

Security and Liberty

Trace how the United States responded to September 11 and debated its choices.

11.11b "In response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States launched the War on Terror, which involved controversial foreign and domestic policies."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline government responses to September 11. Circle reasons for controversy or concern about rights.

Responses After September 11

- ① On September 11, 2001, al-Qaeda hijackers attacked the World Trade Center and Pentagon; another hijacked plane crashed in Pennsylvania after passengers resisted. Nearly 3,000 people died. Grief, volunteering, unity, and fear shaped public responses. Congress approved a military-force authorization on September 14, signed on September 18, targeting those responsible and those who harbored them. President George W. Bush called the broader campaign the War on Terror.
- ② U.S. and allied forces attacked Afghanistan in October 2001 to disrupt al-Qaeda and remove its Taliban protectors. The Taliban government fell, but insurgents regrouped and war continued. The 2003 invasion of Iraq was a separate decision, justified partly by allegations of weapons of mass destruction. Iraq had not carried out September 11. Searches did not find the stockpiles alleged to justify invasion, although old chemical munitions were later discovered. Hussein's overthrow was followed by prolonged conflict and casualties.
- ③ At home, the October 2001 USA PATRIOT Act expanded investigative powers, including access to certain records under legal procedures. Supporters argued better tools could prevent attacks. Critics feared intrusive surveillance and inadequate safeguards for privacy. The Fourth Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches was one constitutional concern. Not every surveillance program arose from this act; separate executive programs also generated controversy. Debates concerned both effectiveness and limits: what evidence should officials need, who should review requests, and how could abuses be challenged?

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 What did Congress approve on September 14, and what broader campaign did Bush name?

2 Give one immediate goal of the invasion of Afghanistan and one reason the conflict continued.

3 According to the passage, why did supporters favor the USA PATRIOT Act, and what civil-liberties concern did critics raise?

4 What allegation helped lead to the 2003 invasion of Iraq, and what did later searches find?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write one paragraph explaining how the War on Terror created a debate between security and individual rights. Use the USA PATRIOT Act and at least one specific detail from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline government responses to September 11. Circle reasons for controversy or concern about rights. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What did Congress approve on September 14, and what broader campaign did Bush name?	Congress approved force against those responsible for September 11 and those who harbored them. Bush called the broader campaign the War on Terror.
2	Give one immediate goal of the invasion of Afghanistan and one reason the conflict continued.	An immediate goal was to remove the Taliban government and disrupt al-Qaeda. The conflict continued because the Taliban regrouped.
3	According to the passage, why did supporters favor the USA PATRIOT Act, and what civil-liberties concern did critics raise?	Supporters believed expanded investigative tools could help prevent attacks. Critics feared surveillance and access to private information could violate privacy and other civil liberties.
4	What allegation helped lead to the 2003 invasion of Iraq, and what did later searches find?	Allegations of weapons of mass destruction helped justify invasion. Searches did not find the alleged stockpiles; later discoveries of old chemical munitions did not establish those claims.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Supporters of the PATRIOT Act argued that wider access to records could help prevent attacks. Critics worried that surveillance could intrude on privacy without adequate safeguards. The Fourth Amendment protects against unreasonable searches, raising questions about evidence and oversight. Evaluating the policy requires considering both security benefits and ways to challenge abuse.

Accept accurately stated cause-and-effect relationships and policy evaluations supported by the passage. For the open response, accept a defensible explanation that identifies both a security argument and a civil-liberties concern about the USA PATRIOT Act.