Thematic Essay- Worksheet # 1

Essay Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several body paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Step One: Carefully read the essay task above, answer the following questions in your notebook:

1. How many paragraphs TOTAL will you write in this essay? 
   _____________________________________________________________

2. How many BODY paragraphs will you write in this essay? Why? 
   _____________________________________________________________

3. In your own words, describe each essay task (what questions are you supposed to answer?)
   #1 _____________________________________________________________
   #2 _____________________________________________________________
   #3 _____________________________________________________________

4. What leaders will you choose to answer your essay task? 
   I will choose ___________________ and ______________________
This is what you should do when you are faced with the thematic essay task:

1. Read the task a few times to make sure you understand it. Then read the task again to make sure!
2. Brainstorm to pick the two WORLD LEADERS you know the MOST about.
3. Make a “box outline” to organize the information for your essay. This will help you break down the essay task into several manageable parts.

STEP 2- ORGANIZING YOUR ESSAY

With your partner, use the “box outline” on the next page to:

1. In your own words, write each essay task in the provided space on top of the box outline. THIS IS WHERE YOU ARE BREAKING DOWN THE ESSAY TASK INTO MANAGEABLE PARTS.
2. Using the provided “Turning Points” thematic review sheet and your knowledge of Global Studies, fill out the box outline.
3. Check to make sure you have answered each part of the essay task!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Leader # 1</th>
<th>World Leader # 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(write his/her name here)</td>
<td>(write his/her name here)</td>
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</table>

Task 1- Rewrite the task here

Task 2- Rewrite the task here

Task # 3- Rewrite the task here

Your HOMEWORK for tonight, is to turn each of these box outlines into two complete body paragraphs. Each body paragraph should address each essay task. You will be using these body paragraphs in the next class so make sure you complete your homework.
**Queen Elizabeth**

Elizabeth I (1553-1603) was the first monarch (queen) of England who ruled from. She was the daughter of Henry VIII, the famous English king. Her mother, Anne Boleyn, was executed by Henry on charges of adultery. After the death of her father, her younger brother Edward became the king of England. After his death a few years later, Elizabeth’s cousin Mary became the queen and Elizabeth suffered during her short rule, with her life constantly in danger. Mary’s rule was short but bloody and unpopular and after her death, Elizabeth was welcomed into the throne. During her rule, she worked hard to bring peace and stability to England. She improved England’s economy by allowing the English navy to raid Spanish ships for treasures, she built up England’s navy and quickly defeated the Spanish Armada. This brought many years of peace and wealth to England and her rule became known as a Golden Age. Elizabeth overcame the obstacle of being a female ruler.

**Martin Luther**

Martin Luther (1483-1546) was a German monk and a central figure in the collapse of the Middle Ages in Europe. Luther exposed the corruption of the Roman Catholic Church and its spiritual and financial exploitation of the European people. Luther was born into a peasant family and became a priest in the Roman Catholic Church. During this time, priests were selling indulgences (letters of forgiveness from sins) with the Pope’s permission. People bought indulgences and were promised a ticket to heaven for their sins and for the sins of their dead family members. Luther publicly objected to the sale of indulgences and abuse of church power. He responded to this by nailing the *95 Theses*, to the door of his church castle. Luther was warned by Church officials to take back his opinions but he refused to take back his opinions until someone in the Church proved him wrong using the writings of the Bible. Because of this, he was declared to be a “heretic” by the Church. Luther taught that the Bible, not the Church was the ultimate source of knowledge about the Christian religion and that the Bible should be translated into every language so that everyone, not just Church officials, could read it. These beliefs started a movement of religious improvement called the **Protestant Reformation**.

**Napoleon Bonaparte**

Napoleon Bonaparte was not only one of the greatest military commanders of all time, but he also became the emperor of France, as well as many other European countries after the French Revolution. Napoleon rose to fame during the French Revolution, where his military genius earned him the rank of high military office. He was a respected commander, both by his troops and then, the people of France. After coming back from his military campaigns, he became a member of a three-person team of French rulers. He quickly pushed out his co-rulers and became the Ruler-for-Life in 1802 and then the Emperor in 1804. He waged military campaigns and attempted to conquer nations such as Italy, Sweden, Germany and Spain. During this time, in France, he instituted the **Napoleonic Code**. This was a set of laws that gave the people of France their first legal code – laws such as forbidding privileges based on birth, allowing freedom of religion. Napoleon also made everybody (not just the Third Estate) pay taxes. However, despite the success of the Napoleonic Code, his military campaign against France became a disaster – unprepared for the cold weather and large size of Russia, Napoleon suffered a terrible defeat. He was driven out of power soon after this loss, but even today, he remains one of the most fascinating and disputed historical figures of modern European history.
Mao Zedong
Mao Zedong (1893-1976) was inspired by the ideas of the Russian Revolution and succeeded in bringing the revolution to the suffering peasants in China. As in Russia, the communist revolution in China was not one of workers vs. owners, but one of imperial government vs. poor starving peasants who felt that government had abandoned them. After years of civil war, China became a Communist nation in 1949. The newly communist China looked to the Soviet Union for leadership, but quickly turned in a different direction. Mao Zedong, the leader of the Communist Party, turned China from a farming, old-fashioned society into a modern industrial power. Mao undertook a number of programs in order to achieve his goal. He created communes, a Chinese version of the Russian collective, tried to renew Chinese culture. He also launched a series of agricultural and industrial production initiatives, and improved the social standing of women. He was well-known for the Cultural Revolution, which waged war on Western and democratic ideas in China. Foreign writings and influences were removed from China by his Red Guards, his army of student revolutionaries. Some of Mao's writings were copied into the handbook, The Quotations of Chairman Mao (also known as the Little Red Book) and given to every Chinese citizen.

Mohandas Gandhi
Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948) was a nationalist leader in India who called for ahimsa (non-violence) and civil disobedience (not following laws because they are immoral) to gain India's freedom from the British empire. India had been controlled by the British Empire since the 1700s. Over time, nationalistic feelings grew among the Indian population and a movement was begun to first rule themselves, and then achieve complete independence from the British. In 1885, Indian nationalists formed the Indian National Congress, of which Gandhi was the leader, to achieve these goals. Gandhi believed in using non-violent methods to peacefully protest the rule of the British. He organized the Salt March to protest the British Salt Tax, which made it illegal for workers to collect free salt from the seas and forcing them to buy salt they couldn't afford. In 1947, India gained their independence from Great Britain, due in large part to the strong leadership of Mohandas Gandhi.

Nelson Mandela
Nelson Mandela (1918- ) was elected South Africa's first black president in 1994. South America was ruled by European (British and Dutch) settlers for a long time. While, South Africa gained independence from Great Britain in the beginning of the 20th century, the country was still controlled by the white minority. Black South Africans lived under the policy of apartheid, which limited their rights severely. Under apartheid, black South Africans could only live in certain areas and were required to use separate trains, beaches, restaurants and schools and could not marry white South Africans. Nelson Mandela, a leader of the African National Congress, protested this treatment of black South Africans. The African National Congress, a group formed in protest of this policy, was eventually outlawed due to their violent tactics. Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for over 30 years due to his involvement in anti-apartheid demonstrations. Apartheid lasted until the early 1990s when white South African President, F. W. de Klerk ended apartheid and released Nelson Mandela from his imprisonment. In 1994, Nelson Mandela was elected as South Africa's first black president. However, many human rights problems still exist in this country, as white South Africans still control most of the economic wealth.