Part III

(Question 35)

ENDURING ISSUES ESSAY

This question is based on the accompanying documents. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents.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 the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document. Keep in mind that the language and images used in a document may reflect the historical context of the time in which it was created.

***Directions*:** Read and analyze each of the five documents and write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details based on your knowledge of social studies and evidence from the documents.

An enduring issue is a challenge or problem that has been debated or discussed across time. An enduring issue is one that many societies have attempted to address with varying degrees of success.

Task:

- Identify ***and*** explain an enduring issue raised by this set of documents
- Argue why the issue you selected is significant ***and*** how it has endured across time

In your essay, be sure to

- Identify the enduring issue based on a historically accurate interpretation of *at least* ***three*** documents
- Explain the issue using relevant evidence from *at least* ***three*** documents
- Argue that this is a significant issue that has endured by showing:
  - How the issue has affected people or has been affected by people
  - How the issue has continued to be an issue or has changed over time
- Include relevant outside information from your knowledge of social studies

In developing your answer to Part III, be sure to keep these explanations in mind:

Identify—means to put a name to or to name.

Explain—means to make plain or understandable; to give reasons or causes of; to show the logical development or relationship of something.

Argue—means to provide a series of statements that provide evidence and reasons to support a conclusion.

Document 1

. . . The spinning of cotton into threads for weaving into cloth had traditionally taken place in the homes of textile workers. In 1769, however, Richard Arkwright patented his 'water frame', that allowed large-scale spinning to take place on just a single machine. This was followed shortly afterwards by James Hargreaves' 'spinning jenny', which further revolutionised the process of cotton spinning.

The weaving process was similarly improved by advances in technology. Edmund Cartwright's power loom, developed in the 1780s, allowed for the mass production of the cheap and light cloth that was desirable both in Britain and around the Empire. Steam technology would produce yet more change. Constant power was now available to drive the dazzling array of industrial machinery in textiles and other industries, which were installed up and down the country. . . .

Source: Matthew White, "The Industrial Revolution," The British Library online, October 14, 2009

Document 2

. . . The first important economic changes in Japanese life came in communication and transportation. In both these fields the changes helped national defense as well as economic growth.

The first field to be improved was communications, which is easier to develop than transportation. In 1869 a telegraph line ran from the lighthouse outside Yokohama harbor to the center of the city. Thus the keeper could send early news of ships' arrivals to the people who had to meet them. By 1872 telegraph lines linked Tokyo to Sapporo in the north and to Nagasaki on the west. From Nagasaki undersea cables to Shanghai and Vladivostok tied Japan to the rest of the world. In fact, the telegraph helped the imperial government crush the Satsuma rebellion in 1877. It also helped businessmen in their jobs. However, most people seldom used the telegraph, and then only for very special or urgent messages.

A new postal system grew out of the old Tokugawa system of runners between major cities. In 1871 relays of runners ran the 343 miles (about 556 kilometers) between Tokyo and Osaka in 78 hours. The next year Tokyo had mail delivery three times a day. In 1874 Japan joined the Universal Postal Union, a link to other major countries. Soon, inexpensive postcards became a favorite way of sending personal messages. By the end of Meiji, post offices handled about 33 pieces of mail each year for each Japanese individual. Quick communication had become a way of life. . . .

Source: John F. Howes, *Tradition in Transition: The Modernization of Japan*, Macmillan Publishing Co., 1975

Document 3

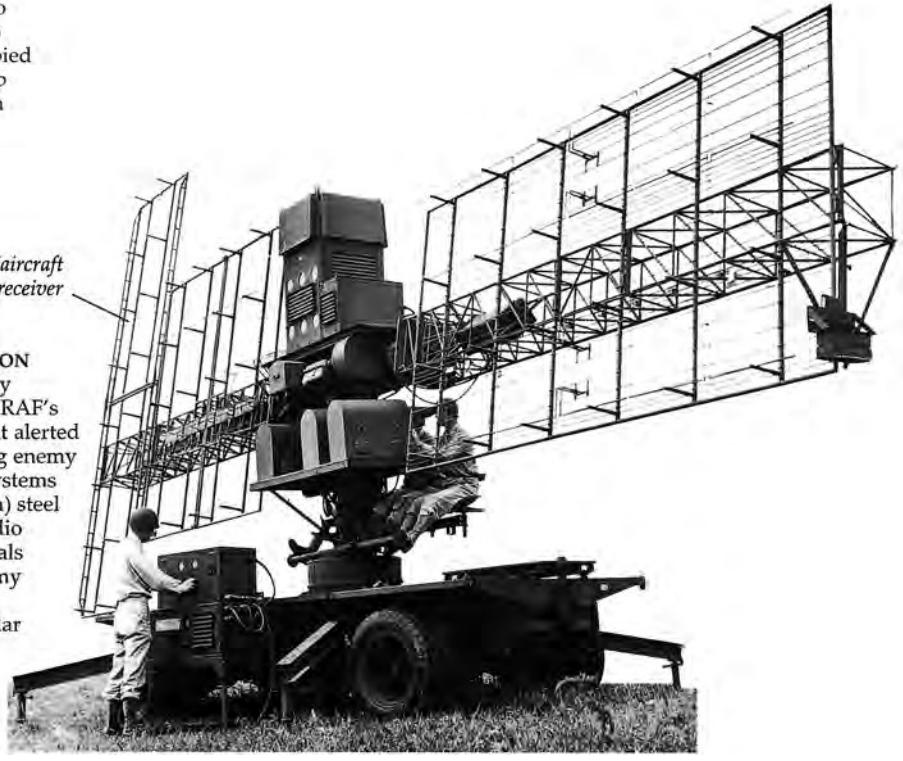
World War II



SECRET RADIO
Hidden in a tin, this radio was used by a Dutch family to listen to the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation). Broadcasts included general war news, messages from the exiled Dutch royals, and coded messages to secret agents. Owning a radio was forbidden in many occupied countries, but that did not stop people from making their own and using them in secret.


US Army field telephone

PORTABLE COMMUNICATIONS
Field telephones were used by Allied and Japanese soldiers to keep in contact with their commanders and the rest of their unit. The speed of the Japanese advance across Southeast Asia and the Pacific meant that troops needed efficient communications to inform headquarters of their progress, and on the whereabouts of the enemy.



ENEMY DETECTION
Radar was hugely important to the RAF's success because it alerted them to incoming enemy aircraft. Radar systems used 300-ft (90-m) steel masts to emit radio signals. The signals bounced off enemy planes and were picked up by radar receivers. This alerted pilots to scramble into the air to resume battle.

Source: Simon Adams, *Eyewitness Books: World War II*, Dorling Kindersley

Document 4

The Golden Quadrilateral is a 3,633-mile expressway designed to link India's four largest cities. The project was launched in 2001.

> . . . Announced in 1998 by then Prime Minister Atal B. Vajpayee, who is credited with giving the project its grandiose [impressive] name, the Golden Quadrilateral is exceeded in scale only by the national railway system built by the British in the 1850s. For decades after its 1947 independence, India practiced a kind of South Asian socialism in keeping with the idealism of its founders, Gandhi and Nehru, and its economy eventually stalled. In the 1990s the country began opening its markets to foreign investment, led by a pro-growth government and staffed by an army of young go-getters who speak excellent English and work for a fraction of the wages paid in the West. Yet India's leaders realized their decrepit [decaying] highways could hobble the country in its race toward modernization. "Our roads don't have a few potholes," Prime Minister Vajpayee complained to aides in the mid-1990s. "Our potholes have a few roads.". . .
>
> It's not unusual, on a six-lane superhighway, to find oxcarts, water buffalo, motorcycles, and the occasional line of trucks and cars coming straight at you, in your lane, driving the wrong way because it's shorter or easier or perhaps because they're confused. Goats graze the median strip, and traffic is often held up by sacred cows, the only users of the highway that seem oblivious to the danger flying around like shrapnel. . . .

Source: Don Belt, "Fast Lane to the Future," *National Geographic*, October 2008

Document 5

The Middle East: Worries about privacy—a concern of the elite

> . . . In many Middle Eastern countries, most people can't afford a computer, let alone access to the Internet, so the security and privacy of information is generally not a concern. Some, however, who have access to this technology—primarily citizens of oil-rich countries—are perturbed [upset] about the security of their personal information when using the Internet. Social networks such as *Facebook* and *MySpace* are growing in popularity with young people in the region, although they are banned in some countries, such as Syria. Privacy, however, is tenuous [questionable]; it is generally a risky proposition to challenge unauthorized governmental intrusion into one's computer.
>
> Although the Egyptian interior ministry in July 2002 formed a specialized unit to combat Internet-related crimes, offenders are primarily punished according to the country's laws governing communications and the protection of intellectual property. That is the situation in most Middle Eastern countries.
>
> There is very limited use of biometric security* in Middle Eastern countries, although some airports, including Israel's Ben-Gurion Airport, have for years used iris-scanning biometrics to verify the identities of employees and passengers. . . .

Source: Larry Greenemeier, "International Report: What Impact Is Technology Having on Privacy around the World?," *Scientific American* online, August 18, 2008

* Biometric security uses devices to measure unique characteristics of a person, such as voice pattern, the iris or retina pattern of the eye, or fingerprint patterns.