Invasion of the Drones?

p. 10

1. Some Americans have raised concerns that the use of drones in the U.S. infringes on citizens’ right to
   a. free speech.
   b. assembly.
   c. privacy.
   d. bear arms.

2. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has
   a. tried to ban all nonmilitary applications of drones.
   b. consistently denied that the U.S. military has developed drones.
   c. offered the use of military-grade Predator drones for fighting forest fires.
   d. offered grants to help local law enforcement agencies purchase drones.

3. Charlottesville, Virginia, is the first U.S. city to
   a. use drones in law enforcement.
   b. restrict the use of drones.
   c. allow more than three drone factories.
   d. use drones to track political protesters.

4. How do drones developed for civilian use differ from military-grade drones?
   a. Civilian-use drones cannot have cameras.
   b. Civilian-use drones are not typically armed.
   c. Civilian-use drones can fly longer distances.
   d. all of the above

5. Recently, U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder
   a. stated that the president cannot use drones to kill American citizens on American soil unless they are engaged in combat against the U.S.
   b. argued that the president would never order the use of drones to harm American citizens.
   c. gave the vice president full executive authority to decide when and where to use drones.
   d. conducted a Senate filibuster about drones.

6. In 2011, a C.I.A. drone killed Anwar al-Awlaki, an American citizen and jihadist living in
   a. Washington, D.C.
   b. Afghanistan.
   c. Yemen.
   d. Syria.

IN-DEPTH QUESTIONS

1. Do you think the potential benefits of domestic drone use outweigh any constitutional concerns? Explain.

2. In the article, what does Councilman Dave Norris mean when he calls drones “Big Brother in the sky”?

3. Why was Anwar al-Awlaki the target of a C.I.A. drone strike? Would you order similar drone strikes if you were in a position to do so? Explain.