

ENDURING ISSUES ESSAY #3**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.

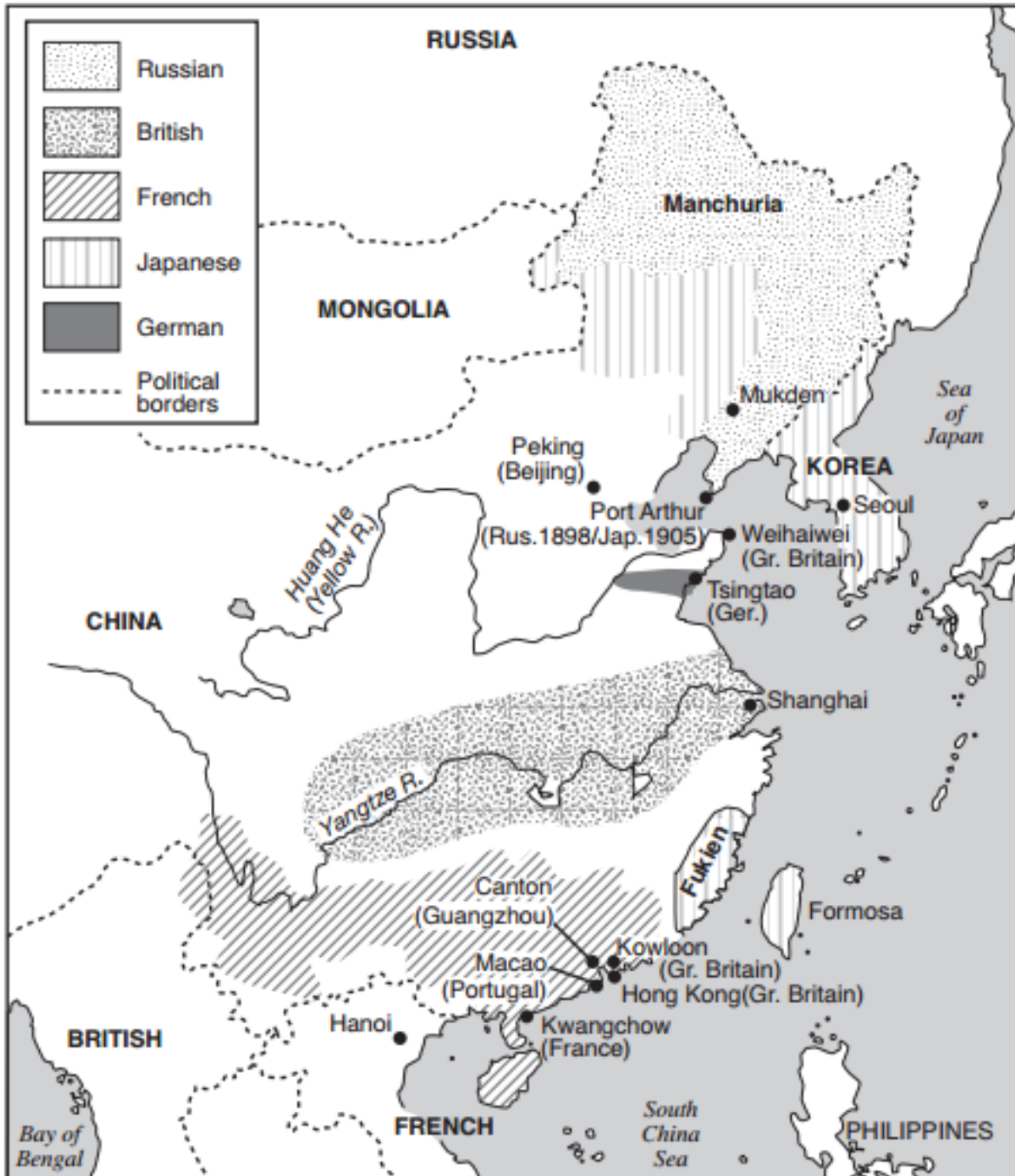
Be sure to

- 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

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN CHINA (1895-1914)



Enduring Issue

Outside Information

When?

Document 2

Main Idea

The following is an excerpt of an account of the Boxer Rebellion from Fei Ch'i-hao in 1900. Fei Ch'i-hao was a Chinese Christian who worked at a Christian school run by American missionaries. He tried to help the missionaries escape the Boxer Rebellion, but they were killed. The account was edited by Luella Miner, an American who lived and taught in China in the late 1800s and early 1900s, in a book entitled *Two Heroes of Cathay, An AutoBiography and a Sketch*.

Enduring
Issue

The people of Shansi are naturally timid and gentle, not given to making disturbances, being the most peaceable people in China. So our Shansi Christians were hopeful for themselves, even when the reports from the coast grew more alarming. But there was one thing which caused us deep apprehension, and that was the fact that the wicked, cruel Yü Hsien, the hater of foreigners, was the newly appointed Governor of Shansi. He had previously promoted the Boxer movement in Shantung, and had persuaded the Empress Dowager that the Boxers had supernatural powers and were true patriots.

Early in June my college friend K'ung Hsiang Hsi came back from T'ungchou for his vacation, reporting that the state of affairs there and at Peking was growing worse, that the local officials were powerless against the Boxers, and that the Boxers, armed with swords, were constantly threatening Christians scattered in the country....

The wicked Governor, Yü Hsien, scattered proclamations broadcast. These stated that the foreign religions overthrew morality and inflamed men to do evil, so now gods and men were stirred up against them, and Heaven's legions had been sent to exterminate the foreign devils. Moreover there were the Boxers, faithful to their sovereign [ruler], loyal to their country, determined to unite in wiping out the foreign religion. He also offered a reward to all who killed foreigners, either titles or office or money. When the highest official in the province took such a stand in favor of the Boxers, what could inferior officials do? People and officials bowed to his will, and all who enlisted as Boxers were in high favor. It was a time of license and anarchy, when not only Christians were killed, but hundreds of others against whom individual Boxers had a grudge.

Outside
Information

Source: Luella Miner, *Two Heroes of Cathay*, (N.Y.: Fleming H. Revell, 1907), pp. 63-128, quoted in Eva Jane Price, *China Journal, 1889-1900* (N.Y.: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1989), pp. 245-247, 254-261, 268-274. Found in the [Internet Modern History Sourcebook](#) from Fordham University; [Luella Miner](#), Oberlin College website.

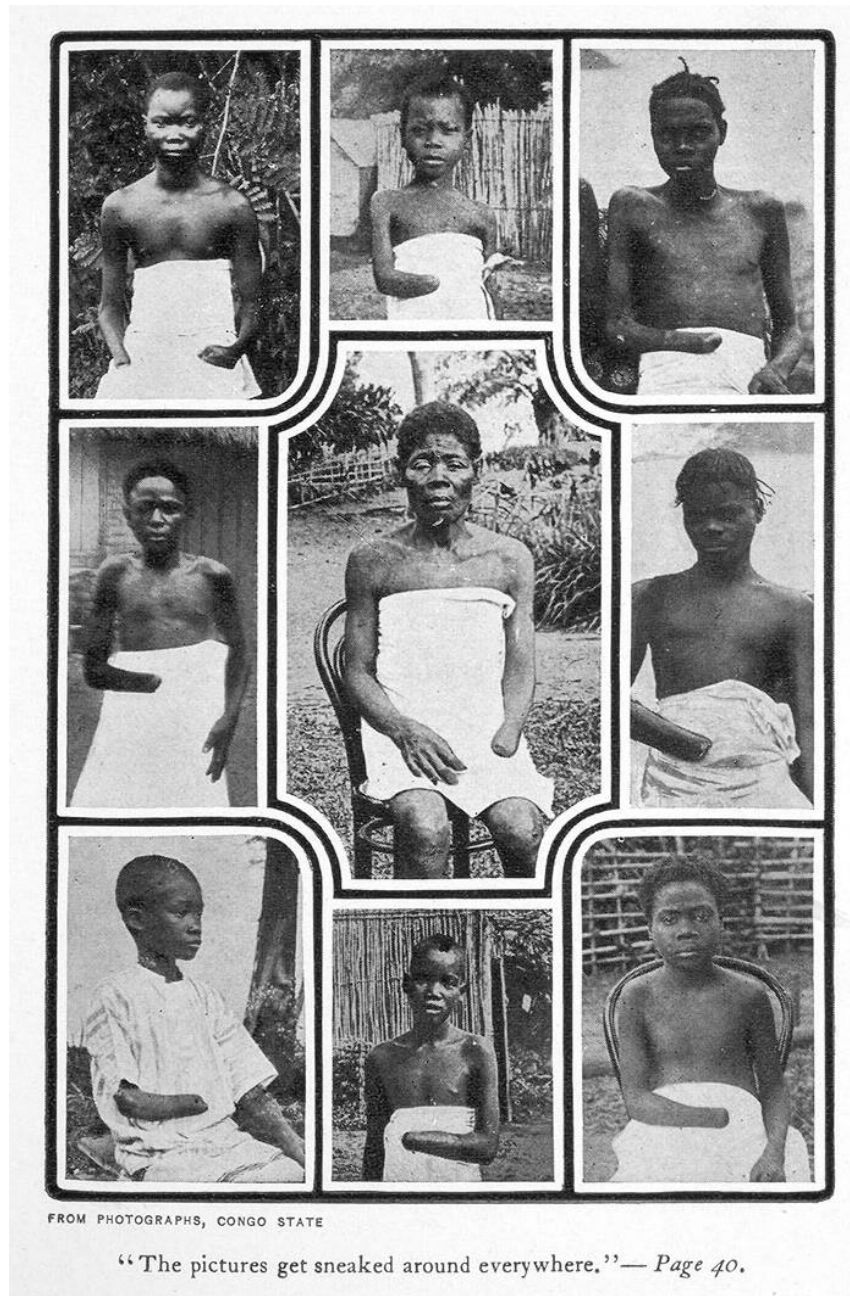
When?

Document 3

Main Idea

The photographs below were published in a pamphlet written by Mark Twain entitled *King Leopold's Soliloquy* published in 1905 that criticized the Belgian King's rule of the Congo Free State. The Belgian government ran numerous rubber collection/production areas in the rainforest and on plantations where Congolese Africans were enslaved and forced to collect rubber. They suffered amputations for not gathering enough rubber.

Enduring
Issue



Outside
Information

From: Alice Harris - *King Leopold's Soliloquy: A Defense of His Congo Rule*, By Mark Twain, Boston: The P. R. Warren Co., 1905, Second Edition.

When?

Document 4

Main Idea

Sir John A.R. Marriott (1859-1945) was a British politician and historian.

Enduring
Issue

. . . British brains, British enterprise, and British capital have, in a material sense, transformed the face of India. Means of communication have been developed: innumerable bridges, over 40,000 miles of railway, 70,000 miles of metalled roads, testify to the skill and industry of British engineers. Irrigation works on a stupendous [huge] scale have brought 30,000,000 acres under cultivation, and thus greatly added to the agricultural wealth of a country which still lives mainly by agriculture. But, on the other hand, the process of industrialization has already begun. The mills of Bombay have become dangerous competitors to Lancashire, and the Indian jute [rope] industry is threatening the prosperity of Dundee. Thanks to improved sanitation (much resented by the more ignorant beneficiaries [Indians]), to a higher standard of living, to irrigation, to canalization, to the development of transport, and to carefully thought-out schemes for relief work, famines, which by their regular recurrence formerly presented a perennial [continuing] problem to humane administrators, have now virtually disappeared. To have conquered the menace of famine in the face of greater longevity, of diminished death-rate, and the suppression of war, is a remarkable achievement for which India is wholly indebted to British administration. . . .

Outside
Information

Source: Sir John A. R. Marriott, *The English in India*, Oxford University Press, 1932

When?

Documents 5a & 5b

Main Idea

Enduring
Issue

Document 5a - Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indian independence activist who became the first Prime Minister of India in 1947 and was a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence.

. . . The Chief business of the East India Company in its early period, the very object for which it was started, was to carry Indian manufactured goods—textiles, etc., as well as spices and the like—from the East to Europe, where there was a great demand for these articles. With the developments in industrial techniques in England a new class of industrial capitalists rose there demanding a change in this policy. The British market was to be closed to Indian products and the Indian market opened to British manufactures. The British parliament... began to take a greater interest in India and the working of the East India Company. Indian goods were excluded from Britain by legislation, and as the company held a monopoly in the Indian export business, this exclusion influenced other foreign markets also. This was followed by vigorous attempts to restrict and crush Indian manufactures by various measures and internal duties which prevented the flow of Indian goods within the country itself. British goods meanwhile had free entry. The Indian textile industry collapsed, affecting vast numbers of weavers and artisans... It continued throughout the 19th century, breaking up other old industries also, shipbuilding, metalwork, glass, paper, and many crafts. . . .

Source: Jawaharlal Nehru, The Discovery of India, John Day Company, 1946

Document 5b - Kwame Nkrumah was a Ghanaian politician and revolutionary. He was the first Prime Minister and President of Ghana, having led the Gold Coast to independence from Britain in 1957.

. . . When the great scramble for Africa began in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, colonies had become a necessary appendage [extension] for European capitalism, which had by then reached the stage of industrial and financial monopoly that needed territorial expansion to provide spheres for capital investment, sources of raw materials, markets, and strategic points of imperial defence. Thus all the imperialists, without exception, evolved the means, their colonial policies, to satisfy the ends, the exploitation of the subject territories for the aggrandizement [enhancement] of the metropolitan [imperialistic] countries. They were all rapacious [greedy]; they all subserved the needs of the subject lands to their own demands; they all circumscribed [limited] human rights and liberties; they all repressed and despoiled [violated], degraded and oppressed. They took our lands, our lives, our resources, and our dignity. Without exception, they left us nothing but our resentment, and later, our determination to be free and rise once more to the level of men and women who walk with their heads held high.

Source: Kwame Nkrumah, Africa Must Unite, International Publishers, 1970

Outside
Information

When