

Enduring Issues Practice Assignment #2 (DOUBLE HOMEWORK)

HOMEWORK: Complete the following tasks on a separate sheet of paper. All answers must be written in complete sentences.

Two practice Enduring Issues sets are provided. For *each* practice set, answer the following questions:

- 1) What enduring issue do the documents have in common? Why is this issue significant (important in history)?
- 2) Write one sentence *for each document* that explains how it relates to the enduring issue.
- 3) Explain one piece of Outside Information (info not in the documents) that connects to the documents and/or your enduring issue. Use complete sentences when stating your outside information.

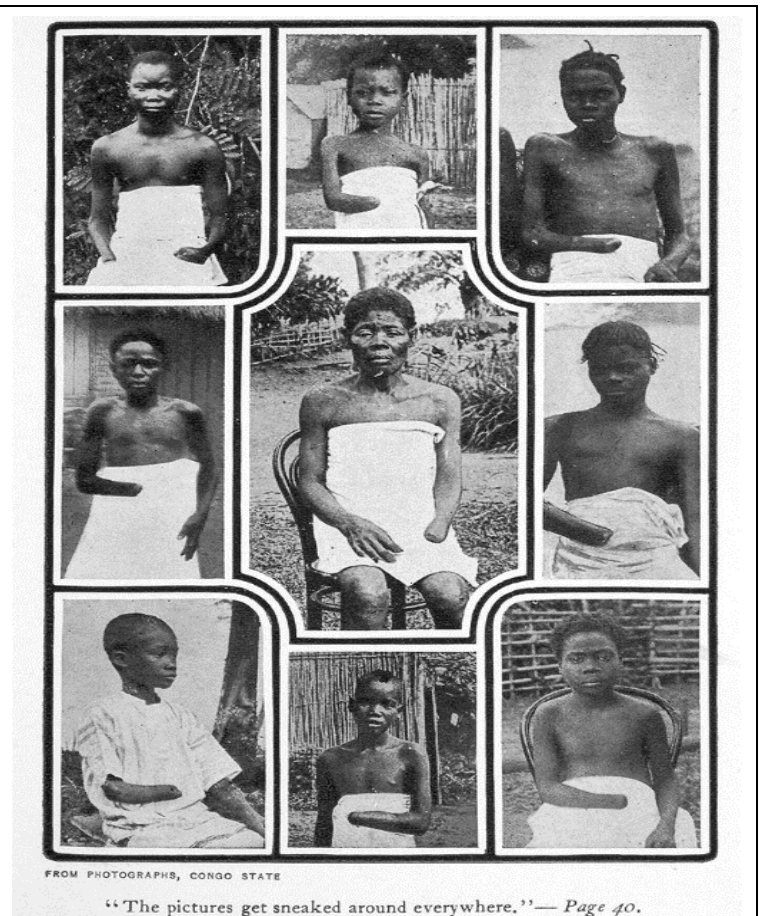
Enduring Issues Bank

Conflict	Desire for Power	Inequity	Need for and Impact of Innovation	Impact of Interconnectedness
Impact of Ideas and Beliefs	Environmental Impact	Scarcity	Population Growth	

Practice Set 1, Document 1

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.

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.
[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is in the public domain



Practice Set 1, Document 2

Conflict Diamonds

Conflict diamonds, also called blood diamonds, are mined in war zones and are sold to fund those wars. Often, the diamonds are mined using forced labor and are collected in poor working conditions using back-breaking methods.

In 1991, civil war broke out in the west Africa country of Sierra Leone. One of the groups involved was called the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). As the civil war continued throughout the 1990s until 2002, the RUF gained control of diamond mines in the country through violence and intimidation, then used the money they made from the sale of those diamonds to fund to pay for weapons and supplies for the army. The RUF forced civilians to work in the mines including children, used civilians as human shields when fighting other factions, forced children to fight in the army, and cut off the body parts of people in mining villages to punish them, intimidate them to work in the mines, and to flee so the group could more easily take control the mines. By the end of the civil war and estimated 50,000 people were dead and 2 million were displaced.



Map of Africa, highlighting Sierra Leone in the west.
[Image](#) is in the public domain.

Practice Set 1, Document 3

Deforestation is the process of cutting down forests and it has been a problem in the Amazon rainforest in the 20th and 21st century as companies cut down the forests to make money selling the wood from the trees that grow there and to make room for farm land to grow crops and raise cattle. In addition to the environmental changes caused by deforestation, the land used by isolated Amazonian tribes are being taken from them.

Davi Kopenawa Yanomami, is a shaman and leader from the Yanomami people of the northern Amazon, Raoni Metuktire, is leader of the Kayapó people, and Sonia Bone Guajajara, is a Guajajara leader and activist, all of which live in Brazil released an open letter in 2017 in response to the deforestation.

To the peoples of the planet,

A genocide is unfolding in our country, Brazil.

Our government is destroying us, indigenous peoples, our country's first people. In the name of profit and power, our land is being stolen, our forests burned, our rivers polluted and our communities devastated. Our uncontacted relatives, who live deep in the forest, are being attacked and killed.

Our government is axing the protection of our land, it is changing the law to allow agribusiness and mining to take over, and it is trying to silence our opposition. This is the most aggressive attack we have experienced in our lifetimes.

But we won't be silenced. We do not want the riches of our land to be stolen and sold. For as long as we can remember, we have looked after our lands. We protect our forest, as it gives us life.

We indigenous brothers and sisters of more than 200 different tribes are coming together in protest. From the heart of the Amazon rainforest, we are crying out to you. At this time of emergency, we need you. Please tell our government that our land is not for stealing.

Please help us! And help our planet.

Davi Kopenawa Yanomami
Sonia Bone Guajajara
Raoni Metuktire

Source: [Open letter](#) and [context](#) from Survival International.

Practice Set 2, Document 1

Document 1a

Excerpts of the [Nazi] Party Boycott Order, 28 March 1933

. . . 3. The action committees must at once popularize the boycott by means of propaganda and enlightenment. The principle is: No German must any longer buy from a Jew or let him and his backers promote their goods. The boycott must be general. It must be supported by the whole German people and must hit Jewry in its most sensitive place. . . . 8. The boycott must be coordinated and set in motion everywhere at the same time, so that all preparations must be carried out immediately. Orders are being sent to the SA and SS so that from the moment of the boycott the population will be warned by guards not to enter Jewish shops. The start of the boycott is to be announced by posters, through the press and leaflets, etc. The boycott will commence on Saturday, 1 April on the stroke of 10 o'clock. It will be continued until an order comes from the Party leadership for it to stop. . . .

Source: J. Noakes and G. Pridham, eds., Documents on Nazism, 1919–1945, The Viking Press from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2016.

Document 1b

Decree Eliminating Jews from German Economic Life, 12 November 1938

. . . Article 1 1. From 1 January 1939 the running of retail shops, mail order houses and the practice of independent trades are forbidden to Jews. . . .

Source: J. Noakes and G. Pridham, eds., Documents on Nazism, 1919–1945, The Viking Press from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2016.

Practice Set 2, Document 2

Document 2a

Native Laws Amendment Act, Act No. 54 of 1952, Union of South Africa

. . . 29 (1) Whenever any authorized officer has reason to believe that any native [black South African] within an urban area or an area proclaimed in terms of section twenty-three— (a) is an idle person in that— (i) he is habitually unemployed and has no sufficient honest means of livelihood. . . he [authorized officer] may, without warrant arrest that native or cause him to be arrested and any European police officer or officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section twenty-two may thereupon bring such a native before a native commissioner or magistrate who shall require the native to give a good and satisfactory account of himself. . . .

Source: Native Laws Amendment Act, Act No. 54 of 1952, Digital Innovation South Africa online (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2016.

Document 2b

Natives (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act, Act No. 67 of 1952, Union of South Africa

. . . Any policeman may at any time call upon an African [black] who has attained the age of sixteen years to produce his reference [pass] book. If a reference book has been issued to him but he fails to produce it because it is not in his possession at the time, he commits a criminal offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month. . . .

Source: Leslie Rubin and Neville Rubin, *This is Apartheid*, Christian Action, London (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2016.



“Let me see your pass.”

Source: New York State Global History and Geography Regents Exam, June 2002.

Saudi Arabian Guardianship Laws

Despite the loosening of some laws that restrict women's rights in Saudi Arabia in 2018, they are still prevented from independence by guardianship laws. Guardians, according to the laws are men in a woman's family. For example, a father, uncle, husband, brother or son. The New York Times reported in June 2018 that women in Saudi Arabia cannot enroll in school without approval from a guardian and if that school is outside of her hometown, a guardian needs to approve her travel to the school and for a passport if she hopes to leave the country. Women are usually asked to get consent from a man in their family if they want to work outside of the home, though the law does not require this. The same is the case for opening a bank account, getting a loan, or a credit card. Saudi women also need the approval of a guardian to get married. Without permission, the Saudi government will not recognize any marriage.

Source: Adapted from "[How Guardianship Laws Still Control Saudi Women](#)" by Margaret Coker, New York Times, June 22, 2018.