Honors World History II

(Honors World History, 1500 - Present)

Learning in Place, Phase III

April 27 – May 15

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Name: _____

School: _____

Teacher: _____

Honors World History II Learning in Place, Phase III

April 27 – May 1

✔	Task	Text	Write
	What common ideals inspired the anti-colonial leaders and organizations in their movements for independence?	Task 1 Documents 1-4	1. As you read each document in Task 1, be sure to highlight/circle anything that are ideals that would inspire an independence movement in Africa. After you are done analyzing each document, write a 4-6 sentence response in which you answer the Document Based Question provided. Be sure to provide evidence from the documents to support your thesis. You may also use knowledge from your previous units of study about Africa as well.
	Why did South Africans, led by Nelson Mandela, protest the policy of apartheid?	Task 2 Documents A-D	2. Complete Task 2, including all guiding questions. In your response, cite evidence from at least 4 different documents in support of your claim. Your response to the Driving Historical Question should demonstrate your understanding of the documents.

Week of: May 4 - 8

✔	Task	Text	Write
	What were the major events that led to Kenyan Independence?	Task 3 NY Times Article	1. As you read Task 3, create a timeline of major events that led to the independence of Kenya from Great Britain. Once you have completed that write a paragraph explaining the role and impact of Jomo Kenyatta in the movement.
	How did the Palestinian Mandate lead to Conflict in the Middle East?	Document 4- Timeline	2. Use the document provided to complete the Concept Circle and the summarizing questions.
	Locate geographic distributions of religions in the contemporary world	Passage 5 (A and B)	3. Using the maps provided in Passage 1, respond to the following questions in complete sentences: a. Which religion is concentrated predominantly in Israel and North America? b. On what continents is Christianity the predominant religion (3)? c. Which religion can be found concentrated in the Middle East, Africa, and parts of Asia? d. Which religion dominates India but can also be found in the West Indies, Europe, and North America? e. What parts of Asia (North, South, Southeast, Northwest, etc.) practice Buddhism as its dominant religion (2)?

Week of May 11-15

✔	Task	Text	Write
	Identifying contemporary political issues	Passage 6	1. After reading Passage 2, write an essay (if typed, 12-point font, double-spaced, no more than 2 pages; if hand-written, single-spaced, no more than 3 pages) in which you: a. Describe the difference between a guest worker and a refugee, b. Explain why the refugee population is larger than ever before by describing at least two (2) regions currently experiencing refugee crises. c. Predict how the post-WWII guest worker program might have led to refugees migrating to Europe.
	Identifying the impact of social media and biological technology	Passage 7	2. Read Passage 3 about the advantages and disadvantages of both the Internet and genetically engineered food. Decide whether or not you think that the Internet has improved life or made things worse; decide if genetically engineered food is worth the risks. Then complete <u>one</u> of the following: a. Write a short essay (3-4 paragraphs) explaining your decision about the Internet: better or worse? Be sure to include at least two specific reasons from Passage 3 to defend your choice. Describe a current event, situation, personal experience, etc. that also defends your choice. b. Create a political cartoon that demonstrates your opinion about genetically-engineered food. Your cartoon does not have to include color, but it must be clearly drawn and take up at least ½ sheet of paper. If necessary, write a brief caption to explain any symbols you use in your cartoon to ensure understanding. Cartoons must be original work and not reproductions of cartoons already published.

Task 1

Document Based Question: What common ideals inspired the anti-colonial leaders and organizations in their movements for independence in Africa?

Document #1

The General Assembly, Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person . . , Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms . . . And to this end Declares that: The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation . . . is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Excerpt from the "Declaration Against Colonialism" adopted by the United Nations in 1960

Document #2

"It is the Africans who carry the Black Man's Burden. In hewing out for himself a fixed abode in Africa, the man has massacred the African in heaps…
What the partial occupation of his soil by the white man has failed to do…what the machine gun and the rifle, the slave gang, labor in the bowels of the earth and the lash, have failed to do; what imported measles, smallpox, and syphilis have failed to do; whatever the overseas slave trade failed to do; the power of modern capitalistic exploitation, assisted by modern engines of destruction, may yet succeed in doing….
The African is really helpless against the material gods of the white man, as embodied in the trinity of imperialism, capitalistic exploitation, and militarism."

Edward Morel, British Journalist, 1903
an excerpt from "The Black Man's Burden", an article written in response to the poem *White Man's Burden*

Document #3

The land is ours. When Europeans came, they kept us back and took our land. The freedom tree can only grow when you pour blood on it.

Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the fight for independence in Kenya, and its first president

Document #4

Independence for the Gold Coast was my aim. It was a colony and I have always regarded colonialism as the policy by which a foreign power binds territories to herself by political ties, with the primary object of promoting her own economic advantage . . . Thus we have witnessed the greatest awakening ever seen on this earth of suppressed and exploited peoples against the powers that have kept them in subjection. This, without a doubt, if the most significant happening of the twentieth century.

Kwame Nkrumah, leader in the fight for Ghana's independence

Task 2

Task: Use the document to address the following question:

***Driving Historical Question*: Why did South Africans, led by Nelson Mandela, protest the policy of apartheid?**

Part A. Closely read Documents A-D and determine what is important by answering the accompanying question(s).

Document A

Apartheid and the People of South Africa		
	Blacks	*Whites*
Population	19 million	4.5 million
Land Allocation	13 percent	87 percent
Share of National Income	< 20 percent	75 percent
Ratio of average earnings	1	14
Minimum taxable income	360 rands	750 rands
Doctors/population	1/44,000	1/400
Infant mortality rate	20% (urban) 40% (rural)	2.7%
Annual expenditure on education per pupil	$45	$696
Teacher/pupil ratio	1/60	1/22

Based on Document A, describe <u>two</u> ways Black South Africans were treated differently than White South Africans

Document B

Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, of 1949
Prohibited (made illegal) marriages between white people and people of other races.

Immorality Amendment Act, of 1950
Prohibited adultery, attempted adultery or related immoral acts (extra-marital sex) between white and black people

Group Areas Act, of 1950
Forced physical separation between races by creating different townships (neighborhoods) for different races

Pass Laws, of 1952
Forced black people to carry identification with them at all times. It was a criminal offence to be unable to produce a pass when required to do so by police. No black person could leave his/her township unless going to work, and must show pass upon entering the white township.

Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, of 1953
Forced segregation of all public building and public transportation with the goal of ending contact between whites and other races. "White Only" and "Non-Whites Only" signs were put up.

Terrorism Act, of 1967
Any person who uses violence to protest against the government of South Africa may be put in jail without trial. White men who encourage Africans to disobey the apartheid laws may be fined, jailed, or both.

- Apartheid Laws of South Africa

Based on Document B, explain at least one law that was unfair towards Black South Africans.

Document C

Based on Document C, discuss one way that Apartheid laws impacted South African society.

Document D

"In 1960 the Government held a referendum which led to the establishment of the Republic. Africans, who constituted approximately 70 per cent of the population of South Africa, were not entitled to vote, and were not even consulted about the proposed constitutional change. All of us were apprehensive of our future under the proposed White Republic, and a resolution was taken to hold an All-In African Conference to call for a National Convention, and to organize mass demonstrations on the eve of the unwanted Republic, if the Government failed to call the Convention…The stay-at-home, in accordance with ANC policy, was to be a peaceful demonstration. Careful instructions were given to organizers and members to avoid any recourse to violence. The Government's answer was to introduce new and harsher laws, to mobilize its armed forces, and to send Saracens,2 armed vehicles, and soldiers into the townships in a massive show of force designed to intimidate the people. This was an indication that the Government had decided to rule by force alone, and this decision was a milestone on the road to Umkhonto." – Speech by Nelson Mandela, 1964

Based on Document D, discuss one reason that Mandela and his fellow Black Africans decided to protest.

Part B:

- Write a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question.
- Support your claim with evidence from at least 4 different documents. These are <u>facts</u> that support your claim.
- In complete sentences, provide reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim.
- Use additional paper, if necessary.

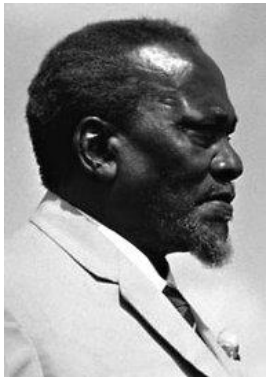
<u>Driving Historical Question</u>: Why did South Africans, led by Nelson Mandela, protest the policy of apartheid?

Task 3

Dec. 12, 1963 | Kenya Gains Independence

BY THE LEARNING NETWORK

December 12, 2011 4:09 am December 12, 2011 4:09 am



On Dec. 12, 1963, Kenya gained its independence from Britain. "With Britain's Union Jack replaced by the black, red and green flag of the new states, political power in Britain's last East African colonial holding slipped from the grasp of its 55,759 whites and was taken up by its 8,365,942 Africans," wrote The New York Times.

The road to independence began in the 1950s with the Mau Mau Rebellion. The Mau Mau movement was a militant African nationalist group that opposed British colonial rule and its exploitation of the native population.

Mau Mau members, made up primarily of Kikuyu (the largest ethnic group in Kenya), carried out violent attacks against colonial leaders and white settlers. In 1952, the colonial government declared a state of emergency and arrested many Kenyan independence leaders, including moderates who had little or no connection to the Mau Mau, like Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union (pictured).

Between 1952 and 1956, the British defeated the Mau Mau through a brutal campaign of military action and widespread detention of the Kikuyu. However, the Mau Mau Rebellion also persuaded the British that social, political and agrarian reforms were necessary. In 1957, the British allowed for the first direct elections of native leaders to the Legislative Council and by 1960, Africans were a majority in the council.

Over the next several years, the British worked with African and white settler leaders to plan the country's transition to independence. These conferences produced a constitution in 1963 that provided for the creation of a bicameral legislature with elections held that May. The Kenya African National Union won majorities in both houses and selected its leader, Kenyatta, who had been released from prison in 1961, to be the first prime minister of the new nation.

On the day of Kenya's independence, The Times reported, "There is every indication that Kenya will evolve into a one-party state in the pattern of nearly every other black country on the continent." Kenyatta indeed did consolidate; in 1964, he had the legislature create the position of president and grant him considerable executive powers. Later that year, the Kenya African National Union and its main opposition party united to form a party with near-complete control over the government, and in 1969 Kenyatta banned a new opposition party so he could run unopposed.

The strengthening of presidential powers exacerbated ethnic divisions in the country and "led to staggering levels of corruption," according to the Times Topics: Kenya overview page. In 2010, Kenya amended its constitution so that it "curtails the powers of an imperial-style presidency, paves the way for much-needed land reform and gives Kenyans a bill of rights."

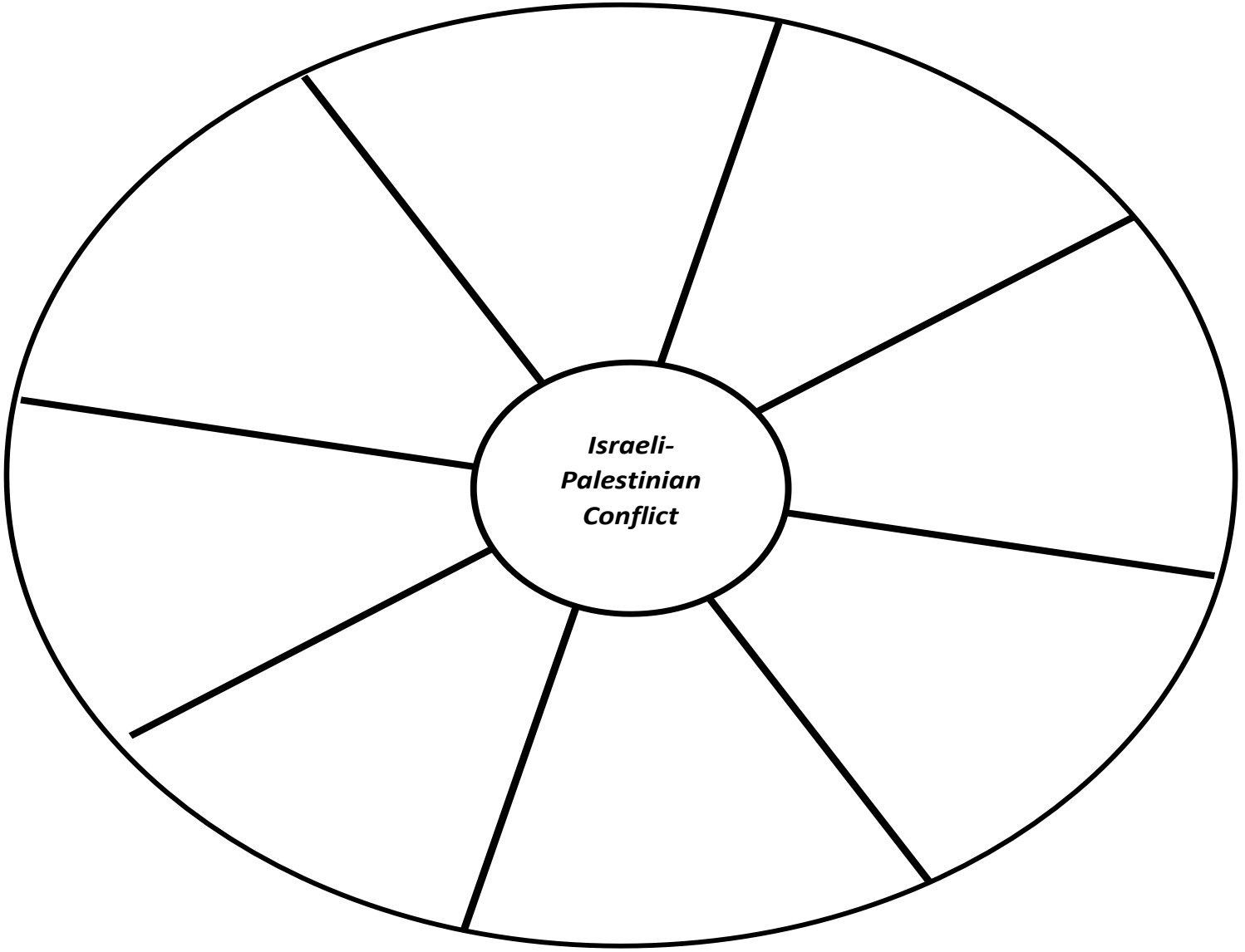
TIMELINE

1291	The Crusaders are evicted from Palestine.
1517	The Ottoman Empire conquers Palestine. Small Jewish communities flourish.
1537–1541	Under Suleiman the Magnificent, walls are built around Jerusalem.
1843	The first writings of modern Zionism appear.
1856	The Ottoman Empire requires people to register land and pay taxes.
1860	The first modern Jewish settlement outside the walls of Jerusalem, Mishkenot Sha'ananim, is built.
1878	The first Zionist settlement, Petah Tikvah, is built.
1897	The First Zionist Congress meets in Basel, Switzerland.
1908	The first Arabic newspaper in Haifa, *al-Karmil*, popularizes opposition to selling land to Zionists.
1909	The first kibbutz, Degania, is founded. Tel Aviv is founded as a Hebrew-speaking Jewish city. Hashomer, the first Jewish self-defense organization, is founded.
1914	World War I begins. The Ottoman Empire enters the war on the side of Germany.
1916	The Sykes-Picot Agreement divides the Ottoman lands into French and British spheres of influence.
1917	Britain signs the Balfour Declaration supporting the "establishment of the Jewish national home . . . and safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine."
1918	World War I ends, bringing the defeat of the Ottoman Empire.
1919	The first Palestinian Congress advocates the incorporation of Palestine into greater Syria.
1920	The League of Nations divides the lands of the Ottoman Empire into entities called mandates that are intended to lead to the creation of nation states. Britain accepts the mandate for Palestine. The Haganah is organized for Jewish self-defense.
1933	Hitler rises to power in Germany.
1936–1939	While previous incidents of violence have occurred, the Arab Revolt is the first major outbreak of Arab-Jewish hostilities.
1939–1945	The Holocaust takes place during World War II. Jewish migration into Palestine increases.
1942	Zionist leaders meet to discuss postwar plans with the aim of founding a Jewish commonwealth.
1944	Arab leaders meet to discuss postwar plans for independence and ways to prevent the implementation of Jewish control over Palestine.
1945	The Palestinians receive representation in the newly formed League of Arab States.
1947	The UN General Assembly passes Resolution 181, which would partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states and establish Greater Jerusalem as an international city. The Jewish state would receive 56.47 percent of the land of the Palestine Mandate, the Arab state about 43.53 percent. Numerous skirmishes, road ambushes, riots, and bombings take place organized by both Jews and Palestinians.
1948	Violence escalates. The British mandate ends. Israel declares statehood on May 14. Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia declare war on Israel. The war results in a divided Jerusalem and some 650,000 to 750,000 Palestinian refugees. The UN General Assembly passes Resolution 194 calling for the cessation of hostilities and establishing the Right of Return for refugees who wish to live in peace.

Document 4

Name _____ Date _____

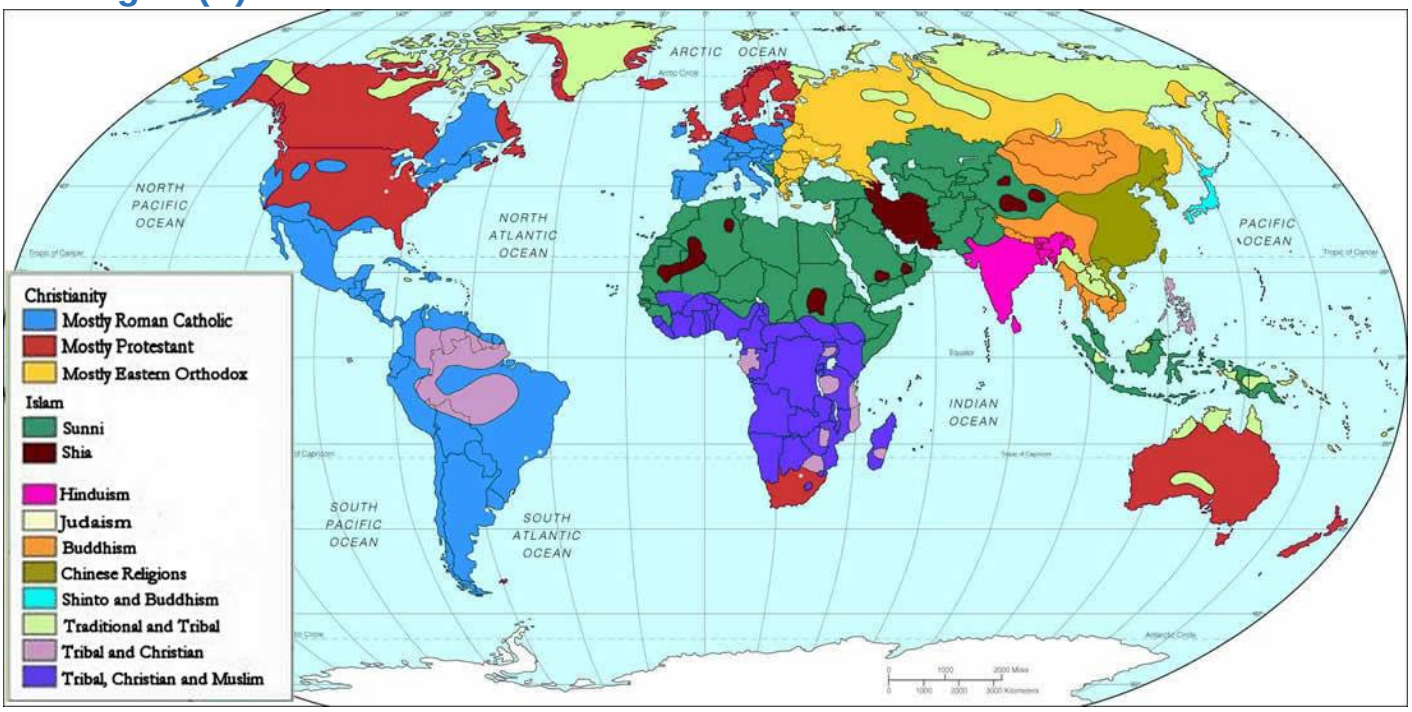
Concept Wheel! Directions: Examine the timeline to identify events that led up to the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Use information from the timeline to complete the concept wheel below. For each "spoke" provide details about an important event in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.



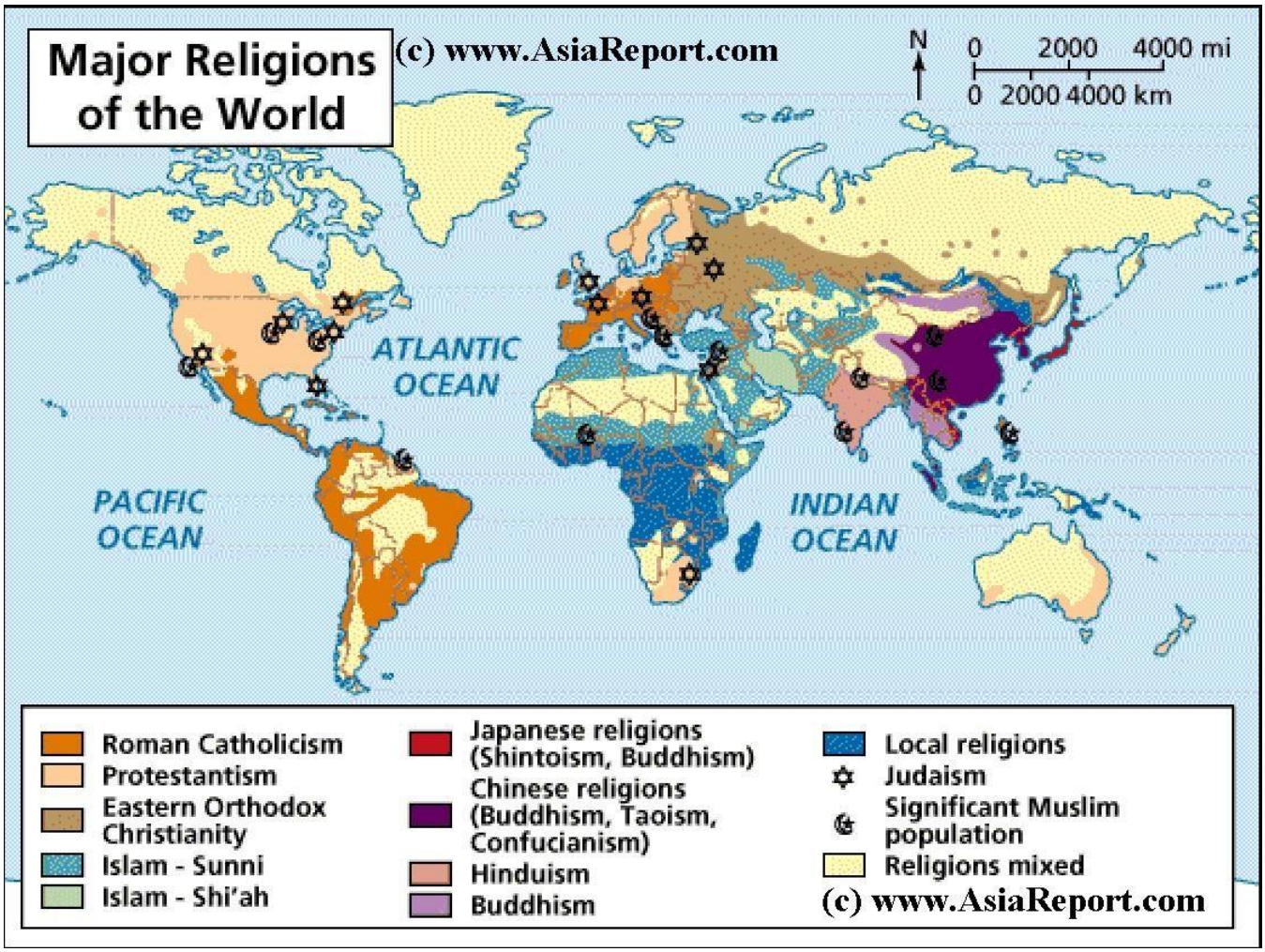
Explain: What impact did European colonialism have on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict?

What attempts at peace have been made?

Passage 5 (A)



Passage 5 (B)



Passage 6

What is a guest worker?

- **Guest worker**, foreign national who is permitted to live and work temporarily in a host country. Most guest workers perform manual labour.

The term *guest worker* is most commonly associated with its German translation, *Gastarbeiter*, designating the mainly Turkish workers admitted to West Germany after World War II to help rebuild the country's infrastructure. Many of the *Gastarbeiter* became permanent residents, and in the early 21st century they and their descendants constituted a large ethnic group within Germany. Sizable numbers of *Gastarbeiter* also came from Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, Morocco, Portugal, and Tunisia. Most of the *Gastarbeiter* were men seeking to support their wives and children back home or to save enough to secure a comfortable life there. Many of them did not intend to stay in Germany for more than a few years. Guest workers have also existed in sizable numbers outside Europe. For example, a large community of Korean guest workers existed in Japan from the early 1990s.

Who is a refugee?

A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries. Two-thirds of all refugees worldwide come from just five countries: Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar and Somalia.

Global Trends At-a-Glance

By the end of 2018, 70.8 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, violence or human rights violations. That was an increase of 2.3 million people over the previous year, and the world's forcibly displaced population remained at a record high. This includes:

- 25.9 million refugees in the world—the highest ever seen;
- 41.3 million internally displaced people; and
- 3.5 million asylum-seekers.

New displacement remains very high. One person becomes displaced every 2 seconds – less than the time it takes to read this sentence. That's 30 people who are newly displaced every minute. 1 in every 108 people globally is either an asylum-seeker, internally displaced or a refugee.

Noteworthy Facts and Statistics by Region/Country

Middle East

- More than 3 million Iraqis have been displaced across the country since the start of 2014 and more than 240,000 are refugees in other countries, including Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Germany.
- Syrians continued to be the largest forcibly displaced population in the world, with 13 million people at the end of 2018. That's more than half of the Syrian population. More than 5 million people have fled Syria seeking safety in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and beyond. In Lebanon, where more than 1 million Syrian refugees reside, there are no formal refugee camps and approximately 70 percent of Syrian refugees live below the poverty line. In Jordan, over 660,000 Syrian refugees are trapped in exile. Approximately 80% of them live outside camps, while more than 140,000 have found sanctuary at the Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps. 93% of refugees in Jordan live below the poverty line.
- Fighting in Yemen, already one of the poorest countries in the Middle East, has severely compounded needs arising from long years of poverty and insecurity.

- Nearly 20 million Yemenis need humanitarian assistance. Those forced to flee their homes are especially at risk. Over 2 million people now languish in desperate conditions, away from home and deprived of basic needs. The situation is so dire that 1 million displaced Yemenis have lost hope and tried to return home, even though it is not yet safe.

Horn of Africa

- Since December 2013, brutal conflict in South Sudan has claimed thousands of lives and driven 3.3 million people from their homes. While an estimated 1.9 million people remain displaced inside the country, 2.2 million have fled as refugees to neighboring countries in a desperate bid to reach safety.
- Uganda currently hosts the most South Sudanese refugees, having taken in more than 1 million people.

Rohingya Refugee Emergency

- As of April 2018, an estimated 671,000 Rohingya children, women and men have fled to Bangladesh escaping violence in Myanmar since August 25, 2017.
- The Rohingya are a stateless Muslim minority in Myanmar. The vast majority of Rohingya refugees are women and children, including newborn babies. Many others are elderly people requiring additional aid and protection.

Europe

- The ongoing conflict and violence in Syria, Iraq and other parts of the world is causing large-scale displacement and refugees are seeking safety beyond the immediate region.
- The lack of an increased number of legal pathways leaves so many people fleeing persecution with few choices, including many trying to reunite with family members in Europe.
- More than 1.4 million people to take their chances aboard unseaworthy boats and dinghies in a desperate attempt to reach Greece, Italy and Spain en route to Europe since 2015.
- Two and a half years of conflict has left more than 1 million Ukrainians displaced from their homes, including 66,000 people with disabilities. 300,000 others have sought asylum in neighboring countries.

https://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/

Passage 7

9 Biggest Pros and Cons of Internet—The world wide web, or the internet, is a piece of technology that has revolutionized the entire world. The way that we think, conduct business, communicate, and entertain ourselves have all changed thanks to the internet. The web can be accessed just about anywhere and on all sorts of different mediums, which makes it difficult to imagine our world without the internet, but would it be better? It's hard to truly break down the effects of the internet on society, but the best way to start is by examining all of the benefits and drawbacks that we know of.

The Pros of the Internet

1. Unlimited Access To Information

Anything you could ever imagined can be found and learned about in detail on the internet. There are millions upon millions of websites that are dedicated to all different types of topics. This wealth of information helps people to better understand things that they may have never thought or cared about before.

2. Bridging The Culture Gap

Communication has been another incredible by product of the internet. People can connect to people all over the world with just a few clicks of the mouse. This has resulted in a much better acceptance and understanding of different cultures around the world.

3. Jobs, Business, And Marketing

Ever since the commercialization of the internet, the business world has never been the same. The ability to reach wide spanning markets, collect valuable research on potential customers, and conduct business in other parts of the country or world, has created a virtual business boom that no one could have for seen. Along with

the business sides of things, people now also have the ability to search and apply for jobs completely through the internet, which has opened up the world job market to many people with valuable skills to offer.

4. Endless Entertainment

Right along the economical and financial aspects of the internet, entertainment has also been forever changed. Any movie, music, game, books, or software that you could possibly think of is available right on the world wide web. It has completely shifted the way that we entertain ourselves.

5. New Connections

Dating and other social sites are a booming section of the internet, that has altered the process of finding a partner for life. Whether it be friends or a spouse, people are making new connections with people that they may have never met otherwise. It broadens the view of access to meet and mingle with new people.

The Cons of the Internet

1. A Breeding Ground For Illegal Activity

One of the unintended consequences of the internet has been the immense amount of illegal and dangerous activity that it has harbored and perpetuated. The ease of information has given insight for burglaries, terrorist attacks, kidnappings, and many other types of crimes. It also sparked a crime of a different sort, but on a monumental level. This crime is piracy, which is downloading or distributing materials such as movies or music, without the consent of the person who owns it. It is possibly the most committed crime in today's society, because people simply do not view it as a true problem. However, artists, software developers, and producing companies would strongly disagree. Before the internet, if you wanted to hear the latest album or see the newest movie, you had to go and pay for that privilege, now they can simply be downloaded for free.

2. The World Is Becoming Dependent

All of our information is not stored with the use of the internet. This means our medical records, criminal records, educational records, and finance records are all completely dependent on the security of the sites that they reside on. Computer viruses are very common and are becoming more and more aggressive. They are transferred through the communication access of the internet and if one was designed well enough, it could shut down the economy.

3. Compromises Personal Information

Everything that you search or put onto the internet is completely traceable to the person it belongs to. While this is used for crime prevention, it also much more commonly used as a means of gaining market data. If you search something about shoes, you will suddenly begin to see ads for shoe sellers on every website you visit, and even begin to get ads from shoe stores in the mail. Much secure information is also put voluntarily into the cyber world, like bank information and social security numbers. Hackers can easily access this information and commit fraud and identity theft.

4. Children Are Vulnerable and Exposed

There is no way to truly verify age on the internet, this is a big concern because there is a wealth of content that should not be accessed by children. Pornographic material is the most prominent, and children can very easily stumble upon these types of websites and be exposed to things that they should not be. Along with finding inappropriate materials online, children are also at a great risk because of how easy it is to communicate with people. Children every day are persuaded by online "friends" to meet them or do things for them that put them at great risk.

Important Facts About The Internet

- The country of China has dedicated treatment facilities for people that are addicted to the internet.
- There is high speed internet access the entire way up Mount Everest.
- The very first website on the internet went live on August 6, 1991.
- Over 30% of all websites on the internet are pornography.
- On average, a person spends 12 percent of their entire life on the internet.

https://futureofworking.com/9-biggest-pros-and-cons-of-internet/

Pros and Cons of Genetically Engineered Foods—In the table below you will find some of the important advantages and disadvantages of genetic engineering. You will realize that each benefit has a negative aspect. Basically, by modifying the genes, we can improve a condition at the cost of another. The modification of a specimen and its later introduction to the environment can negatively impact the nature.

Pros	Cons
Faster Growth Rate Animals and plants can be genetically modified to promptly mature. For example, crops can be engineered to increase crop yield. There are crops being engineered to survive unfavorable conditions such as high heat or low light. This gives farmers the ability to expand beyond the traditional locations and use the empty lands for other purpose. Animals can also be genetically modified to improve production. Dairy cows can be engineered to produce more milk; sheep can grow wool faster; and animals bred for their meat can be engineered to grow bigger and faster (Pros and Cons of Genetic Engineering, 2014).	**Less Nutritional Value** Concerns regarding the nutritional value of the products stems from the fact that some products can grow big and quickly at the cost of decreasing their nutritional value.
Pest-resistant and Extended Life This genetic modification is mainly executed in plants. The animal or plant 's genes are altered to make them perdurable and resistant to pests and diseases. Plants being cultivated can have built in pest repellents which help reduce the need for harmful chemicals and other pesticides that cause damage to the water supply (Pros and Cons of Genetic Engineering, 2014).	**Risky Pathogens** Viruses and bacteria adapt to the environment. If a bacteria cannot get through the natural repellent of the genetically altered plant, there is a possibility that these viruses and bacteria will grow stronger and more resistant negatively affecting non genetically engineered plants/animals.
New Foods Currently, we can create new types of plants and animals by combining genes from different species. Scientists are taking a potato or soybean and giving the crop more nutrients to increase its value.	**Negative Side Effects** The goal of genetic engineering is to solve an issue by transferring genes to the organism that will help combat the problem. Sometimes, this can cause side effects. For example, you can modify a plant to need less water, but that would make it intolerant to direct sunlight (Pros and Cons of Genetic Engineering, 2014).
	Unfavorable Diversity Genetically engineered species that reach the wild can have a negative impact on the domestic species. Since species that have been modified tend to be stronger, unmodified species would soon disappear because of the introduction of modified species. This would result in a decreased diversity.

https://sites.psu.edu/english202geneticengineering/pros-and-cons/