

## **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM EIGHT**

### **PROGRAM EIGHT: 1973 - 1999**

In the fourth century B.C., Aristotle wrote, "Democracy arises out of the notion that those who are equal in any respect are equal in all respects; because men are equally free, they claim to be absolutely equal." No nation in history has so risen to that ideal as the United States of America. At the beginning of the 20th century, America faced almost overwhelming struggles against racism, poverty, labor rights and political rights. The last quarter of the century saw those struggles to end such inequalities begin to bear fruit. Native Americans, women, blacks, gays and lesbians-- long the targets of bigotry and paternalism-- were at last accorded the rights guaranteed to all citizens in the Constitution. That these struggles would be ongoing into the 21st century could be seen in the fact that these issues now had faces and names attached to them. The people were Americans who lived, worked and played in this great nation--men and women who served their country in the armed services or in government from the local to the national level. Men and women who believe that since they are equally free they are absolutely equal and deserve equal opportunities in the work place, in government, in education and in social justice. The 20th century saw the fruition of another great American ideal. In 1782, Jean de Crevoeuer in 'Letters from an American Farmer' wrote of America, "Here individuals of all nations are melted down into a new race of men, whose labors and posterity will one day cause great changes in the world." In the 20th century the great melting pot of America at last began to do its work. Cultures from around the world settled here, their differences adding to American strength. In World War II, the Japanese Battalion fighting in Italy became the most decorated unit of the war; Navaho Indians used their language to confuse the enemy in the Pacific; German scientists helped develop the Atomic bomb. Immigrants brought knowledge and culture to America's shores, but most importantly, they brought a sense of purpose--to better themselves and the lives of their children. That purpose flowered in the 20th century. In 1908 playwright Israel Zangwill wrote, "America is God's crucible, the great melting pot where all the races of Europe are melting and reforming."

American Indians started a national movement, AIM, to redress their grievances with the Federal Government. For over two months AIM supporters held off government troops at the small village of Wounded Knee in South Dakota. In the last quarter of the 20th century the traditions and cultures of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America came together in one nation, proving that the sum of its parts was greater than the whole. And environmentalists created the Earth Day to spotlight ecological disasters the planet faced and to come up with solutions. Finally, at the end of the era, Americans saw the executive branch of the Federal Government tarnished by a President's illegal actions.

Program eight discusses the Second Battle of Wounded Knee, Roe v. Wade which brought to light the right of privacy for women and by extension all Americans; the advent of the personal computer which revolutionized the home, office and communication; the resurgence of the American military after Vietnam in the Grenada Conflict, the 1990 Gulf War and the End of the Cold War; the tragedy of the world wide epidemic of AIDS; the beginning of a new kind of economy for a changing nation and world in the segment on Alan Greenspan; the attack on the

powers of the President in Whitewater and the impeachment of President Clinton; and finally a wrap up of the century with the Y2K scare.

### **Turning Point #1**

#### **1973 - Second Battle of Wounded Knee**

##### **STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- 83 years after units of the Seventh Cavalry massacred 300 Indians at the battle Wounded Knee in South Dakota, history poised to repeat itself. On February 27, 1973, members of the American Indian Movement, seized control of Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
- Native American difficulties in the 20th century.
- In the summer of 1968, the American Indian Movement was founded.
- After the second Battle of Wounded Knee, the Federal Government's policy toward Native Americans changed for the better.
- The rise of the Indian casino.

##### **Points for Teachers:**

- By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Indians had been driven onto reservations, stripped of their weapons and any political power to change their circumstances.
- Their great leaders, Chief Joseph, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and Geronimo were dead or dying. The Dawes act of 1887 had obliterated tribal government and imprisoned them on reservations, their race all but forgotten.
- Following the Dawes Act, all Native Americans became US citizens but without any of the rights and privileges of citizenship.
- Relegated to ever shrinking reservations, tribes and clans were broken up into small family units and even families were torn apart in an attempt by the Federal Government to destroy the Native American culture. The corruption was not that of individuals but belonged to the entire white culture. As reformer John Collier said, "A collective corruption; a corruption which did not know it was corrupt, and reached deep into the intelligence of a nation. It was such a collective corruption that dominated the Plains Indian record and nearly the whole Indian record of the United States."
- Not until the New Deal in the 1930's was this pattern of destruction abandoned in favor of a policy fostering tribal culture.
- In 1934 the Indian Reorganization Act restored to tribal ownership the lands remaining on any Indian Reservation and to build a sound economic foundation.
- Another forty years would pass before the second part of the equation, self-governance, would give the Native Americans even more control over their lives.
- In 1987 the Supreme Court expanded the idea of self governance when it ruled that state and local governments could not regulate bingo parlors on Indian reservations. In 1988 Congress responded to this ruling by passing the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act which opened the door to casinos on Indian Reservations.

##### **Related Segments from other Turning Points include:**

- 1750 - Native American horse cultures dominate the Great Plains
- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence

- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River
- 1876 - Battle of Little Bighorn
- 1890 - Battle at Wounded Knee

## **Turning Point #2** **1973 - Roe v. Wade**

### **STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- The background to the Roe v. Wade decision and the individuals involved.
- Previous court cases that opened the door to Roe.
- The court's decision which attempted to define when life begins.
- The battle between pro-choice advocates and anti-abortion advocates.

### **Points for Teachers:**

- Prior to 1973 it was illegal for a woman to have an abortion or a doctor to perform an abortion in the United States unless the health and life of the mother was at stake.
- No other Supreme Court decision in this century has incited such vitriol. Roe v. Wade polarized the abortion debate.
- After Roe v. Wade, thousands of women going to abortion clinics would be harassed and threatened by anti-abortion crusaders. In some instances they would be physically prevented from using the clinic's services.
- The Supreme Court over the years has further cemented the Roe v Wade ruling as a part of the national fabric.
  - a. In Bellotti vs. Baird, the Supreme Court invalidated a Massachusetts law requiring parental consent for abortions sought by women under age 18, saying minors could obtain permission from a judge instead of a parent.
  - b. In Harris vs. McRae, the Supreme Court upheld a federal law banning the use of Medicaid funds for abortions, except when necessary to save a woman's life.
  - c. The Supreme Court rejected the Reagan administration's attempt to overturn the high court's 1973 Roe vs. Wade decision, and struck down a Pennsylvania law designed to discourage women from having abortions.
- The Court has also made rulings in favor of anti-abortion forces:
  - a. In Webster vs. Reproductive Health Services, the Supreme Court upheld a Missouri law barring the use of public money and public facilities for abortions, and prohibiting abortions by public employees.
  - b. The court also ordered doctors to test any fetus more than 20 weeks old for its ability to survive, or viability.
  - c. In Planned Parenthood vs. Casey, the high court upheld the requirements of a 24-hour waiting period, mandatory anti-abortion counseling, parental consent for minors and record-keeping by doctors.

### **Related Segments from other Turning Points include:**

- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights
- 1896 - Plessey vs. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation

- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education

### **Turning Point #3**

#### **1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age**

##### **STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- In 1947 three scientists at Bell Telephone Laboratories, William Shockley, Walter Brattain, and John Bardeen invented the transistor, which made vacuum tubes obsolete and the personal computer possible.
- The invention of the silicon chip microprocessor in 1971 brought about a transformation in computers and their image.
- In 1976 Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak created the Apple II, a computer that homeowners could use with a minimum of fuss.
- Bill Gates and Paul Allen revolutionized the way the computer industry did business through their Microsoft programming language.
- The ever changing influence of the computer on the work place has left the economic future of the United States indefinite.

##### **Points for Teachers:**

- From the abacus to the slide rule to the calculator to the laptop computer. For nearly 4,000 years, the history of computing has been one of crunching numbers more quickly and more accurately.
  - a. The abacus, the world's first computer, was created in Babylonia in 1800 BC.
  - b. The slide rule followed nearly 3,500 years later as a means of computing taxes on goods shipped throughout Europe.
  - c. The calculator came next
  - d. Then ENIAC, a vast array of wiring and vacuum tubes whose sole purpose was to compute the ballistics of artillery shells.
- In 1958 Jean Hoerni of Fairchild Superconductor invented a transistor that could be imprinted on a wafer of silicon, creating the integrated circuit and setting the stage for the computer age that would follow less than a generation later.

##### **Related Segments from other Turning Points include:**

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson Designs and Constructs a schooner
- 1750 - Flatboat and Conestoga wagon come to Pennsylvania
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates His Mechanical Reaper
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space age
- 1926 - David Sarnoff Founds NBC

## **Turning Point #4**

### **1983 - The Grenada Conflict**

#### **STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- After 37 years of struggle against communism, the United States finally won a military conflict with a communist adversary.
- President Reagan and his successor George Bush used a series of small conflicts to boost American military morale and rekindle the faith of the American people in their armed forces.
- In 1983 Reagan sent troops into the tiny Caribbean nation of Grenada after a pro-communist group had ousted the democratic government and invited Cuban soldiers to build a base on the island.
- Through minor victories in Grenada and Panama, the U.S. reasserted its will to fight and its ability to win.
- They set the stage for America's new military role it would have to play as the world's only superpower: the world's police force.

#### **Points for Teachers:**

- From the earliest colonial days to the present American men and women have fought and sacrificed to preserve the freedoms inherent in this great nation.
- Vietnam proved to be the nadir of the American military.

#### **Related Segments from other Turning Points include:**

- 1950-1953 - The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam: Congress Passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

## **Turning Point #5**

### **1987 - Alan Greenspan Becomes Chairman of the Federal Reserve**

#### **STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- America, perhaps more than any other nation, has been driven to succeed by economics.
- As she moved into the industrial age of 19th century, the new nation's economy was based on Adam Smith's theory of an invisible hand guiding a free market--politically known as laissez faire and trickle-down economics.
- With the Great Depression in the 1930's Keynesian economics emerged.
- Keynesian economics did not replace trickle-down theories. Throughout the 20th century, the two competed as political fortunes ebbed and flowed from Democratic to Republican administrations.
- As chairman of the Federal Reserve, Greenspan's plan was to manage the economy through controlling money supply and interest rates in order to fine-tune monetary policy and stave off another great depression.

- Some economists believe a new economic philosophy going beyond Adam Smith, Keynes and Greenspan will be needed to guide the American economy in the post industrial age.

**Points for Teachers:**

- What distinguished the 20th century from other American centuries was the change in economics. The industrial age brought with it its own sense of speed, as if time was compressed by the new rapid communications. As the century progressed, those communications compressed time even further until markets and businesses reacted almost instantaneously to the whims of the marketplace.
- In 1987, Alan Greenspan took over the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board from Paul Vogel.
- In the last quarter of the 20th century, all the traditional stale benchmarks of economic well being began skyrocketing. In 1972, the American Gross national Product reached \$1 trillion dollars for the first time; the Dow Jones Industrial average topped 1000 points. By 1978 the GNP would be at \$2 trillion. In 1984 the average price of a single family home rose above \$100,000; and the national debt was at \$1.5 trillion.
- By the end of the 90's the Dow Jones would top 11,000 points and the national debt was nearly \$5 trillion dollars.
- Throughout the economic up turn of the 1990's, Greenspan warned of "irrational exuberance" pushing the market to unrealistic highs and promoting stocks far beyond their value to earnings ration.
- Republicans prefer the 19th century, Darwinist approach of laissez faire toward the economy.
- The Democrats on the other hand, maintain that the free enterprise can only truly be maintained with the guiding hand of the government.

**Related Segments from other Turning Points include:**

- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1825 - Erie Canal is Completed
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1870 - Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil Of Ohio
- 1871 - Chicago Fire
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1929 - Black Tuesday, Foretells of the Great Depression
- 1933 - Roosevelt's 'One Hundred Days' Begins his New Deal
- 1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

**Turning Point #6**

**1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy**

**STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- In two hundred years, the United States' military response to the world's conflicts had evolved from isolationism advocated by George Washington to defender of democracy as championed by Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt.
- America's resolve was quickly put to the test by Iraqi dictator, Saddam Hussein. On August 2, 1990, Hussein invaded Kuwait.

- On January 16, 1991, American led coalition forces began the assault, code named Desert Storm
- The attack used high tech weaponry: stealth bombers, laser guided bombs, and cruise missiles guided to their target by GPS satellite.
- America's successful intervention in Kuwait signaled the beginning of a greater role of the American military in the world.
- At the beginning of the 21st century, America's commitment to world peace would be to fight terrorism.

**Points for Teachers:**

- With the fall of the Soviet Union and the demise of Communism, George Bush and Bill Clinton faced a new type of threat to international security: global terrorism, ethnic cleansing and drug trafficking. The United States now faced a transition from its historically reactive role as the world's policeman to intervening before threats manifested into worldwide dangers.
- Examples of America's transition to a hands on global policeman: The first Gulf War, Somalia, Kosovo, and Haiti.
- After 9/11 in 2001, America formed a new doctrine for a new century. President George Bush created the Bush doctrine of preemptive strikes to stop global terrorism before it occurred.

**Related Segments from other Turning Points include:**

- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam: Congress Passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict

**Turning Point #7**

**1992 - The End of the Cold War**

**STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- In Moscow, on December 25, 1991, the Russian flag of the Czars replaced the Hammer and Sickle of the Soviet Union. America had won the 45 year-old Cold War with its most bitter enemy.
- In the end it was economics not combat that proved the telling blow.
- Reagan used a combination of clever international bluffing-the Strategic Defense Initiative or STAR Wars- and increased defense spending, forcing the Soviet Union into an economic confrontation.
- The nuclear arms race had bankrupted the Soviet Union. By the end of the '80's the country could no longer sustain its economy.

**Points for Teachers:**

- The world had been at war for over 40 years, a supposed cold war free of firefights, artillery duels and bombing raids. Fought with words and ideals, it contended for the minds and hearts of billions of people.
- Following WWII, the world split into two camps. The United States defended the rights of a free people to make their own decisions in a democracy. The Soviet Union sought to impose Communist rule on countries using insurgents among disaffected populations to destabilize governments, which then could be easily toppled.
- From 1945-48, Eastern Europe fell to this tactic and became a communist camp; in 1949 China became Communist; by 1950 fully a third of the world lived under communist regimes or in countries sympathetic to communism.
- Presidents and their Secretaries of state would try novel means to fight communism.
  - a. Under Truman and Dean Acheson, the United States sought to contain communism through the Marshall Plan and by war in Korea.
  - b. Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles sought to destroy it through direct confrontation all over the world.
  - c. Kennedy and Dean Rusk confronted it in Southeast Asia;
  - d. Nixon and Henry Kissinger attempted Détente with both the Soviet Union and China.
- The first dramatic chink in the Soviet Armor came on November 11, 1989. The sound of sledgehammers rang in the night as Berliners spontaneously began tearing down the 28 mile wall encircling the free sectors of Berlin.

**Related Segments from other Turning Points include:**

- 1947 - Marshall Plan
- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1953 - John Foster Dulles Becomes Eisenhower's Cold War Warrior
- 1954 - Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War

**Turning Point #8**

**1994 - Whitewater Leads to the Impeachment of President Clinton**

**STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- Throughout the 20th century, the Presidency steadily expanded its power at the expense of the other two branches of government.
- From the beginning, Clinton's administration was marred by accusations of sexual impropriety and his involvement in a real-estate deal in his home state of Arkansas when he was Attorney General.
- The Republican controlled Senate became the driving force behind Whitewater, demanding a special prosecutor investigate the Clintons' role.
- Finding no illegalities in his Whitewater investigation, Starr turned his focus on Clinton's personal life.



- Effects resulting from the distraction the impeachment process held for the nation's political leaders were that the threat of terrorism and a faltering economy slipped under the radar during this time.

**Points for Teachers:**

- In the last half of the 19th century, the Presidency was more a figurehead than a position of power, generally, a puppet of industry and the Congress since the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in 1868.
- With the election of Teddy Roosevelt the Presidency began to gain in stature.
- Presidents Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson succeeded in getting monumental legislation passed.
- Johnson and Truman also increased Executive privilege and the President's power to wage war. By the time Nixon was elected, America faced the specter of an Imperial Presidency.
- The Whitewater investigation incorporated allegations related to the Clintons' financial and legal dealings in Arkansas and such unrelated events as the firing of White House travel office clerks, Clinton's involvement with Paula Jones and eventually, his affair with White House intern Monica Lewinsky.
- Special prosecutor Kenneth Starr, a top aide in the Reagan Justice Department, a federal appeals court judge and solicitor general under President George Bush, went after Clinton vigorously for the next four years but could find nothing illegal about the Clintons' activities with Whitewater.
- Starr's investigation came under scrutiny with his tactics but it did lead to Clinton's impeachment.

**Related Segments from other Turning Points include:**

- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached
- 1923 - Teapot Dome Scandal
- 1972 - Watergate

**Turning Point #9**

**1999 - Y2K Ends the American Century**

**STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- The United States entered the new millennium under a gala shower of fireworks. At the same time it celebrated 300 years of being uniquely American.
- A brief overview of U.S. accomplishment from 1700 - 2000.
- At the end of the 20th century, two events cast the future in uncertainty for many Americans. One bordered on silliness, but the other was chillingly evil.
- A possible computer glitch called Y2K sent many Americans into a frenzy of near comical apprehension.
- Worried that computer software was unprepared for the transition from 1999 to 2000, many feared that computers would be unable to distinguish the actual date and would crash.
- Also, a new kind of enemy had emerged--terrorists with no allegiance to country, dedicated to destroying Americans and their way of life.
- On September 11, 2001 they would strike successfully and cause the single day greatest loss of life on American soil since Antietam in the Civil War.

### **Points for Teachers:**

- Paul Gillin first mentioned the possibility of a Y2K crisis in Computerworld on Feb. 13, 1984; Peter de Jager wrote the first warning nine years later in the same magazine. He predicted that Y2K costs would reach \$75 billion.
- By 1999, the U.S. Department of Commerce reported that the figure for Y2K repair costs could reach as high as \$114 billion --\$365 for every man, woman and child in the U.S. The world wide costs for fixing the Y2K glitch ranged from \$300 to \$900 billion. Compared with natural disasters such as Hurricane Andrew, which wreaked \$200 million dollars in damages across south Florida, Y2K was the worst disaster to hit the United States ever.
- Y2K underscored the vast changes in American life from the beginning of the 20th century to its end. By the end of the century, the plodding pace of life had given way to a craving for speed in all aspects of American life. Transportation had reduced the time traveling from coast to coast from days to hours; mail could be sent instantaneously; news traveled via satellite within seconds of it happening; push button and automatic speed dialers replaced rotary telephones; fast food replaced restaurants and home cooked meals. The urgency of life, the necessity of speed colored every part of living. The speed of American life mirrored the increased speed of computers

### **Related Segments from other Turning Points include:**

- 1799 -Eulogy for George Washington Ends the Century
- 1871 - Chicago Fire
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

### **Resources - Internet Sites:**

#### **Turning Point 1**

##### **1973 - Second Battle of Wounded Knee**

1. Today in History: December 29 Search on the term 7th Cavalry in History of the American West. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec29.html>
2. Amazon.com: Books: Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West, Dee Alexander Brown. <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0805066691?v=glance>
3. AIM History: FROM WOUNDED KNEE TO CAPITOL HILL. <http://www.dickshovel.com/aimhis.html>
4. Massacre at Wounded Knee <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~jamarcus/ammmmy.html>
5. Index of Native American Resources on the Internet <http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/>

#### **Turning Point #2**

##### **1973 - Roe v. Wade**

1. Roe v. Wade: Its History and Impact <http://www.plannedparenthood.org/library/ABORTION/Roe.html>
2. Roe v. Wade: Its History and Impact [http://www.plannedparenthoodnj.org/library/files/31\\_2002111511.pdf](http://www.plannedparenthoodnj.org/library/files/31_2002111511.pdf)

3. Fairfield County Weekly: Roe v. Wade  
<http://old.fairfieldweekly.com/articles/roemother.html>
4. Gale - Free Resources - Women's History Month - Women's Rights on  
[http://www.galegroup.com/free\\_resources/whm/trials/roe.htm](http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources/whm/trials/roe.htm)
5. Abortion Law Before Roe v. Wade <http://www.missourilife.org/law/preroe.htm>

### **Turning Point #3**

#### **1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age**

1. Chronology of Personal Computers from the late 1960s to date  
<http://www.islandnet.com/~kpolsson/comphist/>
2. THE HISTORY OF COMPUTING <http://ei.cs.vt.edu/~history/>
3. The Machine That Changed the World <http://ei.cs.vt.edu/~history/TMTCTW.html>
4. Computer History Museum Home Page <http://www.computerhistory.org/>
5. The History of Computers - Computer History Timeline  
[http://inventors.about.com/library/blcoindex.htm?PM=ss12\\_inventors](http://inventors.about.com/library/blcoindex.htm?PM=ss12_inventors)
6. The Virtual Museum of Computing  
<http://archive.comlab.ox.ac.uk/other/museums/computing.html>

### **Turning Point #4**

#### **1983 - The Grenada Conflict**

1. Grenada - Brief History <http://www.pcusa.org/pcusa/wmd/ep/country/grnhist.htm>
2. The History Guy: The Invasion of Grenada <http://www.historyguy.com/Grenada.html>  
Provides an explanation of the causes of this conflict along with an overview  
[http://directory.google.com/Top/Society/History/By\\_Time\\_Period/Twentieth\\_Century/Wars\\_and\\_Conflicts/Grenada\\_Invasion/](http://directory.google.com/Top/Society/History/By_Time_Period/Twentieth_Century/Wars_and_Conflicts/Grenada_Invasion/)
4. Military.com Resources  
[http://www.military.com/Resources/HistorySubmittedFileView?file=history\\_grenada.htm](http://www.military.com/Resources/HistorySubmittedFileView?file=history_grenada.htm)

### **Turning Point #5**

#### **1987 - Alan Greenspan Becomes Chairman of the Federal Reserve**

1. History will remember Chairman Greenspan - December 12, 2003  
<http://business-times.asia1.com.sg/story/0,4567,102401,00.html>
2. FRB: Speech, Greenspan -- The history of money  
<http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/speeches/2002/200201163/default.htm>
3. Greenspan Fed Makes History  
<http://www.internetnews.com/fina-news/article.php/896431>
4. Remarks by Fed Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan  
<http://www.indiainfoline.com/nevi/hist.html>

### **Turning Point #6**

#### **1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy**

1. Frontline: the gulf war | PBS <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/gulf/>
2. Frontline: the gulf war: oral history <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/gulf/oral/>
3. The Gulf War: Secret History by William M. Arkin  
<http://www.thememoryhole.org/war/gulf-secret.htm>
4. Gulf War History Resources <http://www.snowcrest.net/jmike/gulfwarmil.html>

5. The History Guy: The Persian Gulf War (1990-1991)  
<http://www.historyguy.com/GulfWar.html>

### **Turning Point #7**

#### **1992 - The End of the Cold War**

1. Cold War International History Project <http://cwihip.si.edu/default.htm>
2. Amazon.com: Books: The Cold War: A History  
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0805034544?v=glance>
3. Eisenhower: The Cold War--US History lesson plan (grades 9-12)  
<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/eisenhower-coldwar/>
4. Cold War Hot Links: Web Sources Relating to the Cold War  
<http://www.stmartin.edu/~dprice/cold.war.html>
5. Cold War International History Project  
[http://woodrow.grafik.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=topics.home&topic\\_id=1409](http://woodrow.grafik.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=topics.home&topic_id=1409)
6. United States History Index Research Centers: Cold War International History Project  
<http://www.ku.edu/history/VL/USA/coldwar.html>

### **Turning Point #8**

#### **1994 - Whitewater Leads to the Impeachment of President Clinton**

1. From Watergate to Whitewater: History of the independent counsel  
<http://www.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/06/30/ic.history/>
2. Yahoo! Directory Clinton Independent Counsel Investigations  
[http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/U\\_S\\_History/By\\_Subject/Presidency/Presidents/Clinton\\_William\\_Jefferson/Independent\\_Counsel\\_Investigations/President\\_Clinton\\_and\\_Hillary\\_Rodham\\_Clinton/Subjects\\_of\\_Inquiry/Whitewater/](http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/U_S_History/By_Subject/Presidency/Presidents/Clinton_William_Jefferson/Independent_Counsel_Investigations/President_Clinton_and_Hillary_Rodham_Clinton/Subjects_of_Inquiry/Whitewater/)
3. Whitewater scandal - Wikipedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitewater\\_scandal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitewater_scandal)
4. CBS News | Whitewater: Case Closed | September 20, 2000 22:00:14  
<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2000/09/20/national/main234848.shtml>

### **Turning Point #9**

#### **1999 - Y2K Ends the American Century**

1. Department of Defense: What is y2k? (History)  
[http://www.defenselink.mil/specials/y2k/y2k\\_hist.htm](http://www.defenselink.mil/specials/y2k/y2k_hist.htm)
2. TIME.com: Millennium <http://www.time.com/time/reports/millennium/y2k.html>

### **SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 8A – TEST QUESTIONS**

### **ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM EIGHT**

(Answers:1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-a, 6-c, 7-a, 8-d, 7-d, 8-d, 9-a, 10-a, 11-c, 12-b, 13-a, 14-d, 15-b, 16-d, 17-a, 18-c, 19-a)

### **SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 8B - TIMELINE**