

ENDURING ISSUES ESSAY #2 (WEBSITE COPY)**Day I – Annotation and Planning:**

Note: You have only today's class period (and some additional time at lunch or after school, if needed) to complete the following tasks. You will hand in this packet today. You will receive credit for annotating but you will not be graded on the accuracy of your annotations—you're just doing them to help you write your essay. I will also post the documents on the website tonight so that you may study them further before essay day. You will not be able to bring any materials from home to use on the essay exam. All that you will be allowed to use on essay day is this packet, a pen, and writing paper that I will provide.

- 1) Annotate the documents using MEOW. The documents are marked to remind you of the method.
- 2) Draft your introduction paragraph using the BAR method. A reminder of the method is included.
- 3) Plan your body paragraphs by completing the "Body Paragraphs" section of the planning sheet.

Day II - Extended Essay:

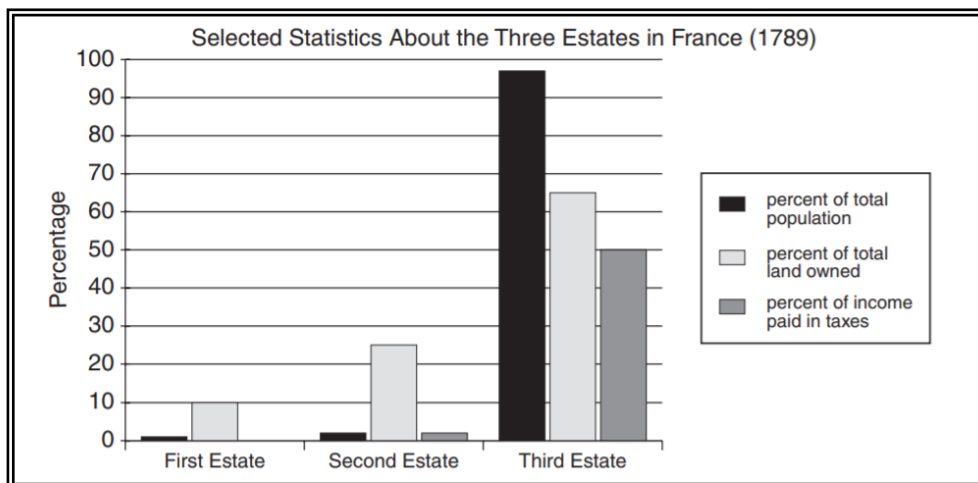
An enduring issue is an issue that exists across time. It is one that many societies have attempted to address with varying degrees of success.

In your essay

- 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.

Be sure to

- Identify the issue based on a historically accurate interpretation of at least 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**Main Idea**

Enduring Issue

Outside Information

When?

Document 2

Main Idea

The *Cahiers de Doléances*, better known simply as *Cahiers*, were lists of grievances written by the three Estates in France in 1789 for the convening of the *Estates General*. King Louis XVI asked each of the Estates to compile *cahiers*. Below is an excerpt of one of the *cahiers* from the district of Carcassonne. The problems raised in the *cahiers* provide some of the reasons why people in the Third Estate supported revolution in France.

Enduring Issue

The third estate of the electoral district of Carcassonne very humbly petitions his Majesty to take into consideration these several matters....:

8. ...the nation should hereafter be subject only to such laws and taxes as it shall itself freely ratify [approve].

9. The meetings of the Estates General of the kingdom should be fixed for definite periods...

10. In order to assure to the third estate the influence to which it is entitled in view of the number of its members, the amount of its contributions to the public treasury, and the manifold [many] interests which it has to defend or promote in the national assemblies, its votes in the assembly should be taken and counted by head.

12. The due [tax] exacted from commoners holding fiefs [land] should be abolished, and also the general or particular regulations which exclude members of the third estate from certain positions, offices, and ranks which have hitherto [until now] been bestowed on [given to] nobles either for life or hereditarily [based on family relations]. A law should be passed declaring members of the third estate qualified to fill all such offices for which they are judged to be personally fitted.

14. Freedom should be granted also to the press, which should however be subjected, by means of strict regulations to the principles of religion, morality, and public decency. ...

Outside Information

When?

Document 3

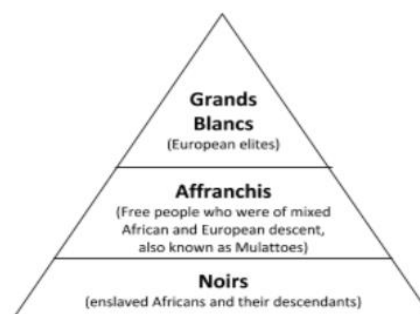
Main Idea

Prior to independence, Haiti was a French colony known as St. Domingue. Its slave-based sugar and coffee industries had been fast-growing and successful, and by the 1760s it had become the most profitable colony in the Americas. With the economic growth, however, came increasing exploitation of African slaves, who made up the overwhelming majority of the population.

There were three distinct classes in St. Domingue. First, there were the Whites, who were in control. Then there were the free Mulattoes, who straddled a very tenuous [uncertain] position in Haitian society. While they enjoyed a degree of freedom, they were repressed by the conservative White power structure that recognized them only as being people of color. Free Mulattoes were outlawed from holding office and were totally excluded from Haitian society. Mulattoes were allowed to own land but society's restraints on them made it highly unlikely that they could do anything with that land. Next came the slaves who, in Haiti, suffered under some of the harshest treatment found in the Caribbean. Slaves in Haiti were legally considered to be property of the public and with little choice, yielded obedience.

The French Revolution provided the Mulattoes and slaves with an opportunity and an inspiration after having witnessed the successful insurrection in France against the government's long-standing denial of equal representation of the Commons to that of the Nobility and Clergy. This was such a revolution in the structure of French society that its news spread like wildfire and was exactly the stimulus the slaves and Mulattoes in Haiti needed to inspire their revolt.

Enduring Issue



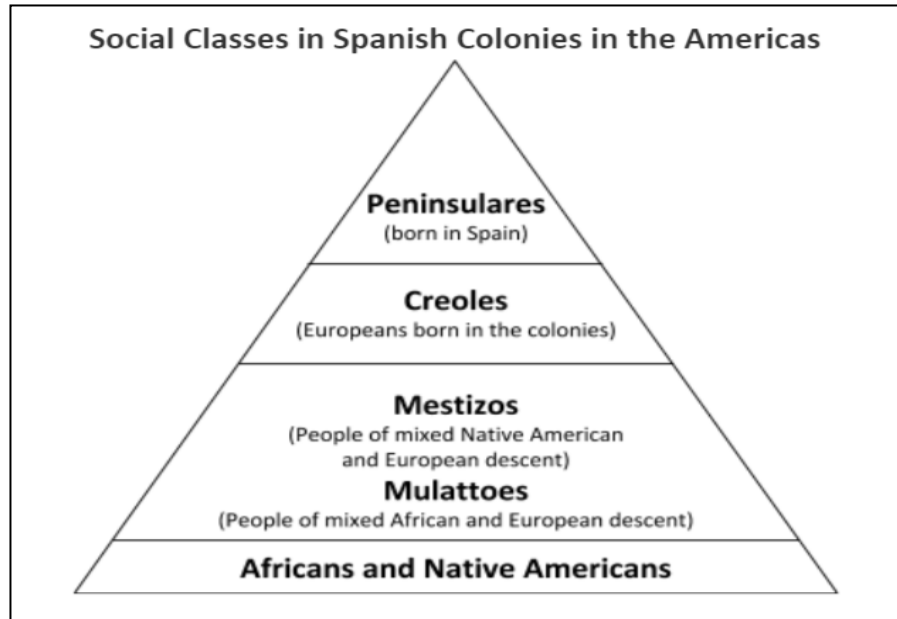
Outside Information

When?_

Document 4

Main Idea

Enduring Issue



Outside Information

When?

Document 5

Main Idea

Excerpt from “The Jamaica Letter”, a document written by Simon Bolivar on September 6, 1815 in response to a letter from a British friend in Jamaica. Bolivar led movements to free South American regions that became modern-day Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia from Spain.

Enduring Issue

My dear Sir:

The veil has been torn asunder. We have already seen the light, and it is not our desire to be thrust back into darkness. The chains have been broken; we have been freed, and now our enemies seek to enslave us anew. For this reason America fights desperately, and seldom has desperation failed to achieve victory.

[...] The role of the inhabitants of the American hemisphere has for centuries been purely passive. Politically they were nonexistent. We are still in a position lower than slavery, and therefore it is more difficult for us to rise to the enjoyment of freedom ... a people is therefore enslaved when the government, by its nature or its vices, infringes on and usurps [takes away] the rights of the citizen or subject. Applying these principles, we find that America was denied not only its freedom but even an active and effective tyranny. Let me explain. Under absolutism there are no recognized limits to the exercise of governmental powers.

[...] So negative was our existence that I can find nothing comparable in any other civilized society, examine as I may the entire history of time and the politics of all nations. Is it not an outrage and a violation of human rights to expect a land so splendidly endowed, so vast, rich, and populous, to remain merely passive?

Outside Information

When? _