

Enduring Issues Practice Assignment #1 (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 Declaration of the Rights of the Man and of the Citizen of 1789 is a document written by the National Assembly, a group of representatives for the third estate. In it, members of the third estate describe the type of government they would like to replace the absolute monarchy.

Excerpt from the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, August 27, 1789

The representatives of the French people, organized as a National Assembly, believing that the ignorance, neglect, or contempt [disgust] of the rights of man are the sole cause of public calamities [disaster] and of the corruption of governments, have determined to set forth in a solemn [serious] declaration the natural, unalienable [not able to be given away], and sacred rights of man...

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible [in law] rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
6. Law is the expression of the general will. Every citizen has a right to participate personally, or through his representative, in its foundation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes...
9. As all persons are held innocent until they shall have been declared guilty...
11. The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man. Every citizen may, accordingly, speak, write, and print with freedom, but shall be responsible for such abuses of this freedom as shall be defined by law.

Sixteen Political, Economic, and Ideological Points, Budapest, October 22, 1956

After World War ended in 1945, Hungary was controlled by the Soviet Union [modern day Russia]. The Soviet Union restricted political freedoms and imposed an economic system called Communism on the country. In 1956, frustrations over the state of their country, led to student protests. The students laid out their demands in Sixteen Points, an excerpt of which is below. The Hungarian government, controlled by the Soviet Union, sent the military to stop the protests. Over 2,500 Hungarians and 700 Soviet troops were killed and 200,000 Hungarians fled the country. Mass arrests and strict restrictions followed.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT PLENARY MEETING OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY'

Students of Budapest!The following resolution was born on 22 October 1956, at the dawn of a new period in Hungarian history, in the Hall of the Building Industry Technological University as a result of the spontaneous movement of several thousand of the Hungarian youth who love their Fatherland:

- (1) We demand the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Treaty.
- (2) We demand the election of new leaders in the Hungarian Workers' Party on the low, medium and high levels by secret ballot from the ranks upwards. These leaders should convene the Party Congress within the shortest possible time and should elect a new central body of leaders.
- (5) We demand general elections in this country, with universal suffrage, secret ballot and the participation of several Parties for the purpose of electing a new National Assembly. We demand that the workers should have the right to strike.
- (7) We demand the reorganization of the entire economic life of Hungary, with the assistance of specialists. Our whole economic system based on planned economy should be re-examined with an eye to Hungarian conditions and to the vital interests of the Hungarian people.
- (12) We demand complete freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of the Press and a free Radio, as well as a new daily newspaper of large circulation for the MEFESZ [League of Hungarian University and College Student Associations] organization. We demand that the existing 'screening material' should be made public and destroyed.

Source:From Report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary, UN General Assembly, Official Records: Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/3592) p. 69. from the [Internet Modern History Sourcebook](#).

Tiananmen Square Protests, 1989

In the 1980s, China was governed by the Chinese Communist Party, led by Deng Xiaoping. The government restricted freedoms of speech, the press, and of assembly.

The Tiananmen Square protests began in China in mid-April 1989. Pro-democracy students and other protesters who wanted more political freedom in China started to gather in Tiananmen Square, an open space outside of the historic Forbidden City, and the mausoleum of Mao Zedong, the founder of the Chinese Communist Party. On April 18, ten thousand students staged a sit-in in Tiananmen Square. On April 21, one hundred thousand students marched on Tiananmen Square. Demonstrations began to occur all over China, and the protests escalated in Beijing.

The students protested against the government's harsh treatment of its people and in favor of democracy and the freedoms enjoyed in other parts of the world. They carried signs that read "Absolute power corrupts absolutely," "Give me democracy or give me death," and "All power belongs to the people."

The Chinese government sent the military to stop the protests. Estimates of civilian deaths which resulted vary: 400-800, 1,000 (NSA), and 2,600 (Chinese Red Cross). Student protesters maintained that over 7,000 protesters were tortured and killed. Following the violence, the government conducted widespread arrests to suppress, torture, and killed the remaining supporters of the movement, limited access for the foreign press, and controlled coverage of the events in the mainland Chinese press.

Source: Adapted from New World Encyclopedia, "Deng Xiaoping," http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Deng_Xiaoping



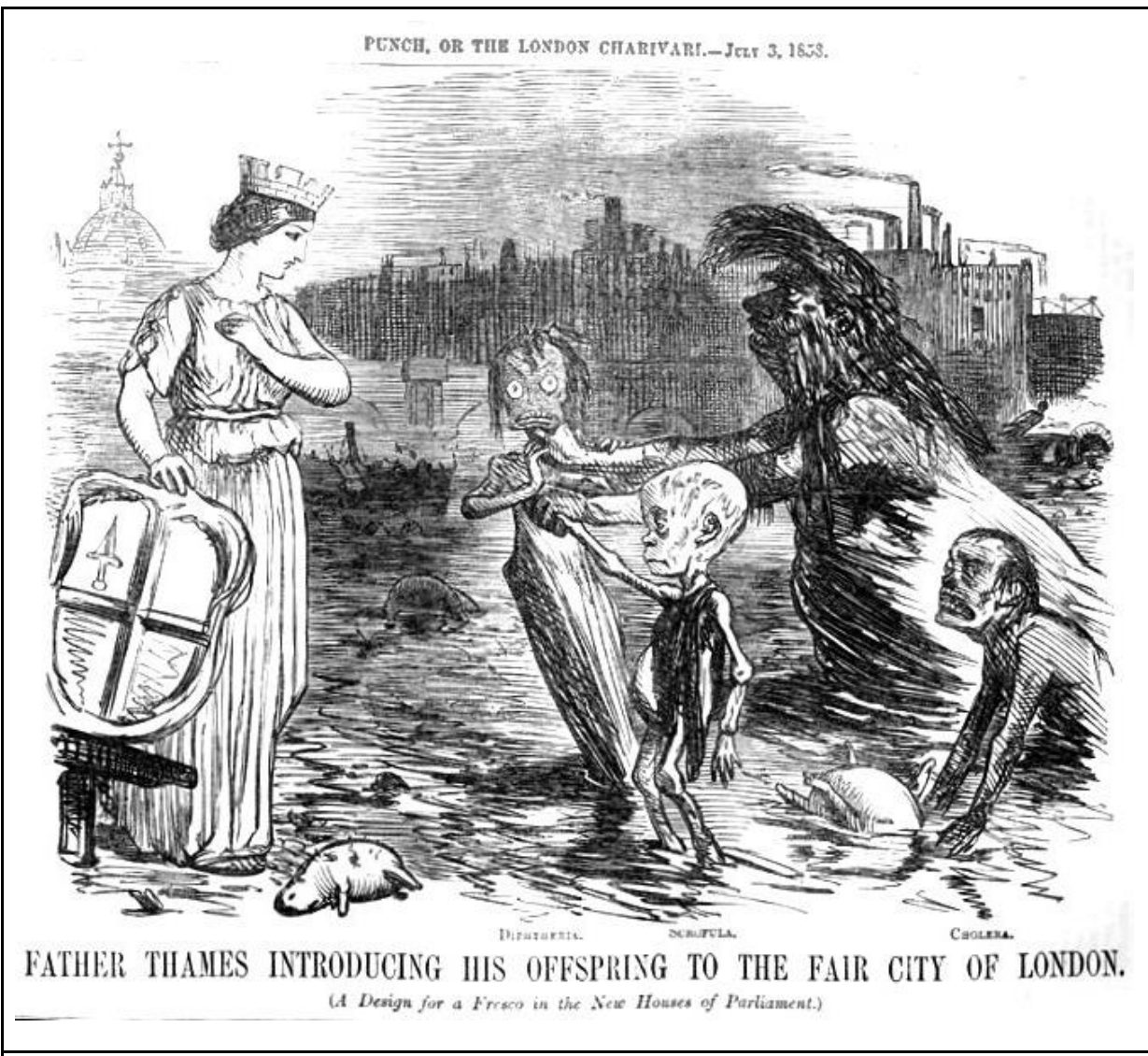
The Goddess of Democracy

Replica of the Goddess of Democracy Statue which was created by protesters during the Tiananmen Square protests in 1989. It was 33 feet tall and made out of foam and papier-mache on a metal frame. Government troops destroyed it on June 4, 1989 when soldiers violently cleared the protesters out of the square.

Source: [Image](#) is in the public domain and courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Practice Set 2, Document 1

In July and August of 1858, hot weather combined with untreated human waste and industrial pollution to turn the Thames River in London into a disgusting body of water in an event known as "the Great Stink." The increase in population in the city overwhelmed its sewage system, and industries along the waterway dumped the byproducts of their production into the water. Though Londoners at the time believed that the foul stench coming from the river led to epidemics, it was overcrowding and poor sanitation that led to outbreaks of disease like cholera. The political cartoons below were drawn during "the Great Stink." Several outbreaks of diseases affected both working and middle class families in the 1800s resulting in the deaths of tens of thousands of people each time, often affecting children more than adults.



Caricature published in *Punch* magazine at the time of the "Great Stink." The River Thames introduces his children – diphtheria, scrofula and cholera – to the city of London by the Punch Magazine. [Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

Practice Set 2, Document 2

Air Pollution in Modern Day China

Starting in the late 20th century, China experienced a rapid period of urbanization and economic expansion that continues today. The Chinese government has invested in creating industrial centers to employ the people that live in the country. As a result, people have moved from rural areas to cities where they can find jobs. To provide electricity for factories and homes, China has had to increase its energy production, which mostly comes from coal.

As a result of the reliance on coal and lack of environmental restrictions on coal mines and coal burning plants, and an increase in cars and construction, 16 of the most 20 polluted cities in the world were in China in 2012. China's poor air quality impacts the lives of people that live there. Coal dust and other particulates in the air lead to respiratory and heart conditions, asthma, emphysema, and high cancer rates.



Two photos taken in the same location in Beijing, China in August 2005. The photograph on the left was taken after it had rained for two days. The right photograph shows smog covering Beijing in what would otherwise be a sunny day.

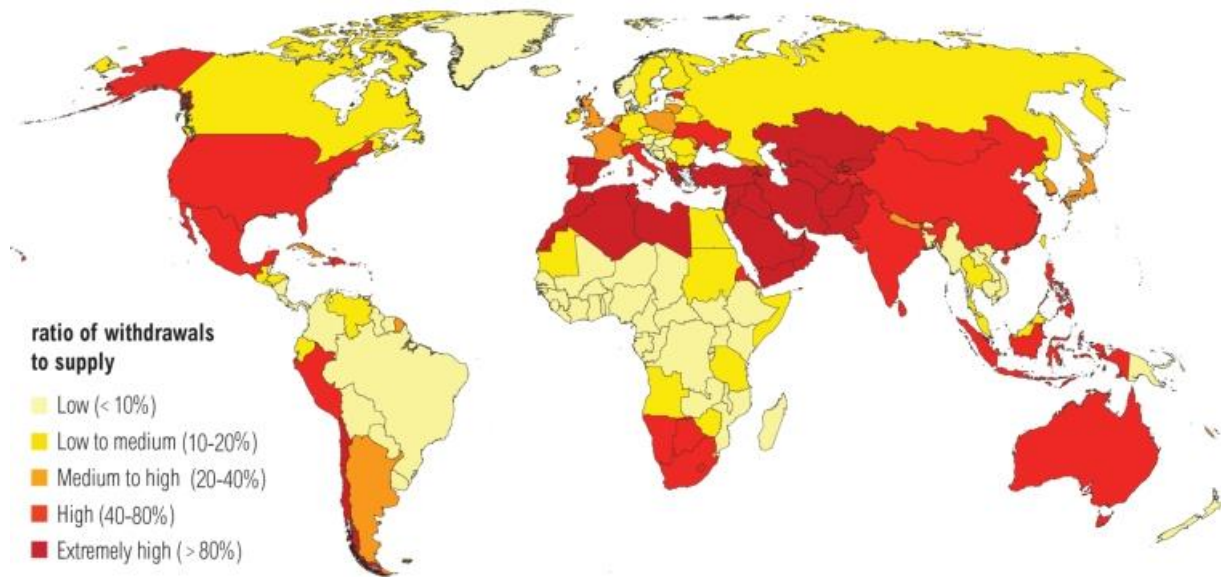
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Modern Day Water Stress

A 2016 World Bank Group report entitled “High and Dry: Climate Change, Water, and the Economy,” notes that “growing populations, rising incomes, and expanding cities will converge upon a world where the demand for water rises exponentially, while supply becomes more erratic and uncertain.” The report states that the freshwater needs of an expanding population that uses more energy and requires the expansion of agriculture to feed it “could reduce water availability in cities by as much as two thirds by 2040” if water management strategies continue as they are today. All of this, according to the report, is affected by climate change which can cause “water-related shocks” where there is very little water in some regions and too much water in others, causing massive flooding. In addition, the report cautions that changes in water availability and variability could lead to migration to places with more fresh water and conflict over freshwater sources, stating that “in a globalized and connected world, such problems are impossible to quarantine.”

Source: [World Bank Group, “High and Dry: Climate Change, Water, and the Economy,”](#)

Water Stress by Country: 2040



NOTE: Projections are based on a business-as-usual scenario using SSP2 and RCP8.5.

For more: ow.ly/RiWop