Global III - Final Exam - Part III - Extended Essay

EXTENDED ESSAY

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:

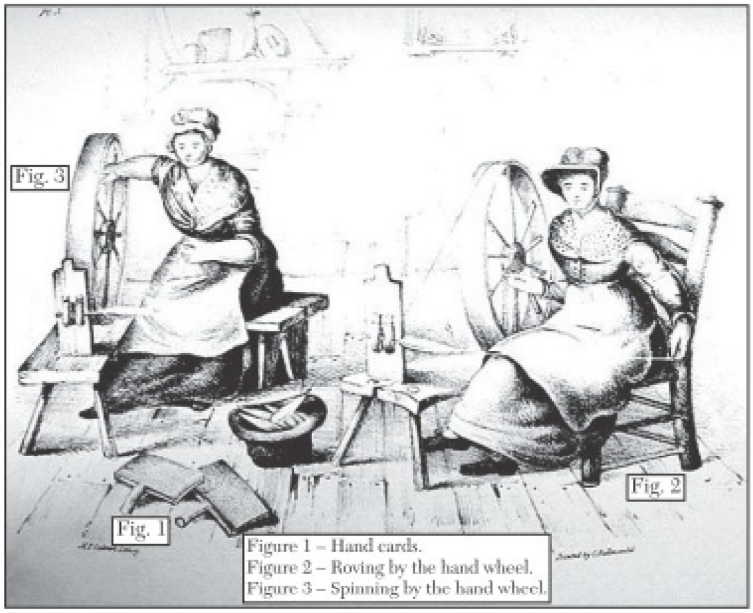
- Identify and define an enduring issue raised by this set of documents.
- Using your knowledge of Social Studies and evidence from the documents, argue why the issue you selected is significant and how it has endured across time.

In your essay be sure to:

- Identify the enduring issue based on a historically accurate interpretation of three documents.
- Define the issue using 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 been affected by people.
  - How the issue has continued to be an issue or changed over time.
- Include outside information from your knowledge of social studies and evidence from the documents.

Document 1

Document 1a



Source: R. Guest, *A Compendious History of the Cotton Manufacture*, A. M. Kelley, first published in 1823 (adapted)

Document 1b

At Work in a Woollen Factory



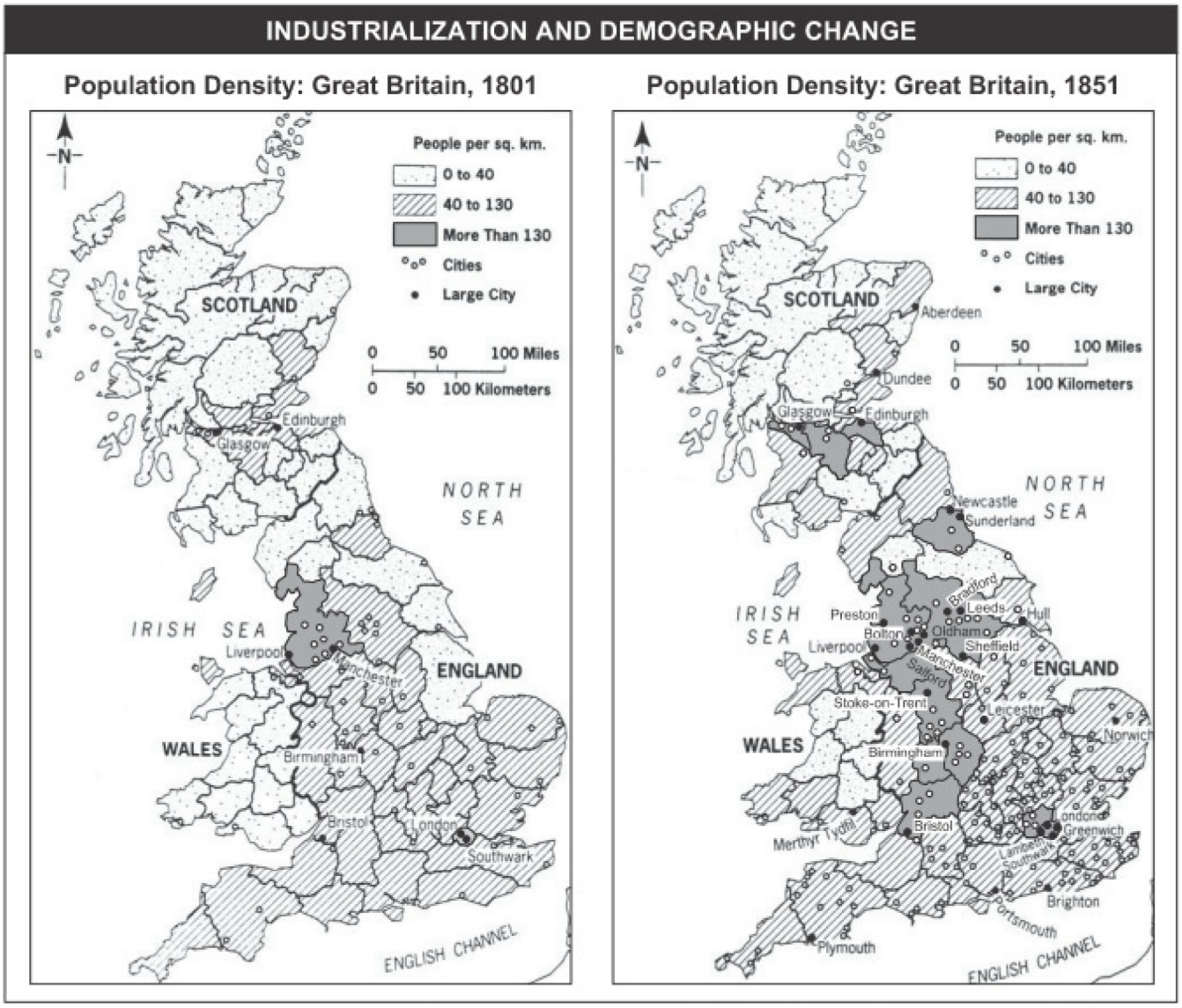
Source: *The Illustrated London News*, August 25, 1883

Document 2

> . . . Steam-engines furnish the means not only of their support but of their multiplication. They create a vast demand for fuel; and, while they lend their powerful arms to drain the pits and to raise the coals, they call into employment multitudes of miners, engineers, ship-builders, and sailors, and cause the construction of canals and railways: and, while they enable these rich fields of industry to be cultivated to the utmost, they leave thousands of fine arable fields free for the production of food to man, which must have been otherwise allotted to the food of horses. Steam-engines moreover, by the cheapness and steadiness of their action, fabricate [produce] cheap goods, and procure [acquire] in their exchange a liberal supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, produced in foreign lands. . . .

Source: Andrew Ure, *The Philosophy of Manufactures: or, an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System of Great Britain*, A. M. Kelley

Document 3



Source: *World Civilizations: Sources, Images, and Interpretations*, McGraw-Hill (adapted)

Document 4

. . . Every great town has one or more slum areas into which the working classes are packed. Sometimes, of course, poverty is to be found hidden away in alleys close to the stately homes of the wealthy. Generally, however, the workers are segregated in separate districts where they struggle through life as best they can out of sight of the more fortunate classes of society. The slums of the English towns have much in common—the worst houses in a town being found in the worst districts. They are generally unplanned wildernesses of one- or two-storied terrace houses built of brick. Wherever possible these have cellars which are also used as dwellings. These little houses of three or four rooms and a kitchen are called cottages, and throughout England, except for some parts of London, are where the working classes normally live. The streets themselves are usually unpaved and full of holes. They are filthy and strewn with animal and vegetable refuse. Since they have neither gutters nor drains the refuse accumulates in stagnant, stinking puddles. Ventilation in the slums is inadequate owing to the hopelessly unplanned nature of these areas. A great many people live huddled together in a very small area, and so it is easy to imagine the nature of the air in these workers' quarters. However, in fine weather the streets are used for the drying of washing and clothes lines are stretched across the streets from house to house and wet garments are hung out on them. . . .

Source: Friedrich Engels, *The Condition of the Working Class in England,* W. O. Henderson and W. H. Chaloner, eds., Stanford University Press

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Document 5

Edwin Chadwick presented a report to Parliament as secretary to a commission that investigated sanitary conditions and means of improving them.

. . . *First, as to the extent and operation of the evils which are the subject of the inquiry:* . . .

That the formation of all habits of cleanliness is obstructed by defective supplies of water.

That the annual loss of life from filth and bad ventilation are greater than the loss from death or wounds in any wars in which the country has been engaged in modern times.

That of the 43,000 cases of widowhood, and 112,000 cases of destitute orphanage relieved from the poor's rates in England and Wales alone, it appears that the greatest proportion of deaths of the heads of families occurred from the above specified and other removable causes; that their ages were under 45 years; that is to say, 13 years below the natural probabilities of life as shown by the experience of the whole population of Sweden. . . .

Source: Edwin Chadwick, *Report on an Inquiry into the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain,* W. Clowes and Sons, 1842