

# Answer Key

## Nightmare's End (pages 2 and 3)

1. The Senate acquitted the President. The verdict reflects the views of a majority of U.S. citizens, who had concluded that Clinton's actions did not merit removal from office.
2. The trial brought Senators closer to one another and fostered a new mood of respect and camaraderie.

## Voices in the Impeachment Debate (page 4)

Answers will vary.

## Capitol Hill Meltdown (page 5)

1. Legislative efforts to slow global warming have all but ground to a halt.
2. Democratic contenders Al Gore and Bill Bradley see global warming as a serious threat worthy of government action; Republican contenders George W. Bush and Elizabeth Dole say that the question should be "taken seriously"; and Steve Forbes says he does not believe that global warming is actually occurring.

## What Can the Schools Do? (pages 6 and 7)

1. Schools can nurture students more and/or crack down on students through tightened security measures.
2. Among the underlying causes of campus violence are estrangement from family and classmates; immersion in a violent entertainment subculture; and ready access to guns.

## The Money Chasm (pages 8 and 9)

1. The Republican front runner is George W. Bush; Al Gore is the leading Democratic contender.
2. George W. Bush has raised more than \$36 million, double the amount raised by Al Gore and nine times the amount raised by John McCain, his closest G.O.P. rival.

## The History and the Hype (pages 10 and 11)

1. In the 1950s, programmers who created the COBOL language rendered dates by using six digits instead of eight. This decision has caused concern because computers that hit a double-zero date may crash, trig-

gering equipment failures, disruption of the banking system, and possible social unrest.

2. Programmers are addressing the Y2K bug by revising the way dates are written within computer code. The amount of code that must be checked has grown to 1.2 trillion lines; cost estimates for making this adjustment in the U.S. range from \$50 to \$200 billion.

## Terrain of Terror (pages 12-14)

1. The conflict centers on control of the Kosovo province in Yugoslavia: Serbs, under Slobodan Milosevic, have sought to take over the province and to "cleanse" it of ethnic Albanians, while ethnic Albanians have demanded complete independence and an end to repression by the Serbs.
2. The ethnic Albanians fled in response to hostilities and atrocities committed by Serb forces. As refugees, the uprooted Albanians faced executions, poverty, hunger, disease, and confiscation of citizenship papers.

## Why He Blinked (pages 15 and 16)

1. According to the peace agreement, Kosovo will be divided into five sectors; peacekeepers include troops from the U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Italy and numerous other countries.
2. NATO achieved a moral victory by standing up against Milosevic's campaign of "ethnic cleansing." But Milosevic succeeded in driving nearly one million ethnic Albanians from their homes in Kosovo, and no one knows how many will dare to return to the province.

## Freedom Fighters (pages 17 and 18)

1. The writer points to eight factors that help determine whether groups achieve independence: luck, location, television, good guys vs. bad guys, unity, democracy, potential to rock the global boat, and victory in war.
2. Following the fall of the Berlin Wall, the West encouraged former Communist states to assert their independence.

## Who Gets To Be a State? (page 19)

*Kosovo's current political status:* The province, currently occupied by a multinational peacekeeping force, has been granted self-rule within Yu-

goslavia, but not independence. *Part of what state in the past:* Yugoslavia

*Reasons for demanding statehood:* Kosovo's ethnic Albanians seek an end to Serb repression and a state in which their culture and language can flourish.

*Methods used to achieve statehood:* The Kosovo Liberation Army, a guerrilla force, has engaged in armed conflict with Serb forces.

*Goal supported by West:* Self-rule for Kosovos' ethnic Albanians is supported, but full independence has not been widely supported.

*Barriers to statehood:* The peace agreement signed by Milosevic and supported by NATO calls for Kosovars to return to their homes but does not call for statehood; further, Milosevic would oppose attempts by the K.L.A. to establish a state.

*Likelihood of becoming independent state within five years:* Unlikely.

Answers will vary for second column depending on students' choice of statehood movement.

## Survival of the Fittest (pages 20 and 21)

1. Opponents tried to impeach Yeltsin on five counts; these included accusing him of starting a civil war in Chechnya in 1994. The attempts to impeach Yeltsin failed.
2. Yeltsin is no longer a man of the people; his vision of a Russia where all citizens have both a vote and a stake in a prosperous economy has been replaced by selfishness and a focus on his own political survival.

## Has Asia Recovered? (pages 22 and 23)

1. The virus that ravaged Asia's economy has abated, but a full recovery has not yet occurred.
2. Foreigners are not investing money in Asia as fervently as they did a few years ago, and proposals for international reform have been diluted. Economists fear that a dangerous complacency is setting in, and worries about excessive thrift in Japan color prospects for the whole region.

## China's Arms Race (page 24)

1. The Gulf War introduced the Chinese to advanced tactics and weaponry that showed the limits of China's antiquated military.
2. China is "buying and spying"

its way toward high-tech, superpower status. China's alleged spying on the U.S. has set off alarms in Congress and within the CIA.

## Dawn of a New Era (pages 25 and 26)

1. The late King Hussein will be remembered as a man of tolerance and as a survivor who navigated Jordan through the cold war to the consummation of peace with Israel.
2. Like his father, Abdullah displays self-confidence, modesty and British-accented speech. Among the challenges facing Abdullah are Jordan's troubled economy, Jordanians' disenchantment with Israel, and the regime of Saddam Hussein.

## Love at First Wonk (page 27)

1. In their first White House meeting, Clinton and Barak met for 2½ hours with no aides present.
2. Both men view themselves as participants in a "historic mission" and seek rapid progress in bringing about Middle East peace.

## The Heart of Darkness (pages 28 and 29)

1. The rebel offensive began on May 25, 1997, when soldiers from the Sierra Leone Army staged a coup and replaced the democratically elected President with Major Johnny Paul Koroma.
2. Prospects for a cease-fire appeared dim: Kabbah's government was reluctant to sue for peace, and rebel leaders refused to observe a truce unless their leader was released.

## Up From the Flood (pages 30 and 31)

1. Clinton visited Central America on a "post-Mitch tour" to assess conditions in the wake of the deadly Hurricane Mitch.
2. Although the hurricane killed more than 5,000 people, the famine, pestilence and other catastrophic consequences predicted in its aftermath did not materialize.

## Current Events in Review (page 32)

- 1.c 2.b 3.d 4.d 5.a 6.b 7.c 8.d 9.c 10.a 11.G 12.M 13.I 14.O 15.J 16.B 17.F 18.L 19.N 20.A