PARK EAST HIGH SCHOOL
Purpose, Preparation, Pride

Mr. Ott - Global History & Geography

Name: _____

Date: _____

In developing your answers to Part III, be sure to keep this general definition in mind:

> **<u>discuss</u> means "to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"**

Part III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents. It is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purposes of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, natural resources such as water, coal, oil, and diamonds have both helped and hindered the development of nations and regions.

Task: Using information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay, in which you will be asked to

- Discuss how natural resources have helped ***and/or*** hindered the development of specific nations ***or*** regions

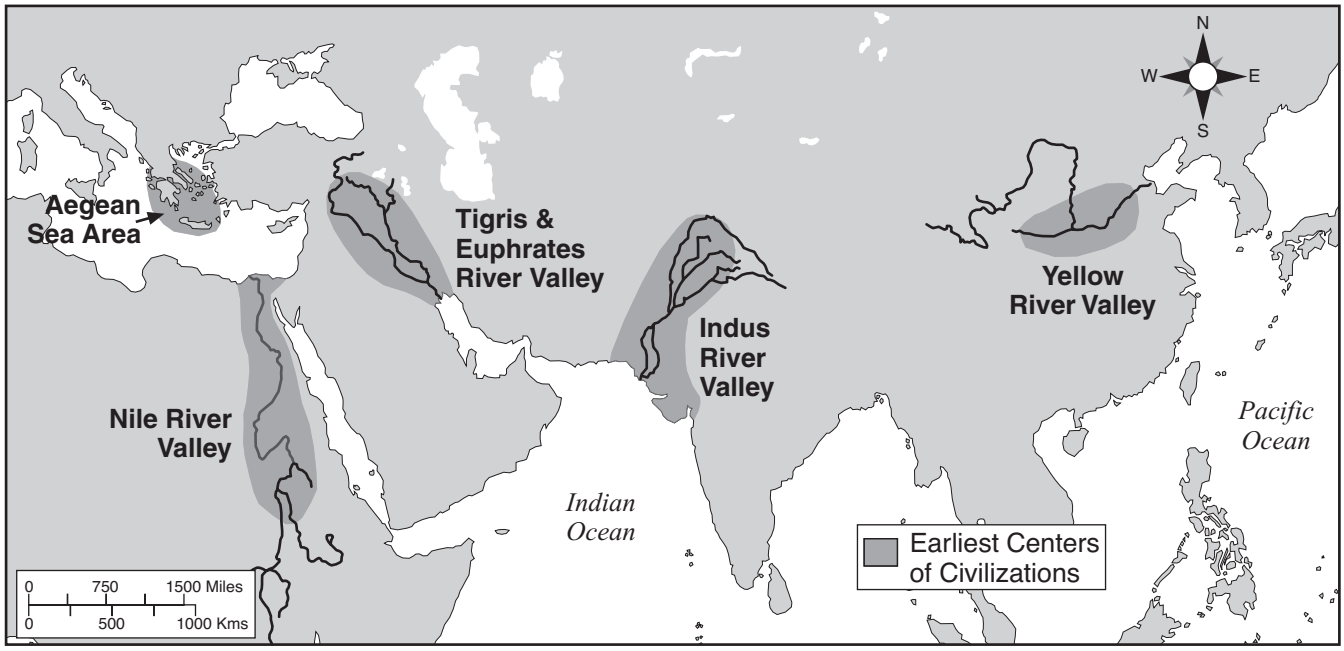
Do *not* use the United States as the specific nation or region.

Part A
Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

Earliest Civilizations, 3500 – 1500 BC



Source: *Historical Maps on File,* Revised Edition, Facts On File (adapted)

1 Based on this map, identify ***one*** geographic feature that influenced the location of early centers of civilization. [1]

_____

_____

Score

Document 2a

"Farmers in India Await the Rains, and Despair"

REWARI, India—When the monsoon rains that sweep across India every year failed to arrive in late June, the farmers here began to worry. Now, as they scan the empty blue skies for signs of clouds, their worry is turning to despair.

Broad swaths [wide areas] of India are seeing the country's worst drought in 15 years. Here in the northern state of Haryana, the level of rainfall until July 24 was 70% below average; for the country as a whole, it was 24% below normal. Since July 24, there has been little relief for the hardest-hit areas.

Under these parched [very dry] conditions, economists say, India's growth could wilt, since agriculture accounts for a quarter of gross domestic product [GDP] and sustains [supports] two-thirds of the nation's billion-strong population. Before the drought, economists were expecting agricultural expansion of around 2% and GDP growth of 4.5% to 6% in the current fiscal year, which began April 1. Now they are predicting that agricultural production will remain stagnant or even turn negative, shaving something like half a percentage point off overall economic growth. . . .

Source: Joanna Slater, *The Wall Street Journal,* August 6, 2002

2*a* Based on this excerpt by Joanna Slater, state ***one*** negative impact the lack of rain has had on the economy in India. [1]

_____

_____

Score

Document 2b

"Indian Monsoon Drenches the Land; Marketers Drench the Consumer"

BOMBAY, India—One year after a crippling drought, plentiful rains are sweeping across India—and delivering a flood of good news for its economy.

Agriculture's contribution to India's gross domestic product [GDP], its total output of goods and services, has declined over the past decade as the service and industrial sectors have grown. Nevertheless, the showers are a relief for farmers, who depend on the monsoon to irrigate their crops. They are also a boon [benefit] to sales of everything from tractors to shampoo; a good harvest puts more money in the pockets of rural consumers, improving the fortunes of companies ranging from Anglo-Dutch Unilever to Honda Motor Co. of Japan to South Korea's Samsung Electronics Co.

Agriculture still sustains two-thirds of India's billion-strong population and contributes a quarter of its GDP, which economists predict will expand by as much as 6.5% in the fiscal year ending next March, partly because of the abundant rains and the resurgent [recovered] farm sector. . . .

Source: Joanna Slater, *The Wall Street Journal,* July 24, 2003

2*b* Based on this excerpt by Joanna Slater, state ***one*** positive impact that abundant levels of rain have had on the economy in India. [1]

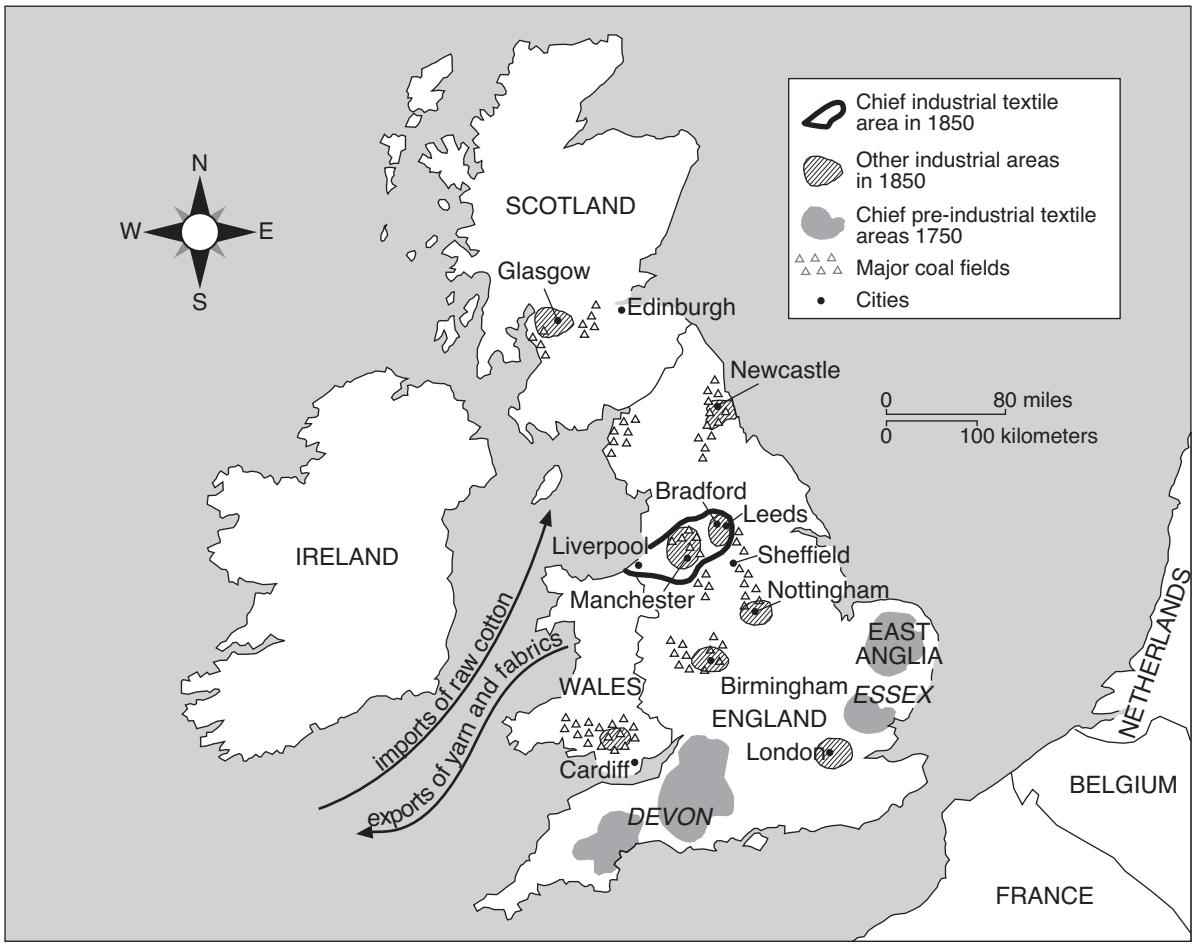
_____

_____

Score

Document 3

Great Britain, 1750–1850



Source: Holt and O'Connor, *Exploring World History Workbook*, Globe Book Company (adapted)

3 Based on this map, state ***one*** way that coal affected the development of Great Britain between 1750 and 1850. [1]

_____

_____

Score

Document 4

> . . . The lives of factory workers in Manchester, and in the other new industrial cities rising up around Britain, were shaped by the burning of coal just as the coal miners' lives were shaped by the digging of it. Coal made the iron that built the machines the workers operated as well as the factories they worked in, and then it provided the power that made the machines and factories run. Coal gas provided the lights the workers toiled [worked] under, letting their work day start before dawn and end after dusk. When they left the factory doors, they would walk through a city made of coal-fired bricks, now stained black with the same coal soot that was soiling their skin and clothes. Looking up, they would see a sky darkened by coal smoke; looking down, a ground blackened by coal dust. When they went home, they would eat food cooked over a coal fire and often tainted with a coal flavor, and with each breath, they would inhale some of the densest coal smoke on the planet. In short, their world was constructed, animated, illuminated, colored, scented, flavored, and generally saturated by coal and the fruits [results] of its combustion. . . .

Source: Barbara Freese, *Coal: A Human History*, Perseus Publishing

4 According to Barbara Freese, what are ***two*** effects that coal had on factory workers in the industrial cities of Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution? [2]

(1)_____

_____

Score

(2)_____

_____

Score

Document 5

Kuwait became a major supplier of oil during the late 1940s and the 1950s. Kuwait made a deal with foreign oil companies in return for payments. This money changed the way many people earned a living in Kuwait and led to a change in Kuwait's economic infrastructure.

> . . .The government's efforts to modernize the City of Kuwait resulted in a construction boom, particularly in the period 1952 to 1965. Foreign planning consultants, architects, engineers, construction firms, and labor planned and created a city with the best material and technologies the industrial world could supply. In contrast to the land acquisition program, however, government outlays in this period to create social overhead capital did generate considerable economic activity. In addition to a great many public buildings, commercial centers, apartment blocks, and suburban community projects built in the period, the following were also constructed:
>
> 1. 176 government schools and 32 private schools.
> 2. 8 hospitals, 2 sanatoria [treatment centers], 37 dispensaries and health centers, 148 school dispensaries and 9 centers for preventive medicine.
> 3. 1,100 kilometers of paved roads.
> 4. A number of electric power stations and an expansive network for distribution and street lighting laid; between 1956 and 1965, installed capacity increased from 30,000 kwh to 370,000 kwh. . . .

Source: Jacqueline S. Ismael, "The Economic Transformation of Kuwait," *The Politics of Middle Eastern Oil*, Middle East Institute

5 According to Jacqueline S. Ismael, what are ***two*** ways Kuwait used its oil resources to improve the city of Kuwait? [2]

(1)_____

_____

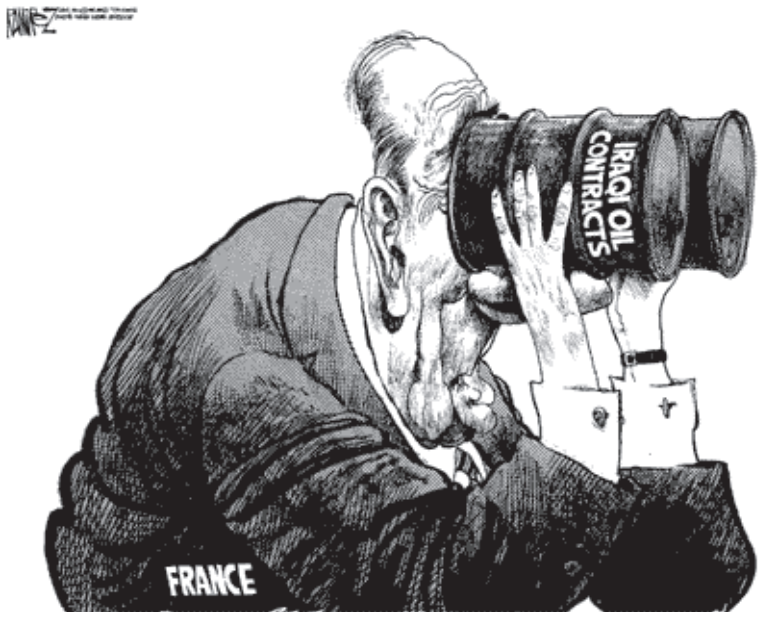
Score

(2)_____

_____

Score

Document 6



"I can't see a reason to go to war with Iraq...."

Source: Michael Ramirez, *Los Angeles Times,* January, 2003 (adapted)

6 Based on Michael Ramirez's cartoon, in what way did Iraqi oil contracts influence the French government in 2003? [1]

_____

_____

Score

Document 7

. . . When De Beers discovered diamonds in Botswana in 1969, the government had been independent for three years, and the men running it were traditional chiefs who owned cattle. They came from a desert culture where people have to scrimp and save to survive the long, dry season.

During three decades, Botswana's leaders have carefully guided what became the world's fastest-growing economy. They invested in roads, schools and clinics. In stark contrast to the rulers of Angola and Congo, they created an African nation devoted to improving the lives of its people. In 1965, only about half of primary school-aged children attended school. Today, 90 percent of that group is enrolled. Life expectancy, which was less than 50 at independence, is now near 70.*

Phones work in Botswana, potholes get repaired, garbage gets picked up, and a lively press pokes fun at the government without fear. At $3,600 per year, the gross national product per capita is seven times higher than the average for sub-Saharan Africa. The standard of living is higher than in South Africa, Turkey or Thailand.

"Diamonds are not devils," said Terry Lynn Karl, professor of political science at Stanford and author of "The Paradox of Plenty," (University of California Press, 1997), a book about the poisonous mix of natural resources, big money and thieving elites in developing countries. "What matters is that there be a tradition of good government and compromise in place prior to the exploitation of these resources.". . .

* Correction: The United Nations says that because of AIDS, the figure has fallen sharply and is 41, no longer close to 70.

Source: Blaine Harden, "Africa's Gems: Warfare's Best Friend," *New York Times*, April 6, 2000
Correction published April 17, 2000

7 According to Blaine Harden, what are ***two*** ways the sale of diamonds affected Botswana? [2]

(1)_____

_____

Score

(2)_____

_____

Score

Document 8

In 1980, diamonds were discovered at Gope in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR). Since 1997, the government of Botswana has been removing the Bushmen from this area. Many wish to return to their traditional homelands.

> . . . In a recent court case concerning the Bushmen's right to return to their ancestral lands, Tombale assured the court that the evictions had nothing to do with diamonds. This was strange, because the bushmen's lawyers had never mentioned diamonds. They were just defending the Gana and Gwi Bushmen's right to live on lands they had occupied for thousands of years.
>
> And yet when Margaret Nasha said in February 2002 that the relocation of the Gana and Gwi was not unprecedented she cited an example of people being relocated 'to give way for projects of national interest' in Jwaneng. They were, in fact, relocated to make way for a diamond mine.
>
> As Botswana's foreign minister Mompati Merafhe has explained: 'Many Bushmen have been removed because of economic interests. In Orapa, my area, a great chunk of people were removed because of the mine. Botswana is where it is today because of this facilitation. These people are no exception.'. . .
>
> Meanwhile, back in the Kalahari the Botswana government has been parcelling up the CKGR into diamond concessions and sharing them out between De Beers, the Australian-based company BHP Billiton and the Canadian outfit Motapa Diamond Inc. And by November last year virtually the entire game reserve, bar [except for] a small bite-sized chunk in the northwest, had been dished out.
>
> So either the government has pulled off a fat scam by selling dud concessions to three unsuspecting multinationals — or it's lying. . . .

Source: "Why are the Bushmen being evicted?" *The Ecologist*, September 2003

8 Based on this excerpt from *The Ecologist*, state ***one*** impact the 1980 discovery of more diamonds has had on the people of Botswana. [1]

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Score

Part B
Essay

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from at least ***five*** documents in your essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, natural resources such as water, coal, oil, and diamonds have both helped and hindered the development of nations and regions.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you

- Discuss how natural resources have helped ***and/or*** hindered the development of specific nations ***or*** regions

Do *not* use the United States as the specific nation or region.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Incorporate information from *at least* ***five*** documents
- Incorporate relevant outside information
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme