Causes and Responses

Compare terrorist movements and government decisions

SS24.WH.16c "Evaluate the causes of terrorist movements from the 1970s into the 2000s, including the September 11 attacks, and government responses to them."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one cause of each movement, circle one government response to each, and number the response that raised a concern about civil liberties. Use your marks to compare causes and evaluate responses.

Different Causes, Different Responses

1 During the 1970s, the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) used bombings and shootings in Northern Ireland and Britain. It sought to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the island of Ireland. Discrimination against Catholics and clashes with security forces helped fuel support for the group. These grievances help explain recruitment, but they do not justify attacks on civilians.

2 Al-Qaeda grew in the 1990s as a network of militants. Its leaders opposed U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and U.S. support for governments in the Middle East. They used an extremist interpretation of Islam to justify violence. On September 11, 2001, its members hijacked four planes, killing nearly 3,000 people in the United States.

3 Governments responded in different ways. British authorities investigated IRA violence, while political leaders also negotiated the 1998 Good Friday Agreement, which helped reduce conflict. After September 11, the United States invaded Afghanistan, where the Taliban had sheltered al-Qaeda, and expanded surveillance at home. The invasion targeted a base of operations, while expanded surveillance raised concerns about privacy and civil liberties.

RESPONSES AND THEIR AIMS

Government response	Intended aim
Peace talks in Northern Ireland	Reduce conflict through an agreement
U.S. invasion of Afghanistan	Strike a government sheltering al-Qaeda

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. What helped the IRA gain support, and why does that not justify its attacks?

2. How did al-Qaeda's grievances differ from the IRA's goal?

3. How was the invasion of Afghanistan meant to weaken al-Qaeda after September 11?

4. Compare peace talks in Northern Ireland with expanded U.S. surveillance. What was one aim or concern for each response?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

A student claims, “Both movements had the same cause, so governments should have used only force.” In four or five sentences, evaluate the claim using a cause from each case, two different government responses, and one cost or limit of a response.

ANSWER KEY

Causes and Responses

GRADE 9 · SS24.WH.16c

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one cause of each movement, circle one government response to each, and number the response that raised a concern about civil liberties. Use your marks to compare causes and evaluate responses. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What helped the IRA gain support, and why does that not justify its attacks?	**Discrimination against Catholics and clashes with security forces helped fuel support. Those grievances did not justify attacks on civilians.**
2	How did al-Qaeda's grievances differ from the IRA's goal?	**Al-Qaeda opposed U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and U.S. support for Middle Eastern governments. The IRA sought to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite Ireland.**
3	How was the invasion of Afghanistan meant to weaken al-Qaeda after September 11?	**It targeted the Taliban government, which had sheltered al-Qaeda and provided a base where the group could operate.**
4	Compare peace talks in Northern Ireland with expanded U.S. surveillance. What was one aim or concern for each response?	**Peace talks aimed to reduce conflict through an agreement. Expanded U.S. surveillance was a security response, but it raised concerns about privacy and civil liberties.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The movements did not have the same cause. The IRA sought to unite Ireland, while al-Qaeda opposed U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and U.S. support for Middle Eastern governments. British authorities investigated IRA violence, but leaders also held peace talks that helped reduce conflict. After September 11, the United States invaded Afghanistan and expanded surveillance at home. Surveillance raised privacy concerns, so the effects of a response matter as well as its security aim.

Accept responses that distinguish the movements' causes and evaluate responses using passage evidence. Students may identify privacy concerns as a cost or explain that force alone does not account for the role of peace talks.