**Putting the Essay Together- JANUARY 2012**

ESSAY FORMAT: G/D/E T/E/A R/P/R

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| **Introduction** | |
| **G**- Generalization | Throughout history civilizations and societies have created transportation systems in order to unify of control their region. |
| **D**- Definition | Transportation systems are man-made structures that are able to transport people, good, information, and ideas quickly from one place to another. It connects people from one region to another despite distance or geographic factors. |
| **E**- Example | Two examples of transportation systems that have unified or controlled regions are roads and railroads. Roads have connected people from all parts of a region and their constructions allowed empires to expand. Railroads were developed in the 18th century and provided an efficient method of transportation that sped up the process. Both systems of transportation allowed different regions to flourish. |

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| **Conclusion** | |
| Transition | As you can see, |
| **R**- Restate | societies have used transportations such as roads and railroads to unify and control their regions. The Romans, Incans, and Tokugawa used roads to transport goods as well as move troops to areas of crisis. The Prussians, British, and French used the railroads in order to transport troops and shipments efficiently. The presence or roads and railroads allowed these regions to thrive by protecting the area and moving goods. |
| **P**-Positive and Negative | The roads and railroads had a positive effect in allowing regions to maintain control by providing an easy method to send troops quickly when needed. Also it helped regions unify by providing a simple method of communication. The negative effects of the roads and railroads were how countries used it to suppress other nations. For example, the British used it to move troops to squash rebellions in India under its imperialist rule. The French did the same to the Africans by using railways as well. |
| **R**- Relate to Today | Roads and railroads can be found in every civilization today. They are vital to maintaining control and providing unification for any nation. |

**Final Completed January 2012 Essay**

Throughout history civilizations and societies have created transportation systems in order to unify of control their region. Transportation systems are man-made structures that are able to transport people, good, information, and ideas quickly from one place to another. It connects people from one region to another despite distance or geographic factors. Two examples of transportation systems that have unified or controlled regions are roads and railroads. Roads have connected people from all parts of a region and their constructions allowed empires to expand. Railroads were developed in the 18th century and provided an efficient method of transportation that sped up the process. Both systems of transportation allowed different regions to flourish

Three societies that used roads to control or unify their empires were the Romans, Incas, and the Tokugawa. Each society used the roads in order to carry out the essential functions of the empire. The Romans used the roads primarily for military transportation and communication with its troops (Doc 1). In order for the Romans to sustain it’s vast empire throughout Europe they needed to be able to send troops quickly to stop invasions or uprisings. The roads allowed the Romans to expand their empires. Ideas and products such as Christianity and silk traveled on the Roman roads. In addition the roads help create the Roman Golden age of Pax Romana due to the culture diffusion.

The Incas are located in the Andes Mountains. The large land area and geographic challenges made it difficult to unite the empire. The construction of roads however made the unification of the Incan Empire possible. The roads carried officials, government correspondences, entire armies, and goods. It provided a link for individuals with remote central government (Doc 2). This allowed the government to rely messages to its people in times of crisis. The roads provided protection by allowing troops to quickly mobilize in case of a rebellion or attack. Trade also flourished due to the easy access of traveling from town to town provided by the roads.

The Tokugawa in Japan control of the roads helped it maintain contact with distant provinces within Japan. There were strict limitations on the use of the roads under the Tokugawa. A series of barriers and checkpoints were set up along the roads. Private citizens were not allowed to travel at night. (Doc 3). Messengers on palanquin’s brought important information from one village to another. This allowed Tokugawa shoguns and daimyos to bring about a period of peace and prosperity.

Three societies that used railroads to unify or control their regions were the Prussians during Bismarck’s rule, the British in India, and the French in Africa. Railroads were developed in the 1700’s and their main purpose was to transport goods and people faster then ever before in history. The Prussian began their unification in the 1860’s under Otto Von Bismarck’s policy of “Blood and Iron” He believed the success of the military relied on the railroads. According to General Moltke, “the railroads offered new strategic opportunities. Troops could be transported six times as fast” (Doc 7). The speed of troops mobilizing brought about an advantage in war. Germany would later use these techniques in the Schlieffen Plan during World War I. The strategy to fighting a two-front war with France and Russia required troops to mobilize before the enemy could. The Prussians used the railroads for military opportunities.

The British used the railroads in two different ways in India. First the cotton manufacturers used the railways as a cheap and efficient way to get cotton to the coast for shipment to England (Doc 8). This provided imperialist Britain with faster ways to produce textile and create a profit. The British also used the railroads as a way to move troops quickly (Doc 8). This became essential as the Indians began to rebel against the imperialist. It provided quick mobilization for the troops to trouble spots.

The French were ambitious railroad builders especially in Western Sudan. One line from Kayes on the Senegal River to Koulikoro on the upper Niger was primarily a military line whose purpose was to transport troops through unconquered territory. Yet another line, linking Konakry in French Guinea to the upper Niger was mostly for the export of natural rubber (Doc 9). Before the Berlin Conference divided up Africa there was a mad scramble from European nations to claim territory in this new land. Ideas such as Social Darwinism and “The White Man’s Burden” fueled the quest for imperialism. In order to be successful the French needed railroads to transport their goods quickly, bringing the raw materials to France and manufacturing the goods. Troops were also needed to secure land and area conquered. The need for railroads was essential to the French imperialistic conquest of Africa.

As you can see, societies have used transportations such as roads and railroads to unify and control their regions. The Romans, Incans, and Tokugawa used roads to transport goods as well as move troops to areas of crisis. The Prussians, British, and French used the railroads in order to transport troops and shipments efficiently. The presence or roads and railroads allowed these regions to thrive by protecting the area and moving goods. The roads and railroads had a positive effect in allowing regions to maintain control by providing an easy method to send troops quickly when needed. Also it helped regions unify by providing a simple method of communication. The negative effects of the roads and railroads were how countries used it to suppress other nations. For example, the British used it to move troops to squash rebellions in India under its imperialist rule. The French did the same to the Africans by using railways as well. Roads and railroads can be found in every civilization today. They are vital to maintaining control and providing unification for any nation.