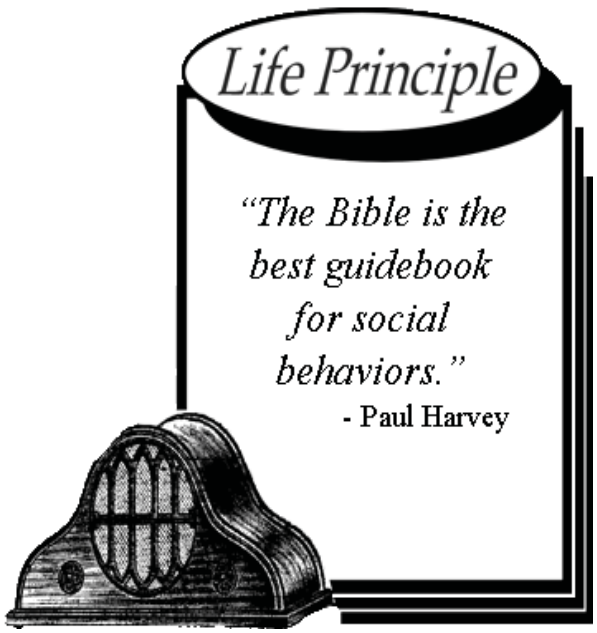

Oprah Winfrey

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and related commercial enterprises pushed her to the forefront of African-American millionaires and influential women.

Americans are learning to receive and diseminate information from sources other than radion and television talk shows. Electronic communication technology introduced the Internet "information super highway." By 2012, millions of web pages appeared on computer screens, enabling businesses and individuals to access almost any topic. Benefits and abuses quickly developed. Publishers, researchers, individuals, and businesses suddenly had access to documents, reports, data, photos, and literature previously unavailable. The convenience of Internet access quadrupled research efficiency and quality. But ***maleficent***, predatory people quickly discovered how to ***exploit*** Internet users, especially on Facebook and Twitter. Pedophiles, pornographers, and ***scam-artists*** regularly enticed website users. Parents and educators became alarmed at Internet abuses and ***solicited*** help from the U.S. Congress to "clean up" the information highway to make it safer for youth audiences.

The years between 1980 and 2012 were years of positive and negative changes. The next lesson is about some of the worst and best things that happened in America.



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The Defending of America



Topic 12
Dominant Personalities & Events

Chapter 12

Section Three
Topics 11-15

A MOUNTAIN, TERRORISTS, PROGRESSIVES, AND GUARDIANS OF FREEDOM







The 1980s started off with a bang—literally. Five months into the new decade, a snow-crowned peak in the state of Washington blew its stack, ripping away the top 1300 feet with the force of a ten-megaton bomb. With that blast, Mt. St. Helens became the first volcano to erupt on the U.S. mainland in more than 60 years.

The furious flow of lava torched 150,000 acres of nearby forest, annihilating some 2,000,000 birds and animals. Mud, ice, and truck-sized boulders roared down the slopes, choking the Touttle River below and wrecking nearly 300 homes. Meanwhile, the mountain belched 400,000,000 tons of ash into the atmosphere. The ash settled in grey sheets over towns and highways all over the Pacific Northwest. Tragically, 57 people perished in the raging explosion.

In the Middle East, another kind of explosion affected America. As dawn broke on October 23, 1983, a Muslim terrorist slammed a bomb-filled truck into the U.S. Marine compound in Lebanon, killing 241 American servicemen. In October 1985, Muslim Palestinian terrorists hijacked an Italian cruise liner and murdered a physically-disabled American passenger. Not long afterward, President Ronald Reagan ordered a breathtaking, midair interception of an Egyptian jet carrying the Muslim terrorists. The jet was forced to land in Sicily, where the hijackers were arrested.

On April 5, 1986, a terrorist bomb killed two people, including an American serviceman, in a West German ***discotheque***. Evidence pointed to Libya, and U.S. President Reagan dispatched warplanes to bomb Tripoli, the capital city. After the raid, Reagan grimly commented, *"Today we have done what we had to do. If necessary, we shall do it again."*

In the 1990s, terrorism moved to American soil. On February 26, 1993, as New Yorkers went to lunch, a yellow van rolled quietly into the basement of the World Trade Center.

VOCABULARY

Discotheque: a public dance hall
Vaporize: to convert to smoke through extreme heat
Perpetrator: one who disobeys the law and harms others
Heinous: evil
Subtle: sneaky, not easily seen
Blended families: a husband and wife with children who divorce and remarry different persons
Generate: to start, to motivate
Repentance: to be sorry for a crime and to live a better life
Dunking: a punishment in which "sinners" were tied to a board and dunked (dipped) in water
Malicious: evil, cruel
Petty: of minor consequence
Brawlers: people who constantly fight; known for getting into fights

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Unnoticed by the few people who were there, two men in the van lit long fuses and made their getaway in a red car. Minutes later, the van ***vaporized*** in an ear-splitting blast as more than 1,000 pounds of explosives shredded nearby cars, blew cinder-block walls into bits, snapped a 14,000-pound steel beam like a matchstick, and cratered an 11-inch slab of reinforced concrete. Six people were instantly killed. The explosion turned Tower One of the World Trade Center into a massive chimney.

The terrorists were safely away at this point, hoping that the explosion had destroyed the entire 110-story tower and taken thousands of lives. Fortunately, the loss of life was not as great as the bombers had planned, but it was enough to enrage Americans.

Federal investigators identified the van license plate and traced it to four Muslim terrorists. At their court trial, Ed Smith sadly recounted how his life had changed after his pregnant wife died in the explosion. He asked, *"What type of person shows no regard for human life and would bomb the most populated buildings in the world?"* Judge Kevin Duffy sentenced each defendant to life in prison with no chance of parole.

Two years after the World Trade Center bombing, the viper of terrorism again struck America, this time in its mid-section. On April 19, 1995, an explosives-packed rental truck detonated in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 people—including 19 children in a daycare center. This time the ***perpetrator*** was not an anti-American outsider, but a bitter American serviceman named Timothy McVeigh, who was caught and sentenced to death for his ***heinous*** crime.



Oklahoma City Federal Building after Bombing

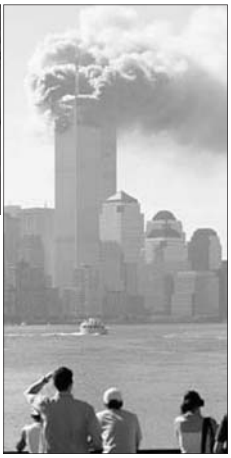
At the memorial service, President Clinton declared,

> *"There are forces that threaten our common peace, our freedom, our way of life. Let us teach our children that the God of comfort is also the God of righteousness. Those who trouble their own house will inherit the wind. Justice will prevail."*

President Clinton asked Evangelist Billy Graham to lead a prayer for the victims and their families.

The most heinous terrorist attack occurred on September 11, 2001, when Islamic radicals commandeered four airliners, and plunged them into the New York Twin Towers and the Pentagon in Washington D.C. Both towers collapsed into a pile of rubble, and the Pentagon was severely damaged. Nearly 3000 people died, and hundreds more were injured. The fourth plane was intended for the capitol. However, the plan was thwarted by passengers of the airliner who realized the intent of the terrorists and forced them to crash the plane into a field in nearby Pennsylvania. There were no survivors.





*photos of 9/11 attack courtesy of the New York State Department

Since the 1970s, America experienced another kind of assault —a ***subtle*** and serious attack on the traditional family. Historically, the family was defined as a husband and wife who were the biological parents of children in the home. By 1970, special-interest groups began attacking the definition of the traditional family through three domains. (1) No-fault divorce allowed married couples to separate easily and remarry to form ***blended***

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families. (2) Marriage and families were increasingly replaced by unmarried couples producing children. (3) Homosexual and lesbian partners lobbied to have official status as "married" people, as well as to form "families" by adopting children.

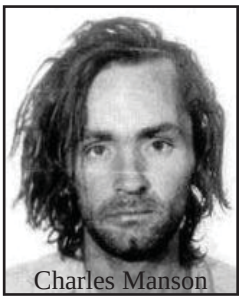
Two women, Phyllis Schlafly of Eagle Forum and Beverly LaHaye of Concerned Women for America (CWA), voiced the frustration of women who felt that the traditional family unit was under increasing attack. Committed to *"fighting for the traditional Judeo-Christian values that build and strengthen families,"* LaHaye began Concerned Women for America in 1979. By 1998, CWA listed over 600,000 members.

Beginning in 1972, Eagle Forum championed a pro-family agenda of lower taxes, school choice, abstinence education, and pro-life policies. Ronald Reagan praised Eagle Forum by saying,

> *"You've been out front on so many of the most important issues of our time. . .Your work is an example to all those who would struggle for an America that is prosperous and free."*

Psychologist James Dobson and researcher Gary Bauer were instrumental in ***generating*** millions of letters to Congress and President Clinton requesting that pro-family legislation be implemented nationwide. By 2012, courts had heard dozens of cases in which the definition of marriage was debated. Several state legislatures granted same-sex couples equal status as heterosexual couples.

Proponents of pornography and Satanism combined to assault American families. Hideous attacks against women increased and grabbed national attention through the crimes of four men: Charles Manson, Jeffrey Dahmer, Ted Bundy, and Steven Morin. All four men became bitter and angry over abuse and neglect during their own childhoods. They focused their anger toward women and young boys and became involved with Satanism and pornography. Charles Manson and his "disciples" viciously murdered actress Sharon Tate and others in California. Jeffrey Dahmer raped, mutilated, murdered and cannibalized more than a dozen young boys in Chicago. Ted Bundy became so obsessed by pornography that he stalked, raped, and murdered more than fifty women in Oregon, Washington, Utah, Colorado, and Florida. Steven Morin raped and murdered numerous women before he miraculously converted to Christianity, turned himself in, and was later executed. Before their executions, both Dahmer and Bundy admitted their wrongs and pleaded with civil authorities to take serious action to prohibit the sale and availability of pornography to youth.


Charles Manson



Perhaps one of the most deadly assaults on America during the last third of the 20th century and onward was substance abuse. Heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and alcohol wreaked havoc on American culture. Drug related crimes continued to dominate

VOCABULARY

Infiltrate: to pretend to be on the enemy's side to gain information
Brash: without good manners
Conciliation: the mending of a broken relationship
Outlandish: ridiculous, exaggerated
Aloof: reserved, not overly friendly
Impeachment: charging a public official with misconduct in front of a competant tribunal
Cynical: mistrustful, doubting, suspicious
Supply-side economics: allowing free market demand for products to set consumer prices and taxes collected so the federal government can operate without a deficit.

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news reports and police files. Syndicated crime bosses rake in billions of dollars from drug money channeled through Canada, Central and South America. Drug addiction remains epidemic, creating a national crisis that screams for relief. Drug wars along the U.S.-Mexico border have claimed more than 30,000 lives in Northern Mexico.

The United States offers liberties unparalleled in history, such as the right to speak, worship, travel, to keep and bear arms (guns), and assemble without government interference. But that freedom is constantly challenged by special-interest groups or individuals who abuse America's freedoms for personal gain.

After President Reagan was wounded by an assassin in 1981 (69 days into his presidency), the Brady Bill was passed to prohibit availability of guns to assassins, criminals, and angry juveniles. However, the U.S. Supreme Court declared the Brady Bill unconstitutional. Murder by guns in the hands of juveniles and gangsters have increased, thus alarm is raised annually among legislators who understand that "when guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns." Anti-gun lobbyists continue aggressive efforts to strike down the 2nd Amendment. Arguments against the 2nd Amendment were so forceful the National Rifle Association (NRA) began a major educational program to inform youth about the 2nd Amendment and gun safety. The NRA position was stated by an assistant chief of police,

> *"The 2nd Amendment is America's First Freedom. In the fight against crime, when your life is in danger, the 2nd Amendment is your first line of defense. . . In many cases, armed private citizens help us turn the tables on dangerous felons. . . when trouble comes, calling 911 isn't fast enough."*

NRA reports indicated that personal firearms were used more than two million times during 1997 for personal protection against would-be rapists, robbers, and murderers.

In May 1982, the City Council of Kennesaw, Georgia, passed a law requiring residents to own a firearm to protect their homes, as provided under the 2nd Amendment. Exclusions were made for convicted felons, people with religious objections, and those with disabilities. Since then, not a single resident of Kennesaw has been involved in a fatal shooting, and no child has been injured with a firearm there. Crime dropped, and, 30 years later, the city has maintained possibly the lowest crime rate in the nation, while its population has grown from 5,000 to some 30,000 persons.

While responsible, law-abiding citizens were protecting themselves from decadents, America's prisons were being filled with criminals who believed they would never get caught.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Crime and punishment have been common in every culture. America is no exception. Laws are established for the common good of society. People who violate the laws are subject to punishment designed to cause ***repentance*** and/or to protect law-abiding citizens.

Early colonists applied a variety of punishment techniques designed to reduce or discourage lawlessness. Dutch communities practiced public ***dunking*** for nagging, drunkenness, marital unfaithfulness, ***malicious*** gossip, and ***petty*** theft. Repeat offenders and such persons as pickpockets, vandals, ***brawlers***, thieves, and wife beaters were placed in wooden stocks located in the city square. Often, offenders placed in wooden stocks were



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beaten, whipped, and spit upon by citizens. Other forms of punishment were severe and sometimes terminal. People who raped, murdered, robbed or kidnaped were executed by public hanging or firing squad.

Imprisonment as a chief means of punishing law breakers has been practiced since colonial days. The first American prison was established by Quakers in Philadelphia in the 1690s. Prisoners were confined to solitary cells to become "*penitent, confessing their crimes before God and thereby gaining a spiritual rehabilitation."* The term *penitentiary* comes from the word, *penitent*—one who is repentant for his crime.

Several American prisons became places to be feared. Hardened, ***unrepentant*** criminals were sent to such prisons as the Attica State Correctional Facility in New York, Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, or the maximum security prison in Leavenworth, Kansas.



Capital punishment (execution) by electrocution was introduced in 1890 for hardened criminals, spies, and malicious murderers. During the 1970s, capital punishment by electrocution was ruled unconstitutional and was forbidden, but execution through lethal injection is practiced in most states.

Crime began to increase dramatically in the United States during the 1960s. Some historians and social scientists noted the rise in crime soon after Bible reading and prayer were removed from public schools by Supreme Court decisions in 1962 and '63. Prisons became so overcrowded that shortly thereafter, inmates were released before their time was served. Criminal behavior escalated as 70% of released convicts returned to their communities to resume lifestyles as lawbreakers. By 1983, prison reform efforts were introduced to curb criminal behavior, especially for drug-related crimes which doubled between 1985 and 1991. Reform efforts included educational courses to reduce illiteracy and to improve self-discipline, TVs to "occupy time," and body-building equipment to encourage "release of anger." Nevertheless, the number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 people shot up between 1963 and 1993. By 2007, the U.S. prison population had grown to more than 2.3 million inmates—the highest prison population level in the world. Over three-fourths of those incarcerated were males, of which over 35% were black, 33% white, 18% Hispanic, and 2% other ethnicities. Drug offenses account for 60% of crimes. In excess of 23% of Texas inmates are illegal, Latino immigrants associated with illegal drug activity.

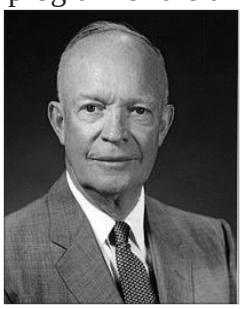
The sharp rise in prison population alarmed politicians and preachers. Officials noticed that crime rates tended to be lower in communities which taught traditional moral values in schools, homes, and institutions. Chaplain services were again allowed in jails and prisons to help inmates connect with spiritual values and life principles. Consequently, prison officials began to encourage private organizations to conduct chapel services and distribute Bibles and religious materials to inmates. Several ex-convicts and evangelists such as Charles Colson, William Bumphus, Bill Street Jr., and Mike Barber set up religious programs in most U.S. prisons. Chuck Colson's Prison Fellowship and Chaplain Ray's International Prison Ministry provided millions of free Bibles to prisoners. Both organizations conducted experimental programs to determine how application of Judeo-Christian principles could help rehabilitate criminals in the United States, Russia, and South America.

Preservation of freedom affected everyone from voters to U.S. Presidents. The next vignette points out the highlights of U.S. Presidents from 1950 to 2012.

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AMERICA'S PRESIDENTS FROM 1950-2012

United States Senator Joseph McCarthy made headline news in 1950 at the beginning of the "Cold War" when he announced he had evidence that communist agents had ***infiltrated*** high, U.S. government positions. All of McCarthy's accusations were not substantiated, but he did open Americans' eyes to the very real threat of communism throughout America. A popular television program of the time was "*I led three lives*." It was based on a book with the same title by Herbert Philbrick (a former, FBI double agent) and exposed the extent of the Soviet spy network within the United States. Even so, McCarthy was denounced by the media as a fanatic. However, secret government records made available to the public forty years later revealed that McCarthy was right and that the Soviet Union *had* succeeded in establishing communist spy rings during the 1930s and '40s among America's top government leaders. Some of these included advisers to President Franklin Roosevelt: Alger Hiss, Harry D. White, and others.



Dwight D. Eisenhower

Still in shock from the McCarthy findings, voters in the 1952 presidential election chanted, *"We like Ike!"* Ike was the nickname of World War II hero, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, who lead the D-Day invasion to liberate Europe, and who replaced General MacArthur in Korea. Ike defeated Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson (Truman's vice president) by promising to finish the unpopular Korean conflict and halt what he called the *"creeping paralysis"* of government expansion started by President Franklin Roosevelt's Cabinet and advisors.



John F. Kennedy

During his first inauguration, President Eisenhower led the nation in a prayer asking for a unified America with the ability to tell right from wrong. Eisenhower's popularity ushered him into a second term, resulting in his presiding over the prosperous decade of the 1950s. During that time, America was a place of family unity and economic stability. But by 1959, Americans began to sense a restlessness.

In 1960, Democrat John F. Kennedy (JFK) challenged Eisenhower's vice president, Richard M. Nixon, for the presidency. The forty-three year old Kennedy wanted to revive government spending and the U.S. role in the "Cold War." The election's turning point was a televised debate, in which the young, stylish Kennedy won the approval of voters. The debate gave Kennedy the slim edge he needed to win the election—however, less than 43% of the American people voted to put Kennedy in the White House. The majority of voters had marked their ballots for either Nixon or minor, third-party candidates.

President Kennedy was the son of a wealthy family which made millions of dollars selling whiskey. John Kennedy's wife, Jacqueline, was an attractive socialite who invited poets and performing artists to the White House. Kennedy introduced to America the challenge, "*Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you*

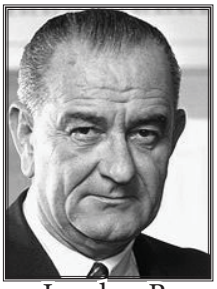
VOCABULARY

Core family: a husband, wife, and children.
Landslide: to win an election by a huge margin,
Trounce: to defeat the opposition soundly
Allegations: accusations against a person suspected of doing wrong

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can do for your country." Just three years into his presidency, Kennedy's life came to a violent end. He was assassinated by Soviet sympathizer Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963, while in Dallas, Texas. Standing beside the blood-spattered First Lady, Jacquelyn Kennedy, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) took the presidential oath of office.

President Johnson called for continuation of Kennedy's plans. Johnson did not have Kennedy's charisma, but he did have thirty years of political experience. Americans saw him as the mythical "Texan"—tall, loud, and ***brash***.


Lyndon B. Johnson

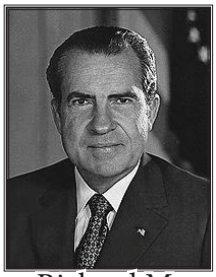
Johnson defeated Republican challenger Barry Goldwater in the 1964 election. Goldwater's defeat was facilitated by media and union efforts to continue the Democratic party policy of intrusive government and ***conciliation*** toward Communist Russia. The Democratic campaign portrayed Goldwater as a radical who would plunge the nation into nuclear war with the Soviet Union. The Johnson campaign showed an anti-Goldwater television ad featuring an atomic bomb exploding behind a small girl in a daisy field. Even though the ad was ***outlandish***, the message led voters to assume that a republican victory would automatically lead to nuclear war with Russia. Americans, still recalling the loss of President Kennedy to a sniper's bullet, voted for peace. Johnson was re-elected for a full, four-year term.

Johnson's agenda was his Great Society and his War on Poverty, which dramatically increased the welfare rolls. One of his legacies, while a senator in 1954, was the Johnson Amendment, which penalized churches and tax-exempt religious organizations for endorsing or opposing political candidates. Johnson had faced fierce, re-election opposition from Christian groups that year and made sure it would not happen again. Many saw this as a violation of free speech and freedom of religion guaranteed by the Consitution.

Ironically, immediately following Johnson's presidential re-election, the democratic president and Congress involved America more heavily in the Vietnam War (with "boots on the ground") that lasted another decade. U.S. troops were put under United Nations policies which made American soldiers part of an international police force that was not permitted to defeat the Communist Vietcong. The United Nations no-win policy in the Vietnam War encouraged civil protest riots against American soldiers sent to fight in Asia. The strain proved too much for Johnson and he chose not to run for re-election in 1968. Vice President Hubert Humphrey was nominated to represent the Democratic platform. The Republicans chose Richard M. Nixon.

With crime rates growing, anti-war protesters clashing with police in the streets, and the Vietnam War escalating, Nixon campaigned with "law and order" as his theme and promised to bring American troops home. His basic-values strategy proved brilliant. Nixon won the election over Humphrey's peace movement agenda and plans for big government involvement in American life.

President Nixon proved to be a mysterious personality. His cool, ***aloof*** manner concealed a man highly sensitive to criticism. To shield himself from political "enemies," Nixon secretly installed recording devices throughout the White House to document conspiracy movements against him. Those microphones contributed to Nixon's downfall.


Richard M. Nixon

During the 1972 presidential campaign,

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Nixon agreed with advisors to monitor the Democrat Party's political convention. The strategy back-fired. A group of Nixon's men were caught trying to install listening devices to monitor the Democratic Party strategy at the Watergate Hotel in Washington, D.C. To avoid a scandal, the President denied any knowledge of the break-in. Despite the incident, Nixon was overwhelmingly re-elected over Democrat George McGovern, whose political ties to the socialistic and hippie-style counterculture made Nixon's victory easy. American moral values were eroding severely by 1972, but the nation's voters were not ready to embrace bold-faced socialism advocated by the Democratic Party.

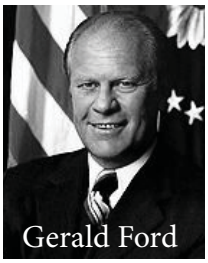
In October of 1973, while Nixon was consumed domestically with fallout from the Watergate affair, as well as finding a new Vice President after Spiro Agnew's resignation, he received a 3:00 am desperate call for help from Israeli Prime Minister, Golda Meir. Israel was involved in the Yom Kippur War and on the verge of destruction by her enemies. Nixon recalled a prophetic admonition from his mother while growing up. She told him that one day he would be in a powerful position and a situation would arise where Israel and the Jews would need his help. When that happened, he was to help them. Nixon sprang into action to help America's foremost ally in the Middle East and ordered the military support requested. For the rest of her life, Golda Meir gratefully referred to Richard Nixon as "my president" and said,

> *"For generations to come, all will be told of the miracle of the immense planes from the United States bringing in the materials that meant life for our people... I will never forget that if it had not been for Nixon, we would have been destroyed."*

Historian Stephen Ambrose said of Nixon, *"He knew that his* (political) *enemies... would never give him credit for saving Israel. He did it anyway."*

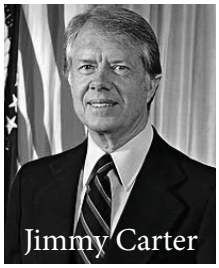
Meanwhile, echoes from the past continued to grow louder. The "Watergate" problem was not dead yet. As investigations continued, evidence indicated that President Nixon was directly involved in the Watergate scheme. Mounting evidence from his own tapes verified that Nixon had known about the break-in and had attempted to cover it up. The public was outraged and the Democratic-controlled Congress wanted to put Nixon on trial. Facing ***impeachment***, Richard Nixon resigned in disgrace on August 8, 1974, leaving Americans more ***cynical*** than ever about their federal government.

Vice President Gerald Ford assumed Nixon's duties and tried to restore public faith after the Watergate scandal. Ford pardoned Nixon, although the decision was highly unpopular. President Ford was an honest man, but two short years in office could not erase the public's memory of Watergate.


Gerald Ford

In the 1976 election, Democratic Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter narrowly defeated Ford by running as a blue-jean wearing peanut farmer, uncorrupted by politics. His status as a "born-again" Christian who taught Sunday school classes appealed to Americans embarrassed by Watergate and skeptical of socialism.

President Carter's greatest triumph came in 1979, when he negotiated a peace treaty between warring Israel and Egypt. Success was short-lived however, as soaring inflation rates, a fuel shortage, and a failed hostage rescue in Iran marred his presidential term. Americans knew Carter was a moral man, but they doubted his ability to lead the


Jimmy Carter

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nation during the escalating Cold War with Communist Russia, China, and Cuba.

In 1980, Republican nominee Ronald Reagan called for America once again to become that "shining city on a hill" and inspire greatness. That meant a return to traditional American values of hard work, patriotism, religion, ***supply-side economics,*** and ***core family.*** He promised to lower tax rates, cut government expansion, and renew the arms race to drive the "Evil Empire" of the Soviet Union into its grave. Reagan defeated Carter in a ***landslide*** election. Reagan believed he had a public mandate to steer America back to the basic principles of the Founding Fathers.


Ronald Reagan

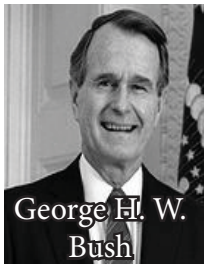
Reagan's communication skills, high intelligence, and moral strength equipped him to be an effective world leader. His optimistic speeches emphasizing discipline and faith were reassuring to American voters. Reagan's leadership ability carried him through two successful terms, beating out Democratic contender Walter Mondale in 1984. Democratic House Speaker Tip O'Neill said of Reagan at that time:

> *"Reagan is the most popular figure in the history of the United States. No candidate we put up would have been able to beat Reagan this year."*

On January 21, 1985, Americans heard a shining example of Reagan's oratory in his second Inaugural Address:

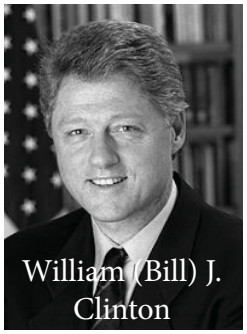
> *"History is a ribbon, always unfurling; history is a journey. And as we continue our journey, we think of those who traveled before us... a General falls to his knees in the hard snow at Valley Forge; a lonely President paces the darkened halls and ponders his struggle to preserve the Union; the men of the Alamo call out encouragement to each other; a settler pushes west and sings a song, and the song echoes out forever and fills the unknowing air. It is the American sound. It is hopeful, big-hearted, idealistic, daring, decent, and fair. That's our heritage, that's our song. We sing it still. For all our problems, our differences, we are together as of old. We raise our voices to the God who is the Author of this most tender music. And may He continue to hold us close as we fill the world with our sound—in unity, affection, and love."*

Reagan successfully stopped the communist invasion of Grenada and authorized U.S. planes to bomb military sites of Libya's Dictator, Kadafi. Reagan's critics called him a radical, but his calm manner and gentle humor won respect for the Presidency. No one had to wonder where Ronald Reagan stood on issues. He was hopeful, had high moral character, and surrounded himself with highly-competent people. The new confidence Reagan instilled in the American presidency carried his vice president, George H. W. Bush, into office over Democrat Michael Dukakis in the election of 1988. Like Reagan, Bush emphasized patriotism; he attacked Dukakis's soft stance on crime and promised *"no new taxes."*


George H. W. Bush

President Bush was a moral man, but he lacked Reagan's communication and leadership skills. Bush's popularity peaked after U.S. military forces ***trounced*** Iraq President Saddam Hussein in the Persian Gulf War of 1991. However, the American economy labored under a heavy war debt and big-government welfare spending. By 1992, Bush had sealed his political fate by raising taxes to cover government spending and alienating conservatives with his moderate social policies.

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William (Bill) J. Clinton

As a result, the 1992 election produced the first Democratic president to come of age during the 1960s. Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton "cut his political teeth" campaigning for socialistic George McGovern in 1972. Clinton courted voters with his polished speaking style and charmed them with his tenor saxophone. He pointed to the struggling economy, emphasized a need for change, and promoted tax cuts, nationalized health care, and welfare reform. He promised a relaxed lifestyle through big government programs. Clinton won the presidency despite ***allegations*** of sexual carelessness with women associates. His first two years in office were marked by political payoffs to special interest groups involving homosexuals, abortionists, and women's rights organizations. His wife, Hillary, began an aggressive effort to nationalize American health services.

Clinton's welfare-state policies were endorsed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate, which were controlled by the Democratic party. Congress willingly rubber-stamped the President's big government policies. By 1994, Americans were alarmed at the liberal policies of the Democratic party. Republican Conservatives won a majority in the House of Representatives and Senate by campaigning on a "Contract With America"—to reduce taxes, cut back on government agencies, reform welfare, improve education, and balance the budget. House Speaker Newt Gingrich and Senate majority leader Bob Dole joined forces to put a halt to Clinton's socialistic expansionist policies.

Despite numerous scandals and socialistic policies, Clinton was re-elected in 1996. His campaign emphasized economic prosperity, balanced budget, and optimism for the 21st century. A sympathetic national media focused attention on Dole's age (73) and his lack of optimism and vitality. Clinton was re-elected with less than 43% of the popular vote. He assumed his second term amid pending indictments about his Arkansas White Water scandal, Asian contributions to the Democratic National Campaign fund, and confrontation with a Republican controlled House and Senate. By October of 1998, Clinton's campaign fund and attempted cover-up of sex scandals with young women, especially a White House intern, were so obvious that The U.S. Senate and the national media began to discuss impeachment of William Clinton. His lack of moral character and careless behavior as a husband dampened respect for the high office of the Presidency. The entire nation seemed to be enveloped in moral confusion as voters went to the ballot boxes in November.

The mid-term elections of 1998 put the Republicans in control of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Senate and 32 Governorships. Then in a surprise move, Republican House speaker Gingrich resigned from Congress, ostensibly to enable new congressional leadership an opportunity to build national support for the Republican Party legislation agenda.

In 2000, George W. Bush, son of George H. W. Bush, was elected as the 43rd president. His eight-year term was distinguished by efforts to protect America from Islamic terrorists. On September 11, 2001, terrorists brought down the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City. That act and its repercussions caused the U. S. Congress to continue fighting wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.


George W. Bush

Bush also had difficulty prohibiting millions of illegal aliens from invading the United States through Mexico. The price tag was billions of dollars. The U.S. Congress

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was ruled by progressive Democrats who borrowed trillions of dollars from China. The U.S. economy faltered among financial scandals in the Stock Market, plus Fannie May and Freddie Mac programs (U.S. government institutions that guarantee home mortgages). Americans accumulated massive personal debts, and the U.S. economy began to sag. Eventually, it virtually collapsed the auto and construction sectors.

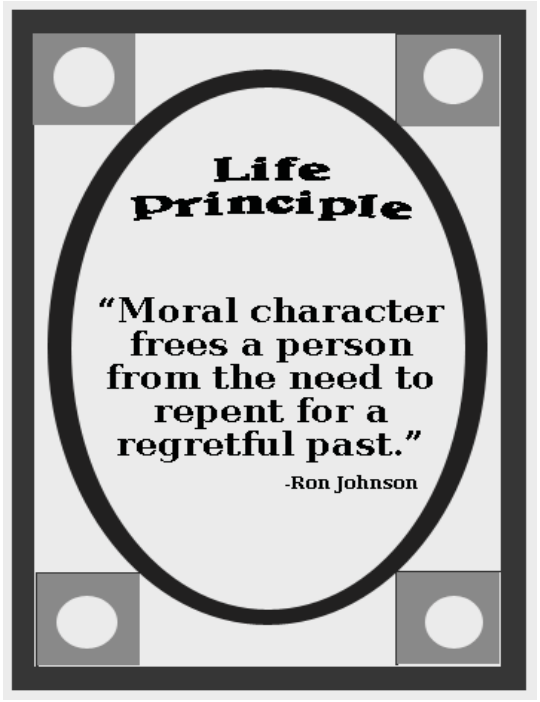
The Democratic Party nominated Barack Hussein Obama, who became the first African-American President of the United States (2008). He campaigned on Progressive economic and social policies that would "spread the wealth around" under big-government agencies. The Republicans nominated Arizona Senator, John McCain and Sarah Palin, Governor of Alaska. The Obama - Biden ticket won the election and immediately initiated the most progressive, socialist programs in American history. The Democrat-controlled Congress and Senate borrowed and spent trillions of dollars to "bail out" housing, auto, and banking industries. The national debt soared to 13 trillion dollars in two years. Americans became alarmed at the Obama administration's aggressive efforts to establish a national medical system, control education, and failure to secure America's borders. The 2010 mid-term election ushered in 60 Conservative Republicans into Congress. The new Republican House Speaker, John Boehner, introduced policies to curb big-government spending and reinstate free enterprise economic policies. These efforts, however, were blocked by Senate Democrats, and gridlock resulted.


Barack H. Obama

In 2012, the Republicans, stressing less government and free enterprise to heal the economy, nominated Governor Mitt Romney for president and Congressman Paul Ryan for Vice-President. The Democratic Party continued to promote an aggressive tax-and-spend platform and renominated President Obama and vice-President Joe Biden.

The Democrat ticket won with a majority of electoral and popular votes. Republicans retained a majority in the House of Representatives. Democrats retained control of the Senate. President Obama assumed that he had a public mandate to continue his Progressive agenda to tax the rich. By the end of 2012 the U.S. was under a massive debt of almost 14 trillion dollars and on the brink of economic catastrophe.

Sports is big business in America, but it should be more than that. In the next vignette, you will meet sports figures who are heroes in the best sense of the word.



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The Defending of America



Topic 13
Sports & Recreation

Chapter 12

Section Three
Topics 11-15

CHARACTER IS WORTH MORE THAN TALENT



Sports icons come from diverse backgrounds and with vastly different personalities. Some athletes ***elicit*** respect; some do not. Those who impact the world are not always the ones who set records. The world applauds winners whose lifestyles inspire other people.

One of the most inspirational sports icons is Dennis Byrd, a football player for the New York Jets. One of five children of a poor Oklahoma family, Dennis grew up in the shadow of his two brothers. In Mustang, Oklahoma, status was based on football. Byrd determined to impress his brothers and his town. He spent hours every day lifting weights and practicing. He made the varsity squad his senior year of high school, and that is when colleges started to show interest in Byrd's defensive-line abilities.

Dennis Byrd was recruited on a full scholarship to the University of Tulsa, where he was selected for the All-American team. From there, he was recruited by the New York Jets professional football team. During college he married his high-school sweetheart and established himself as a responsible husband. His contract with the Jets allowed him to play the sport he loved while supporting a family.

During his first few seasons with the Jets, Byrd built a reputation as an all-out player, but he was known as a "big kid" outside of football. He had a great sense of humor, loved to play pranks on people, and was generally a fun-loving, clean-living, dedicated player. His spare time was spent with his family. He was a popular speaker at schools and youth groups as a role-model for kids.

Then, tragedy struck in mid-game one Sunday afternoon. Byrd rushed in to tackle the quarterback and misjudged his approach. He hit the ground with his head tucked in, and his neck shattered. Byrd was carried off the field with a broken spine. Emergency surgery was performed, but no one believed Byrd would ever be able to use his hands or arms again except– Dennis Byrd.

VOCABULARY

Elicit: to draw out a response
Hone: to develop one's muscles or skills by practicing intensely to reach top performance
Graves Disease: an autoimmune disease; occurs when the immune system mistakenly attacks the thyroid gland, causing it to enlarge and overproduce thyroid hormone; can lead to a host of health problems
Charisma: possessing energy and persuasiveness
Prestigious: honorable, reputable

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Byrd's dedication, perseverance, and faith over the next year was supported by doctors, trainers, and friends. Through long hours of therapy and a personal will to push beyond the limits, Byrd began to gain control over his muscles—little by little. Through therapy and miracles, he was able to walk again. He had the support of his wife, daughter, teammates, and fans to encourage him.

Dennis Byrd had been a hero in the eyes of fans because he was a professional football player. He became an even bigger hero when at his weakest, he refused to let circumstances hold him down. Fans honored Dennis Byrd because he overcame impossible odds to walk again. His refusal to give up became an inspiration to thousands of youth.

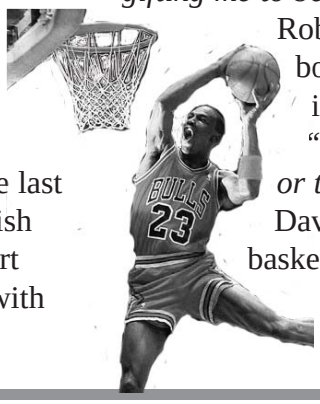
Another person to have overcome unfavorable odds is Michael Jordan, now recognized as the best basketball player in the history of the sport. He did not start out as a great player, but his devotion to the game earned him a place in history.

During high school, Jordan was cut from his school team. Most teen boys would have simply quit, but for Jordan, the cut just made him practice harder. He spent every waking moment practicing shots and running drills to ***hone*** his skills. The next season he came back as a starter and was good enough to get a scholarship to the University of North Carolina. At UNC, Jordan was not a star player, but he got his chance to make history in the 1982 NCAA Basketball Championship. The score was 62-61, with 17 seconds left in the game. At the time-out, coach Dean Smith put his faith in Jordan to make the last shot, and make it he did. His perfect swish became basketball legend. It was the start of his reputation for being able to play with excellence under pressure.

In Michael's first years as a professional player with the Chicago Bulls, he was resented by both opponents and teammates for his personal ego and because he outperformed other players. He was shunned by his own team until midway through his second season when he fractured his foot. After watching his team lose game after game, Jordan entered the starting line-up anyway, against doctor's orders. But his dedication and team effort earned respect.

Since that season, Jordan won Gold as a star member of the Dream Team in the 1992 Olympics and was a key player in helping the Bulls win five NBA championships. He became the world's highest paid athlete as a sponsor for McDonald's, Nike, Coca-Cola, and other companies, and played professional baseball and golf. Jordan recovered from the tragic murder of his father to show the world how a champion rebounds and operates as a team player, practices longer, and plays harder than anyone else.

Basketball star David Robinson of the San Antonio Spurs made a name for himself, not for overcoming great hardships, but because he lived a clean life. Robinson would not even watch team cheerleaders perform because he believed that would reflect disloyalty to his wife. Robinson was an example of a man who was dedicated to his family and to God. He attributed his success in basketball to what he believed was *"God gifting me to be a good basketball player."*



Robinson kept a clean life image both on and off the court. In an interview he told reporters, *"I'm not playing for the fans or the money, but to honor God."* David Robinson's lifestyle and basketball achievements earned him the title of Most Valuable Player (MVP).

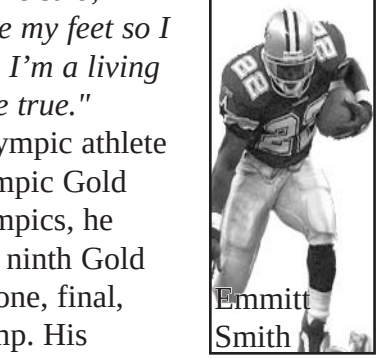
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Gail Devers

Gail Devers, one of the fastest female sprinters and hurdlers, as well as one of the greatest track and field athletes, was diagnosed with ***Graves Disease*** in 1990. The medical treatment she received caused such crippling pain and swelling that doctors considered amputating her feet. Gail feared her athletic career was over but refused to give up, saying *"the word 'quit' has never been part of my vocabulary."* Devers staged an extraordinary comeback and won Gold Medals in the 100-meter dash in both the 1992 and the 1996 Olympics. She said, *"I was just hoping God would save my feet so I would be able to walk again. . . I'm a living testimony that dreams can come true."*

Another outstanding Olympic athlete was Carl Lewis, nine-time Olympic Gold Medalist. During the 1996 Olympics, he came from last place to win his ninth Gold Medal by beating everyone on one, final, outstanding leap in the long jump. His distance of 27' 10¾" in the Atlanta Stadium was his best distance in four years. It seemed like a miracle to the tens of thousands of fans watching. At age 35, no one expected Lewis even to make the U.S. team, but he won the most emotional victory of his career, despite previous defeats and being 10 years older than most of his competitors.

Kerri Strug was a star in the 1996 Olympic games, but her achievements reflected more than athletic talent. Kerri's Junior High gymnastics coach had said that Kerri was not Olympic material. Her coach was very wrong: Kerri's presence on the U.S. Women's team was a testimony of hard work and determination. Kerri was the final U.S. athlete to compete for the Women's team gymnastic Gold Medal. Each competitor had two attempts for each event. Kerri sprained her ankle on the first vault and had only one last opportunity to help her team win the Gold Medal. Despite the fact she could barely walk on her ankle, she shrugged off the pain and made an almost perfect final vault to ensure her team's victory. Strug's winning vault injured her foot severely, disabling her from further competition in the Olympics. She put her team before her personal ambitions of winning an individual medal, and in doing so, became an inspiration to the world.


Kerri Strug

Emmitt Smith of the Dallas Cowboys was another athletic role model during the '90s. His running and pass receptions earned numerous professional honors and public praise, including Most Valuable Player for most yards gained. He played football with a sense of integrity and off the field earned praise for demonstrating high moral character. His goals for the 1993-1994 season were stated publicly:

Emmitt Smith

"Keep Jesus Christ #1 in my life.
Stay Healthy.
Average 125 yards rushing/game.
Lead team and league in rushing for third year in a row.
Lead league in scoring.
Over 1,000 yards in rushing by eight games.
Catch 70 passes. No fumbles!
Be named to 1st Team All Pro.
Go to the Pro Bowl for 4th year.
Be named MVP of the NFL.
Go to the Super Bowl and win again!
(with 225 yards rushing and 3 T.D.s.)
Be named Super Bowl MVP.
Go to Disneyland."

Smith achieved most of those goals and in 1998 became the eighth player in NFL history to rush for 12,000 yards.

Emmitt Smith frequently spoke at schools and youth organizations to encourage

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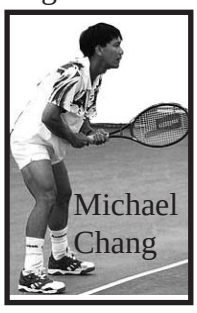
young people to finish their education. During the off-season, Smith attended college classes and earned his Bachelor's degree.

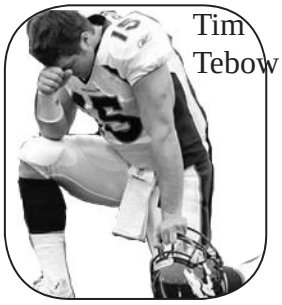
In 1998, Paul Harvey called baseball "the secular religion of St. Louis." Harvey's comment was in reference to the enthusiastic following of homerun slugger Mark McGwire who played for the St. Louis Cardinals. In September, McGwire hit his 70th homerun to break the single-season, homerun record of 61 set by Roger Maris in 1961. Citizens of St. Louis paid $200–$1,000 per ticket to watch McGwire hit the record homeruns. Sammy Sosa of Chicago also broke the old record by slugging 66 home runs during 1998.

Another inspirational and influential athlete in 1998 was Tiger Woods. Woods broke nearly every record in the book as the first ethnic golfer to win a Masters Tournament, the youngest player to win a Masters Tournament, the best scoring player in a Masters Tournament, as well as a host of other firsts. His bright smile, clean manners, and general ***charisma*** earned a large fan club. His performance in tournaments during 1997 and 1998 was an inspiration to young golfers of all races. Thousands of youth became interested in golf because of Tiger Woods.

Tiger signed a $40,000,000 contract to endorse Nike products, establishing Woods as one of the highest-paid sports figures in history. Tragically, Tiger was an unfaithful husband. In 2010, his secret affairs with other women became public and led to divorce and loss of popularity with fans.

One of the most refreshing athletes between 1988-1998 was Michael Chang. During that decade, Chang won more than 31 major tennis titles. In 1998, he won the French Open, and thus became the youngest male to win that ***prestigious*** tennis title. His victory in France boosted his career earnings to almost $17,000,000. Michael Chang's life on and off the tennis court reflected self-restraint and high moral character. He is open and unapologetic about his Christian beliefs.


Michael Chang

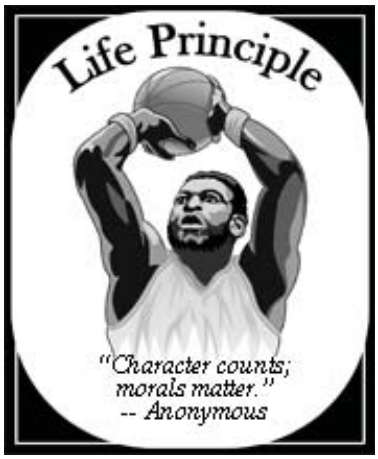

Tim Tebow

Tim Tebow became a national sports icon with his prayer pose following football games in which he led the Denver Broncos to a division title in 2012.

Other athletes who won acclaim included Brett Favre, who set a National Football League record of 20 years as a professional football quarterback before retiring (for the third time) in 2010. Swimmer Michael Phelps won 8 Gold Medals in the 2008 Olympics. In 2012, in his fourth race of the Olympic games, he surpassed the then-record number of athletic medals with 19 medals.

Character clauses are setting new standards for sports role models. With players from almost every sport making headlines for involvement in drugs, murder, and assault, character is becoming one of the most important qualities of professional athletes. Coaches are setting players' salaries on how they live in their free time as well as during games.

The next lesson describes what may have been a key factor in the rise of irresponsible sports personalities during the 1980s and '90s.



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The Defending of America



Topic 14
Family & Home

Chapter 12

Section Three
Topics 11-15

WHAT IS A FAMILY?







VOCABULARY

Nurture: to care for; to provide for
Marooned: stranded
Testament: proof of an event; a legal record of an occurrence
Epitomize: to be the ultimate example
Fallout: a strong disagreement
Abstinence: saving sex for marriage—not experiencing it before marriage
Familial: having to do with family
Covenant: a solemn, formal, binding agreement for the performance of some action, such as marriage
Comprised: consist of; made of
Extended family: family that is not immediate grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins
Trimester: 3-month sections (often referred to in correlation with pregnancy)
Recant: to admit fault and to change statement

Since time began, a family was a father, mother, and children. That basic understanding did not change for three centuries in America. One hundred and fifty years after the Declaration of Independence was signed, most Americans would still have agreed that a family was Mom, Dad, and the kids. The 1950s TV adventures of *Ozzie and Harriet*, *Leave It To Beaver*, and *Father Knows Best* reinforced this concept. Each of these shows featured a hard-working father, a ***nurturing*** mother, and children who always received a helping hand from parents and neighbors.

The divorce rate in the early 1900s was about seven percent of the population. In the 1940s and '50s, the national number of divorces fluctuated between 250,000 and 400,000 each year (about 14 percent). By the 1970s, the traditional family experienced dramatic changes. The divorce rate rose sharply, cresting at 1,100,000 in 1979. Children experienced the tragedy of marital breakups, impacting more than 1,000,000 children every year since 1972. Currently, about 50% of American marriages end in divorce. Consequently, millions of children grow up in broken families.

Teens of divorced couples often experience depression, suicidal thoughts, poor school performance, experimentation with drugs, tobacco, alcohol, premarital sex, have difficulty establishing lasting relationships, and mistrust adults and most authority figures.

Teens in the 1990s were defined by such terms as the Lost Generation, Generation X, Latchkey Kids, and the "13-ers"—because they were the 13th generation since the American War for Independence. Millions were from broken homes.

Single-parent families increased dramatically in America between 1960 and 1990. In 1960, about 9% of children under 18 were living with only their mothers. By 1990, the number had jumped to almost 25%. Many of these children were born to unmarried teenage mothers. Since 1950, unwed-mother births skyrocketed 490%. Among black women in 1998, the unwed

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birth rate was an astonishing 68% and 19% for whites. Spin-off consequences were tragic in the 1980s and '90s. Crime among teens of single parent homes rose dramatically: 94% of all juvenile crimes were committed by young men from single parent homes. Pregnancy became epidemic as most single-parent girls lost their virginity by age 16 and more than 800,000 became pregnant out of wedlock annually. Children who grew up in households of only one biological parent had difficulty establishing a positive set of core values and attitudes. Many exhibited anger, bitterness, depression, and promiscuity, thus their ability to concentrate at school or work was hampered. Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) became epidemic: 1 in 2 black teens and 1 in 4 whites contracted some form of herpes or other STD. Resulting medical expenses added to family stress.



The welfare system was criticized for breeding dependency and rewarding unmarried births. One of the strongest critics was Star Parker, an African-American woman who gave birth to an out-of-wedlock child in 1982. *"I have been on that island where welfare women are **marooned**,"* Parker said. *"The system makes you believe you can't do any better. You lose your self-worth being constantly told that you can't make it on your own."*

Despite four abortions, drug use, and welfare fraud, Parker changed her life, became a model citizen, married a preacher and became a loving and dedicated mother of two children. *"I believe in family and faith,"* she said. *"And I am a **testament** to what anyone can do if they take that first step to get off of welfare dependency."*



In 1992, Vice-President Dan Quayle delivered a pro-family speech in San Francisco, California, pointedly saying that *"a welfare check is not a husband. The state is not a father. Bearing babies irresponsibly is, simply, wrong."* Quayle spoke strongly against the lifestyle portrayed by television sitcom character Murphy Brown, who bore an out-of-wedlock child on the show.

> *"It doesn't help matters when prime-time TV has Murphy Brown—a character who supposedly **epitomizes** today's intelligent, highly-paid professional woman—mocking the importance of fathers by bearing a child alone and calling it just another 'lifestyle choice.'"*

Quayle's remarks generated a swift attack by liberals, in the media, the National Organization for Women (NOW) and other feminists groups. The producer of *Murphy Brown* argued,

> *"If the Vice-President thinks it's disgraceful for an unmarried woman to bear a child, and he believes that a woman cannot adequately raise a child without a father, then he'd better make sure abortion remains safe and legal."*

That argument was countered by such groups as Focus on the Family, Concerned Women for America, Eagle Forum, and Family Resource Council which pointed out the high percentage of suicides and abortions among girls who participated in pre-marital sex.

After the media ***fallout*** settled, mainstream social analysts conceded that Vice-President Quayle had a valid point. Writing in *Time* Magazine, Margaret Colson offered,

> *"What is socially and emotionally acceptable to a woman may not be so to a child purposefully brought into the world with a hole at the center of his life where a father would be."*

In 1997, Congress allocated $70 million to fund sexual ***abstinence*** education programs in public schools, thereby

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establishing a national endorsement of saving sex for marriage as a means of reducing teen pregnancy and related personal and ***familial*** problems.

Congressional action was a reflection of national concern about out-of-wedlock births. Supporters of sexual abstinence programs did not suggest that the father is more important than the mother, or that all single mothers were doing a poor job of raising their children. Support groups such as Focus on the Family, Eagle Forum, and Concerned Women for America (CWA) pointed out that teenagers have a greater chance of positive development in homes where both father and mother assume parenting responsibilities within the marriage ***covenant***.

Research substantiates that a father's death does not cause the amount of negative consequences as a father who abandons his children. Social scientists revealed that the influence of a deceased parent lingered in the household, where pictures and positive conversations about Mother or Father could be heard. Teens from single-parent homes became successful when they identified with and came under the influence of positive male role models who helped establish a set of positive core values. Such organizations as Teen Mission, Campus Life, AWANA, Boy Scouts, Big Brothers/Sisters, and Teen Challenge established programs to help single-parent, at-risk youth identify with positive role models.



Divorce and single-parent households were not the only major changes to the American family during recent decades. Until the 1960s parents, children, and grandparents usually lived near one another. Aunts, uncles, and cousins often ***comprised extended family***, all living under the same roof or in nearby communities. Contemporary parents and adult children are likely to live on separate coasts rather than down the street. Only about one-eighth of all elderly parents in America live with one of their sons or daughters. About 5% live in nursing homes or similar institutions and about 10% of elderly Americans live in retirement communities. Most senior adults live alone in their own homes or apartments.

One of the most vocal opponents to the traditional family is the homosexual community. In 1991, a "gay" couple filed suit against Hawaii for denying a same-sex marriage license. Five years later, a Hawaiian state court ruled that same-sex couples could be legally wed. In the wake of the ruling, 37 states launched efforts to outlaw same-sex marriages. Sixteen states forbid such unions. In 1996, the U.S. Congress passed the Defense of Marriage Act, which does not obligate a state to recognize a same-sex marriage performed in another state.

Modern American families are sitting on a crust of shifting values and structures. Earthquake-like changes during the past 50 years have redefined the family, many times with disastrous results. Senator Phil Gramm of Texas defended the Defense of Marriage Act by saying, *"The traditional family has stood for 5,000 years. Are we so wise today that we are ready to reject 5,000 years of recorded history? I don't think so."*

While families were being defined and redefined, mothers were deciding if they would begin a family at all.

AMERICA DIVIDES OVER THE UNBORN CHILD

No issue wrenched more emotion from 20th century American families than abortion. The landmark Supreme Court case of Roe v. Wade in 1973, legalized abortions. From that time to this, about 50 million babies have been aborted in America. In perspective, that

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number approximates the entire state populations of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. By 2012, two strongly defined sides continued to debate the abortion issue—the pro-life side (those who are *against* abortion), and pro-choice side (those who *favor* abortion).

Pro-life proponents believe that any abortion is murder. Medical technology allows second and third ***trimester*** (4-7 months) premature babies to grow into healthy children. Sonograms reveal that after only a few weeks, a fetus has tiny hands and feet, a brain, and a beating heart. Consequently, many Americans intensely question the morality of late-to-full-term abortions.

One of the most surprising people to question the morality of abortion was the woman behind the famous Roe v. Wade Supreme Court case. In 1973, Norma McCorvey, known then as "Jane Roe," claimed her unwanted pregnancy was due to a gang-rape. In 1995, McCorvey, then working as a marketing director for a Dallas, Texas, abortion clinic, admitted she lied about the rape. She ***recanted*** her position on abortion, had a religious experience, and transformed into a pro-life advocate. Her conversion to Judeo-Christian beliefs came as a result of an invitation to church by an eight-year-old girl she befriended. Interestingly, the young girl had almost been aborted by her own mother. McCorvey's change of heart was reflected in her poem,

Empty Playgrounds

"I sit across from a playground that I visited this eve with a small child.
I know of such places where children play.
I know that I am the cause of them not being here today.
I hope, Lord, that the wonderful playground You have is well guarded with angels.
So that, when that glorious day comes; the children will not hold this sin against me.
All I did was give my baby away, so that women could tear theirs' apart.
For this I will never be able to look You in the face without shame."

McCorvey's poem inspired the song, "Empty Playgrounds," produced by popular music artist Phil Keaggy.

The abortion issue remains a highly controversial topic in the 21st Century. Both the pro-life and pro-choice movements assume strong and determined positions. Some extreme pro-life proponents expressed their opposition by bombing abortion clinics and shooting abortion doctors. The majority of pro-life proponents condemned these extreme measures. One of the leading pro-life advocates, Dr. James Dobson of Focus On The Family, also condemned the extreme measures, but stated,

"The most cruel moral issue of this age *is abortion; if all the aborted babies had names printed on a wall like the Vietnam Memorial, the wall would extend 50 miles and include names of more than (45) million murdered babies."*

The National Organization for Women (NOW) and the Clinton administration argued that unborn babies were not humans and thus were not murdered when aborted. By 1998, however, the mood of the country had begun to swing back toward traditional families, moral values, and religious interests, causing an increased public disapproval of abortion.



Religion is a dynamic force in America. Read the next vignette to understand its impact on American families.

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The Defending of America



Topic 15
Religion & Celebrations

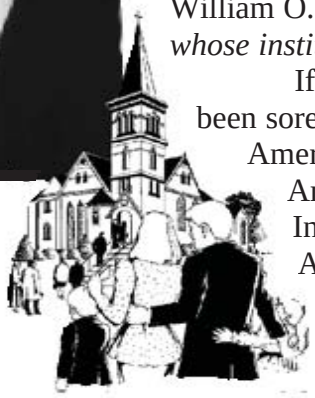
Chapter 12

RELIGION IN AMERICA—THE CUTTING EDGE

Section Three
Topics 11-15



In the 1880s, a lawyer named Robert Ingersoll announced that *"the churches are dying out all over the land."* He said this with great satisfaction, for Ingersoll was the nation's foremost atheist—a man who built a second career on attempting to ***debunk*** Christianity. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas confirmed, *"we are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a supreme being."*



If Ingersoll had been alive in 2012, he would have been sorely disappointed, for religion had not died in America. In fact, pollsters in 2010 disclosed that most Americans believed in God.

In 1980, surveys revealed that a third of America's population identified with "born-again" Christianity. In 1991, a City University of New York study showed that nearly 90% of Americans identified themselves as Christians or Jews; only 7.5% claimed no religious beliefs at all. Clearly religion was far from dead in the United States by the 21st century.

The 1980s saw the political rise of the so-called "Religious Right," a media term for conservative Christians. School violence, abortions, drug and alcohol abuse, pornography, and political scandals, caused such organizations as the Moral Majority, Eagle Forum, The Christian Coalition, and the Family Research Council to express their concerns. Jerry Falwell, pastor of the 22,000-member Thomas Road Baptist Church in Lynchburg, Virginia, formed the Moral Majority. Falwell stated that he wanted to *"rally together the people of this country who still believe in decency, the home, the family, morality, the free enterprise system, and all the great ideals that are the cornerstone of this nation."*

In 1988, the founder of the 700 Club television program, Pat Robertson, made a Republican bid for the office of U.S. President. Voters did not take him seriously until he scored impressive victories in several state primary elections. Republicans did not nominate Robertson, but he poured his energy into forming the Christian Coalition, an activist organization that described itself as pro-family and pro-life.

VOCABULARY

Debunk: to prove as false
Astute: very intelligent
Chapter: a section of a company in a location separate from the main headquarters
Affair: a program or situation of importance
Prudent: to make wise decisions based on character
Premise: territory, area, boundaries, domain
Baby Boomers: Americans who were born between 1946–1964
Mainstream: the majority of a certain aspect of society

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Ralph Reed assumed the post of Executive Director. Behind the boyish grin of Reed buzzed the mind of an ***astute*** political strategist. With laser-like focus, he forged the Christian Coalition into a powerful grassroots movement of 1,700,000 members who became active and informed voters. Abortion and the family were not their only concerns. In 1996, America was reeling in the wake of church fire bombings that targeted black congregations in the South. The Coalition offered a $25,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of anyone who was involved in a conspiracy attacking U.S. churches. In addition, the Coalition formed the "Save Our Churches Fund" which helped to restore burned churches of African-American congregations. The Christian Coalition was composed of whites, Hispanics, African-Americans, Asian-Americans, American Indians, and Middle-East Americans who were Protestant, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and Jewish in faith.

Recognition of religious influence also came from the U.S. Post Office which acknowledged the contributions of African-American Gospel singers by issuing four new commemorative stamps in July 1998: Mahalia Jackson, Roberta Ward, Sister Rosetta Tharpe, and Clara Ward. The post office official, Le Gree Daniels said, *"They moved audiences in churches and concert balls, and helped make gospel an important part of American music and poplar culture."*



Dr. James Dobson's Focus on the Family was another religious organization which influenced America from the 1980s through the present. Dobson's books, *Dare To Discipline* and *Love Must Be Tough*, were bestsellers. Dobson, a Christian psychologist, began airing a weekly radio broadcast in 1977, addressing issues concerning the American family. By the year 2000, almost 3000 radio stations carried Dobson's syndicated radio program, which attracted more than three million listeners in 58 countries around the world. Dobson claimed that Focus on the Family was *"dedicated to the preservation and strengthening of the home."*

In addition to his daily radio program, Dobson became involved in national social issues when several U.S. Presidents appointed him to special task forces on family topics. Focus on the Family ***chapters*** were in 36 states by 1998. Volunteers routinely distributed voter education guides and encouraged citizens to be actively involved in community ***affairs***. Dobson's broadcasts have been known to generate thousands of phone calls and letters designed to influence Congress to favor pro-family legislation.

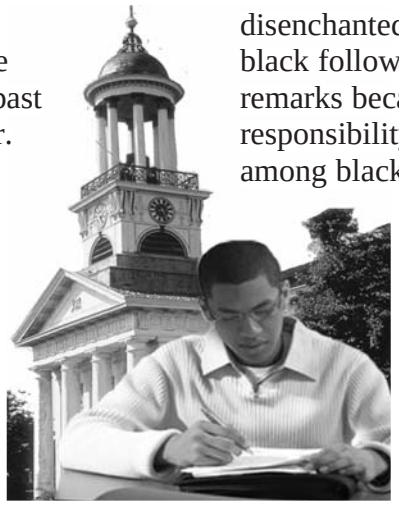
Some liberal commentators became alarmed over conservative Christians getting involved in social and political issues. Progressive liberals maintained that religious principles should be a private matter with no bearing on government, schools, or society. A number of liberal editorialists used their media columns to oppose politically-active Christians. Robert H. Meneilly, writing for the *New York Times*, said, *"The religious right confronts us with a threat far greater than the old threat of Communism."* Another *Times* writer commented, *"The Christian Coalition is one of the most dangerous forces on the American scene today."*

Nationally respected commentator Cal Thomas argued

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that conservative Christian voters were a balance to secular humanists. William Federer, an astute historian responded to the *Times* columnists by quoting Declaration of Independence signer John Witherspoon in a speech delivered in 1776:

> *"If your cause is just, if your principles are pure, and if your conduct is* ***prudent****, you need not fear the multitude of opposing hosts . . . he is the best friend to American liberty, who is most sincere and active in promoting true and undefiled religion, and who sets himself with the greatest firmness to bear down profanity and immorality of every kind."*



One of the most volatile church-state issues during the past four decades was school prayer. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) repeatedly defended the 1962 Supreme Court decision that banned prayer in public schools. ACLU proponents insisted that schools and government buildings should remove all traces of religion from their ***premises***, including nativity scenes, religious inscriptions, and even the words, *"In God We Trust,"* from American coins. Christian activists believed that teachers, students, and officials had the Constitutional right to hold Bible studies and religious rallies on public grounds. Recent Supreme Court decisions established that public school students *are* permitted to read the Bible, pray, and discuss religious issues as long as such student-led activities do not disrupt the educational process. The American Center for Law and Justice (ACLJ) actively defended Christians and Jews who were prohibited by school officials from practicing Judeo-Christian beliefs at public schools.

While Judeo-Christian principles were being challenged, the so-called *New Age Movement* offered Americans a spiritual smorgasbord, including witchcraft, crystal healing, astral projection, and other occultic options. Hinduism and Buddhism, two major Eastern world religions, experienced growth in the 1990s. Islam followers more than doubled in America from 1980-2012. In some regions, Islam was the fastest growing religion, mostly due to birth rates among Islamic families.

Louis Farrakhan, a black Nation of Islam leader, grabbed America's attention in the 1980s with his controversial anti-white remarks. Branding Judaism a *"gutter religion"* and saying that the *"time of doom"* had arrived for whites, Farrakhan attracted disenchanted, inner-city blacks. Some black followers defended Farrakhan's racist remarks because he also advocated personal responsibility, self-reliance, and unity among blacks. However, his "hate speeches" regarding whites and Jews alarmed many Americans—both black and white.

On October 16, 1995, hundreds of thousands of black men converged in Washington, D.C. for Farrakhan's *Million Man March*. Although the march did not attract a million men, it sharply divided the black community. Some black Christian leaders would not endorse the march, while the Jewish Anti-Defamation League accused Farrakhan of being racist, sexist, and anti-Jewish. Others praised the event for uniting the black community.

Despite the inroads that non-Christian religions made during the 1990s, Christianity remained the dominant faith in America. A 1993 study showed the following breakdown:

Christian 86.5%
Jew 2.4%
Non-religious 8.7%
Muslim 1.8%
Buddhist 0.4%
Hindu 0.2%
Baha'i 0.02%

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As the 1990s dawned, some mainline denominations, such as Methodists. Episcopalians, and Presbyterians, became painfully aware that they had been losing members for two decades. While some had migrated into non-traditional, non-denominational churches, vast numbers were returning to "that old-time religion"—with a new twist.

Realizing that ***Baby Boomers*** and their children were often absent from church pews, some pastors began addressing family issues while spicing up their worship services with multimedia and upbeat music. Willow Creek Community Church in South Barrington, Illinois, attracted more than 14,000 people every Sunday. Texas Pastors John Hagee and Tony Evans as well as Rod Parsley of Ohio offered Biblical guidance for building strong families, while hammering the homosexual community and evolutionists as enemies of American families. Other issue-oriented preachers who attracted audiences that numbered in the thousands included Charles Stanley at Atlanta's First Baptist Church, D. James Kennedy of Coral Ridge Presbyterian Church, and Dr. E.V. Hill and Robert Schuller from Los Angeles.


A Joyce Meyer Conference

A quieter and more reserved method of promoting Biblical principles was introduced by Bill Gothard through the Institute In Basic Life Principles (IBLP). Gothard conducted week-long seminars for youth and adults who wanted to learn practical applications of Bible principles to everyday life circumstances: how to overcome anger, bitterness, rejection, abuse, divorce, and addiction. The IBLP attracted crowds ranging from a few thousand to more than 27,000. By 1998, more than 2,500,000 people had attended Gothard's IBLP seminars.

Joel Osteen in Texas and Rick Warren in California rose to national prominence during the first decade of the 21st Century. Osteen drew crowds of thousands in his Houston-based church. Warren's book, *The Purpose Driven Life*, brought world-wide acclaim that enabled him to sponsor nationally televised interviews with presidential candidates Barack Obama and John McCain during the 2008 presidential election.

Another religious movement that drew large crowds among all ethnic groups in the '90s was the Promise Keepers. Launched in 1991 by Colorado University football coach Bill McCartney, Promise Keepers sponsored huge rallies throughout the nation to strengthen religious and family commitments of men. The first rally, held at the University of Colorado, drew 4,200 attendees. By 1998, Promise Keepers had attracted more than 2,000,000 men to stadium rallies through a high-energy blend of *Praise Music*—music composed specifically for worshiping and praising God—testimonies, and no-nonsense preaching that focused on commitment to marriage vows and treatment of wives and children based on Biblical structure of the family.

Women also attended seminars on "Godly" living—how to be wives and mothers based on Biblical premises. More than 53,000 women attended an Atlanta, Georgia, conference to hear T.D. Jakes, an African-American counselor and seminar speaker, discuss ways to build strong families. His book, *The Lady, Her Lover, and Her Lord* was a bestseller in 1998. Bible conference speaker Joyce Meyers attracted crowds that filled coliseums with women who were hungry to learn Biblical virtues.

Paul Crouch started the Trinity Broadcasting Network (TBN) in 1973 with one station in southern California. By 2012, more than 5,000 television stations worldwide and 33 satellites were broadcasting TBN programs, making TBN

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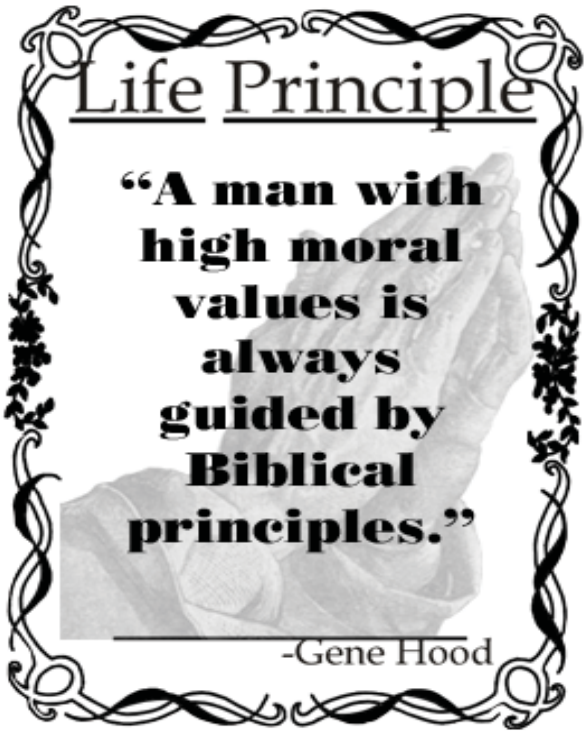
the world's largest television network. Programming features application of Biblical principles to such varied topics as medical problems, marriage conflicts, family relationships, expressions of joy (praise), and man's quest to know God.

One of the most popular means of conveying the role of religion was a film entitled *Jesus*, a video produced by Campus Crusade for Christ International. By January 1999, the film had been seen by more than 1,623,129,222 viewers in 222 countries. The film depicts the life of Jesus and His message of love and forgiveness.

Robert Ingersoll's philosophical heirs might contend that science and education will eventually disprove belief in a supreme, supernatural being. But most Americans believe otherwise. ***Mainstream*** America still embraces the words of the national motto: "In God We Trust."

Senator John Glenn looked out of the *Discovery* space ship window as it orbited Earth in November 1998 and said, *"to look at the window . . . as I did that first day . . . to look out at this kind of creation and not believe in God is to me impossible."*

Religion is part of what makes America. It is etched into our coins, written into our Pledge of Allegiance, and belted out in such national songs as "God Bless America" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Americans even have a National Day of Prayer. While some citizens rail against religion, they cannot deny the force it has exerted in shaping the people, places and principles of America.



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