

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 The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents.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 using your knowledge of social studies and evidence from the documents

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 for or causes of; to show 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

Industrial Revolution in England

. . .The small town of Manchester, England also grew rapidly and famously to become the quintessential [typical] industrial city. Its cool climate was ideal for textile production. And it was located close to the Atlantic port of Liverpool and the coalfields of Lancashire. The first railroads in the world later connected the textile town to Liverpool. As a result, Manchester quickly became the textile capital of the world, drawing huge numbers of migrants to the city. In 1771, the sleepy town had a population of 22,000. Over the next fifty years, Manchester's population exploded and reached 180,000. Many of the migrants were destitute farmers from Ireland who were being evicted from their land by their English landlords. In Liverpool and Manchester roughly 25 to 33 percent of the workers were Irish. . . .

Source: *Modern World History Textbook* online

Document 2

Following World War II, Germany was occupied by Great Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union. This occupation led to the division of Germany.

. . .Until 1961, however, Berlin represented a dangerous anomaly [inconsistency] from the East's point of view. Though a hundred miles inside East Germany, and surrounded by Soviet and East German forces, it remained under joint four-power Allied occupation and kept a special status, still more or less one city, in which fairly free movement was possible. Its porous [penetrable] boundaries represented a hole, an 'escape hatch' through which enterprising East Germans could head to the by-now booming West in pursuit of political freedom and a higher standard of living than their neo-Stalinist masters were prepared to allow them.

Between 1945 and 1961, some two and a half million fled in this way, reducing the GDR's (German Democratic Republic) population by around 15 percent. Ominously [threateningly] for the Communist regime, most emigrants were young and well qualified. The country was losing the cream of its educated professionals and skilled workers at a rate that risked making the Communist state totally unviable [useless]. During the summer of 1961, this exodus reached critical levels. Every day, thousands of East Germans slipped into West Berlin and from there were flown to West Germany itself along the so-called 'air corridors'. The regime was not prepared to abandon the political and economic restrictions that fuelled the haemorrhaging [loss] of its brightest and best. Hence, on that fateful August weekend, the Communists' vast undertaking to seal off East from West Berlin, to close the 'escape hatch.' . . .

The Wall shocked and amazed the world, a massive engineering and security project that before it was built many outsiders had dismissed as impossible. It extended for almost a hundred miles, with thirty or so of it dividing East from West Berlin, the rest sealing off the surrounding East German countryside. It was overseen by 300 watchtowers, manned by guards with orders to shoot to kill. The 'no man's land' between East and West was littered with lethal obstacles, alarms, and self-activating searchlights, with an eleven-foot-high clamber-proofed slab fence representing the final, on its own near-insuperable [impossible] obstacle. The structure would soon become notorious even in the farthest, darkest corners of the earth as the 'Berlin Wall'. . . .

Source: Frederick Taylor, *The Berlin Wall: A World Divided, 1961-1989*, Harper Collins Publishers

Document 3

Rural-to-Urban Migration in China

In 2009, there were 145 million rural-urban migrants in China, accounting for about 11 percent of the total population. Among them, an estimated 85 million to 100 million were born after 1980 — a period when three distinct government policies converged to shape the circumstances for increased rural-to-urban migration within China.

After its introduction in 1979, the controversial One Child Policy, which promoted late marriage and delayed child bearing and limited the number of children born in rural families to 1.5 (two for a first-born girl, otherwise one), was firmly implemented and shifted the vast rural China household structure — and thus, agricultural workforce — dramatically to fewer children.

Then in the mid-1980s, the *Hukou* System — a residence registration system devised in the 1950s to record and control internal migration and which ultimately hindered rural-to-urban movements — began to loosen in response to the demands of both the market and rural residents wishing to seek greater economic opportunity in cities.

At the same time, China's "Reform and Open" economic policy was already on track for creating unprecedented growth and ultimately resulted in a booming economy with increased incomes across China and large foreign investments directed to the manufacturing industry in Eastern urban areas. Slower income growth for rural families, increased demand for cheap labor in China's new manufacturing sector, and booming development that encroached [expanded] on rural lands pushed a large amount of rural surplus labor to the cities. . . .

Source: Xiaochu Hu, "China's Young Rural-to-Urban Migrants," Migration Policy Institute, January 4, 2012

Document 4



A refuge for many post-Partition, nearly five lakh [500,000] people poured into the city from western Punjab, Sindh, and the Northwest Frontier. New Delhi then did not have the infrastructure to support migration of this magnitude. The refugees moved into camps, gurudwaras, temples, schools, and military barracks. The less fortunate settled on pavements as well as parks and Delhi was never the same again.

Source: Ramachandra Guha, "Looking Backwards and Forwards from Partition," *Hindustan Times*, August 30, 2015 (adapted)

Document 5

Doctors Without Borders is an international non-governmental organization. Its goal is to provide medical treatment to regions in conflict and crisis.

There are now [August 2018] 68.5 million forcibly displaced people around the world—more than at any time in modern history. These are people who have fled extreme dangers, whether to escape relentless bombing, an invading army, gang violence, or other life-threatening circumstances.

Those who have been uprooted from their homes often face further struggles on their journey to find safety, including lack of access to essential needs like clean water, food, shelter, personal security, and health care.

Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) works in a number of countries that have experienced massive population shifts due to conflict, including Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Democratic Republic of Congo. We also treat large numbers of displaced people in the world's leading host countries for refugees, including Pakistan, Bangladesh, Jordan, Lebanon, Uganda, and Ethiopia.

Our teams are responding to a humanitarian crisis in Central America, providing medical and mental health care to tens of thousands of refugees and migrants fleeing extreme violence in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala and in transit through Mexico. . . .

Under international law, refugees and asylum seekers have the right to protection from violence as well as access to food, shelter, and medical care. Increasingly, governments around the world—from the United States to members of the European Union—are closing their borders and enacting inhumane policies designed to deter refugees from seeking asylum. These policies trap vulnerable people in dangerous conditions and leave them exposed to further violence and persecution. . . .

Source: "Global Refugee and Migration Crisis," Doctors Without Borders online