Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. Tariq had followed every rule, yet was processed as a potential threat because of his nationality. NSEERS inverted the usual logic of investigation: suspicion came first, based on where a person was from, and individuals had to prove innocence with transcripts and receipts.
2. Fear of visibility pushed him out of lawful community life, exactly the erosion of trust critics described. When ordinary people avoid institutions and police attention, communities share less information — making everyone, including investigators, worse off.

Multiple Choice

1. C
2. B
3. D

Matching

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

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) Homeland, 2) fingerprints, 3) profiling

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: The split separated enforcement (CBP, ICE) from benefits (USCIS) and placed all three under a department whose core mission is preventing terrorism. Immigration was no longer administered as a labor and family system that also checked security — security became the organizing principle.

Q2: NSEERS aimed to track visitors from countries linked to terror networks and close the monitoring gaps the hijackers exploited. But it produced zero terrorism convictions from over 80,000 registrations, burdened innocent people based on nationality, and destroyed community trust — high costs, no measurable security gain.

Q3: Answers will vary. Strong responses acknowledge that visa monitoring failures enabled 9/11, but also weigh evidence that profiling-style programs caught no terrorists while damaging communities and America's reputation, and propose where the balance should sit.