Why Planes Crash: Case Files 2001

On September 11, 2001, the world watched in horror as two planes crashed into the World Trade Center towers in New York City. A third plane crashed into the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and a fourth plane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. The attacks killed nearly 3,000 people and changed the course of history.

Why Planes Crash: Case Files 2001 by Sylvia Wrigley

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In the aftermath of the attacks, there were many questions about what had happened. How could four planes be hijacked and used to carry out such a devastating attack? What were the security failures that allowed the attacks to happen? And what could be done to prevent future attacks?

The 9/11 Commission was appointed to investigate the attacks and make recommendations on how to prevent future attacks. The commission's report, which was released in 2004, found that the attacks were the result of a series of failures by the U.S. government and intelligence community. The report made a number of recommendations for improving security,

including increasing the number of air marshals on flights, improving communication between law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and creating a new terrorist screening center.

In the years since the 9/11 attacks, there have been a number of other plane crashes that have raised questions about safety. In 2009, a plane crashed into the Hudson River in New York City after both engines failed. In 2014, a plane crashed in Malaysia after it was shot down by a missile. And in 2015, a plane crashed in the Alps after the co-pilot intentionally crashed the plane.

These crashes have all led to investigations and recommendations for improving safety. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is responsible for investigating plane crashes in the United States. The NTSB makes recommendations to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) on how to improve safety. The FAA is responsible for regulating the aviation industry in the United States.

The FAA has made a number of changes to safety regulations in the years since the 9/11 attacks. These changes include increasing the number of air marshals on flights, improving communication between law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and creating a new terrorist screening center. The FAA has also made changes to the design of airplanes and to the training of pilots.

Despite these changes, there is still no guarantee that there will never be another plane crash. However, the changes that have been made have helped to make flying safer. By continuing to investigate plane crashes and

make recommendations for improving safety, we can help to prevent future tragedies.

Case Files

The following are case files of some of the most notable plane crashes in 2001:

- **American Airlines Flight 11**: Crashed into the North Tower of the World Trade Center at 8:46 a.m. on September 11, 2001. All 92 people on board were killed, as well as an unknown number of people in the building.

- **United Airlines Flight 175**: Crashed into the South Tower of the World Trade Center at 9:03 a.m. on September 11, 2001. All 65 people on board were killed, as well as an unknown number of people in the building.

- **American Airlines Flight 77**: Crashed into the Pentagon at 9:37 a.m. on September 11, 2001. All 64 people on board were killed, as well as 125 people in the building.

- **United Airlines Flight 93**: Crashed in a field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania at 10:03 a.m. on September 11, 2001. All 44 people on board were killed.

Lessons Learned

The 9/11 attacks and the subsequent plane crashes have taught us a number of lessons about safety. These lessons include:

- **The importance of security**: The 9/11 attacks showed us that we need to do more to secure our airports and airplanes. This includes

increasing the number of air marshals on flights, improving communication between law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and creating a new terrorist screening center.

- **The importance of training**: The plane crashes in 2009, 2014, and 2015 all involved pilot error. This shows us that we need to do more to train pilots on how to handle emergencies.

- **The importance of design**: The plane crashes in 2009 and 2015 both involved design flaws. This shows us that we need to do more to design airplanes that are safe.

By learning from the past, we can help to prevent future plane crashes. By continuing to investigate plane crashes and make recommendations for improving safety, we can help to make flying safer.

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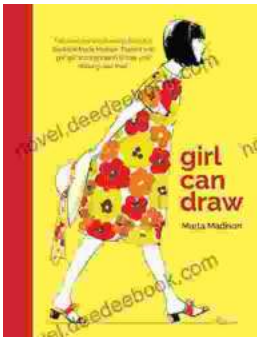|	
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