

Intro to DBQs

Document Analysis

Warm-Up

While listening to the songs below, answer the following questions.

- Tobey Keith
- Black Eyed Peas
- What event are these songs in response to?
- What is the main idea each singer/songwriter is trying to get across?
- Between the 2 songs, which do **you** feel was a better response? Why?
- If these songs were released today, which do you feel would be more popular in the US? Why?

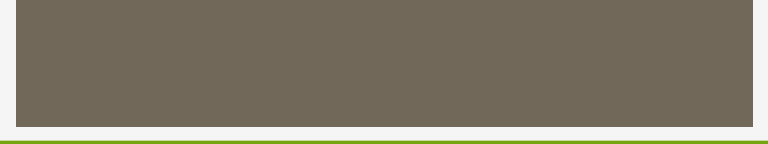
Today we'll be looking at several documents.

Primary Sources

- Original Artwork
- Diaries
- Poems
- Treaties
- Videotapes of live events
- Letters
- Legal documents

Secondary Sources

- Critique of the Art
- Textbook
- Magazine Articles
- Essays about a specific topic
- Biographies



This will be 1 of your 2 **test grades** for this six week grading cycle.

If testing isn't "your thing," this is a great place to shine. Everything must be **neat** and in complete sentences.

Answering Your DBQs

- You must answer these questions in complete sentences.
- They must be neat and written with proper grammar.
- Do not copy directly from the documents without using quotation marks “ ”
- Some of the language will be difficult- you may use your phones for looking up definitions.

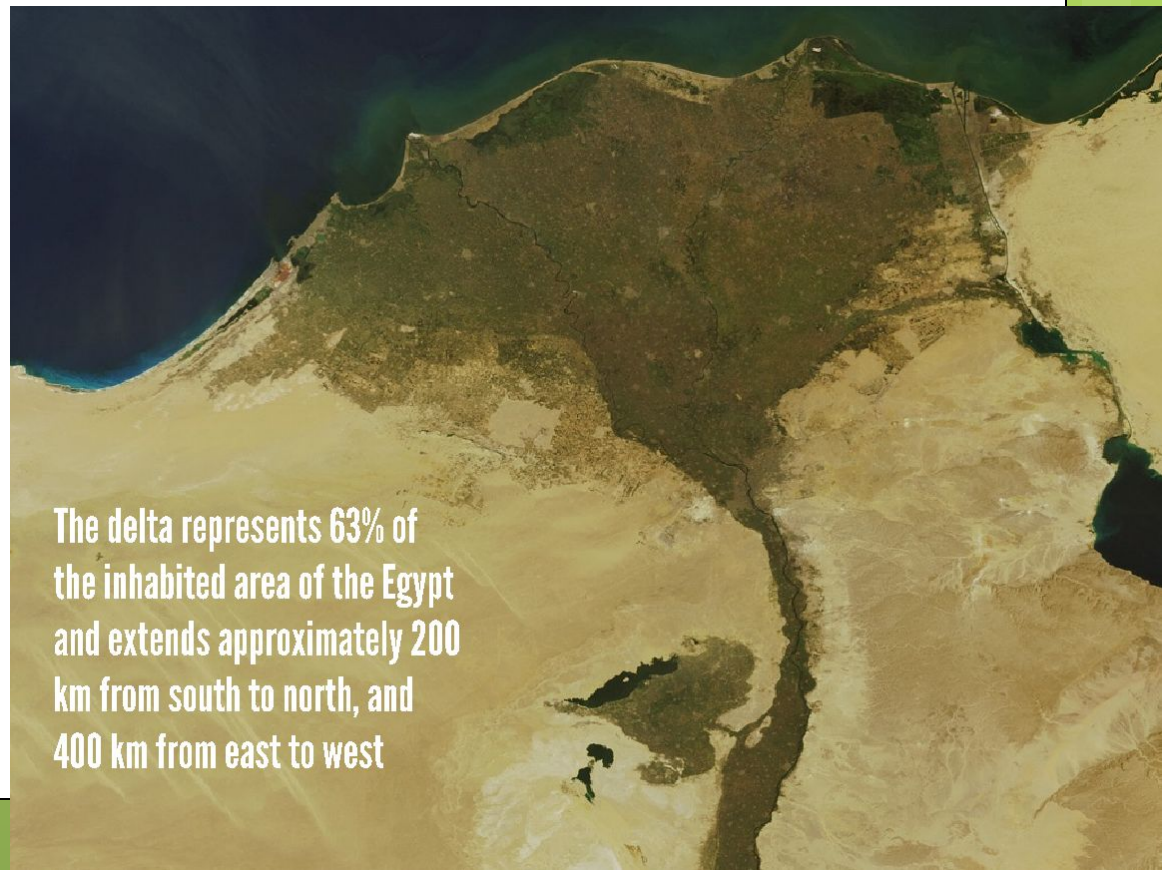
What is a “DBQ?”

- Document Based Question
- An essay that answers a specific question.
- An essay or short answer question that cites (uses as examples) specific documents to support the writer’s argument.



Vocabulary from document 1

Inhabited Area: Area where people live.



The delta represents 63% of the inhabited area of the Egypt and extends approximately 200 km from south to north, and 400 km from east to west

Document 2 Vocab

- Manifest(eth)- clearly shown.
Easy to recognize.
- Descend(est)- to move from
a higher to a lower place.
- Inundation: to receive a
large amount at the same
time.
- Perpetuity: Continuing
forever.
- Anguish: pain or suffering

Hymn to the Nile ca. 2100 B.C.

Adoration to the Nile!

Hail to thee, O Nile!

Who manifesteth thyself over this land

And comest to give life to Egypt!

Mysterious is thy issuing forth from the darkness,

On this day whereon it is celebrated!

Watering the orchards created by Ra

To cause all the cattle to live,

Thou givest the earth to drink, inexhaustible one!

Path that descendest from the sky,

Loving the bread of Seb and the first-fruits of Nepera,

Thou causest the workshops of Ptah to prosper!

Lord of the fish, during the inundation,

No bird alights on the crops.

Thou createst the corn [grain], thou bringest forth the barley,

Assuring perpetuity to the temples.

If thou ceaseest thy toil and thy work,

Then all that exists is in anguish.

If the gods suffer in heaven

Then the faces of men waste away. . . .

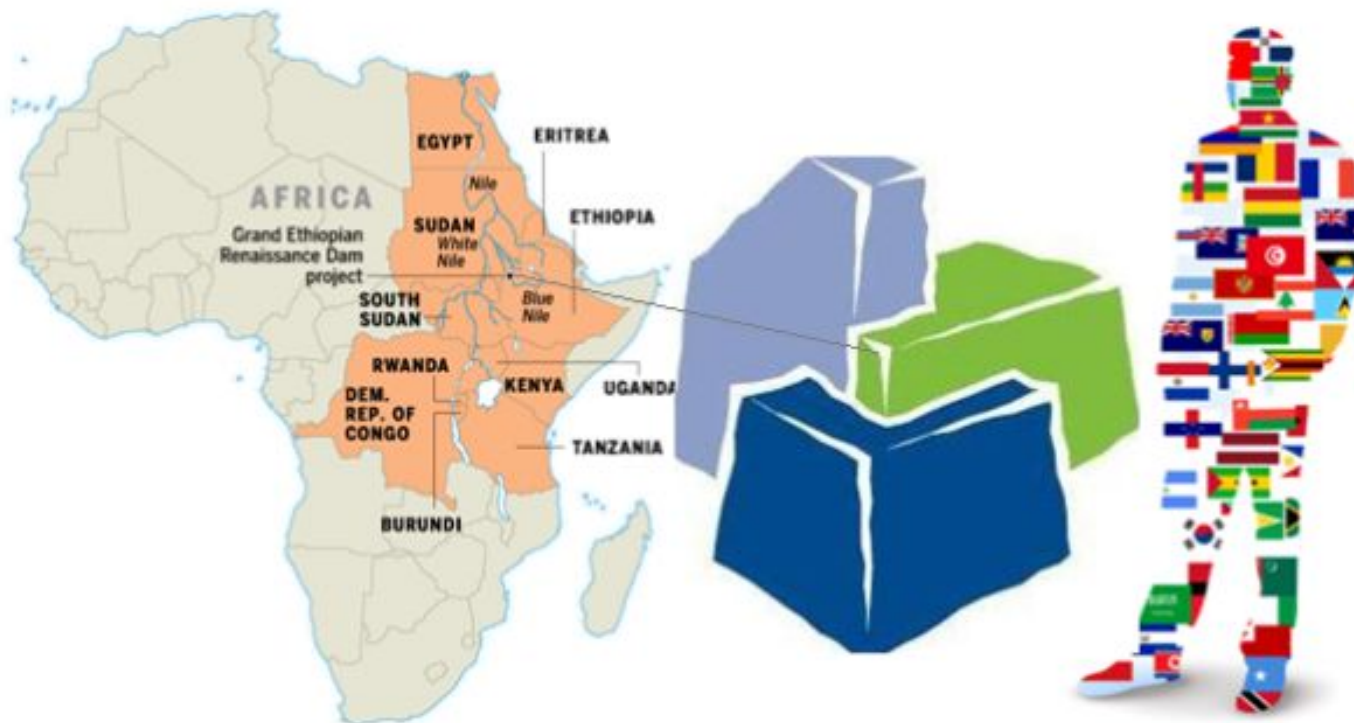
Document 3



Document 4

. . . Most dramatically, hydropolitics, or the interplay of water resource issues and politics, has raised tensions between countries that share drainage basins. For example, Sudan's plans to expand its irrigation networks along the upper Nile and Ethiopia's Blue Nile Dam project are both causes of concern in Egypt. To the north, Turkey's growing development of the upper Tigris and Euphrates rivers (the Southeast Anatolian Project) has raised issues with Iraq and Syria, who argue that capturing "their" water might be considered a provocative [challenging] political act. Hydropolitics has also played into negotiations between Israel, the Palestinians, and other neighboring states, particularly in the valuable Jordan River drainage, which runs through the center of the area's most hotly disputed lands. Israelis fear Palestinian and Syrian pollution; nearby Jordanians argue for more water from Syria; and all regional residents must deal with the uncomfortable reality that, regardless of their political differences, they must drink from the same limited supplies of freshwater. . . .

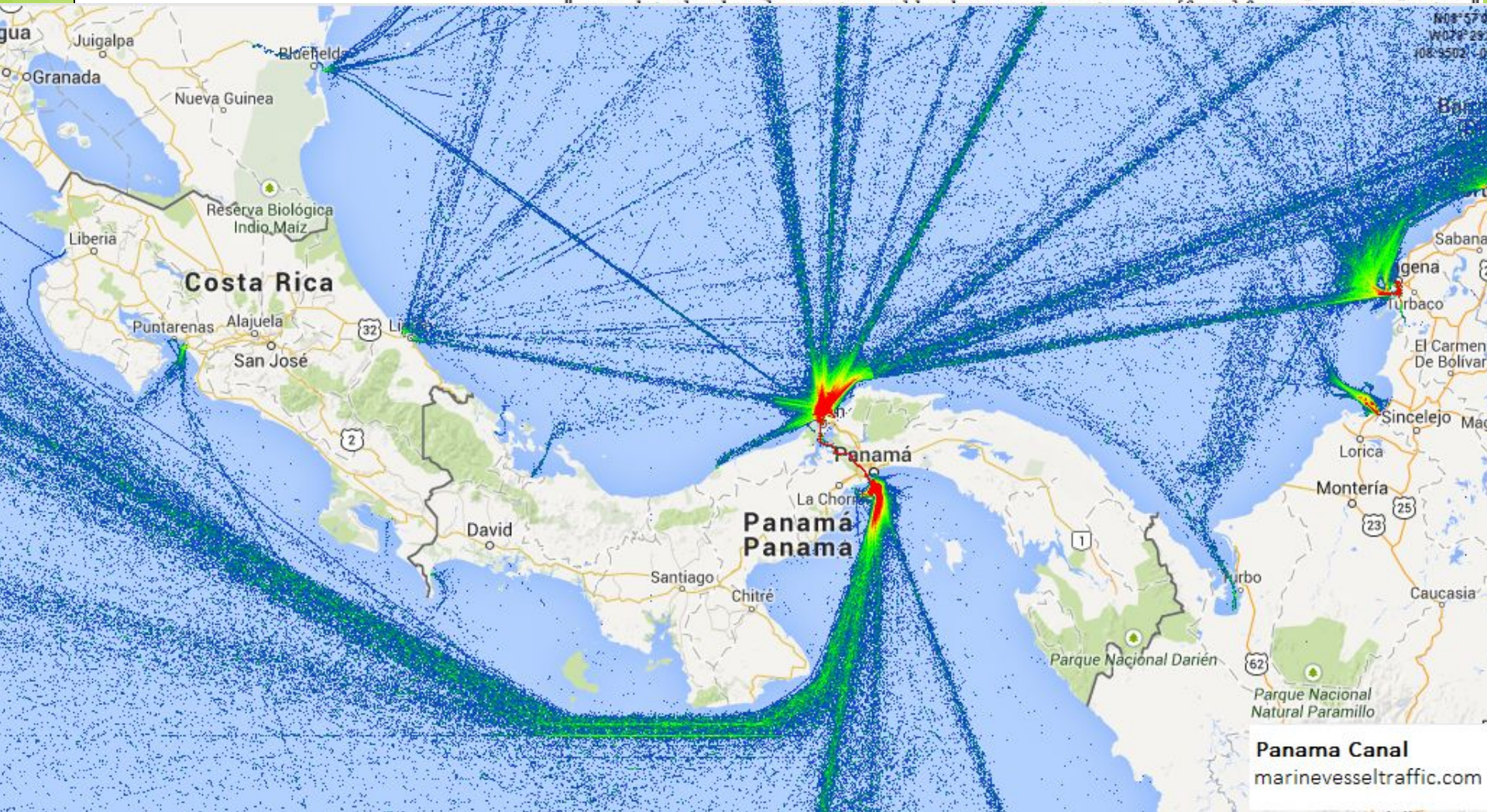
Source: Les Rowntree et al., *Diversity Amid Globalization*, Prentice Hall, 2003 (adapted)



Document 5

Trade Routes

The Panama Canal, with its unique location at the narrowest point between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has had a far-reaching effect on world economic and commercial developments throughout most of this [20th] century. By providing a short, relatively inexpensive passageway between these two great bodies of water, the Canal has influenced world trade patterns, spurred



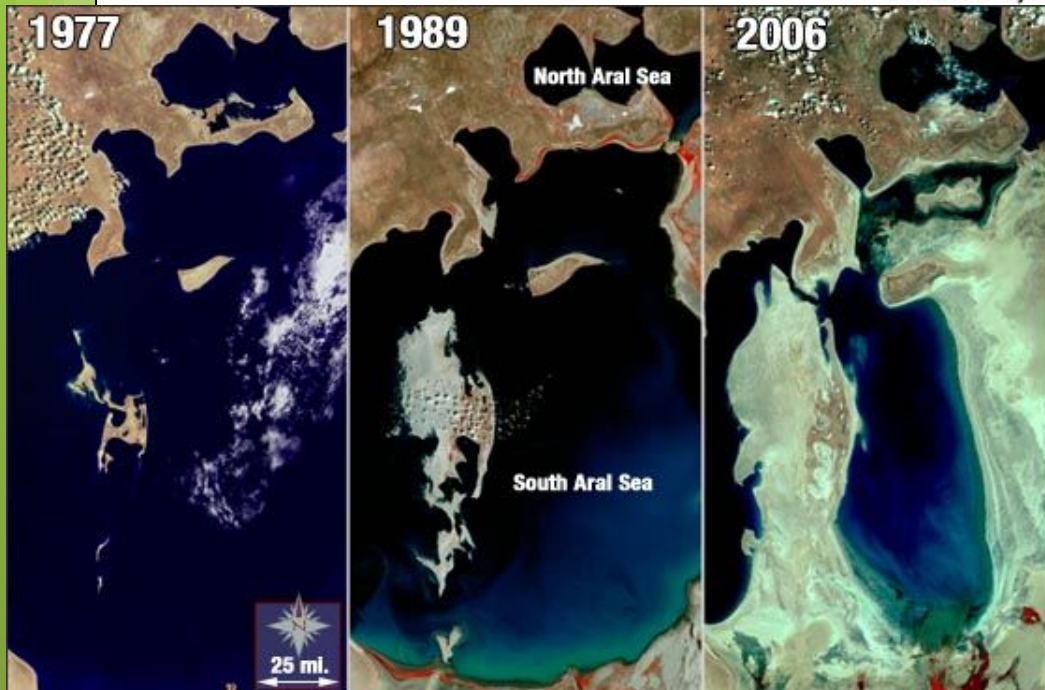
Document 6

... The Aral Sea, covering an area the size of Lithuania, started receding in the 1960s after Soviet state planners diverted its water sources, the Amu Dar'ya and the Syr Dar'ya rivers, to irrigate cotton and other crops.

From 1960 to 1990, the area of irrigated land in Central Asia increased from 3.5 million hectares to 7.5 million. Cotton production soared, making the region the world's fourth largest producer. But by the 1980s the annual flow of fresh water into the Aral was barely one-tenth of the 1950 supply. The salinity [salt] level increased, destroying the sea's flora and fauna. The fishing industry suffered; all but two of the 30 species once found in the sea died out.

With no other means of water supply, the sea started to recede, eventually losing half of its former area and a third of its volume. In 1989, it divided into a smaller northern sea and a larger southern one. The two main fishing ports, Moynaq in Uzbekistan and Aralsk in Kazakhstan were left high and dry, and fishing communities found themselves 100 kilometres or more away from the shore. . . .

Source: Lloyd-Roberts and Anbarasan, "The Aral Sea: Back From The Brink?," *UNESCO Courier*

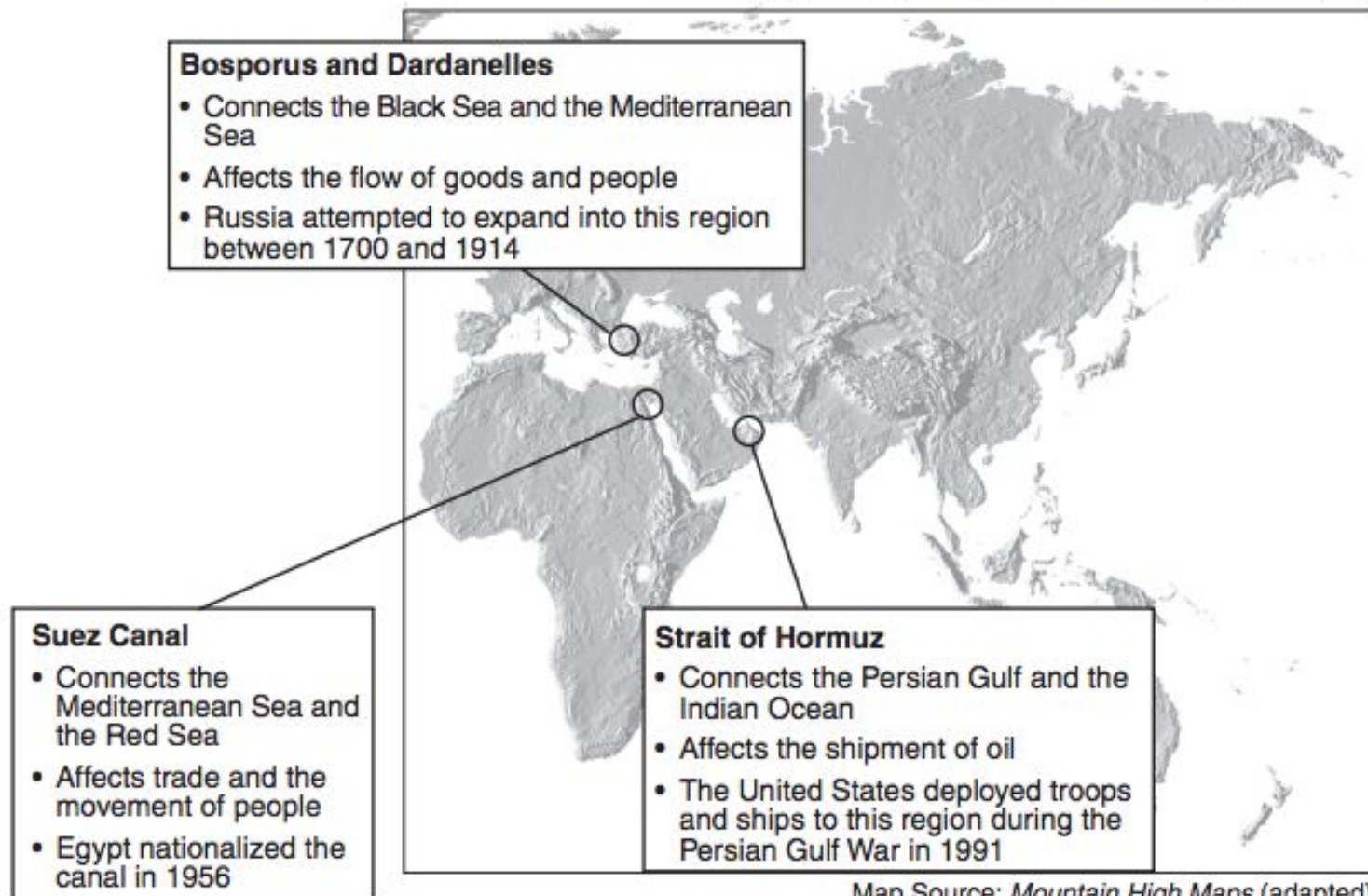


Document 7

Chokepoints

There are approximately 200 straits (narrow bodies of water connecting two larger bodies of water) or canals around the world but only a handful are known as chokepoints. A chokepoint is a strategic strait or canal which could be closed or blocked to stop sea traffic (especially oil). This type of aggression could surely cause an international incident. . . .

Source: "Chokepoints," <http://geography.about.com> (adapted)



Document 8

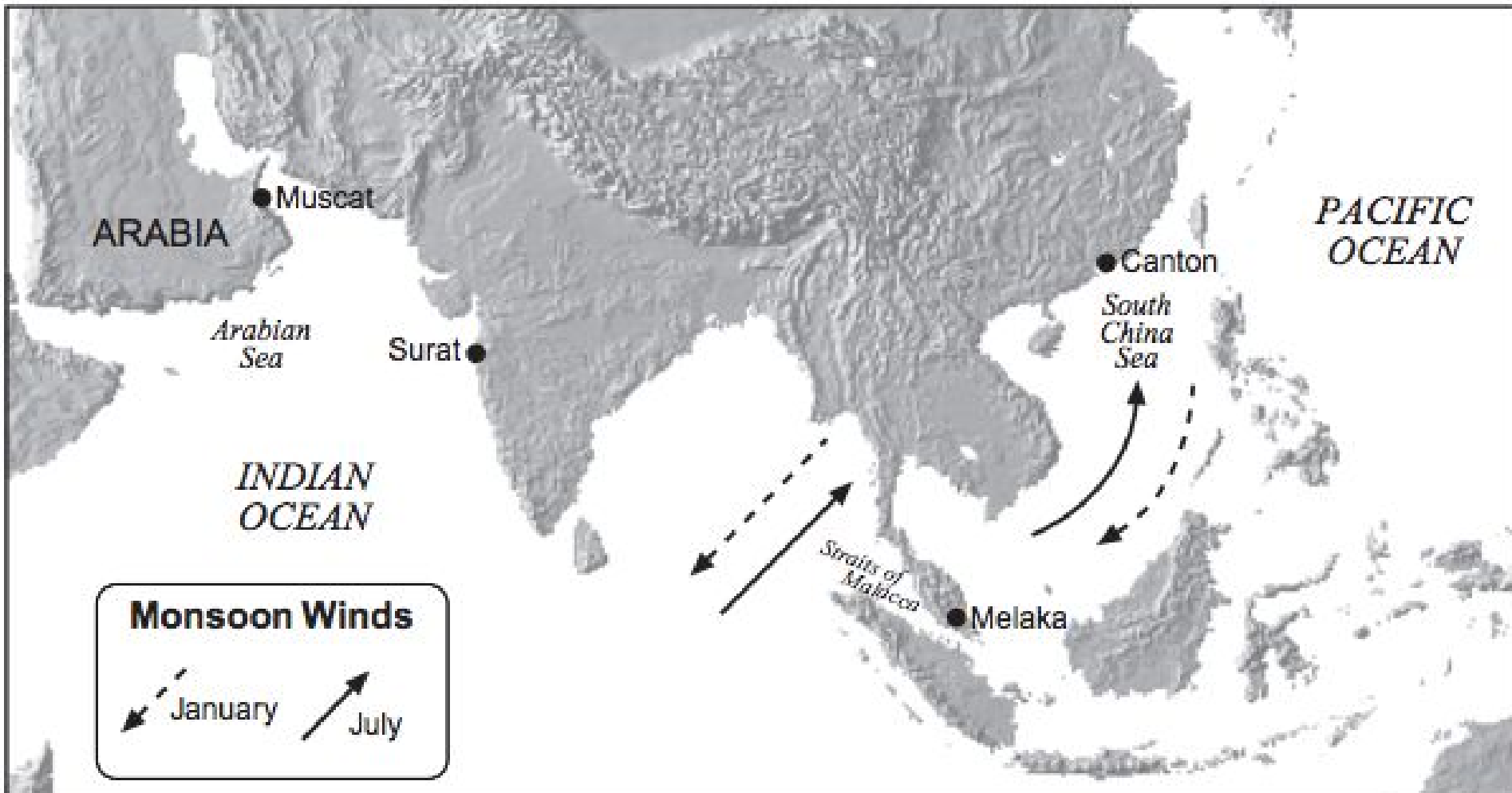
... For several centuries, these contacts [between North Africa and the interior] were limited by the nature of the Sahara itself. More than 3 million square miles in area, the Sahara is the world's largest desert. Because temperatures during the day can reach as high as 120 degrees Fahrenheit and supplies of water are scant, the 40-day journey across the desert required courage, determination, and careful planning. Travelers who became separated from their companions were seldom seen again. The trans-Saharan trek became somewhat easier after the 4th century A.D., when camels were introduced in place of horses; camels are able to travel long distances without water, and their wider hooves make it easier for them to move through sand. However, intensive contact between North Africa and the interior did not begin until the 7th century, when a revolutionary change took place in the political and religious life of the region. By this time, the old empires of the Mediterranean and the Middle East were in decline or in ruins. In their place was a powerful new force—Islam. . . .

Source: Philip Koslow, *Ancient Ghana: The Land of Gold*, Chelsea House Publishers



Document 9

... Nature also shaped the rhythms of trade and the places where it was conducted by constraining [hindering] transportation. All across maritime Asia—from Canton [China] to Mocca [southern Arabia]—trading schedules were dictated by the monsoon winds. Since strong winds blew consistently in one direction for several months and then stopped, and then blew consistently the other way for months, it made no sense to fight those winds. A trader went as far as he (or occasionally she) could in one direction and then stayed around until the wind reversed; his goods were then picked up by another merchant who had arrived earlier and knew precisely how long into the next season he could safely stay and still have enough days of favorable wind to get home. Thus, instead of Chinese traders spending two or more monsoon seasons (and years) sailing all the way to, say, Persia with silks, it made more sense to sail out one



Sources: "The West and the Spice Trade," *Calliope*, Cobblestone (adapted); *Mountain High Maps*, Digital Wisdom (adapted)

Short Answer Response

- This is 60% of your grade. This will demonstrate whether or not you understand the documents you have analyzed.
- You must write a rough draft and have a peer look over it (peer editing is to **help** you make it better)!

Good example of peer edit: "I think you have a really good idea here. Maybe you could make this point more clear by adding this specific detail."

Bad example of peer edit: "This sucks. Change stuff."

Why Sideways?

**THE SHORT
ANSWER
PARAGRAPH IS DUE
NEXT CLASS, NO
EXTENSIONS.**