

ENDURING ISSUES ESSAY #4**Day I – Annotation and Planning:**

- 1) Annotate the documents using MEOW. The documents are not marked – you should know the method!
- 2) Draft your introduction paragraph using the BAR method. A reminder of the method is included.
- 3) Plan your body paragraphs by writing your topic sentences (first sentence of each body paragraph) and/or indicating what evidence (documents + outside info) you plan to use.

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.

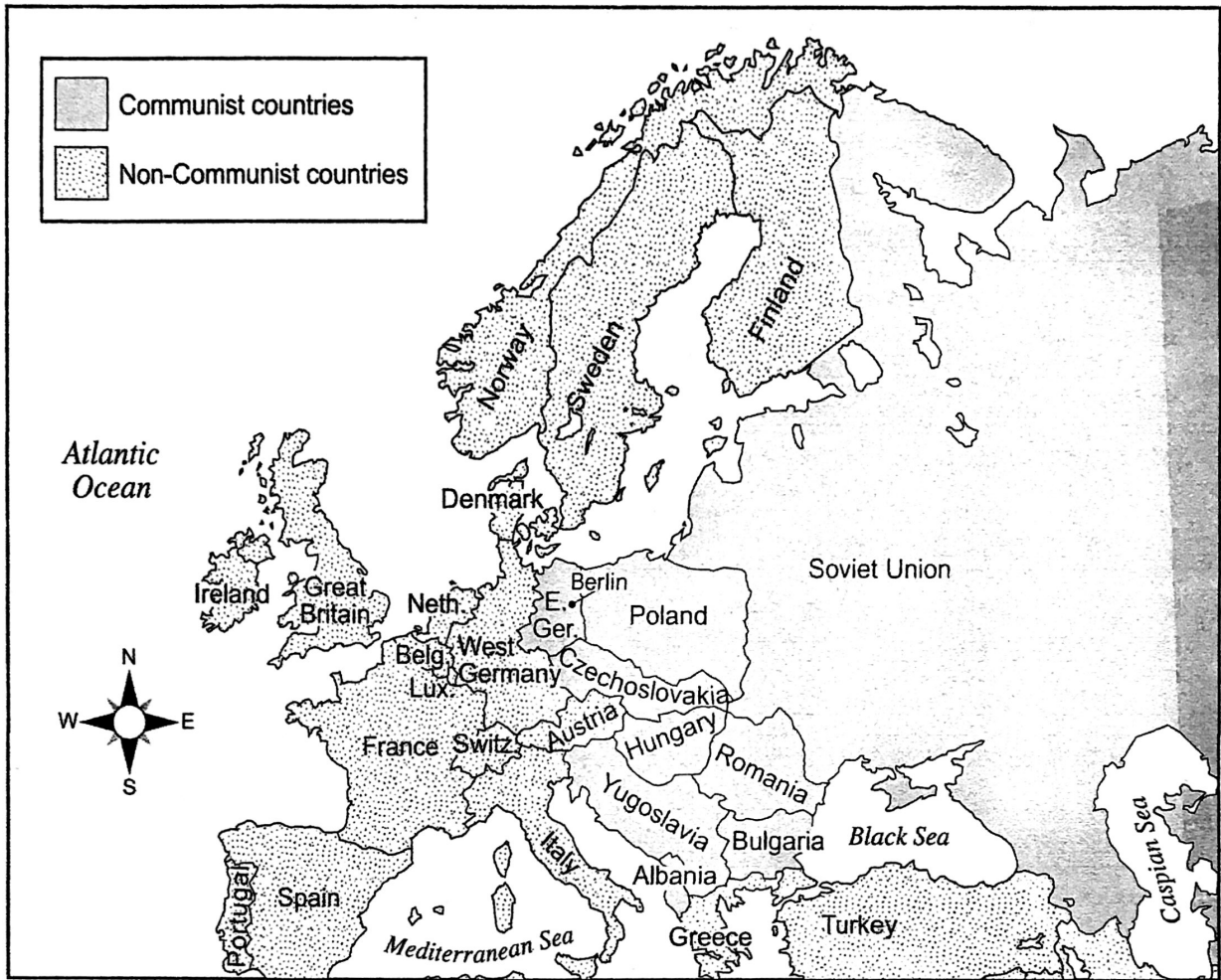
Document 1

Dr. Tatsuichiro Akizuki was a physician practicing in Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. He kept notes on his experiences during and after the bombing. In 1961, when he was asked about his experiences, he felt it was his responsibility to write them down in a book. In 1969, Dr. Akizuki helped establish the Nagasaki Testimonial Society to increase the written records of the Nagasaki atomic bomb survivors. His book *Nagasaki 1945* was published in 1982.

There was a blinding white flash of light, and the next moment – Bang! Crack! A huge impact like a gigantic blow smote [struck] down upon our bodies, our heads and our hospital. I lay flat I didn't know whether or not of my own volition [choice]. Then down came piles of debris, slamming into my back....

All the buildings I could see were on fire: large ones and small ones and those with straw- .. thatched roofs. Further off along the valley, Urakami Church, the largest Catholic church in the east, was ablaze. The technical school, a large two-storied wooden building, was on fire, as : were many houses and the distant ordnance factory. Electricity poles were wrapped in flame! So many pieces of kindling. Trees on the near-by hills were smoking, as were the leaves of sweet potatoes in the fields. To say that everything burned is not enough. It seemed as if the earth itself emitted fire and smoke, flames that writhed up and erupted from underground. The sky was dark, the ground was scarlet, and in between hung clouds of yellowish smoke. Three kinds of colour – black, yellow, and scarlet loomed ominously over the people, who ran about like so many ants seeking to escape. What had happened? Urakami Hospital had not been bombed—I understood that much. But that ocean of fire, that sky of smoke! It seemed like the end of the world....

Europe After World War II



Source: Roger B. Beck et al., *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

DOCUMENT 2B

Berlin, Germany After World War II



Source: Henry Brun et al., *Reviewing Global History and Geography*, AMSCO (adapted)

DOCUMENT 2C

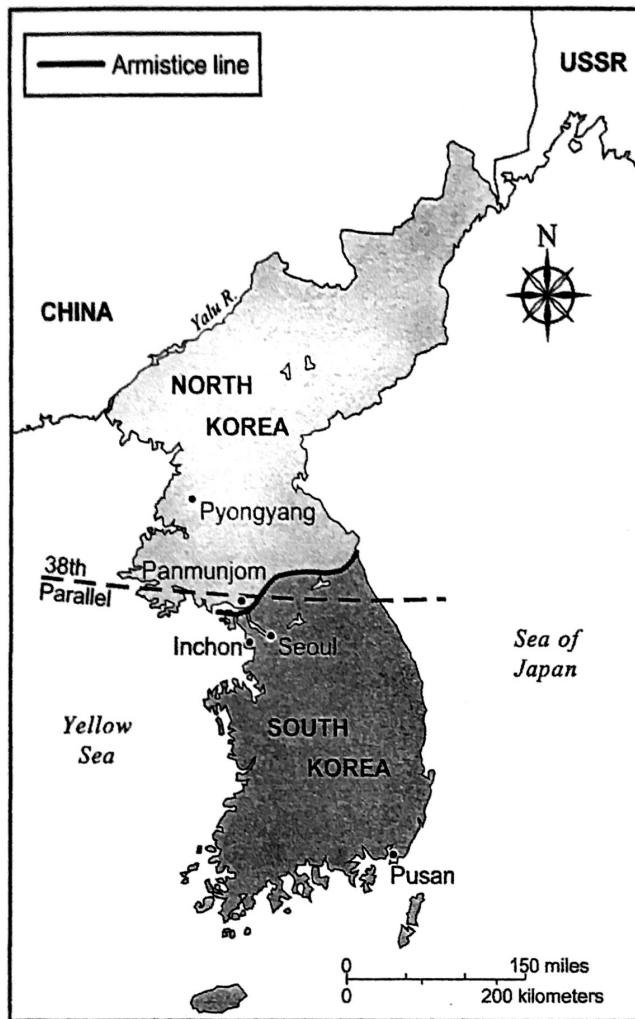
Berlin, 1961



Source: Heiko Burkhardt, dailysoft.com

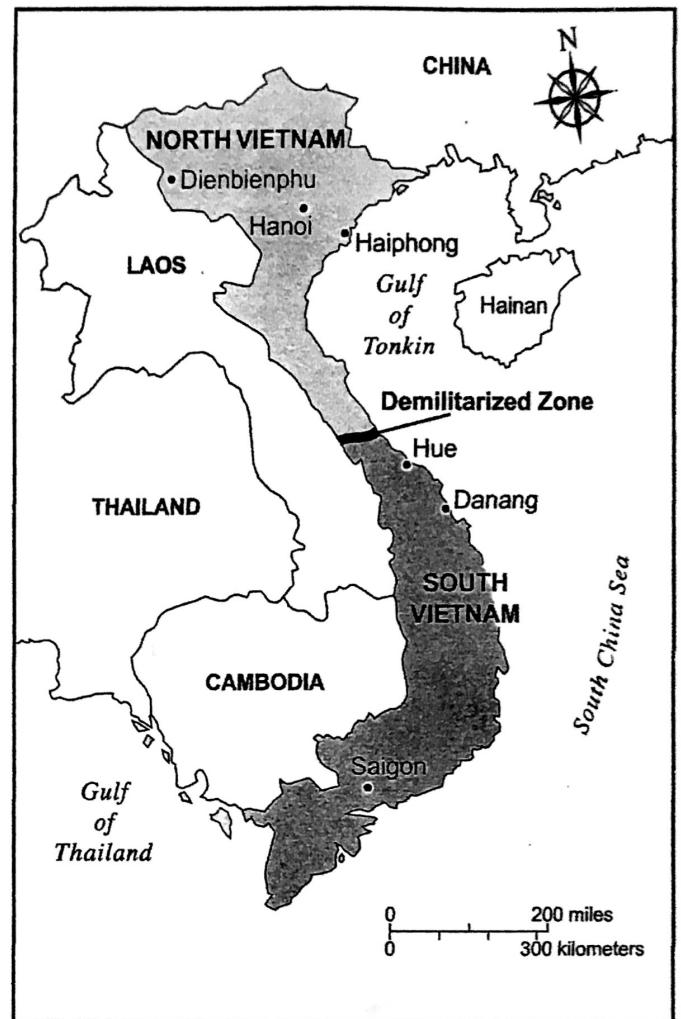
Document 3A

War in Korea, 1950–1953



Document 3B

War in Vietnam, 1954–1973



Source: Burton F. Beers, *World History: Patterns of Civilization*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

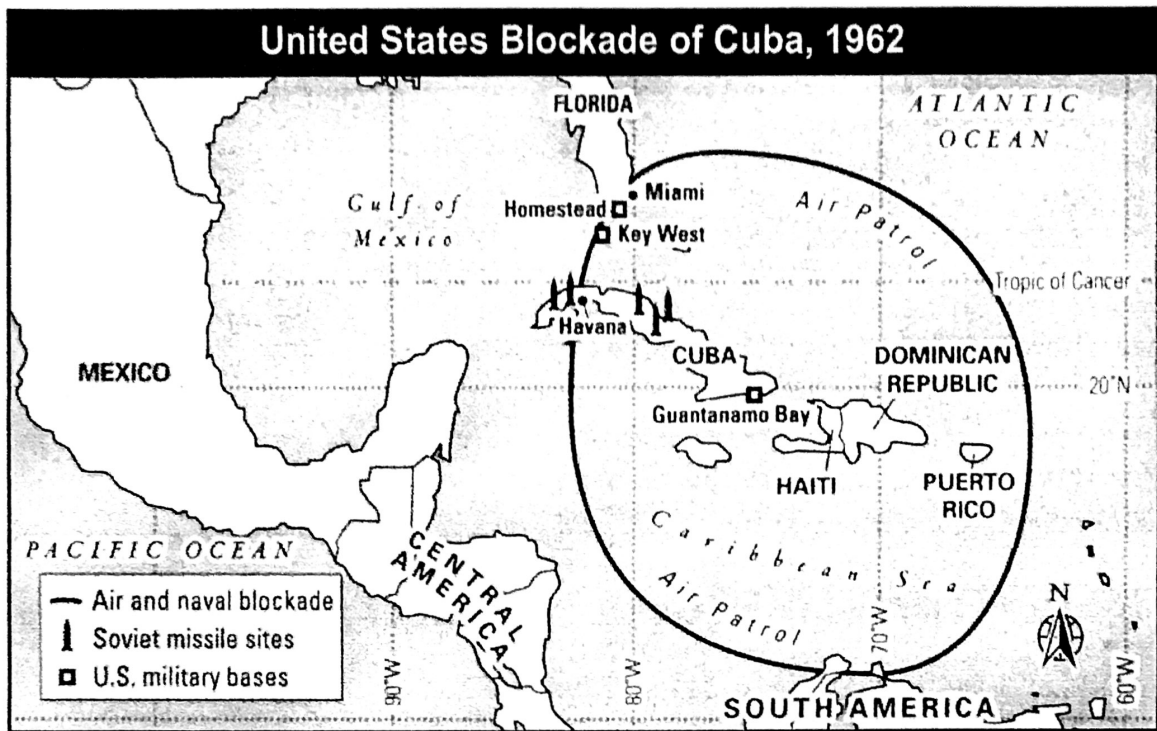
Document 3C

Sook Nyul Choi was born in Pyongyang, Korea and immigrated to the United States during the 1950s. She integrates her autobiographical information into a work of historical fiction set in Korea between the end of World War II and 1950.

... Our freedom and happiness did not last long. In June 1950, war broke out. North Korean and Communist soldiers filled the streets of Seoul, and were soon joined by Chinese Communist troops. Russian tanks came barreling through. In the chaos, many more North Korean refugees made their way to Seoul. Theresa and the other nuns finally escaped, and made their way to our house. They told us that the Russians and Town Reds had found out about Kisa's and Aunt Tiger's other activities. They died as all "traitors" did. They were shot with machine guns, and then hanged in the town square to serve as a lesson to others. We never heard any further news about the sock girls, or about my friend Unhi. I still wonder if they are alive in the North.

Source: Sook Nyul Choi, *Year of Impossible Goodbyes*, Houghton Mifflin Company

Document 4A



Source: *World History: Patterns of Interaction*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

Document 4B

This Government as promised has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military build-up on the island of Cuba.

Within the past week unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island.

The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere.

Upon receiving the first preliminary hard information of this nature last Tuesday morning at 9 A.M., I directed that our surveillance be stepped up. And having now confirmed and completed our evaluation of the evidence and our decision on a course of action, this Government feels obliged to report this new crisis to you in fullest detail.

The characteristics of these new missile sites indicate two distinct types of installations. Several of them include medium-range ballistic missiles capable of carrying a nuclear warhead for a distance of more than 1,000 nautical miles.

Each of these missiles, in short, is capable of striking Washington, D.C., the Panama Canal, Cape Canaveral, Mexico City or any other city in the southeastern part of the United States, in Central America or in the Caribbean area. . . .

Source: President John F. Kennedy, address to the nation on the Soviet arms buildup in Cuba, October 22, 1962

Effects of Syrian Civil War

Since 2011, the country of Syria in the Middle East has been rocked by Civil War. Anti-government protests led to war between the Syrian government and rebel groups who have been fighting each other and against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (often referred to as ISIS or ISIL) who emerged as a powerful force in the region in 2014. As a result of the civil war, 250,000 Syrians have lost their lives and more than 11 million have fled the country.

