

The End of an Era and The Rise of a New Century

The final decades of the twentieth century and the arrival of the new millennium were periods of sharp contrast in West Virginia and the United States. Many problems that had been building through the end of the twentieth century came to the forefront as the twenty-first century began.

As the Cold War with the Soviet Union drew to a close, Americans and West Virginians turned their attention to international terrorism. A number of incidents raised threats to the security of our citizens both abroad and at home. The threats became reality when terrorists launched a direct attack on the United States in 2001.

Besides safety issues, the economy emerged as a second major area of concern. The economies of the state and the nation struggled through the 1980s, only to give rise to an era of prosperity and surplus budgets in the 1990s. As a new millennium began, however, the free-spending good times waned, and both state and nation grappled again with budget shortages and difficult financial decisions.

CHAPTER PREVIEW

TERMS

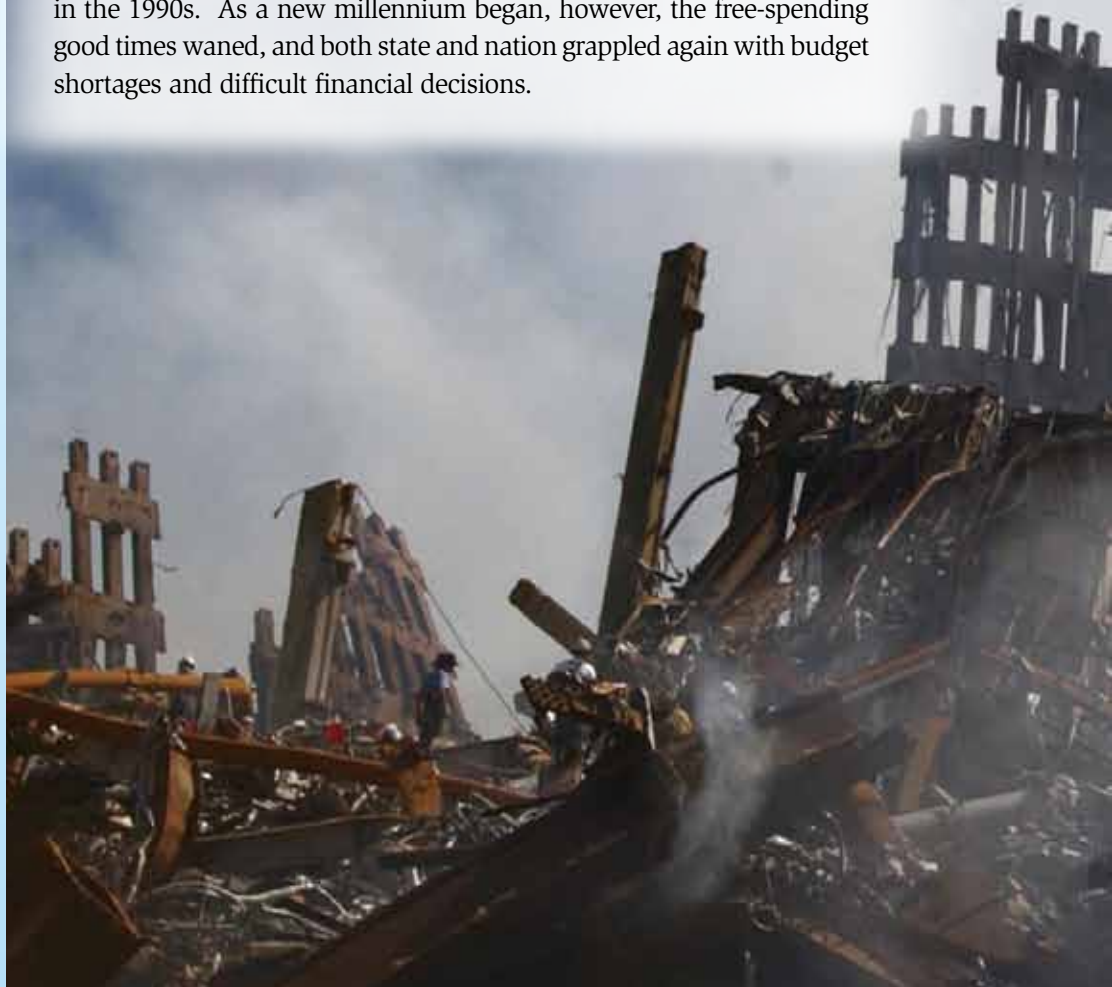
telecommunicate, email, millennium, social networking website, blog, terrorism, coalition, al-Qaeda, Taliban, recession, downsizing, bankruptcy, marketing, technology, biometrics

PEOPLE

T. Joseph Lopez, Saddam Hussein, Osama bin Laden, Allen E. Tackett, Joe Manchin IV

PLACES

Martinsburg, Camp Dawson, Morgantown, Clarksburg, Bridgeport





Left: The World Trade Center after being hit by terrorists on September 11, 2001. **Below:** A New York City fireman calls for 10 more rescue workers to make their way into the rubble of the World Trade Center.



Signs of the Times

HISTORY

In 2000, peace talks between Israel and Syria were held in Shepherdstown. In June 2006, Robert C. Byrd became the longest-serving senator in U.S. history. Later that year, he was reelected to an unprecedented ninth term.



ECONOMICS

In 1985, West Virginia established a state lottery. In the 1980s, a new home cost \$76,400; in 2009, it cost \$258,000. In 1981, a first-class stamp cost \$0.18; in 2012, \$.45. A gallon of regular gas was \$1.25 in the 1980s and \$2.70 in 2009. A dozen eggs cost \$0.91 in the 1980s and \$2.17 in 2009. In the 1980s, a gallon of milk was \$2.16; in 2009, \$3.52. The minimum wage in 1980 was \$3.10 and \$7.25 in 2012.



GOVERNMENT

In 1984, Arch A. Moore was elected to a third term as West Virginia's governor. In 1996, Charlotte Pritt became the first woman to be nominated by a major political party (Democratic) to become governor of West Virginia. The 2009 Legislature passed 227 bills in its regular session.



GEOGRAPHY

In 1995, the Monarch butterfly was named the state butterfly. In 1999, West Virginia was affected by a devastating drought. In 2008, the timber rattlesnake was named the state reptile and the megalonyx jefersonii (giant ground sloth) was named the state fossil. Students at Romney Middle School had petitioned the Legislature to name the rattlesnake.



EVERYDAY LIFE

Population: In 1980, the population of West Virginia was 1,949,644; in 1990, 1,793,477; and, in 2010, 1,852,994.

Fashions: Dress-down, or casual, Fridays became popular work attire.

Science/Technology: Americans began using personal computers at the office and at home. The first reusable space shuttle, *Columbia*, was launched. VCR sales rose 72 percent in one year, becoming the fastest-selling home appliance in history. Americans began trading on the stock market over the Internet. In the 2000s, all electronics became digital.

Recreation: Video games became very popular. Favorite television programs included "Cheers," "Sixty Minutes," "Seinfeld," "Friends," "Frasier," "Survivor," "American Idol," "NYPD Blue," "CSI," "West Wing," "Law and Order," "The Amazing Race," and "Desperate Housewives." Movies of the period were *Driving Miss Daisy*, *Cocoon*, *Tootsie*, *Silence of the Lambs*, *Schindler's List*, *Forrest Gump*, *Braveheart*, *Titanic*, *Crash*, *Slum Dog Millionaire*, *Toy Story 3*, *The Social Network*, *Bridesmaids*, *The Hurt Locker*, *Avatar*.

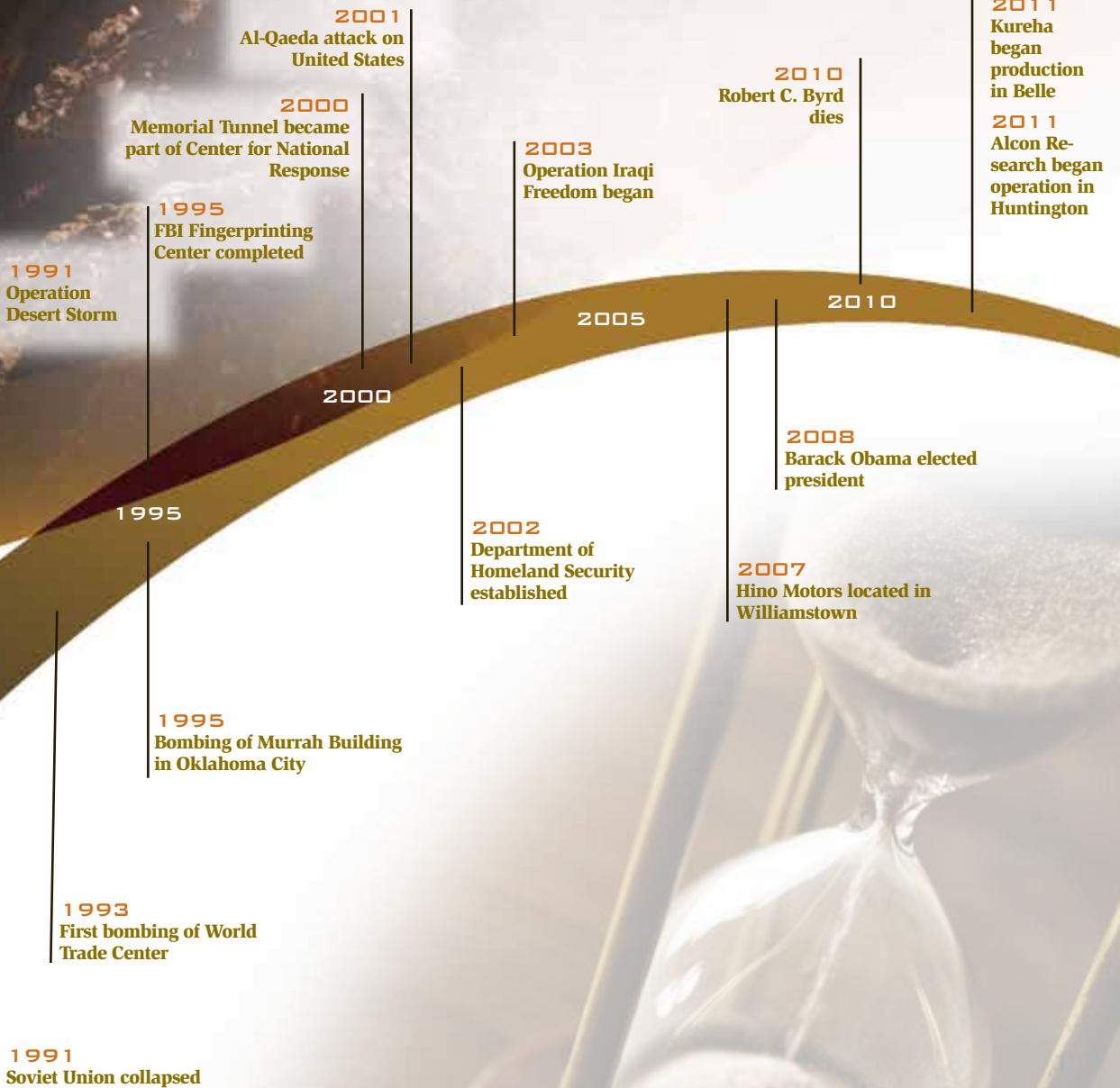
Music: MTV was born, and the CD revolutionized the music industry. By 2000, MP3 players were popular. Artists included L. L. Cool J., Talking Heads, David Bowie, Garth Brooks, George Strait, Willie Nelson, Mariah Carey, Billy Joel, Bruce Springsteen, U2, Britney Spears, Carrie Underwood, Brad Paisley, the Jonas Brothers, and Miley Cyrus. Popular musicals included *Cats*, *Les Miserables*, *The Lion King*, and *Mama Mia*.

Literature: Online bookstores such as Amazon.com debuted. Popular writers included John Grisham, Stephen King, Scott Turow, Michael Crichton, Tom Clancy, Tom Wolfe, Alice Walker, J. K. Rowling, and Stephanie Meyer. Two series of books—Harry Potter and Twilight—were popular, especially among young people.





FIGURE 34
Timeline: 1980 – 2011



FOCUS ON READING SKILLS

Visualizing

DEFINING THE SKILL

When you read your textbook, you should visualize, or form mental pictures of, the people, places, or events that are described. These images are formed through an activity called *deep processing*. In deep processing, you think about what an event or place

- sounds like.
- looks like.
- smells like.
- feels like.

PRACTICING THE SKILL

Copy the graphic organizer below on a separate sheet of paper. Read the description of the September 11, 2001, attack on the United States on pages 668-669. As you read, form a mental picture of the event by listing words to describe what the event sounded, looked, smelled, and felt like on your organizer.



1. What does the event look like?



2. What does the event sound like?



3. What does the event smell like?



4. What does the event feel like?

Changes in Lifestyles

As you read, look for

- changes in technology;
- movie and television choices, music, games, and styles of each decade;
- terms: **telecommunicate**, **email**, **millennium**, **social networking website**, **blog**.

Below: “Dynasty” was a popular show in the 1980s that displayed several popular style trends.

Bottom: The personal computer changed how people worked.

The last two decades of the twentieth century, as well as the first decade of the twenty-first century, continued to be defined by the cultural and political changes that affected the world. As with every decade that came before, music, dress, social values, and political ideas shaped the life and culture of people in West Virginia much as they did throughout the nation.

The 1980s

The 1980s has sometimes been described as the “decade of greed.” The 80s generation could also be described as status seekers. Because of the strong economy, people spent more money on luxuries and conveniences for themselves and their families. Having money was a top priority, and young people chose careers that they believed would give them the money they desired. Popular choices for college majors included business management, marketing, and computer science.

The 1980s was the age of the personal computer. As small computers became more affordable, they became standard equipment in offices as well as homes. Adding personal computers in the home allowed people to **telecommunicate** (to work at home while keeping in touch with the office through the computer). Computer technology made it possible to establish “back offices” (offices that do not require face-to-face contact with clients). The back offices were created in an attempt to reduce unemployment in rural West Virginia. These operations provided data processing, medical transcription, publishing, telemarketing, and customer service.



Something Extra!



"Snail mail" is the term used to describe the postal service.



The popularity and accessibility of computers ushered in the age of electronic games. Nintendo introduced its home video game console. Coin-operated arcade games included Pac-Man, Space Invaders, Frogger, Centipede, Galaxian, Donkey Kong, Asteroids, and Breakout. Noncomputer games included Trivial Pursuit and Dungeons and Dragons.

Advancements in computer technology that took place during this period of time had implications beyond the use of personal computers. Computers soon replaced cash registers and adding machines and led to the widespread use of automatic teller machines

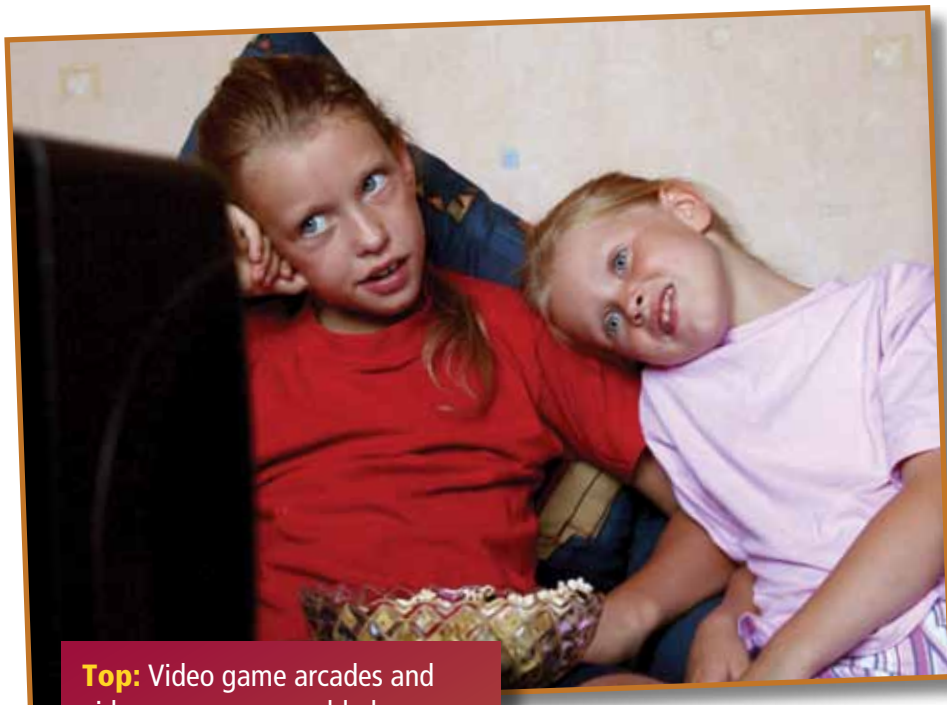


(ATMs). Transistors and microchips soon made possible devices like fiber optics, fax machines, scanners, cellular telephones, and the Internet.

The children of the 1980s grew up in front of television sets. And the children of the 1980s watched plenty of television. It is estimated that the average American spent over thirty hours a week in front of the television set. The rapid expansion of cable channels brought an end to the time when two or three networks controlled television programming. The growth in satellite dishes and cable services also led to new television networks for specific, small audiences. There were channels that appealed only to men, only to women, only to

children, only to animal lovers, only to shoppers, only to golfers. Channels appeared for doctors, for schools, for lawyers, for ministers. Homes received hundreds of channels, some from international sites.

Family sitcoms continued to be popular on television. However, the images of the on-screen families had changed. Children were often shown with one parent or sometimes two parents of the same sex; black children



Top: Video game arcades and video games you could play at home became popular in the 1980s. **Bottom:** Children of the 1980s grew up in front of the television. **Opposite Page:** Popular movies included *Ghostbusters* and *Indiana Jones*. Television introduced "Cheers," "The Cosby Show," and "MTV."

were shown with their adopted white parents. Series like “Dallas,” “Dynasty,” “Falcon Crest,” and “The Colbys” highlighted the lives of the super rich and showed average Americans what it was like to be wealthy. Other popular series included “Little House on the Prairie,” “The Waltons,” “Cheers,” “Growing Pains,” “A Different World,” and “Roseanne.”

Some top movies of the 1980s were continued series from the 1970s. New episodes of Star Wars (*The Empire Strikes Back* and *Return of the Jedi*) and Rocky (*Rocky 3* and *4*) still appealed to viewers. A new action thriller—*Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom*—was introduced in 1984 and a sequel, *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*—followed in 1989. Films, like *Batman*, *Superman II*, *Superman 3*, and *ET*, continued the popular themes of superheroes and outer space. Other successful films included *Ghostbusters*, *Back to the Future*, and *Rain Man*.

The music of the 1980s was dominated by cable television and MTV (Music Television). MTV premiered in 1981 and provided a growing venue for bands and artists to connect with their fans. Bands like Duran Duran, The Police, Arrowsmith, Culture Club, Van Halen, Fleetwood Mac, Metallica, and Def Leppard were popular as well as such individual artists as Madonna, Michael Jackson, Stevie Wonder, Kenny Rogers, Bon Jovi, John Mellencamp, Bruce Springsteen, Garth Brooks, Prince, Barbra Streisand, and Lionel Richie.



The 1990s

The electronic age that began in the 1980s exploded in the 1990s. The World Wide Web, first established in 1992, revolutionized the way people communicate and do business. **Email** (messages sent electronically on the computer) became standard as the World Wide Web developed. People first gained access to the World Wide Web through dial-up services offered by Internet providers, like AOL (America on Line). Dial-up connections tied up personal phone lines, denying people the ability to make or receive calls while working on the Internet. Improvements allowed more efficient and faster Internet access through copper lines, fiber optics, and wireless connections.

Dress of the 1990s included the grunge look at the beginning of the decade. Grunge clothing expressed an antimaterialistic attitude. Oversized torn jeans, capri pants, Khaki pants, black leather jackets, clothing made of lycra, and platform shoes became popular. “Goth” styles that included black clothing, studded bracelets, and dyed hair in a variety of colors was also a trend during this time.

Popular music included grunge, which was characterized as depressing, empathetic, and moody. Other popular songs came from hip hop, country, rap, and latino. Rap became freer; its lyrics moved from rhyming phrases to concrete statements focusing on social and political issues. Successful musicians included Kurt Cobain, Axel Rose, Guns and Roses, New Kids on the Block, Mariah Carey, Alanis Morissette, Celine Dion, The Spice Girls, and Boyz II Men. By 1993, CDs replaced cassette tapes as the number one recording format.

People still enjoyed watching television. Popular programs of the 1990s included “E.R.,” “Frasier,” “Everybody Loves Raymond,” “Murphy Brown,” “The Golden Girls,” and “Third Rock from the Sun.” Financially successful movies included *GI Jane*, *Jurassic Park*, *Forrest Gump*, *Schindler’s List*, *Good Will Hunting*, *Men in Black*, *Primary Colors*, *October Sky*, *American Pie*, and *Saving Private Ryan*. In 1999, the Star Wars series continued with the release of Episode I more than twenty years after the original movie was made. Also in 1999, *October Sky*, set in Coalwood, West Virginia, became a box-office success. Written by Homer Hickam, it told the story of six friends growing up in a coal camp in southern West Virginia who dreamed of building rockets to the moon.

Something Extra!

In February 1994, “Jerry’s Guide to the World Wide Web” was started. It soon changed its name to Yahoo.



Top: The World Wide Web was established in 1992. **Above:** Grunge clothing expressed the antimaterialistic attitude. **Right:** “October Sky” was set in Coalwood, West Virginia.



WEST VIRGINIA PORTRAITS

Anna M. Jarvis

Anna Jarvis was born on May 1, 1864, in Webster, near Grafton in Taylor County. She was educated in Grafton and later at Augusta Female Seminary (later Mary Baldwin College) in Staunton, Virginia. Anna returned to Grafton, where she was a teacher for seven years. She left West Virginia a second time and went to Philadelphia, where she worked as a literacy editor for Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In 1905, Anna's mother, Ann Maria Reeves Jarvis, passed away. Always active in her community, Ann had organized a series of Mothers' Day Work Clubs to improve health and sanitary conditions in local communities. These clubs raised money for medicine, hired women to work for families in which mothers had tuberculosis, and inspected food products. When the Civil War began, Ann urged the Mothers' Day Clubs to help both Confederate and Union soldiers. The clubs treated wounded soldiers and clothed and fed them. As the war was coming to a close, Ann organized a Mothers' Friendship Day to bring together supporters from each side in the hope that it would serve as a way of restoring peace and harmony in a war-torn land after the Civil War.

After her mother's death, Anna Jarvis began a campaign to honor the work of her mother. She believed

setting aside one day a year to honor mothers would be a fitting tribute to her mother's work.

First, Anna persuaded Dr. Harry C. Howard, minister of the Andrews Methodist Church in Grafton, to hold a special service in honor of mothers. The Andrews Methodist Church, which was built under the leadership of Ann Jarvis' husband, Granville, became the site of a small tribute to Ann Reeves Jarvis on May 12, 1907.



Anna continued to work to have the recognition of mothers become a national event. The first official Mother's Day ceremonies were held in Grafton and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 10, 1908. Anna contributed 500 white carnations for use during the service in Grafton. The white carnation, her mother's favorite flower, became a symbol of Mother's Day.

In 1914, The United States Congress passed a resolution recommending that President Woodrow Wilson designate the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day throughout the nation. That date was chosen because it was the anniversary of the death of Ann Reeves Jarvis. The first national Mother's Day was celebrated in 1915.

Anna Jarvis, who never married, became the head of the Mother's Day International Association. She died, blind and impoverished, at the age of 84, in a rest home near Philadelphia.

Something Extra!



Internet-based companies are referred to as “dot-coms.” The dot-com bubble burst in 2000.

The Twenty-first Century

People breathed a sigh of relief when computers didn’t crash and the world didn’t come to an end on January 1, 2000. The new **millennium** (a period of one thousand years) began with the “Y2K” (the abbreviation for the year 2000) scare, which resulted from a computer programming numbering system that recognized a year as a two-digit number, for example, “1999” was recorded as “99.” People feared that when January 1, 2000, arrived, computers would recognize the new year as “00,” which could stand for 1900. Some thought that all government, financial, and personal data would be lost. As it turned out, the predicted doom was little more than a media blitz. Companies and organizations upgraded their computer systems, and the anticipated problem never occurred.

The 2000s saw continued advancements in technology. Electronics became digital. Mobile phones could do much more than make calls. They allowed people to take and store photographs, store and listen to their favorite music, download and view movies, and watch live television. They also gave people access to the Internet and provided maps and directions to travel destinations.

High-definition (HDTV), which provides more clarity and color depth to television images, became more available in the early 2000s. Companies also developed products to deliver HD quality in video players. In 2006, Toshiba released the first HD DVD player. That same year, Blu-ray was introduced as a rival format to the HD player. By 2008, Blu-ray technology won the battle, and the HD DVD player ceased to be produced.

New uses for the computer evolved in the 2000s. **Social networking websites** allowed users to connect and share thoughts, pictures, and other items of interest with friends. MySpace was founded in July 2003, and Facebook was founded in 2004. By 2011, Facebook had over 750 million accounts. YouTube was founded in February 2005 and serves as a popular video-sharing service that allows anyone to post appropriate videos. Viewers of the videos have the opportunity to comment or rate the videos.



Blogs, short for “Weblogs,” are websites that are maintained by individuals as well as business and government groups. They have become increasingly popular since 2002. Blogs, which started as simple online commentaries or personal diaries, have evolved into a powerful influence in the breaking and shaping of news. In 2004, news organizations and political candidates used blogs to seek information and assess public opinion. Many media outlets host blog sites that solicit readers responses to articles that appear in their publications.

Music in the 2000s did not change much; however, the method of delivering the music did. CDs gave way to MP3 players, such as iPods, and the Internet became the source of choice for acquiring music. Popular artists included Kanye West, Eminem, 50 Cent, Carrie Underwood, Tim McGraw, Faith Hill, Kenny Chesney, Brad Paisley, Mary J. Blige, Usher, Justin Timberlake, Beyonce, Alicia Keys, Rihanna, Justin Bieber, and Taylor Swift.

Movies continued to be a favorite type of entertainment. Some of the most critically acclaimed movies included *Hotel Rwanda*, *Flags of Our Fathers*, *Gladiator*, *A Beautiful Mind*, *Million-Dollar Baby*, *Lord of the Rings*, *Crash*, *Toy Story 3*, *The Social Network*, *The Bridesmaids*, *The Hurt Locker*, *Avatar*.



Opposite Page, Top: High-definition, flat screen televisions came out in the early 2000s.

Opposite Page, Bottom: Cell phones become an extension of the Internet. **Top:** MP3 players replaced CDs. **Below:** The Jonas Brothers.





Reality and game shows became popular on television. The most popular reality shows included “American Idol,” “Survivor,” “The Amazing Race,” and “The Bachelor.” “Who Wants to Be a Millionaire,” “Deal or No Deal,” and “The Price Is Right” (which began its fourth decade) were popular game shows. “CSI,” “CSI Miami,” “CSI New York,” “Boston Legal,” “Grey’s Anatomy,” “Desperate Housewives,” “LOST,” “24,” and “Buffy the Vampire Slayer” were among the most-watched weekly offerings.

The dress of the new millennium included hoodies, sweatshirts, bandanas, and crocs. Baggy jeans gave way to more form-fitting styles. Sequins and rhinestones added a sparkle to much of the clothing of the period. By the middle of the decade, there was a revival of the grunge movement as ripped, stonewashed jeans, flannel shirts, and bright-colored undershirts again became popular.

Reviewing the Section

Reviewing the Content

1. Name some characteristics of the 1980s.
2. How did people dress in the 1990s?
3. What is the purpose of MySpace and YouTube?

Using the Content

Use a search engine, like Google, to find an event that occurred in West Virginia during one of the decades in this chapter. Write a short report describing the event.

Extending the Reading Skill

Reread the information on the three time periods described in the section. Copy the following chart onto a separate piece of paper. Then, in the appropriate column, write sensory words that come to mind when you form a mental image of each time period. Finally, choose one of the decades and use your sensory words to write two or three paragraphs describing that period of time.

1980s	1990s	21st Century

Above: Crocs were a popular footwear.

FOCUS ON 21ST CENTURY SKILLS

LEARNING SKILL

21C.O.5-8.3.LS6 Student maintains focus on larger project goal, frames appropriate questions, reflects on possible courses of action and their likely consequences, develops and initiates a plan of action with appropriate smaller objectives and benchmarks, and submits the completed project when due.

TECHNOLOGY TOOL

21C.O.5-8.3.TT6 Student applies productivity/multimedia tools and peripherals to support personal productivity, group collaboration, self-directed learning, lifelong learning, and assistance for individuals with disabilities including supplemental assistive technology tools.

As a group, research a news story that took place in West Virginia in the twenty-first century. Use a variety of search engines to locate possible topics. Each member of your group should find at least five possible topics. Then, as a group, decide which topic to research. As a group, prepare an electronic presentation of the event. Establish a plan of action, including a timeline for completing the project, and assign specific tasks to each group member. The final product should include a headline and a summary of the event.

Include appropriate pictures or other documentation. The presentation should also include an explanation of what your group learned from doing the project, including what you learned about the event and what you learned about the process of developing the finished product.



Keeping the World Safe

As you read, look for

- the causes and results of Operation Desert Storm and West Virginia's participation;
- the events of September 11, 2001, and the response by the United States and West Virginia;
- the causes and results of Operation Iraqi Freedom;
- terms: **terrorism, coalition, al-Qaeda, Taliban.**

In 1980, President Jimmy Carter was defeated in his bid for a second term. Voters instead turned to 69-year-old Ronald Reagan, a former actor and governor of California, to lead them in the 1980s.



Reagan, who was called the “Great Communicator,” was able to establish a positive connection with citizens throughout the nation while explaining major issues of the day. As president, Reagan, who served from 1981 to 1989, worked to end the Cold War, which had dominated American foreign policy since the close of World War II.

The end of the Cold War led to the tearing down of the Berlin Wall, which had split Germany in two since 1961. At the same time, the people in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, and East Germany overthrew their communist governments and demanded free elections. By 1991, The Soviet Union had collapsed, as its satellite republics declared their independence.

However, the new millennium was marked by a new form of warfare—**terrorism** (an act of violence aimed at demoralizing or intimidating others). In 2001, George W. Bush became president in an election marked by charges of voting irregularities and challenges to election results. Bush was the son of President George H. W. Bush. When the elder Bush was president, he had to deal with the United States's first military operation since Vietnam. But, his son, George W., had to deal with a much more serious crisis—a devastating attack on American soil.





Operation Desert Storm

On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded and occupied neighboring Kuwait, hoping to seize Kuwait's oil and gain a port on the Persian Gulf. The United Nations demanded that Iraq withdraw.

The United States, under the leadership of President George H. W. Bush, led a **coalition** (an alliance) of twenty-six nations to free Kuwait. "Operation Desert Shield" was the name given to a five-month build-up of military forces in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf region. President Bush and other world leaders hoped that Iraq would leave Kuwait. To that end, they set a deadline of January 15, 1991, for Iraq's Saddam Hussein to withdraw his troops.



Opposite Page, Top: The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. This photo was taken at the Brandenburg Gate. **Opposite Page, Bottom:** President Ronald Reagan speaking in front of the Brandenburg Gate and the Berlin Wall on June 12, 1987. **Top:** Demolished vehicles line Highway 80, also known as the "Highway of Death," and the route fleeing Iraqi forces took as they retreated from Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm. **Left:** Some of the central figures in the Bush Administration being briefed by General Colin Powell during the Gulf War in 1991.



Map 36
Iraq

Map Skill: Name Iraq's neighbors.

Saddam refused, and Operation Desert Shield became “Operation Desert Storm” on January 16, 1991. Technology played a new and different role in the Persian Gulf War. A great deal of the fighting was controlled by equipment that guided missiles and munitions with near-perfect accuracy. At first, Desert Storm was almost entirely a war of air bombardment by UN forces. Missiles Iraq fired at Saudi Arabia and Israel were intercepted and destroyed by American Patriot antimissile rockets. In February 1991, an intensive ground offensive was launched and was so overwhelming that a cease-fire was declared four days later. As the Iraqis retreated, they released oil into the Persian Gulf and set fire to more than six hundred Kuwaiti oil wells. It took more than a year just to extinguish the fires in the area.

As had been the case in previous conflicts, West Virginians took part in the liberation of Kuwait. One West Virginian who played a prominent role in the Gulf War was Admiral T. Joseph Lopez from Powellton in Fayette County. Admiral Lopez served as commander in chief of the Allied Forces in Southern Europe and commander in chief of United States Naval Forces in Europe before his retirement. During the Gulf War, he was an adviser to then Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney. (Cheney became vice president of the United States in the election of 2000.) Lopez was awarded the Navy Distinguished Service Medal and the Bronze Star. Other West Virginians in the Persian Gulf numbered 1,222 active National Guard members and 949 reserves. Five of those people lost their lives in the fighting.

Something Extra!

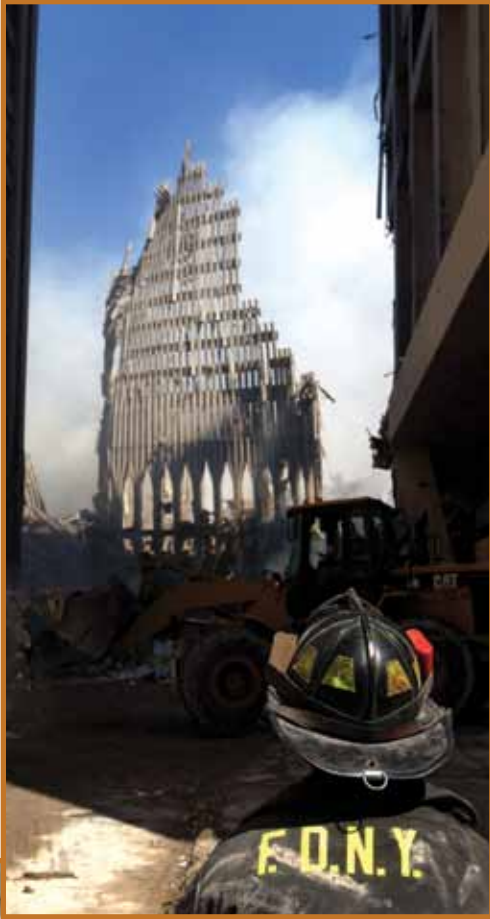
A bridge at Chelyan in Kanawha County is named for Admiral Lopez.



In the 1990s, terrorism against the United States increased. In 1993, a bomb exploded in the parking garage under the World Trade Center in New York City. The explosion killed six people and injured more than a thousand people. In May 1994, four foreign terrorists were tried and convicted of the bombing. In 1995, the man thought to have “master-minded” the bombing was tried and convicted.



Above: USAF aircraft of the 4th Fighter Wing fly over Kuwaiti oil fires, set by the retreating Iraqi army during Operation Desert Storm. **Left:** Emergency vehicles at the World Trade Center bombing on February 26, 1993.



Operation Enduring Freedom

Although there were other instances of terrorism over the next eight years, one incident changed America forever. It was 8:45 a.m. on September 11, 2001. Millions of Americans were finishing breakfast, driving their children to school, dressing for or heading to work, and either listening to the radio or watching morning TV news shows. One minute later, at 8:46 a.m., all that changed.

News reports said that an American Airlines plane filled with passengers had flown into the North Tower of New York City's World Trade Center. Fire and thick smoke poured out of the top floors of the building. People were shocked by what they thought was a terrible accident. Minutes later, cameras caught a second passenger jet as it flew into the South Tower at 9:03 a.m. Instantly, any notion that these incidents were accidental was forgotten. The United States had been attacked, and it was not over yet.

As stunned Americans watched the World Trade Center burning, American Airlines Flight 77 bound for Los Angeles was hijacked. It left Dulles International Airport in Washington, D. C., crossed the Potomac River, and crashed into the Pentagon, the symbol of the nation's military establishment. One hundred twenty-four people were killed on the ground, and seventy-six were injured. All the passengers and crew of Flight 77 were killed.



Most of the thirty-seven passengers on a fourth flight—United Flight 93—were businessmen who left Newark International Airport at 8:41 a.m. en route to San Francisco, California. By 9:35, with the Twin Towers and the Pentagon in flames, a thickly accented voice came over the Flight 93 intercom, saying, “This is your captain. There is a bomb on board. We are returning to the airport.” In the passenger cabin, three men had taken control of the plane. When several passengers called spouses and friends to tell them they were being hijacked, they learned of the other events of the morning. Realizing that their hijacked plane was about to be used as a weapon, a number of the passengers rushed the hijackers and the cockpit. There was silence for a few minutes, then the telephones went dead. The airplane crashed in a rural area in southwestern Pennsylvania, about 80 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, killing all aboard. No one knows the intended target of the hijackers; possibilities include the nation’s Capitol, the White House, or even Camp David, the presidential retreat. Whatever the terrorists had planned, the brave men and women aboard Flight 93 stopped it, and, in so doing, perhaps saved hundreds of lives.

At 9:59 a.m., as millions were glued to their television sets, the South Tower of the World Trade Center collapsed, killing those occupants still in the building and the firefighters, police officers, Port Authority officers, and rescue personnel who had been trying to save those trapped inside. Twenty-nine minutes later, at 10:28 a.m., the North Tower fell. A total of 2,774 people were killed, and over 2,000 were injured. At about 5:30 p.m., a third tower in the World Trade Center Complex collapsed; the next day, another building within the complex collapsed.

Immediately after September 11, President George W. Bush declared a national emergency and called upon Congress to give him war powers. He put all the nations of the world on notice—they either supported the United States in the fight against terrorism or they supported terrorism. Average citizens reacted in different ways. Some withdrew into the safety of their homes, wanting to be close to family and friends. Others wanted to help the victims and their families. Some stood in long lines to give blood, while others collected or donated money for the survivors of the attacks and their families. American flags became a sought-after commodity as citizens looked for ways to display their support and love for their country.



Opposite Page, Top: Remnants of the World Trade Center.

Opposite Page, Bottom: The damage at the Pentagon after American Airlines Flight 77 crashed into it. **Top:** Aftermath of the September 11 attacks.

Bottom: President Bush addressed a joint session of Congress on September 20, 2001.

Right: Osama bin Laden.

Bottom: Since the September 11 attacks, the 167th Airlift Wing has had members deployed to the four corners of the world in support of Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. Unit members have received six Bronze Stars and two Purple Hearts in support of these operations.

The United States determined that **al-Qaeda** (an extremist group of Islamist terrorists) was responsible for the September 11 attacks. Al-Qaeda was based in Afghanistan, where it was protected by the **Taliban** (the fundamentalist political and religious rulers of Afghanistan between 1996 and 2001). U.S. government leaders gave the Taliban an ultimatum to close terrorist training camps, hand over al-Qaeda leaders, and return all foreign nationals who had been unjustly detained in Afghanistan.

When the Taliban government refused the ultimatum, President Bush led a coalition of seventy nations in an attack on al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden's camps in Afghanistan. The operation, called "Enduring Freedom," began on October 7, 2001. On December 22, 2001, America's military leaders met in the Afghan capital of Kabul for a ceremony marking the inauguration of the Afghan interim government, only seventy-eight days after the beginning of combat operations. By the end of March 2002, the Taliban had been removed from power, and the al-Qaeda network in Afghanistan had been destroyed. Osama bin Laden was killed in Pakistan on May 2, 2011 by a United States Special Operations Military Unit.



West Virginians, as they had always done, were ready to serve the nation. Three months after the first U.S. troops engaged in combat, some 600

West Virginians had been deployed to serve their country. By February, that number had risen to 1,100, giving West Virginia the distinction of ranking third in the nation in terms of per capita active-duty deployment following September 11. The Martinsburg-based 167th Airlift Wing flew missions in Afghanistan that included transporting war detainees as well as the bodies of United States servicemen killed in action.

America's war on terrorism involved more than just military operations. Shortly after the September 11 attack, West Virginia Senator Robert Byrd was instrumental in passing an \$8.3 billion homeland defense package. This money was intended to increase



SPECIAL FEATURE

West Virginia Homeland Security: Being Prepared

The West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM) coordinates assistance for local emergency managers and first responders in their task of protecting lives and property. This division of state government addresses all types of emergencies—from floods to terrorist attacks.

To enable citizens to be better prepared in time of emergency, the WVDHSEM encourages citizens to become informed about the different types of emergencies that could occur and the appropriate responses for each. More specifically, the WVDHSEM advises citizens to develop a family disaster plan and put together an emergency supply kit.

A disaster plan should be specific to your own family and should include an evacuation plan that shows alternative escape routes from your home. The plan should also include a communication system, with current phone numbers, to enable you to stay in touch with family members.

An emergency supply kit should contain items that fit the climate area where you live as well as any unique needs of your family. General suggestions from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security include:

- Water (one gallon per person per day for at least three days);
- Food (at least a three-day supply of nonperishable items);
- Battery-powered or hand-crank radio and a NOAA weather radio with tone alert and extra batteries;
- Flashlight and extra batteries;
- First aid kit;
- Whistle to signal for help;
- Dust mask (to help filter contaminated air) and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place;
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags, and plastic ties for personal sanitation;
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities;
- Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food);
- Local maps; and
- Cell phone and charger.

By following the recommendations of the WVDHSEM, citizens will be better prepared to meet any emergency. And, being prepared can save lives!



Something Extra!



The adjutant general is the military officer in charge of West Virginia's air and army national guard.



protection against further acts of terrorism on American soil. Even before September 11, Senator Byrd had helped secure funding for a Homeland Defense Initiative Study. The study had recommended in March 2001 that two training centers be established to address potential threats against the United States, such as airplane hijacking. One of the centers, at the National Guard's Camp Dawson near Kingwood in Preston County, was the same location West Virginia Adjutant General Allen E. Tackett proposed for a center where teams could come together to plan and participate in simulated disasters. After September 11, more funds were allocated to the Camp Dawson project, and the first phase of its operation began in early 2002.

Before September 11, the Memorial Tunnel on the West Virginia Turnpike, which had been closed when the turnpike was upgraded to interstate standards, was converted into an antiterrorist training center. It became part of the Center for National Response and has provided opportunities for emergency workers to be trained to locate and rescue survivors from a collapsed high-rise building as well as from an underground parking garage where hazardous materials may be leaking. Some say this simulated site closely resembles conditions at the World Trade Center.

Another step in fighting the war on terrorism was the creation of the Department of Homeland Security in 2002. Homeland Security is responsible for our nation's over-all safety, including maintaining our borders and protecting critical installations at home and abroad. Funding from Homeland Security grants resulted in the creation of West Virginia Regional Response Teams. The teams, which include representatives from fire services, emergency medical services, and law enforcement, are trained to respond to all hazard and natural disaster emergencies in six regions across the state. The Regional Response Teams are under the Office of the State Fire Marshal today.

Operation Iraqi Freedom

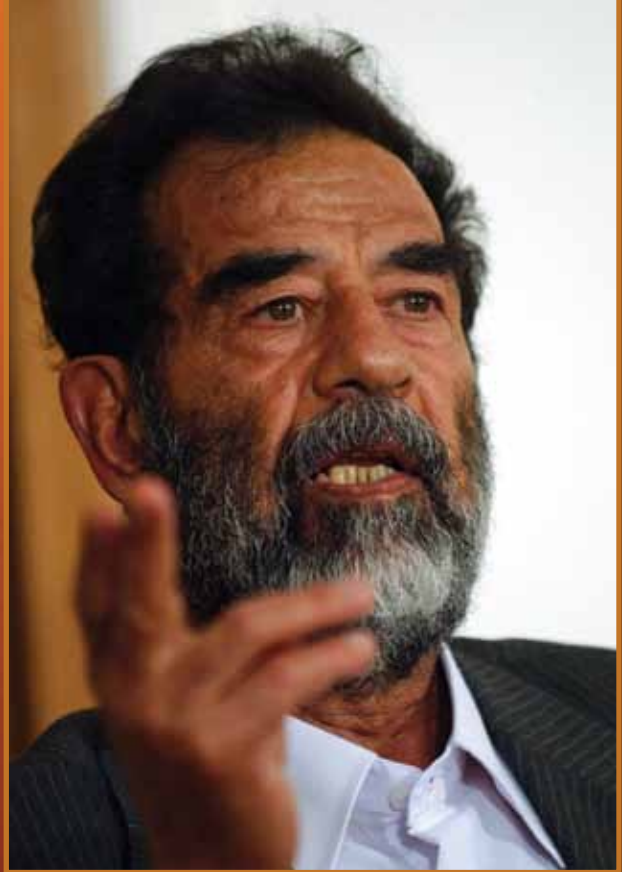
Following the attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States became more concerned about nations that might have weapons of mass destruction that could be used by terrorists throughout the world. One such nation was Iraq.

In September 2002, President Bush addressed the United Nations about the danger posed by Iraq and that country's violations of UN resolutions. In November 2002, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1441 warning Iraq that it faced "serious consequences" if it continued to violate the various UN resolutions. On March 19, 2003, President Bush addressed the nation to explain that our nation was at war once again—involved in an operation that was dubbed "Operation Iraqi Freedom."

Less than two months later, on May 1, President Bush declared the

combat phase of the war with Iraq ended, although the Iraqis still needed our help to regain control of their country. Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein, was finally captured by U.S. troops in December 2003 and hanged for crimes against humanity on December 30, 2006.

Although Saddam Hussein was gone and Iraq had a new government, U.S. troops remained in Iraq. The cost of supporting the continued presence of these troops in Iraq became an issue during the presidential election of 2008. The two major contenders for the Democratic nomination called for bringing the troops home, but disagreed on when that should be done. Barack Obama, who was the party's nominee and eventually elected president, favored a timeline that called for the earliest possible withdrawal of troops from a war that he believed never should have been fought. President Obama announced that most troops would be removed from Afghanistan and Iraq by the fall of 2014.



Reviewing the Section

Reviewing the Content

1. What caused Operation Desert Storm?
2. What happened on September 11, 2001?
3. Where did Operation Enduring Freedom take place?

Using the Content

Write a letter to President Barack Obama advising him on how the United States should handle conflicts in the Middle East.

Extending the Reading Skill

Create a simple T-chart on a separate sheet of paper. Label one side of the T-chart "Cold War" and the other side "Operation Iraqi Freedom." Use sensory terms to describe how each sounded, felt, smelled, looked, and tasted.

Cold War	Operation Iraqi Freedom

Opposite Page: Memorial Tunnel, the Center for National Response. **Top:** Former President of Iraq, Saddam Hussein. **Background:** In Iraq, soldiers fought to rid the area of terrorist and anti-government forces.

Changes in the Economy

As you read, look for

- the difference between the direct and indirect impact of tourism and the impact of tourism on West Virginia's economy;
- the evolution of Snowshoe from a seasonal to a year-round destination hub;
- the development of the technology industry in West Virginia;
- the role of biometrics on homeland security;
- the role of the FBI's Automated Fingerprint Center in Clarksburg;
- efforts of the West Virginia Development Office to attract new industry to the state;
- terms: **recession, downsizing, bankruptcy, marketing, technology, biometrics.**

Reaganomics was the name given to an economic policy that defined the 1980s. The major features of this policy included supply-side economics (the theory that reducing tax rates stimulates saving and investing), tax cuts, heavy defense spending, limited government, a reduction in government workers, and limited regulation on industry and growth. The early part of the 1980s was characterized by economic prosperity.

But by 1988, when voters selected George Herbert Walker Bush of Texas to be the nation's forty-first president, the nation was in the midst of a **recession** (a business slowdown). One way companies tried to deal with the recession was through **downsizing** (the practice of firing or laying off workers to cut costs, maintain profits, and stay competitive with other businesses). Those cuts, however, put millions of Americans out of work, and unemployment soared. As many as 10 million workers were unemployed in 1992 (over 7 percent of the workforce), and businesses struggled to stay afloat and competitive.

The unemployment of the early 1990s hit everyone. Managers and



Something Extra!

Supply-side economics is also called "trickle down economics."

middle-managers, corporate leaders, planners, and professionals alike faced sudden unemployment at a time when many families were in debt from their borrow-and-spend practices of the 1980s. People lost their homes and cars, and personal **bankruptcies** (legal judgments that people cannot pay their debts and need the help of the courts to manage their financial affairs) soared. Generations of workers who did not remember the hard lessons of the Great Depression quickly found out why their parents and grandparents had been so frugal.

By the middle and late 1990s, however, the economy had turned around. William Jefferson Clinton became president in 1992 and vowed to end the era of “big government” by reducing the federal work force. He also took advantage of a period of relative political stability to expand trade opportunities abroad. President Clinton’s economic policies resulted in low unemployment, low inflation, and strong profits in the stock market. The government enjoyed high tax revenues and actually posted a federal surplus. During this time, however, the labor force in the United States changed—creating a reduction in manufacturing jobs and an increase in service workers.

As West Virginians struggled with the ups and downs of economic booms and busts, state leaders realized that to remain competitive in a changing world, they must be willing to change their thinking about the types of industries that would bring growth to the state. West Virginia’s early industries had developed because of the state’s abundant natural resources. As many of these industries experienced major declines in the 1980s, the state began to look for ways to diversify its economy. Two of the “new” industries that developed were tourism and technology.

Tourism was really not “new.” New forms of tourism, however, are constantly being developed. For example, abandoned rail lines led to the establishment of the Rails to Trails project. More than 1,000 miles of abandoned railroad track are now hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding trails. Aggressive **marketing** (connecting the persons who provide the products and services with those who want them) makes the sites attractive to prospective visitors.

Technology, on the other hand, is always “new.” Rapid changes in the field bring constant change. It is important that education keep pace with the changes in order to ensure that the state can take advantage of new high-tech opportunities.

Opposite Page: Unemployment rose in the early 1990s and early 2000s. **Below:** The Rails to Trails project provides recreational opportunities to both tourists and state residents.



Tourist Industry

Tourism is one of the fastest-growing industries in West Virginia, and West Virginia has something for everyone. As you learned in Chapter 2, the state is divided into nine tourist regions: the Eastern Panhandle, Potomac Highlands, Mountaineer Country, Northern Panhandle, Mountain Lakes, Mid-Ohio Valley, Metro Valley, Hatfield-McCoy Mountains, and New River/Greenbrier Valley. Within these nine regions lie more than one million acres of recreational areas, including two national parks, thirty-seven state parks, nine state forests, forty-seven wildlife management areas, and two national forests. The state has excellent whitewater for rafting enthusiasts and snow-drenched mountains for skiers. West Virginia's rich history provides interesting destinations for those who want to explore the past. The Byways and Backways program has developed a number of driving tours to showcase the historic, scenic, recreational, and cultural offerings in the state. Byways include the Coal Heritage Trail, which highlights important developments in our rich coal history, and the George Washington Heritage Trail, which focuses on the presence of the first president of the United States in what was then western Virginia.





Something Extra!



Ski Magazine named Snowshoe Mountain the top ski resort in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast.

Seasonal tourism in West Virginia is rapidly becoming year-round. For example, Snowshoe in the Potomac Highlands once operated only in the winter. It became a premier skiing and snowboarding destination. But, when the snow disappeared, the resort was idle and workers became unemployed.

In the late 1990s, Snowshoe's owners decided to change the image of the resort and develop it into a year-round tourist attraction. The changes included the establishment of a 125-mile network of mountain bike trails and the creation of an 18-hole premier golf course. The resort also developed an Outdoor Adventures Park, which includes a skateboard and inline skate park, a climbing tower, and a paintball field. An Outdoor Adventures Program offers fly-fishing and a guide to explore the Shaver's Fork River, which is owned by the resort.

Snowshoe has also added a riding stable as well as a sporting clay course for rifle practice. Additionally, the resort has hosted outdoor concerts and a popular chili cookoff. All of these changes have enabled Snowshoe to evolve from a limited tourist attraction to a place for all seasons that appeals to a great many outdoors enthusiasts.

Whatever their reason for traveling, tourists spend money. A 2010 study showed that overall tourism added \$4.37 billion to the state's economy. That amount of money is the equivalent of \$12.1 million a day. Travel spending in West Virginia has increased by 8.8 percent a year since 2000. In 2010, tourism generated another \$854 million in wages and supported 44,400 jobs. Most of the jobs were in accommodations and food services, arts, entertainment, and recreation. The state also benefited from the \$582 million paid by the tourist industry in state and local taxes.

Opposite Page, Top: A civil war reenactment is part of the George Washington Heritage Trail. **Opposite Page, Bottom:** West Virginia has excellent whitewater rafting. **Top:** Snowshoe Mountain is a popular ski resort. **Bottom:** Snowshoe has expanded to include year-round activities such as the popular chili cookoff.



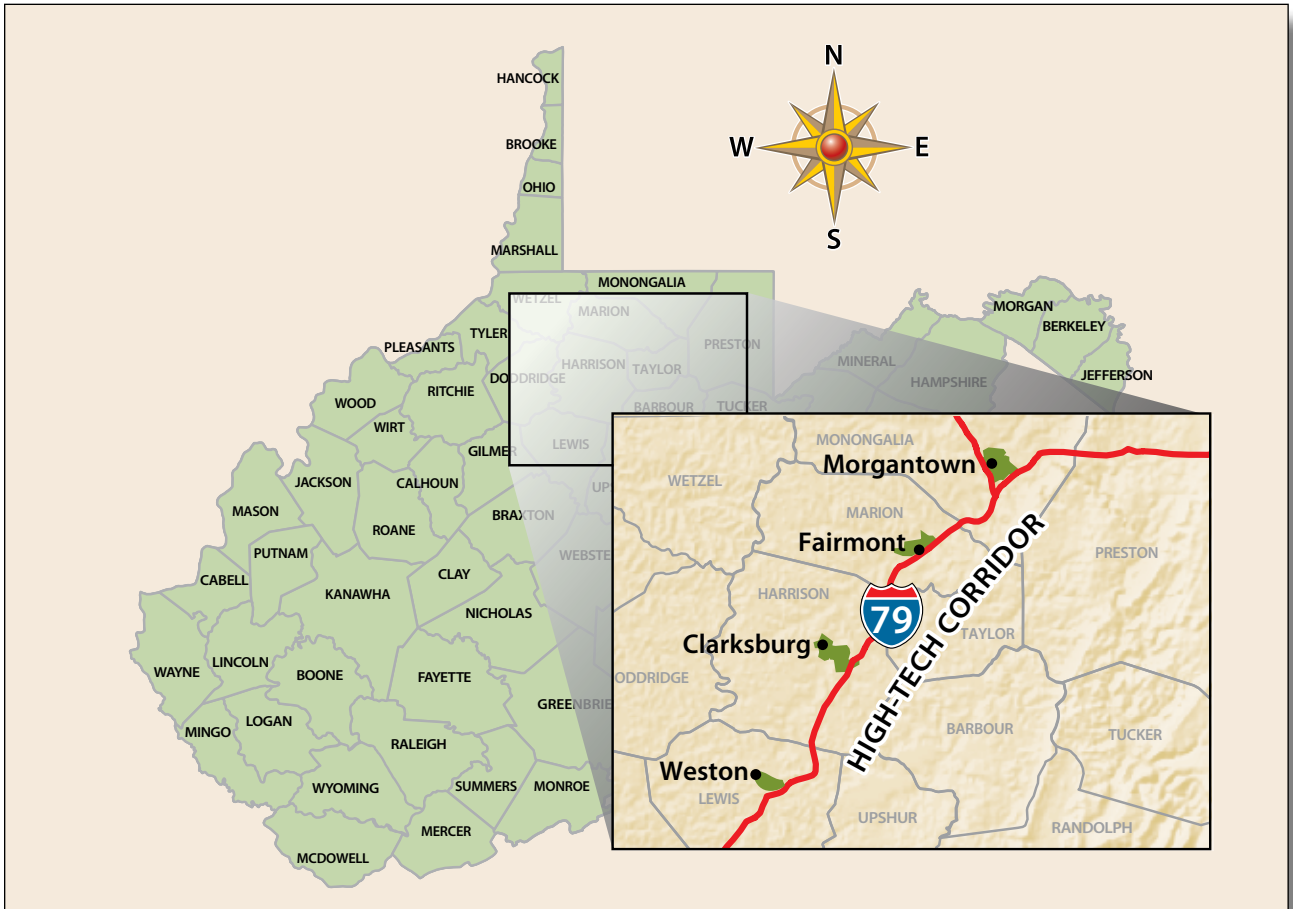
Below: The technology industry in West Virginia includes companies such as Milvets Systems Technology and ATK Tactical Systems. **Bottom:** The FBI's Fingerprinting Center is located in Clarksburg.

Every dollar spent by tourists has a ripple effect that stimulates many sectors of the economy. Tourism has both a direct and an indirect impact on businesses. For example, a person has a *direct impact* (the initial value of goods and services paid by a tourist) when he or she pays for a meal in a restaurant. However, the restaurant that provided the direct service (the meal) impacts other businesses. The farmer or company that supplied the food the restaurant bought to prepare the meal and the workers who transported the food from the producer to the market also benefited financially. This is tourism's *indirect impact* (purchase of goods and services by businesses for operating needs). The Division of Tourism estimates that anytime a tour bus makes a stop, it generates an average of \$3,800 for that community.

The Technology Industry

In the 1980s, Senator Robert Byrd proposed the development of Software Valley in an effort to get businesses in the Morgantown area to begin to talk about **technology** (the practical use of scientific knowledge, especially in business and industry) issues. In the last twenty-five years, Byrd's initiative has seen dozens of high-tech and aerospace companies bring more than four thousand jobs to what is now referred to as the High-Tech Corridor. The corridor,





which follows Interstate 79 from Weston to Morgantown, through Lewis, Harrison, Marion, and Monongalia counties, is home to three hundred technology-based companies.

In 1988, the Mid-Atlantic Aerospace Company was established near Benedum Airport in Bridgeport. This company's objective was to help aerospace companies succeed and expand. A few years later, NASA relocated its Independent Verification and Validation Center to Fairmont. The space agency's software is tested at this site.

In 1991, the FBI began construction on its Fingerprinting Center in Clarksburg. The facility, completed in July 1995, employed nearly 3,000 workers in 2008. The FBI facility houses the National Crime Information Center as well as the Automated Fingerprint ID Program, which became fully operational in 2004.

In the fall of 2008, the Automated Fingerprint ID Program had some 55 million digitized fingerprints in its criminal database. Because of its large database, the agency generally can respond to a request for verification of a print within two hours. The fingerprint database makes up the largest biometric repository in the world. In 2009, the West Virginia State Police announced its intent to digitize fingerprints by installing Livescan systems in each of its sixty detachments around the state. This technology will allow the fingerprints to be stored in a single computer database as part of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS).

Map 37

West Virginia's High-Tech Corridor

Map Skill: How many counties are included in the High-Tech Corridor?



Bottom: Biometrics was proposed as a way to increase homeland security. **Opposite Page:** West Virginia University became the first institution of higher learning to offer a bachelor's program in biometrics.

Something Extra!



Biometrics has been called one of the "top ten emerging technologies that will change the world."

Biometrics (the science of identifying individuals by voice, fingerprints, veins in the wrist, or a network of nerves in the iris of the eye) has been available for a number of years, but many people opposed its use, citing an invasion of privacy. After the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C., biometrics was proposed as a way to increase security at the nation's airports. So many uses of this technology were considered for homeland security and military purposes that Senator Byrd stated, "Biometrics is moving from fiction to reality and West Virginia is poised to be a major part of its development."

Besides using biometrics as a way to identify those boarding airplanes, discussions were held about using the technology to provide more security for our nation's military computers and information centers. The technology can be used to scan a crowd and identify anyone who is considered a threat. Prior to September 11, 2001, the U.S. Department of Defense located a Biometrics Fusion Center at the Benedum Airport. This location was chosen because of its proximity to the FBI Center and West Virginia University, where research on biometrics was being conducted. The Biometrics Fusion Center tests, evaluates, and accesses biometrics technology.



To support the growing importance of biometrics, West Virginia University became the first institution of higher learning in the United States to offer a bachelor's program with a biometrics major. The first students enrolled in the program in the fall of 1999. Additionally, West Virginia University joined in a collaborative effort with Marshall University, Michigan State University, and San Jose University to conduct technology research, train scientists and engineers in new technology, and facilitate the transfer of technology to private and government sectors. This collaboration, supported through a grant from the National Science Foundation, conducts research in biometrics and biomolecular sciences through the Center for Identification Technology Research (CITeR). Azimuth, located in Morgantown, produced the first prototype for a Biometric Identification System for Access (BISA) after the suicide bombing of a U.S. military dining facility in Mosul, Iraq, in December 2004. In 2007, Lockheed Martin opened the Biometric Experimentation and Advanced Concept (BEACON) Center in White Hall, in the center of West Virginia's High-Tech Corridor.

In 2008, it was announced that the FBI was moving toward establishing a massive computer database of people's physical characteristics in an ongoing effort to better identify criminals and terrorists. This effort came about because of the agency's desire to create a database that would compile an array of biometric information—from palm prints to eye scans. The images will be stored on underground computers in Clarksburg. The Clarksburg site was chosen because of its proximity to West Virginia University's Center for Identification Technology Research, which will test some of the technologies that the FBI will use.

West Virginia has also supported other forms of technological development. The land near NASA's Independent Verification and Validation Center is home to the West Virginia High Technical Consortium Foundation, which helps entrepreneurs start high-tech companies. The Consortium also helps existing companies expand. A major component



Below: Governor Manchin warned that West Virginia must strengthen its education system.

Opposite Page: West Virginia plans to develop alternative sources of energy including wind, solar, hydro, and biofuels as well as create a process to make coal cleaner.

of the Foundation's mission is to help existing area businesses grow and prosper in a twenty-first-century, technology-based economy. To that end, the Network Learning Alliance, which is part of the Consortium Foundation, offers West Virginia companies resources to become more competitive in the global market.

Looking Toward the Future

In Governor Joe Manchin III's second inaugural address, he listed three major areas of concern for West Virginia. These included growing the economy, providing a twenty-first-century school system, and investing in the energy of the future.

The recession that the United States experienced in the first decade of the twenty-first century was devastating. One of the major concerns throughout the nation was the loss of businesses and industries and, subsequently, the loss of jobs. Hundreds of retail stores filed for bankruptcy in 2008. Some, including Circuit City, Macy's, Ann Taylor, Talbots, Home Depot, J C Penney, and KB Toys, closed all or a substantial number of their stores. Nationally, the unemployment rate at the end of 2008 was 7.2 percent while the number of unemployed workers reached more than 11 million, including 791,000 factory jobs.

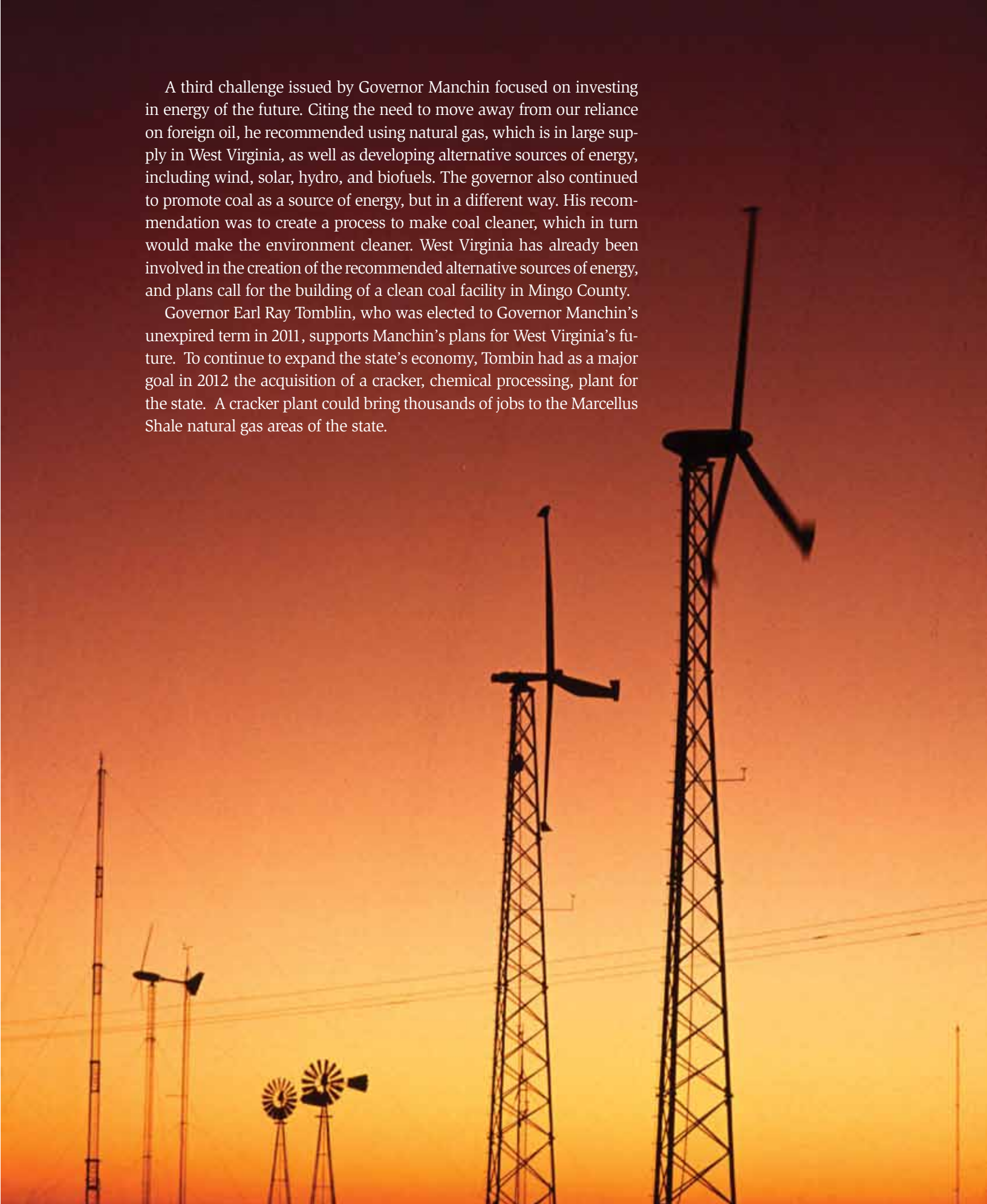
West Virginia, on the other hand, led the nation in economic growth in 2008. The state oversaw the creation of 23,000 new jobs, while the state's unemployment rate of 4.6 percent was one of the lowest in the nation. The West Virginia Development Office had as a goal to help existing state businesses retain or expand their operations. The office also analyzes business trends and identifies industries that would be a good match for West Virginia. It then encourages the recruitment of those new industries by offering training, incentives, and financing programs that may reduce startup and operating costs. In 2009, the primary target industries for the state's Development Office included aerospace, automotive, business services, chemical, metal fabrication, plastics, wood products, and tourism destination. Secondary industries included biometrics, biotech, energy, food processing, printing, warehouse/distribution, and consultants.

A second issue addressed in Governor Manchin's inaugural address was education. The governor warned that West Virginia must strengthen its education system because "The jobs of the future will go not to the places with the richest land or most abundant resources, but the places with the richest minds." To that end, the West Virginia Department of Education has adopted policies that promote twenty-first-century learning. A revision of the state's content standards and objectives (a listing of the content and skills that students should master at each grade and content area) has placed an emphasis on rigorous content, as well as hands-on and project-based learning. The state's assessment instrument, the WesTest 2, was revised to reflect an emphasis on higher thinking skills.



A third challenge issued by Governor Manchin focused on investing in energy of the future. Citing the need to move away from our reliance on foreign oil, he recommended using natural gas, which is in large supply in West Virginia, as well as developing alternative sources of energy, including wind, solar, hydro, and biofuels. The governor also continued to promote coal as a source of energy, but in a different way. His recommendation was to create a process to make coal cleaner, which in turn would make the environment cleaner. West Virginia has already been involved in the creation of the recommended alternative sources of energy, and plans call for the building of a clean coal facility in Mingo County.

Governor Earl Ray Tomblin, who was elected to Governor Manchin's unexpired term in 2011, supports Manchin's plans for West Virginia's future. To continue to expand the state's economy, Tomblin had as a major goal in 2012 the acquisition of a cracker, chemical processing, plant for the state. A cracker plant could bring thousands of jobs to the Marcellus Shale natural gas areas of the state.



Below: The people of West Virginia show beauty in their dedication, patriotism, and way of life.

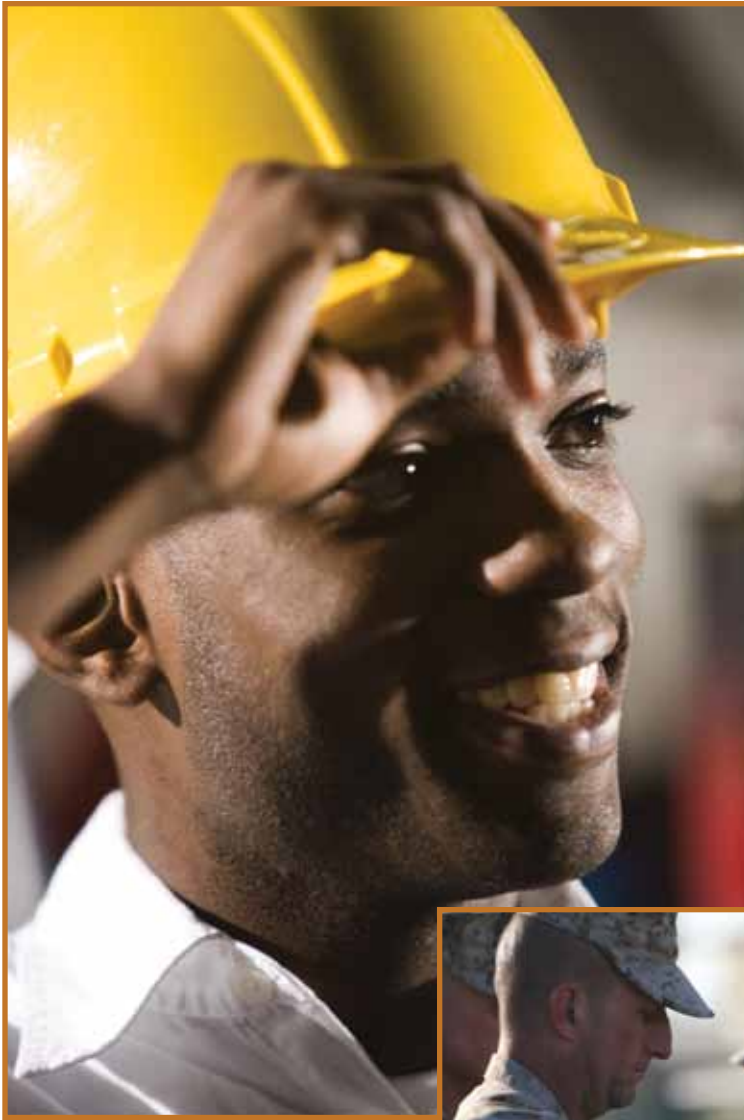
A Final Note

West Virginia has a long and varied history. From its beginning as a vast, forested wilderness, it has evolved into a diverse state that respects its past but also looks to the future.

Throughout West Virginia's history, its natural beauty and the beauty of its people have played a major role in shaping the state.

West Virginia has incomparable natural beauty. From its mountains to its lush valleys to its numerous rivers and lakes, the state's geographical features have attracted people. Although some of the state's natural beauty has been sacrificed to industrial development, conscientious efforts have been made through the years to preserve the natural environment. The preservation efforts have today given rise to a lucrative tourist industry.

Besides the appeal of its natural environment, the beauty of its people, including the pride that West Virginians have demonstrated in their state and nation, has gained the respect and attention of others. West Virginians have historically shown their patriotism by literally fighting to protect their freedom and way of life. But they have also been outspoken critics of prejudicial comments that belittle the state and characterize its residents as backwoods "hillbillies."



HISTORY BY THE HIGHWAY

First Father's Day Service

West Virginia has sites and activities for people with a variety of interests, but one unique attraction is the church where the first Father's Day celebration was held.

In 1908, Grace Golden Clayton was moved by the memory of some 1,000 children who had lost their fathers in the nearby Monongah mine disaster on December 6, 1907. Mrs. Clayton convinced the minister of Fairmont's William Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church to give a special sermon on the importance of fathers as a way to ease the sorrow of those children. Sunday, July 5, was chosen as the date for the sermon because that was the closest date to the birthday of Mrs. Clayton's father. The special service was held, but there was no follow-up. There was no official proclamation of the event in Fairmont, and Mrs. Clayton did not push for recognition of fathers at the national level.

Other people did start a national movement to recognize fathers on a special day. The person most often given credit for the creation of Father's Day is Sonora Smart Dodd from Spokane, Washington. She organized a tribute to her own father on June 19, 1910, two years after Grace Clayton's celebration. Mrs. Dodd, however, campaigned for a national holiday—in much the same way that Anna Jarvis had campaigned for a national Mother's Day.

To commemorate Mrs. Clayton's efforts, the West Virginia Department of Archives and History erected a marker in 1985 to recognize Fairmont as the site of the first Father's Day.





The beauty of the people of West Virginia is also expressed through their friendliness. West Virginians are quick to smile, to say “hello,” and to offer help to anyone in need. It has been said that West Virginians always take care of their own—whether a family member, a neighbor, or a stranger in another part of the state. During hard times, they readily contribute money, food, time, and anything else that is needed to relieve suffering and stress.

As a young West Virginian, you should reflect on the lessons you have been taught and on the character of its citizens that have made West Virginia what it is today. As you grow into adulthood, you should strive to become an active citizen. You should stay informed and voice your opinion on issues. In this way, you may one day be able to say that you played an important role in shaping West Virginia’s future.

Reviewing the Section

Reviewing the Content

1. What are two “new” industries in West Virginia?
2. Where is the High-Tech Corridor located?
3. What is biometrics? What are some of its uses?

Using the Content

Write a letter to a business encouraging it to locate in West Virginia. Include reasons why the state would be a good location.

Extending the Reading Skill

Reread the information on one of West Virginia’s nine tourist regions, found in Chapter 2 on pages 49-70. Brainstorm sensory words to convey the mental image you get from the reading. Use the sensory words to describe the region in an article you write for a travel magazine.

Chapter Summary

Section 1: Changes in Lifestyles

- The 1980s has been called the age of greed. It was also the age of the personal computer.
- The popularity and accessibility of computers ushered in an age of electronic games.
- The growth of satellite dishes and cable services led to television networks for specific audiences.
- The music of the 1980s was dominated by cable television and MTV.
- People first gained access to the World Wide Web in 1992.
- The grunge look and Goth styles were characteristic of the 1990s period.
- Popular music included grunge, hip-hop, country, rap, and latino.
- The new millennium arrived with the Y2K scare.
- Technology continued its advance. Electronics became digital. High-definition television and video players were introduced. MySpace and YouTube became popular. CDs gave way to MP3 players.

Section 2: Keeping the World Safe

- Ronald Reagan, who served as president from 1981 to 1989, worked to end the Cold War.
- The new millennium was marked by a new form of warfare—terrorism.
- President George H. W. Bush led the nation during Operation Desert Storm, the first active U.S. military encounter since the Vietnam War. Technology played a major role in the war. Operation Desert Storm resulted in an Iraqi retreat from Kuwait.
- Admiral T. Joseph Lopez was an adviser to Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney during the Gulf War.
- On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked the United States as three hijacked airplanes did major damage and caused extensive loss of lives in New York City and Washington, D.C. The passengers on the fourth plane overtook the hijackers and crashed the plane in a rural area in Pennsyl-

vania. Al-Qaeda, headquartered in Afghanistan, was found to be behind the September 11 attacks.

- The United States led a coalition of nations against the Taliban, which protected al-Qaeda. The offensive resulted in the removal of the Taliban from power and the establishment of a new government in Afghanistan.
- The attacks of September 11 resulted in the passage of an \$8.3 billion homeland defense package, the creation of training camps to prepare emergency personnel to respond to similar attacks, and a Cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security.
- West Virginia received national funding to create six Regional Response Teams.
- In March 2003, the United States went to war to free Iraq from the control of the dictator Saddam Hussein. Operation Iraqi Freedom ended in March 2003, but troops were still there in 2009.

Section 3: Changes in the Economy

- The early part of the 1980s was characterized by economic prosperity. The early part of the 1990s was characterized by a recession.
- Twenty-first-century industries in West Virginia include tourism and technology.
- In 2006, tourism added \$3.97 billion to the state's economy. Tourism has both direct and indirect effects on commerce.
- West Virginia's High-Tech Corridor follows Interstate 79 from Weston to Morgantown.
- The FBI built a fingerprinting facility in Clarksburg.
- Biometrics is the science of identifying individuals by voice, fingerprints, veins in the wrist, or a network of nerves in the iris of the eye.
- The first college degree program in biometrics was offered at West Virginia University.
- The challenges facing West Virginia in the future include growing the economy, providing a twenty-first-century school system, and investing in the energy of the future.

Chapter Review

Understanding the Facts



1. How did technology change from the 1980s through the early 2000s?
2. Who was responsible for the attack on the United States on September 11, 2001? What action did the United States take after the terrorist attack of 9/11?
3. Why did the United States attack Iraq?
4. How was the economy of the 1980s different from that of the 1990s?
5. How many tourist regions are located in West Virginia?
6. How much money was generated by tourism in West Virginia in 2010?
7. Where is the FBI's Automated Fingerprint ID program located?
8. What does the West Virginia Development Office do to attract new industry to the state?
5. There are differences of opinion about Operation Iraqi Freedom. Some believe the war was necessary, while others believe it should have never been fought. What do you think? Give reasons to justify your opinion.
6. What is the advantage of year-round tourism?
7. The use of biometrics has raised the question of whether we should be more concerned with our safety or our privacy. Which do you think is more important? Give reasons to support your position.

Developing Critical Thinking



1. Compare and contrast the 1980s and the 2000s.
2. Would you have liked to live in the 1980s? Give reasons to support your answer.
3. Do you think the United States should have become involved in the three military encounters described in Section 2? Give reasons to support your answer.
4. Do you think the events of September 11, 2001, could have been avoided? Give reasons to support your answer.

Beyond the Textbook



1. Check your house to see what steps your family has taken to prepare for an emergency, flood, fire, or terrorist attack. Share with them the items presented in the feature on Homeland Security.
2. Survey ten people to find out which of West Virginia's nine tourist regions they have visited. Share your information with the class and make a class graph to determine which tourist regions have been visited most often.

Writing Across the Curriculum



1. Interview someone who remembers the attack of 9/11. Find out where the person was when he or she heard the news. Ask what they heard, saw, and felt as they got updated news throughout the day. Then, write a news article from information you received in the interview.
2. Research a high-tech company located in West Virginia. Then, write a résumé that you would submit as part of an application for employment in that company.

Extending 21st Century Skills



1. Go to website www.911digitalarchive.org. Click on Browse and explore some of the images found there. Choose one image and write a caption for it. Make a copy of the image to share with the class.
2. Use a search engine to find one of the companies in West Virginia that focuses on biometrics. Research the company and prepare a short report naming the company and detailing where it is located and what it does.

Test Review



Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Look at quotations A-D. These quotes are from presidential speeches and describe one of the events or military actions discussed in Section 2. Match the letter of each excerpt to one of the following: (1) Operation Iraqi Freedom, (2) Operation Desert Storm, (3) Operation Enduring Freedom, and (4) 9/11.
 - A. "These acts of mass murder were intended to frighten our nation into chaos and retreat. But they have failed. Our country is strong. A great people has been moved to defend a great nation."
 - B. "Tonight in Iraq, the Armed Forces of the United States are engaged in a struggle that will determine the direction of the global war on terror—and our safety here at home. The new strategy I outline tonight will change America's course in Iraq, and help us succeed in the fight against terror."
 - C. "Initially, the terrorists may burrow deeper into caves and other entrenched hiding places. Our military action is also designed to clear the way for sustained, comprehensive and relentless operations to drive them out and bring them to justice."
 - D. "Our objectives are clear: Saddam Hussein's forces will leave Kuwait. The legitimate government of Kuwait will be restored to its rightful place, and Kuwait will once again be free. Iraq will eventually comply with all relevant United Nations resolutions, and then, when peace is restored, it is our hope that Iraq will live as a peaceful and cooperative member of the family of nations, thus enhancing the security and stability of the Gulf. "
2. Which statement best describes West Virginia's economy in the twenty-first century?
 - A. West Virginia's economy is dependent on coal.
 - B. West Virginia's economy has become more diversified.
 - C. West Virginia's economy continues to rely primarily on traditional industries.
 - D. West Virginia has abandoned its traditional industries in favor of high-tech opportunities.