

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

- 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) If there's time, start planning 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**

... One positive, undisputed result of the Crusades was a greatly expanded knowledge of geography gained by the West. With the coming of such vast hordes of invaders from all points of Europe, the veil of the "mysterious East" had been lifted for good. . . .

The Arab builders learned much about military masonry from the Crusaders who had brought this knowledge from Normandy and Italy. In constructing the famed Citadel of Cairo, Saladin had taken some of the features of Crusaders' castles he had observed up and down the Levant [lands of the Eastern Mediterranean]. Then, when the great cathedrals of Europe began to rise in a somewhat later period, their builders installed windows of stained glass made with a technique which had originated with the ancient Phoenicians of Syria and passed along by Syrian Arabs to Europeans living in the East. . . .

From a purely military point of view, the Crusades must be written off as a failure for the West, because, after changing hands so many times, the territory comprising the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem reverted [returned] to the Moslems [Muslims] for good. But during that two-century struggle between East and West, it is plain now that each side made major contributions to the culture of the other. That vast interchange let in a few rays of light over a darkened Europe, and removed for good the wall of ignorance that had always existed between Europe and Asia. . . .

## Document 2 a

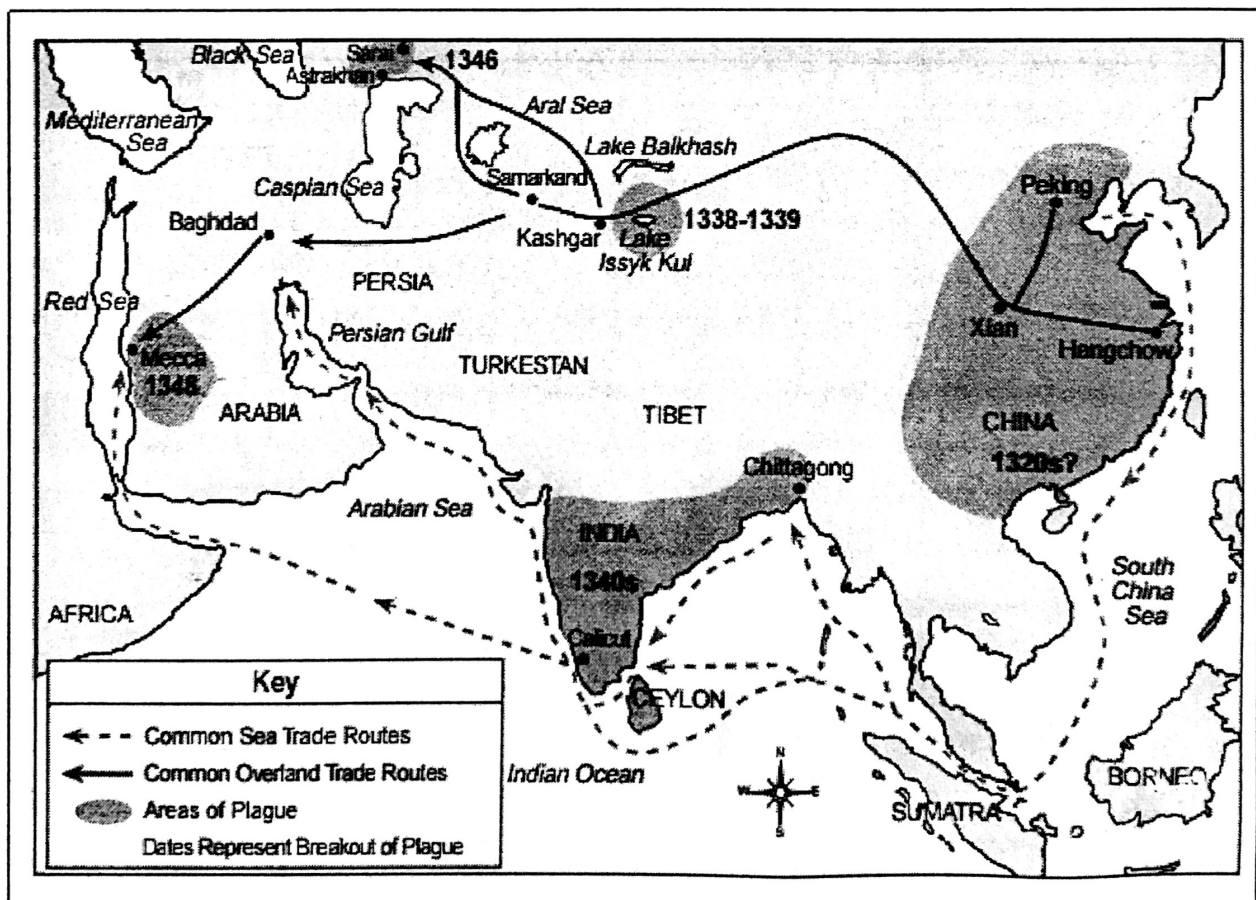
... Though much of what the Mongols wrought [brought about] on their westward march was destructive, some benefits were reaped from their forays [raids] into Europe and conquests in Muslim areas. By example, they taught new ways of making war and impressed on their Turkic and European enemies the effectiveness of gunpowder.

As we have seen, Mongol conquests facilitated [aided] trade between the civilizations at each end of Eurasia, making possible the exchange of foods, tools, and ideas on an unprecedented scale. The revived trade routes brought great wealth to traders such as those from north Italy, who set up outposts in the eastern Mediterranean, along the Black Sea coast, and as far east as the Caspian Sea. Because the establishment of these trading empires by the Venetians and Genoese provided precedents [examples] for the later drives for overseas expansion by peoples such as the Portuguese and English, they are of special significance in global history....

Source: Robert Guiseppi, "The Last Great Nomadic Challenges – From Chinggis Khan to Timur," *The Mongols*, International World History Project online

## Document 2 b

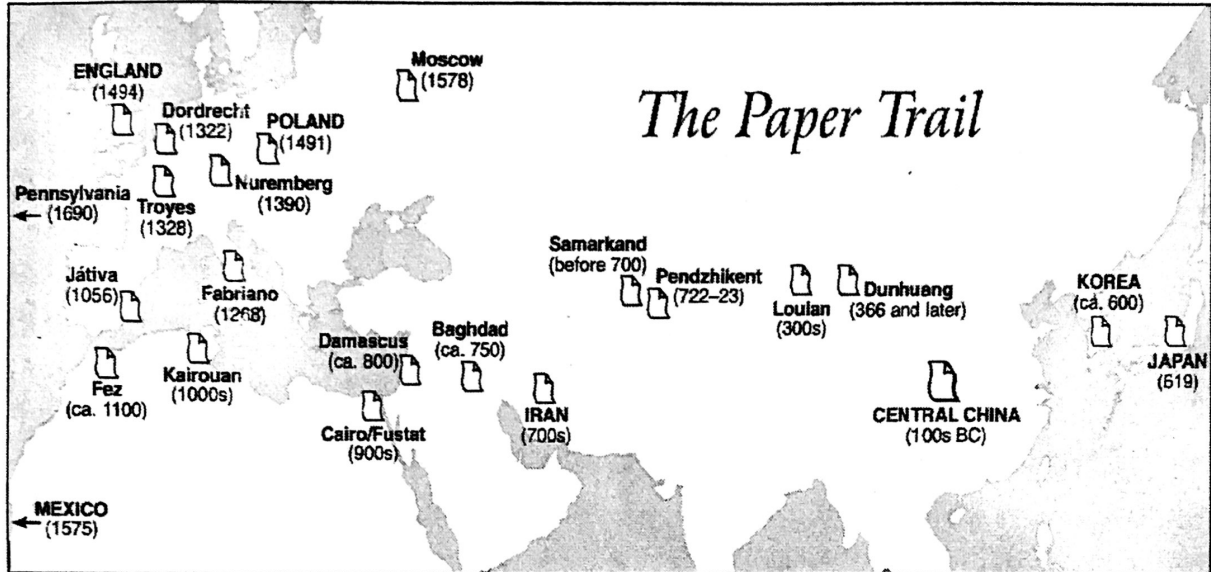
### Origins and Spread of the Black Death in Asia



Source: Melissa Snell, "Origins and Spread of the Black Death in Asia," Medieval History, About.com (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, June, 2014.

## Document 3a

By 1300, papermaking and printing technology reached Europe from China and the Middle East. Paper making had contributed to golden ages in China and the Middle East, and to the preservation of Greek and Roman learning that had been “lost” in Europe and preserved by scholars in the Ottoman Empire.



Source: Aramco World, May/June, 1999 (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Examination, June 2005.

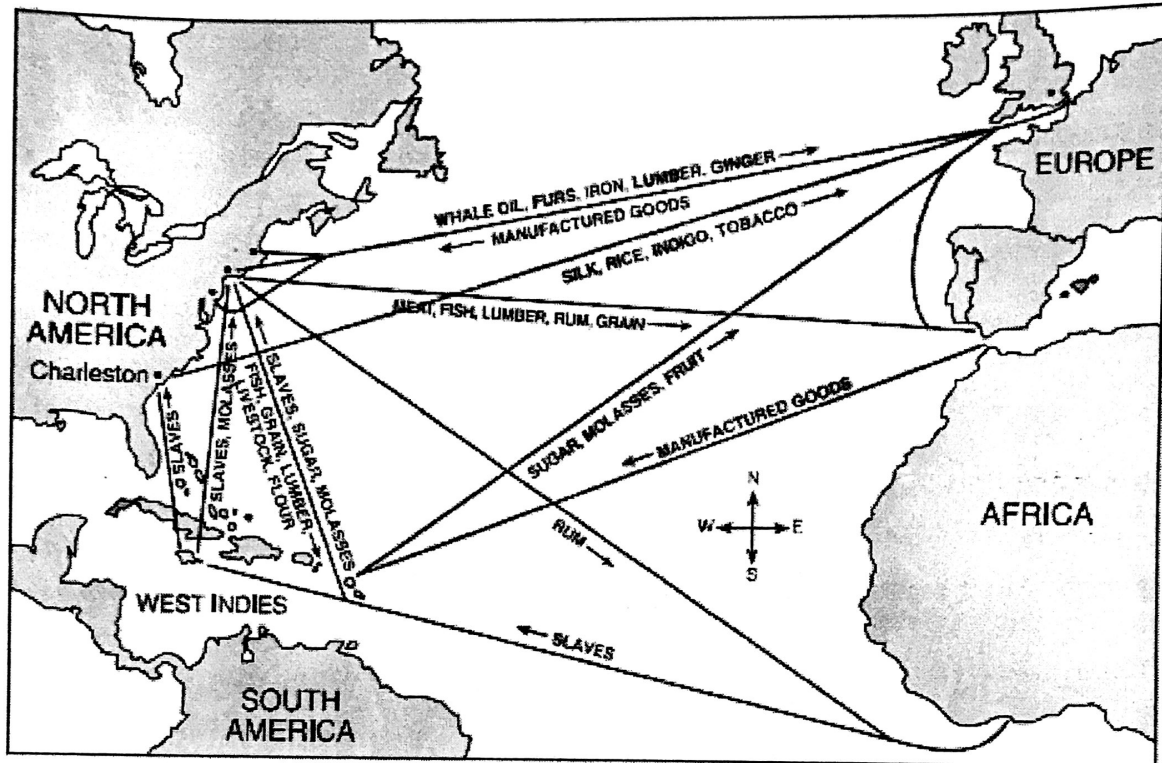
## Document 3b

... Gutenberg's methods spread with stunning rapidity. By 1500 an estimated half million printed books were in circulation: religious works, Greek and Roman classics, scientific texts, Columbus's report from the New World. An acceleration of the Renaissance was only the first by-product of the Gutenberg press. Without it, the Protestant movement might have been stillborn [failed], as well as the subsequent political and industrial revolutions. Gutenberg, however, got none of the glory. His brainchild [idea] bankrupted him; the year his Bible was published, a creditor took over his business. Little more is known of the inventor — in part because he never put his own name into print. . . .

Source: Robert Friedman, ed., *The Life Millennium: The 100 Most Important Events & People of The Past 1,000 Years*, Time, 1998 from NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, August, 2005.

Document 4

In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean and landed in the West Indies. His voyage led to the colonization of the Americas by European countries like Portugal, England, Spain, and France. Trade between the Americas, Europe, and Africa became known as triangular trade.



Source: Steven Goldberg and Judith Clarke DuPré, *In Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam.

Globalization is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of increased trade and cultural exchange.

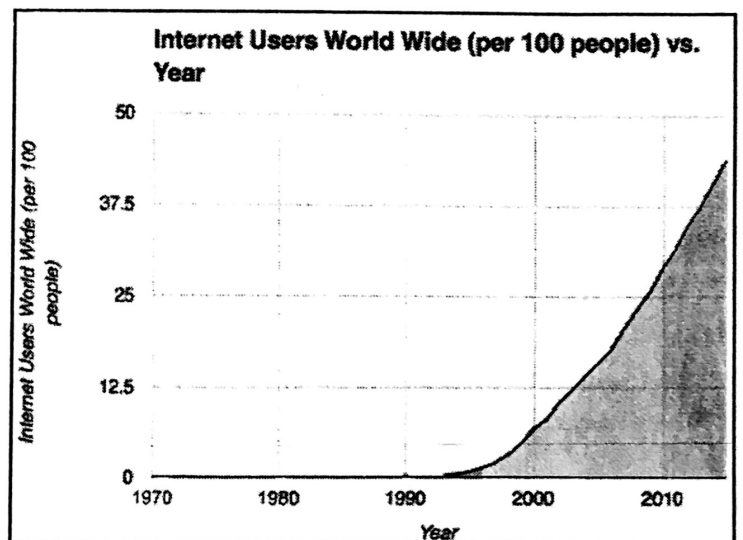
Throughout most of human history, we have become more interconnected through trade and cultural diffusion, but since the mid-1900s the pace of globalization has increased rapidly. This is because of advancements in communication technology like the cellular phone and the internet, and improvements in shipping technology that have made it faster and less expensive to ship goods long distances.



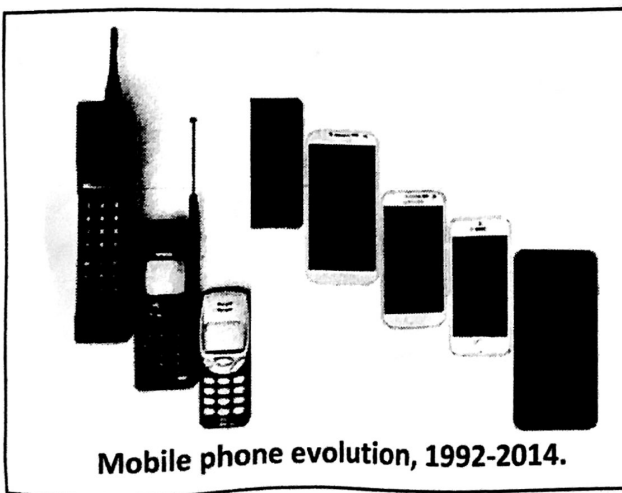
Document 5b

- 1876- Telephone invented
- 1973- The first handheld mobile phone (4.4 lbs)
- 1983- Mobile phones sold to public
- 1992- First text message sent
- 1999- The first smartphone is released in Japan
- 2003- Skype video calling service is launched

Document 5c



Source: World Bank Group



Mobile phone evolution, 1992-2014.

Source: Wikipedia