Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. The attorney had lived through the 1993 bombing, so he knew the danger of waiting inside the tower and acted on experience instead of instructions. His quick decision likely saved lives, showing that people who have faced an emergency before often recognize warning signs sooner and act with more urgency than those relying on normal procedures.

2. The firefighters were climbing toward the fires caused by the plane's impact, into a building that would collapse at 10:28 a.m. The reading notes that 343 FDNY firefighters died that day. Their choice to go up while everyone else went down gave workers like Danielle time and encouragement to escape, at the cost of many of their own lives.

Multiple Choice

1. B
2. A
3. D

Matching

1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-C, 5-A

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) South, 2) 2,977, 3) Afghanistan

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: The hijackers of Flight 93 were likely aiming for the U.S. Capitol or the White House, buildings full of people and central to the government. Because the passengers rushed the cockpit, the plane crashed in an empty field instead of a crowded target. Their actions traded their own lives for the lives of the people in that intended target.

Q2: Hundreds of first responders died because they ran into the burning towers to rescue workers while everyone else was trying to get out, and they were still inside when the buildings collapsed. That fact shows their jobs required moving toward danger rather than away from it, accepting personal risk to protect strangers.

Q3: The reading mentions the creation of the TSA and the Department of Homeland Security, new investigative laws, and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Airport screening still shapes how every American travels, and the wars affected foreign policy, veterans, and government spending for the next two decades.