

Part III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purposes of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document. Keep in mind that the language used in a document may reflect the historical context of the time in which it was written.

Historical Context:

Armed conflict, disease, and child labor have affected children throughout the world. Governments, groups, and individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of these global issues on children.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to

- Select *two* global issues mentioned in the historical context and for *each*
- Describe the effects of the global issue on children
 - Discuss how governments, groups, and/or individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of this global issue on children

Do not make the United States the focus of your essay.

In developing your answers to Part III, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **describe** means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (b) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

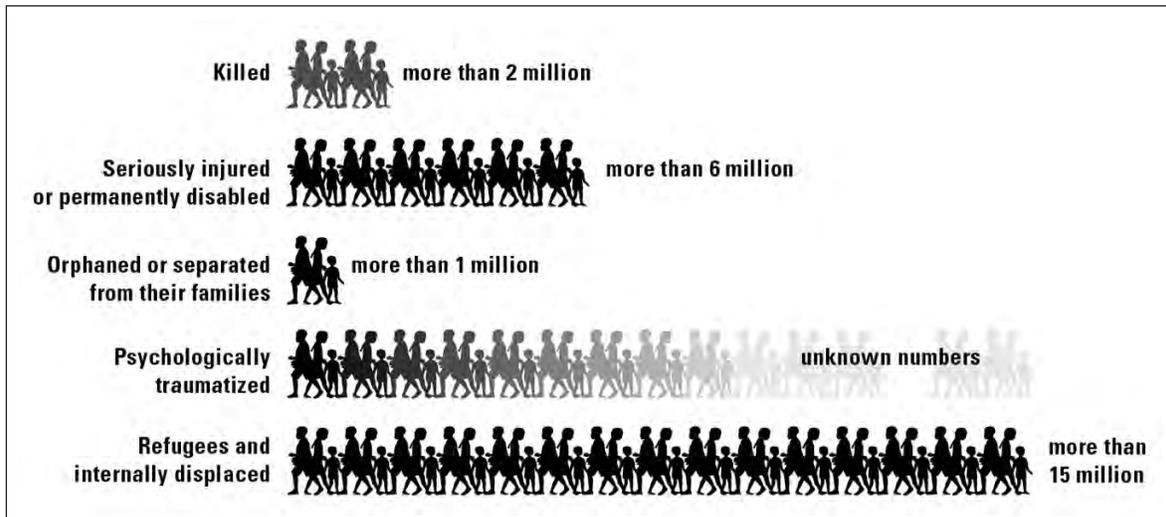
Part A

Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

The Toll of War
(Child victims of armed conflicts, 1990s)



Source: *The State of the World's Children, 2000*, UNICEF (adapted)

- 1 Based on the information in this chart, state **one** way a child's life may be changed as a result of armed conflicts. [1]

Score

Document 2

Child Soldiers

To commemorate our 25th anniversary, The Advocates for Human Rights would like to dedicate this issue of Rights Sites News to the abolition of one of the worst forms of child labor, child soldiers. When armed conflict exists, children will almost inevitably become involved as soldiers. In over twenty countries around the world, children are direct participants in war. Denied a childhood and often subjected to horrific violence, an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 children are serving as soldiers for both rebel groups and government forces in current armed conflicts. These young combatants participate in all aspects of contemporary warfare. They wield AK-47s and M-16s on the front lines of combat, serve as human mine detectors, participate in suicide missions, carry supplies, and act as spies, messengers or lookouts.

Physically vulnerable and easily intimidated, children typically make obedient soldiers. Many are abducted or recruited by force, and often compelled to follow orders under threat of death. Others join armed groups out of desperation. As society breaks down during conflict, leaving children no access to school, driving them from their homes, or separating them from family members, many children perceive armed groups as their best chance for survival. Others seek escape from poverty or join military forces to avenge family members who have been killed...

Despite progress achieved over the last decade in the global campaign to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers, large numbers of children continue to be exploited in war and placed in the line of fire. The international treaty on child soldiers, the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict*, entered into force on February 12, 2002. With over 100 countries signed on, this treaty is a milestone in the campaign, strengthening the legal protection of children and helping to prevent their use in armed conflict...

Source: "Child Soldiers Edition," *Rights Sites News*, The Advocates for Human Rights, Spring 2008

2a According to the Advocates for Human Rights, what is **one** problem faced by child soldiers? [1]

Score

b According to the Advocates for Human Rights, what is **one** effort that has been made to keep children, or former child soldiers, from being used in armed conflict? [1]

Score

Document 3

NEW YORK, 4 April 2006 — Ridding the world of landmines and other explosive remnants of war could be accomplished in years instead of decades, saving thousands of children from devastating injuries and death, UNICEF said today on the first International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action....

Landmines are designed to disable, immobilize or kill people travelling by foot or in motor vehicles. Other explosive remnants of war include unexploded ordnance — weapons such as grenades and cluster bombs that did not explode on impact but can still detonate — and weapons that are discarded in civilian areas by combatants, known as abandoned ordnance. These munitions outlast the conflicts during which they were planted and become hazards for innocent civilians, particularly for unsuspecting children who often make the fatal mistake of playing with the unfamiliar objects....

Children suffer debilitating physical injuries from mine explosions, often losing fingers, toes and limbs. Some are left blind or deaf. An estimated 85 per cent of child victims die before they can get medical attention. Many disabled victims lose opportunities to go to school, and often cannot afford rehabilitative care. The persisting threat of mines takes its toll on entire societies, perpetuating poverty and underdevelopment....

More than three-quarters of the world's nations have ratified the Mine Ban Treaty since it came into force in 1999, outlawing the production, stockpiling and use of antipersonnel landmines. According to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the number of countries thought to be producing, stockpiling and using landmines has dropped significantly over the last decade....

UNICEF supports and implements mine action activities in over 30 countries, and believes that mine-risk education is key to preventing the death and disabling of children. Through programmes brought to their schools and communities, children are taught how to live safely in areas contaminated with landmines and other explosive remnants of war....

Source: "Saving Children from the Tragedy of Landmines," UNICEF Press Release, April 4, 2006

3a What is **one** problem land mines or unexploded ordnance cause for children, according to UNICEF? [1]

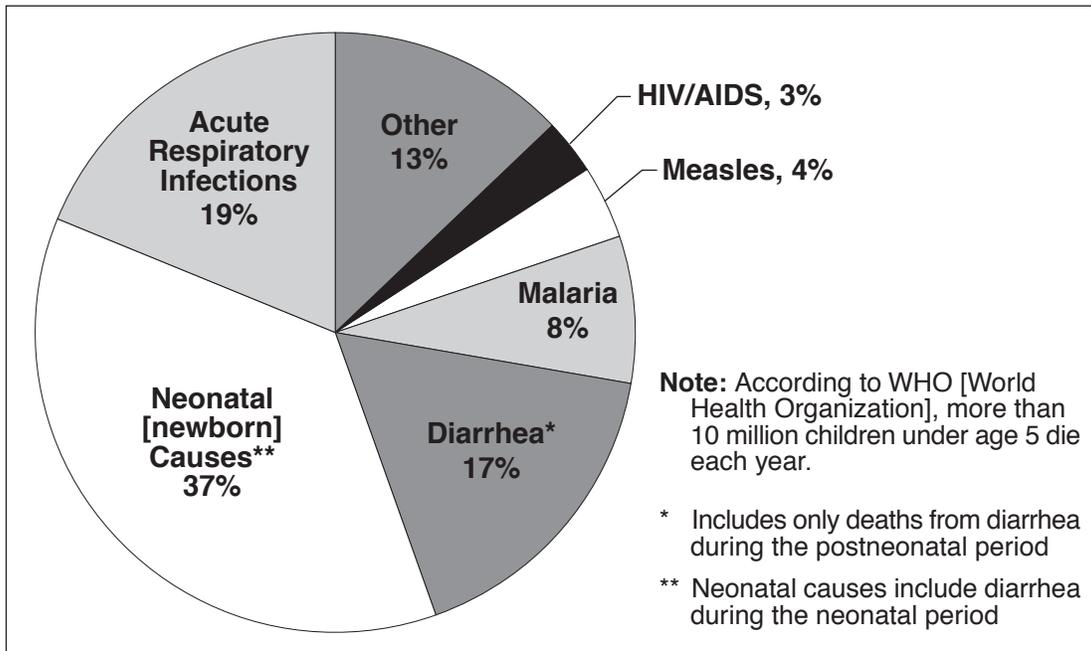
Score

b What is **one** effort being made to reduce the effects of land mines or unexploded ordnance, according to UNICEF? [1]

Score

Document 4

Deaths to Children Under 5, by Cause, 2000–2003



Source: *World Health Report*, World Health Organization, 2005 (adapted)

4 As shown in this World Health Organization chart of children who died under the age of five, identify **one** health issue that caused more than 15% of the deaths. [1]

Score

Document 5

... Millions of children in developing nations die from diseases like pneumonia, measles and diarrhea that claim twice as many lives each year as AIDS. Vaccines prevent these basic illnesses. Bill Gates pledges billions of dollars to vaccinate the world's children. Problem solved. But it's not that easy.

Money alone won't rid dirty water of parasites that can blind and cripple. It won't fix bad roads that keep people from getting care. It won't end the political corruption and violent unrest that erase health advances. It won't stop a population explosion that contributes to poor health. It can't even prevent a rat from gnawing through the power cord of a refrigerator used to store vaccines in a remote West African clinic....

In late 1998, Gates donated \$100 million to create a program dedicated to getting new and underused vaccines to children in the poorest countries. A year later, he gave a stunning \$750 million to help launch a new superstructure for improving childhood vaccinations, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)—a coalition of international public health agencies, philanthropists and the pharmaceutical industry....

Gates knows that vaccines can't do it all, not when a regional hospital in Nigeria draws its water from an open pit in the ground. Or where a 6-year-old Ivory Coast boy with a leg twisted by polio faces a life of begging because his mother couldn't afford a trip to a clinic for vaccines. Or where a broken board on a bridge can halt the shipment of medicine for days....

Source: Tom Paulson, "Bill Gates' war on disease, poverty is an uphill battle," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, March 21, 2001

5a According to Tom Paulson, what is **one** situation that makes it difficult to reduce childhood diseases in developing nations? [1]

Score

b According to Tom Paulson, what is **one** way money donated by Bill Gates has been used to help reduce childhood diseases in developing nations? [1]

Score

Document 6

...Doctors Without Borders/Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) [a non-profit medical organization] has witnessed firsthand how a lack of medicine for treatable infectious disease destroys many lives in the developing world. In response, MSF has launched the Access to Essential Medicines Campaign. Introduced in November 1999, the MSF campaign has been working worldwide to find long-lasting solutions to this crisis. The campaign has four main goals: to increase access to certain medicines; to support high quality local manufacture and import of less expensive medicines; to implement and apply international trade rules regarding medicines; and to bring together governments, the pharmaceutical industry, and organizations to focus on investment in, research on, and development of essential medicines for neglected disease....

Source: Catherine Gevert, "A Lack of Medicine," *Faces*, March, 2005

- 6 What is **one** way Doctors Without Borders/MSF hopes to reduce the occurrence of infectious diseases in the developing world, according to Catherine Gevert? [1]

Score

Document 7

... “Tens of thousands of refugees have fled to urban areas in Pakistan since September 11, [2001], but almost all international assistance and protection efforts are focused on refugees in camps, and the situation for young Afghans in the cities is deteriorating seriously,” said Jane Lowicki, Senior Coordinator, Children and Adolescents Project, who visited Pakistan in January. “Many of these refugees and the communities that are struggling to support them are wondering why help promised by the U.S. and other countries has not reached them.”

With few alternatives for earning a livelihood, many Afghan refugee parents in urban areas are forcing their children to work in high-risk industries to support the household. “Thousands are carpet weavers, others are street children working as garbage pickers, beggars, brick makers, house servants and, in some cases, drug sellers,” Lowicki said. “These young workers are the poorest and most desperate among the Afghan community. Their work exposes them to disease, physical and sexual abuse, and few have access to health services, education or recreation. Their situation has become even more difficult since Sept. 11 because many new young refugees have entered the competition for work, and resources are scarce.”

Afghan refugee adolescents and children, some as young as five years old, are working harder than ever for less money. The formerly lucrative carpet weaving industry, for example, which relies heavily on cheap Afghan child labor, bottomed out after Sept. 11; young refugees are now being paid less than half of what they were making to weave carpets for markets around the world.

In many cases, children and adolescents are the primary wage earners for their families, and all of the young Afghan refugees interviewed for the report said they urgently need food, shelter and medical care. They are also eager for a chance to go to school and to learn skills and trades to support themselves through less hazardous work....

Source: “Afghan Refugee Children and Adolescents in Pakistan’s Cities Receive Minimal International Assistance,” Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children Press Release, May 30, 2002

- 7 According to the Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children, what is **one** problem Afghan refugee children face in Pakistan? [1]

Score

Document 8a

This is an excerpt from a Web-only interview conducted as part of *Enterprising Ideas*, a project of *NOW on PBS*.

RugMark USA

Ten years ago [in 1994], RugMark USA was established to eradicate child labor in the handwoven rug industry. Using a unique “certification” method, RugMark USA has created a model that generates income to finance its programs for children and raises awareness among consumers about the prevalence of child labor. Nina Smith, RugMark USA’s executive director, believes the RugMark model could be applied to other industries, including Brazil’s shoe industry, India’s silk weaving and embroidery sectors and the cocoa industry in West Africa. We talked with Smith about why the RugMark model works and what big challenges the organization is facing...

NOW [host]: Describe RugMark’s strategy to change the use of child labor in the industry.

Smith: Our goal is to change the market dynamics so that there is no longer a demand for child labor. If we can educate the marketplace—consumers, interior designers, architects, importers, retailers—about what they can do then ultimately the message is sent to the manufacturers that child labor won’t be tolerated—in essence eliminating the demand.

The idea has three components: First, you have to raise awareness and educate people about the problem of child labor and to look for our independently certified child-labor-free rugs. On the ground in South Asia we have an inspection and monitoring system. Companies whose rugs receive the RugMark label agree to random, surprise inspections at their factories or village-based looms....

Source: “RugMark USA,” *NOW on PBS: Enterprising Ideas*, July 26, 2007

8a According to Nina Smith, what is **one** way RugMark USA is attempting to end the use of and eliminate the demand for child labor? [1]

Score

Document 8b

This is an advertisement RugMark used in its campaign to raise awareness about carpets and rugs made with child labor.

THE SINGLE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING ABOUT AN IMPORTED RUG.



Nearly 300,000 children are exploited as child labor in the carpet industry. This has to end, and it will. RugMark is the international organization devoted to building the schools, programs and opportunities that give children back their childhood. It's working, from Pakistan to India to Nepal, and you can help. Look for the certified and numbered RugMark label on the back of an imported rug. It's your best assurance that no children were exploited in the manufacture of the carpet you're buying. Because an imported rug that was made using child labor is ugly no matter what it looks like.

Source: www.rugmark.org (adapted)

8b According to this advertisement, what is **one** action RugMark has taken to improve the lives of children? [1]

Score

Document 9

**Give a “Red Card* to Child Labour”
in celebration of the World Day Against Child Labour 2006!**

... The day, which is observed worldwide on the 12th of June, is intended to serve as a catalyst for the growing worldwide movement against child labour, as reflected in the 160 ratifications of Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour and the 144 ratifications of Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for employment. The event on 12 June will be celebrated with the presence of football [soccer] stars that will “kick the ball” against child labour, in a match with girls from the Geneva International School and the Signal de Bernex Football Club. The idea behind the game is that girls and boys should be given the time to study and play, and that child labour and its worst forms symbolically get a “red card”. This action is linked to the “Red card to child labour” campaign which since its inception in 2002 has reached thousands of people in all continents. The idea is that the values in football, such as, team spirit, youth empowerment, solidarity among countries, non-discrimination regarding religion, gender and race, are also shared by the ILO [International Labour Organization]. Using the symbol of the Red Card at International football competitions offers the opportunity to spread one simple, universal message over time and benefits from media coverage. Building this kind of strategic alliance is a very good way to reinforce the global movement against child labour.

Source: “Celebration of the World Day Against Child Labour,” The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Organization, June 2006

* A red card is issued to remove a player from a game for committing a serious violation.

9 Based on this excerpt from a brochure, what are **two** actions that have been taken to aid in the elimination of child labor? [2]

(1) _____

_____ Score

(2) _____

_____ Score

Part B

Essay

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from *at least four* documents in your essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

Armed conflict, disease, and child labor have affected children throughout the world. Governments, groups, and individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of these global issues on children.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you

- Select *two* global issues mentioned in the historical context and for *each*
- Describe the effects of the global issue on children
 - Discuss how governments, groups, and/or individuals have attempted to reduce the effects of this global issue on children

Do not make the United States the focus of your essay.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Incorporate information from *at least four* documents
- Incorporate relevant outside information
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme