

Outlining the Thematic Essay:  
**A Collaborative Project by**  
**Barbara Ammirato**  
**Elizabeth Napp**

Theme: Economic Change

Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, industrialization has had positive and negative effects on the lives of workers.

Task:

- Define the term “industrialization”
- Select one nation you have studied and discuss two specific examples of the ways in which industrialization changed the lives of workers in that nation
- Discuss the response of the workers, reformers, and/or government to these changes

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>A Definition of Industrialization:</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Industrialization is a shift from hand crafted goods to machine produced goods.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>How Industrialization Changed the Lives of Workers in Great Britain:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● More people worked in factories and lived in cities.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Response of Workers:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Workers organized unions or organizations designed to improve working conditions and wages.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Nation: Great Britain</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Great Britain experienced an Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>How Industrialization Changed the Lives of Workers in Great Britain:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Workers worker long hours and were paid low wages.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Response of Reformers:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reformers worked to end child labor and create new laws that protected workers.</li> </ul>

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Theme: Change (Individuals Who Have Changed History)

The beliefs and achievements of individuals have changed global history. These beliefs and achievements have had positive and negative effects on society.

Task:

Identify two individuals who have changed global history and for each:

- Explain one belief or achievement of that individual
- Discuss the positive and/or negative effects of the individual's belief or achievement

<p><u>Individual:</u></p> <p><b>Simon Bolivar</b></p>	<p><u>Belief:</u></p> <p><b>Nationalism:</b></p> <p>Simon Bolivar believed that South Americans had the right to determine their own forms and types of government. He sought independence from Spain. He believed that South Americans should control their own resources and trade.</p>	<p><u>Effects:</u></p> <p><b>Positive Effect:</b> South Americans gained political independence from Spain.</p> <p><b>Negative Effect:</b> While Bolivar wanted a democratic republic, South American governments were elitist, favoring the wealthy landowners, and dictatorial.</p>
<p><b>Nelson Mandela</b></p>	<p><u>Equality Among the Races:</u></p> <p>Nelson Mandela was a South African civil rights activist. He believed that Black South Africans should receive the same rights as white South Africans.</p>	<p><b>Positive Effect:</b> South Africa became a democratic republic which ensured the rights of all citizens.</p> <p><b>Positive Effect:</b> Nelson Mandela became the first Black South African President.</p>

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Theme: Nationalism

Nationalism has been shaping world events for the last 500 years. The desire for self-rule can cause tremendous change both positively and negatively. Individuals have also played huge roles in leading nationalistic movements that effect people and nations.

Task:

Choose *two* nationalist leaders from your study of global history, and for *each* one:

- Identify the nation or region where that individual led a nationalist movement.
- Describe the historical background leading up to that nationalist movement.
- Discuss how the actions of the specific nationalist leader have influenced the region or nation in which the movement took place.

<u>Nationalist Leader:</u>	<u>Historical Background:</u>	<u>Actions and Influences:</u>
<b>Mohandas Gandhi led India's Nationalist Movement.</b>	The British conquered India. Indians provided raw materials for British factories. Indians were forced to buy British manufactured goods. Indians were impoverished as a result of British imperialism.	<b>Gandhi led a nonviolent resistance movement against the British. Gandhi boycotted British cloth. Indians did not buy British cloth. This led to a loss of profits for the British. Gandhi also encouraged Indians to not obey British laws. This policy of civil disobedience prevented the British from controlling the Indians. Eventually, the British left India.</b>
<b>Toussaint L' Ouverture led Haiti's Nationalist Movement.</b>	The French conquered Haiti. They forced African slaves to labor for them. The French greatly mistreated the Haitian Africans.	<b>Toussaint L'Ouverture was once an African slave who was given freedom. He organized the Haitian slaves and revolted against the French. Eventually, the African slaves</b>

		<b>forced the French out of Haiti.</b>
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Theme: Change (Political Revolutions that Changed History)

Throughout history, political revolutions had many causes. These revolutions affected society and led to many changes. The changes may or may not have resolved the problems that caused the revolution.

Task:

Choose one political revolution from your study of Global History and Geography and:

- Explain the causes of the revolution
- Describes the effects this political revolution had on society
- Evaluate whether the changes that resulted from the political revolution resolved the problems that caused it

**Chinese Communist Revolution (1949): Led by Mao Zedong**

<p><b><u>Causes:</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Most Chinese were poor, landless peasants. They labored on the farms of the gentry. They were exploited and frequently on the verge of starvation.</b></p> <p><b>2. The Nationalists forces of Chiang Kai-shek were corrupt. They used China's wealth to benefit themselves.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Effects:</u></b></p> <p><b>1. The Chinese Communist nationalized all property. Private property was abolished. Land was redistributed.</b></p> <p><b>2. Women received equal rights. Foot binding was abolished and education was encouraged.</b></p> <p><b>3. China became a totalitarian dictatorship.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Did the Revolution resolve the problems that caused the revolution?</u></b></p> <p><b>1. No, the revolution did not resolve the problems that caused the revolution.</b></p> <p><b>2. A new inequality developed. The power of the gentry was replaced by the power of the Communist party.</b></p>
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Theme: Justice and Human Rights

Throughout history, the human rights of certain groups of people have been violated. Efforts have been made to address these violations.

Task:

- Define the term “human rights”
- Identify two examples of human rights violations that have occurred in a specific time and place
- Describe the causes of these human rights violations
- For one of the violations identified, discuss one specific effort that was made or is being made to deal with the violation

<u>Definition of Human Rights:</u>	<u>Examples of Human Rights Violations:</u>	<u>Causes of Human Rights Violation:</u>	<u>Discuss One Specific Effort that Was Made to Deal with the Violation:</u>
<p>Human rights are fundamental rights. They include the right to life, liberty, and property.</p>	<p>Native peoples in Spain’s American colonies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Spaniards seized Native American lands during conquest.</li> <li>● Natives were enslaved in the encomienda system. They were forced to labor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Some Native Americans rebelled against their colonial masters. However, generally, these movements failed.</li> </ul>
<p>Human rights are fundamental rights. They include the right to life, liberty, and property.</p>	<p>Untouchables in India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Hindu caste system created a group of people who belonged to no caste.</li> <li>● Caste was created by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Today, it is illegal in India to discriminate against untouchables.</li> </ul>

		<b>the Aryan invaders.</b>	
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Theme: Global Problems

Throughout history, global problems have posed major challenges for nations or regions.

Task:

Select two different global problems and for **each**:

- Describe **one** major cause of the global problem
- Discuss **one** effect of the global problem on a specific nation or region

<b><u>Global Problem:</u></b>	<b><u>Cause:</u></b>	<b><u>Effect:</u></b>
<b>Overpopulation</b>	As modern medicine has led to longer expectancies and lower rates of infant mortality, more babies survive to adulthood. Therefore, more people live on the planet.	An effect of overpopulation is hunger and famine. Developing nations cannot feed their growing populations. Therefore, many people die from starvation every year.
<b>Environmental Pollution</b>	With the increased use of fossil fuels, the planet has become dangerously polluted.	Environmental pollution leads to the rise of greenhouse gases. Increased greenhouse gases leads to global warming. Global warming alters ecosystems. It is possible that polar ice caps could melt causing flooding and suffering if this trend is not reversed.



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Theme: Change (Political Events)

Twentieth-century political events have had positive and negative effects on global history.

Task:

Identify two 20<sup>th</sup>-century political events and for each:

- Discuss the historical circumstances surrounding the event
- Evaluate the extent to which this event had a positive or negative effect on global history

<u>Event:</u>	<u>Historical Circumstances:</u>	<u>Effects on Global History</u>
<b>Ho Chi Minh's Unification of Vietnam against Imperialism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The French conquered Vietnam. They exploited the natural resources and people of the region.</li><li>● The Vietnamese united to overthrow the French imperialists.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The French left Vietnam.</li><li>● Vietnam was divided into a Communist North and a Dictatorial South.</li><li>● Some Vietnamese living in South Vietnam wanted reunification with the Communist North.</li></ul>
<b>The Development of Nuclear Weapons in India and Pakistan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Hindus and Muslims had religious differences that led to conflict.</li><li>● Hindu India and Islamic Pakistan developed weapons to defend themselves.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The potential for nuclear war has greatly increased because these two rival nations have access to nuclear arsenals.</li></ul>