Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Day 1: National Security**

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| 1. List countries that are allies with the United States.
2. List countries that are enemies with the United States.
3. What nation or people group is the greatest threat to U.S. National Security?
4. Should the United States be involved in global affairs? Why or why not.
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| 1. Identify a threat to U.S. national security.
2. Find 2 articles that articulate the threat and possible solutions. List the sources below. Be ready to present to the class.
3. Describe the threat.
4. List and explain any/all solutions to alleviate the threat.
5. On a scale of 1 to 10 how important is it that America develops a solution (quickly)? Explain your reasoning.
6. Is this a new problem or a longstanding issue? Explain
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| Make a list of the other National Security threats mentioned: |
| Rank the National Security threats from greatest to least.  |

**Historical Background**

9/11: The Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001

On the morning of September 11, 2001, nineteen members of the terrorist organization al-Qaeda hijacked four commercial airliners. Two of the planes were flown directly into the twin towers of New York City’s World Trade Center, both of which collapsed within hours. A third was smashed into the Pentagon, near Washington, D.C. The fourth crashed in a Pennsylvania field after passengers and flight crew, having learned via cell phone of the hijackings, wrestled with the terrorists for control of the plane whose target was purportedly either the U.S. Capitol or the White House. Nearly 3,000 people, including the terrorists, died in these attacks.

The planners justified these lethal attacks as reactions to American foreign policy in the Middle East: the presence of American troops in the region, especially near holy Muslim sites in Saudi Arabia; American support for Israel; and U.S.-supported sanctions against Iraq, to name a few. In 1998, citing these grievances, al-Qaeda chief Osama bin Laden issued a religious order stating that killing "Americans and their allies—civilians and military—is an individual duty for all Muslims." Attacks soon followed on U.S. embassies in Africa, killing hundreds, and on a U.S. Navy ship off the coast of Yemen, killing seventeen sailors. Bin Laden himself was tracked and killed by American forces in Pakistan on May 1, 2011.

The response to 9/11, to subsequent terrorist attacks throughout the world (thwarted or successful), and to the threat of new attacks required a worldwide effort that has drawn heavily upon American and other nations' resources and has changed lives in many ways. Some of these changes, such as curtailment of certain privacy rights, have led to tensions between security and America's dedication to liberty. These changes lead us to focus in the following lessons on the fundamental principles that underlie our system of government and way of life.

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| List your understanding of the causes of the September 11th attack and the effects of the September 11th attack |

**The Declaration of Independence and Preamble to the U.S. Constitution**

**A Focus on First Principles**

That no free government, or the blessings of liberty,

can be preserved to any people, but by

…frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS (1776)

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| List any principles that you think are fundamental to the American way of life.  |

The United States faces continuing terrorist threats. In light of the possibility of another attack, we suggest taking the time to examine and reaffirm our commitment to the values and principles on which our nation is founded.

To do so, we look back to July 4, 1776, when a group of leading American colonists gathered in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They met to sign a "Declaration of Independence" announcing Britain's American colonies to be free and independent states, no longer subject to British rule. The Declaration contains some of the most important and influential ideas in history.

Less than eleven years later, on May 14, 1787, representatives of the newly independent states again met in Philadelphia, this time to draft a new constitution for the nation. When completed on September 16, 1787, the Constitution began with a Preamble setting forth its purposes. Both the Declaration and the Preamble include fundamental values and principles that characterize us as a free nation and a free people. Although the application of these values and principles has often been controversial, the principles themselves have been cherished by Americans since first presented to the world so long ago.

**Declaration of Independence: Underline KEY principles**

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, 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. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

**U.S Constitution (Preamble) Underline Key Principles**

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| We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. |

How successful has our nation been in realizing these values and principles? Do we still believe in all of them? How can they be adequately preserved in an age of terrorism? In the lessons that follow, you will examine these ideas, their meanings, and their contemporary relevance.

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| Many people believe the events of 9/11 challenge some of America’s key principles. Do you agree or disagree with that idea? Explain.  |