

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 The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents.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** define 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
- Define 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.

Define—means to explain features of a thing or concept so that it can be understood.

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

Document 1

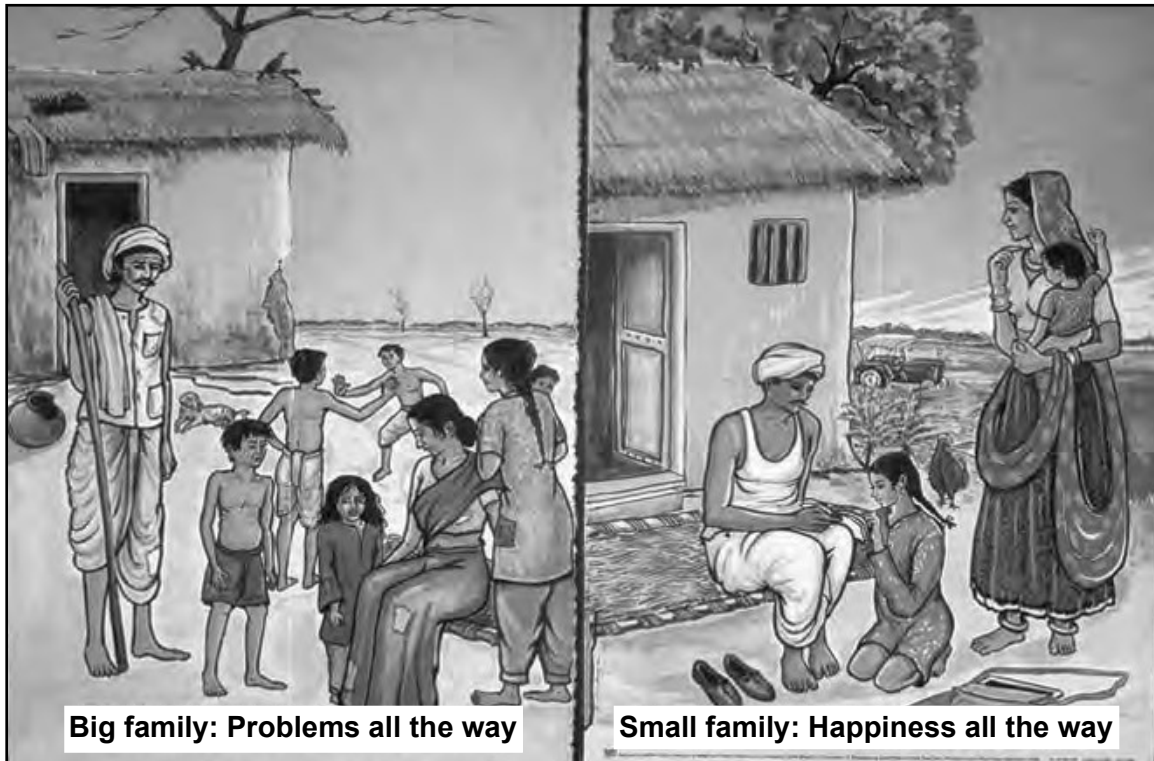
The Industrial Revolution began in England around 1750 and continued into the 19th century, bringing about significant changes in the British way of life. This excerpt is from an essay that explored themes from the temporary exhibition, at the Barber Institute of Fine Arts in 2008–2009 entitled “The Industrial Revolution and the changing face of Britain”.

The industrial and economic developments of the Industrial Revolution brought significant social changes. Industrialization resulted in an increase in population and the phenomenon of urbanization, as a growing number of people moved to urban centres in search of employment. Some individuals became very wealthy, but some lived in horrible conditions. A class of prosperous industrialists, ship owners and merchants dominated, accumulating great wealth, but at the same time the working classes had to live with minimum comforts in overcrowded environments. Children were sent to work in factories, where they were exploited and ill-treated; women experienced substantial changes in their lifestyle as they took jobs in domestic service and the textile industries, leaving the agricultural workforce and spending less time in the family home. This period also saw the creation of a middle class that enjoyed the benefits of the new prosperity. People started spending their free time entertaining themselves in theatres, concert halls and sports facilities or enjoying the countryside in long promenades [walks]. . . .

Source: Artemis Manolopoulou, ed., “The Industrial Revolution and the changing face of Britain,” An exhibition at the Barber Institute of Fine Arts, British Museum online

Document 2

A 1992 poster from the India Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



The country's most recent [1993] approach to population issues focuses on the advancement of women economically, academically, and socially, as independent women are more likely to have small families. Indian public information campaigns are also working to counter favoritism for boys, a deeply ingrained tradition that drives couples to have more children. . . .

Source: Lexi Krock, "Population Campaigns," NOVA, PBS, posted April 20, 2004 (adapted)

Document 3

On September 8, 2000, thirty years after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in food production and hunger relief, Laureate Norman Borlaug gave an anniversary lecture at the Norwegian Nobel Institute in Oslo. This is an excerpt from his lecture.

Norman Borlaug, 1970 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, September 8, 2000

. . . I am now in my 56th year of continuous involvement in agricultural research and production in the low-income, food-deficit developing countries. I have worked with many colleagues, political leaders, and farmers to transform food production systems. Despite the successes of the Green Revolution, the battle to ensure food security for hundreds of millions of miserably poor people is far from won.

Mushrooming [fast-growing] populations, changing demographics* and inadequate poverty intervention programs have eaten up many of the gains of the Green Revolution. This is not to say that the Green Revolution is over. Increases in crop management productivity can be made all along the line – in tillage [land under cultivation], water use, fertilization, weed and pest control, and harvesting. However, for the genetic improvement of food crops to continue at a pace sufficient to meet the needs of the 8.3 billion people projected in 2025, both conventional breeding and biotechnology methodologies will be needed. . . .

Had the world's food supply been distributed evenly, it would have provided an adequate diet in 1998 (2,350 calories, principally from grain) for 6.8 billion people – about 900 million more than the actual population. However, had people in Third World countries attempted to obtain 70 percent of their calories from animal products – as in the USA, Canada, or EU [European Union] countries – only about half of the world population would be fed.

These statistics point out two key problems. The first is the complex task of producing sufficient quantities of the desired foods to satisfy needs, and to accomplish this Herculean [difficult] feat in environmentally and economically sustainable ways. The second task, equally or even more daunting, is to distribute food equitably. Poverty is the main impediment [obstacle] to equitable food distribution, which, in turn, is made more severe by rapid population growth

Source: Norman E. Borlaug, Nobel Prize online

* demographic: relating to the study of changes in population patterns

Document 4

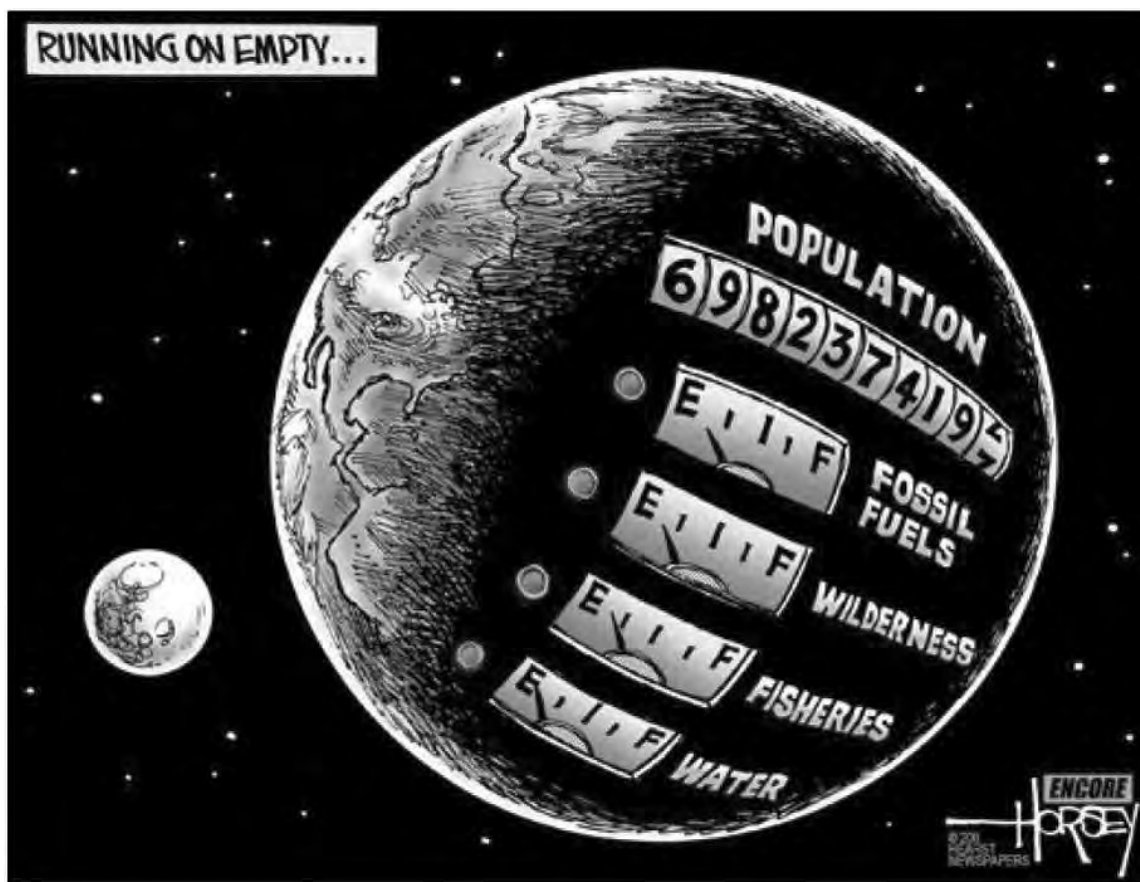
This passage discusses changing population patterns in Brazil and in the Amazon region.

. . .Some countries such as Brazil are seeing significant internal migration. Most countries, including Brazil, have seen significant migration from rural areas into cities. But in Brazil, millions of people are also moving into the Amazon region, a vast resource-rich rain forest drained by the largest river on Earth, the Amazon. These people and the companies they work for are in quest of valuable resources such as timber, gold, oil, and land that can be ranched or farmed. To exploit these resources means cutting down rain forest land and displacing rain forest peoples. . . .

The related demographic issue is that much of this land is not actually empty of human beings. Rather, indigenous peoples from many tribes live there. These Native Americans are mainly hunter-gatherers who rely on hunting game and gathering berries and other edible foods across large stretches of land. They migrate through these areas, rather than staying in fixed locations as agricultural peoples do. One of the indigenous rain forest groups is the Yanomami. According to current estimates, only about thirty thousand Yanomami remain in an area roughly three times the size of Switzerland around Brazil's border with Venezuela. Their way of life is in serious jeopardy as they are being displaced by population pressures from outside their culture and traditional homelands. For example, about forty thousand independent gold miners have overwhelmed Yanomami territory in recent decades. The Brazilian government has worked with the Yanomami to preserve some land for indigenous peoples, much like the reservation system in the United States. . . .

Source: Michael M. Andregg, *Seven Billion and Counting: The Crisis in Global Population Growth*, Twenty-First Century Books, 2014

Document 5



Source: David Horsey, *Hearst Newspapers*, January 21, 2011