

Terrorist Attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon

September 11, 2001 A.D.

Two hijacked commercial jetliners crashed into the World Trade Center, collapsing both buildings and killing thousands. A similar attack was made the same morning on the Pentagon, and a fourth was headed to Washington D.C., instead crashing in Pennsylvania fields. With the Al Qaeda and their leader, Osama bin Laden, responsible, President Bush declared war on terrorism.



Iran Hostage Crisis

November 4, 1979 A.D. Iranian militants seized the American embassy in Tehran, taking 52 hostages until the end of the crisis 444 days later. President Carter froze Iranian assets in U.S. banks and placed an embargo on Iranian oil imports, which sparked a second U.S. oil crisis. The day Reagan was inaugurated president he released nearly \$8 billion in Iranian assets and the hostages were freed.



U.S. Troops in Bosnia

1995-1996 A.D.

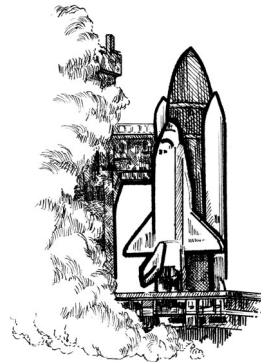
Although the majority of Americans disapproved, President Clinton deployed 20,000 troops to Bosnia-Herzegovina as part of a NATO-led implementation force, in hopes of helping enforce the newly agreed upon Dayton Peace Plan. After his reelection, he extended the one-year mission another 18 months, keeping 8,500 U.S. troops as a stabilization force.



First Completely Sequenced Human Chromosome

December 1, 1999 A.D.

International researchers and scientists in the Human Genome Project achieved a scientific milestone with the announcement of having decoded an entire human chromosome (chromosome 22) comprised of over 33.5 million "letters" (chemical components).



Space Shuttle Challenger Disaster

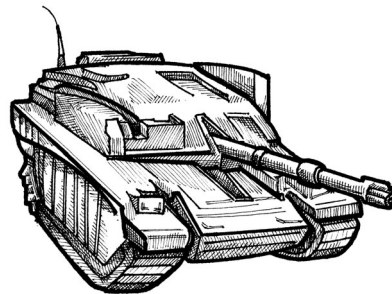
January 28, 1986 A.D. The U.S.

space shuttle, with a crew of seven, including Christa McAuliffe, a teacher who was the first civilian in space, exploded 73 seconds into flight. Due to the faulty design of an O-ring seal, all seven lost their lives.



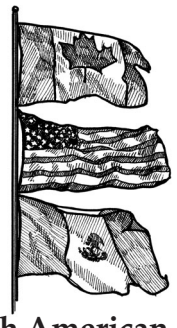
The U.S. Invades Grenada

October 25, 1983 A.D. An uprising and bloody coup prompted the American forces, under President Reagan, to invade, restore order, and protect U.S. medical students in Grenada. It was an exemplary, 2-month-long military operation, compared to the vulnerable U.S. peacekeeping mission in Beirut, Lebanon, where just two days earlier, 241 sleeping Marines were killed by a suicide bomber.



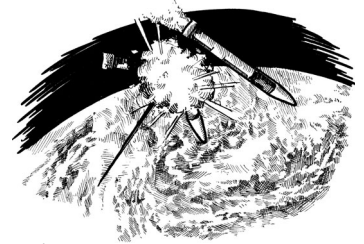
Desert Storm (Persian Gulf War)

January 18, 1991 A.D. Under President Bush, the U.S. and 31 allied nations joined forces against Iraq and its president, Saddam Hussein, due to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990. The UN Security Council warned Iraq to withdraw, but Hussein refused, which led to the launch of Operation Desert Storm under U.S. General Norman Schwarzkopf. A cease-fire was declared February 28, with the liberation of Kuwait.



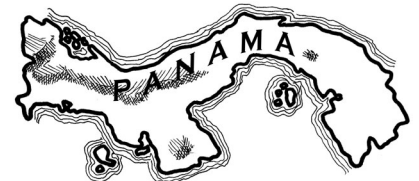
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

1994 A.D. A free trade treaty that lifted tariffs on the majority of merchandise produced by the U.S., Mexico, and Canada.



The Star Wars Program

1983 A.D. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), introduced by President Reagan and aimed at the research and development of global protection against ballistic missiles. It was scaled down by the Bush administration due to funding and renamed GPALS (Global Protection Against Limited Strikes).



The U.S. Invades Panama

December 17, 1989 A.D. After Panamanian chief executive officer Manuel Noriega declared a state of war with the U.S. and the resulting death of an unarmed, civilian-dressed, U.S. soldier, President Bush sent troops to Panama to seize Noriega under drug trafficking charges. The subsequent chaos in Panama meant the dispatch of U.S. troops to establish order.



Mississippi Flood

May-September 1993 A.D. Due to heavy rains in the Mississippi River basin, 800 levees broke their banks, causing severe flooding across the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Fifty people lost their lives and 70,000 lost homes, with damages reaching nearly 15 billion dollars.