

Group 10
Evaluated by Group 8

Synthesis Prompt Group 10 Final Draft
AP English Language and Composition
Reading Time: 15 minutes
Suggested Writing Time: 40 minutes

Paul Farmer has devoted his life to the creation of Partners in Health, an organization that provides healthcare to citizens of impoverished countries. His work is dedicated to creating an equality of resources between people from different countries and economic levels. Some people believe that, due to the fact that there is a limited amount of resources in the world, this goal may be an unachievable one.

Carefully read the following six sources, including the introductory information for each source. Then formulate an argument as to whether or not this goal is an achievable one, using evidence from three of the provided sources. If it is, how would it be achieved? If it isn't, is what Farmer is doing making a difference? Write a coherent, well-developed essay that conveys your argument.

Make sure your argument is central; use the sources to illustrate and support your reasoning. Avoid merely summarizing the sources. Indicate clearly which sources you are drawing from, whether through direct quotation, paraphrase, or summary. You may cite the sources as Source A, Source B, etc., or by using the description in parentheses.

Source A (CBS News)
Source B (Global Vaccination Coverage)
Source C (RT)
Source D (Humanium)
Source E (Hain)
Source F (polyp)

Source A

"Dr. Farmer's remedy for world health" CBSNews. CBS Interactive, 60 Minutes. 2008. <<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/dr-farmers-remedy-for-world-health/2/>>

"Paul, part of his genius is that he has set up a system that doesn't depend on his presence or absence. Haiti is run by Haitians physicians. In Rwanda the Rwandan hospitals should be run by Rwandan physicians," Walton says. "And so when the Paul Farmers of the world aren't around anymore, this place will still be here providing great care."

Asked if he knows that or just hopes that, Walton says, "I know it."

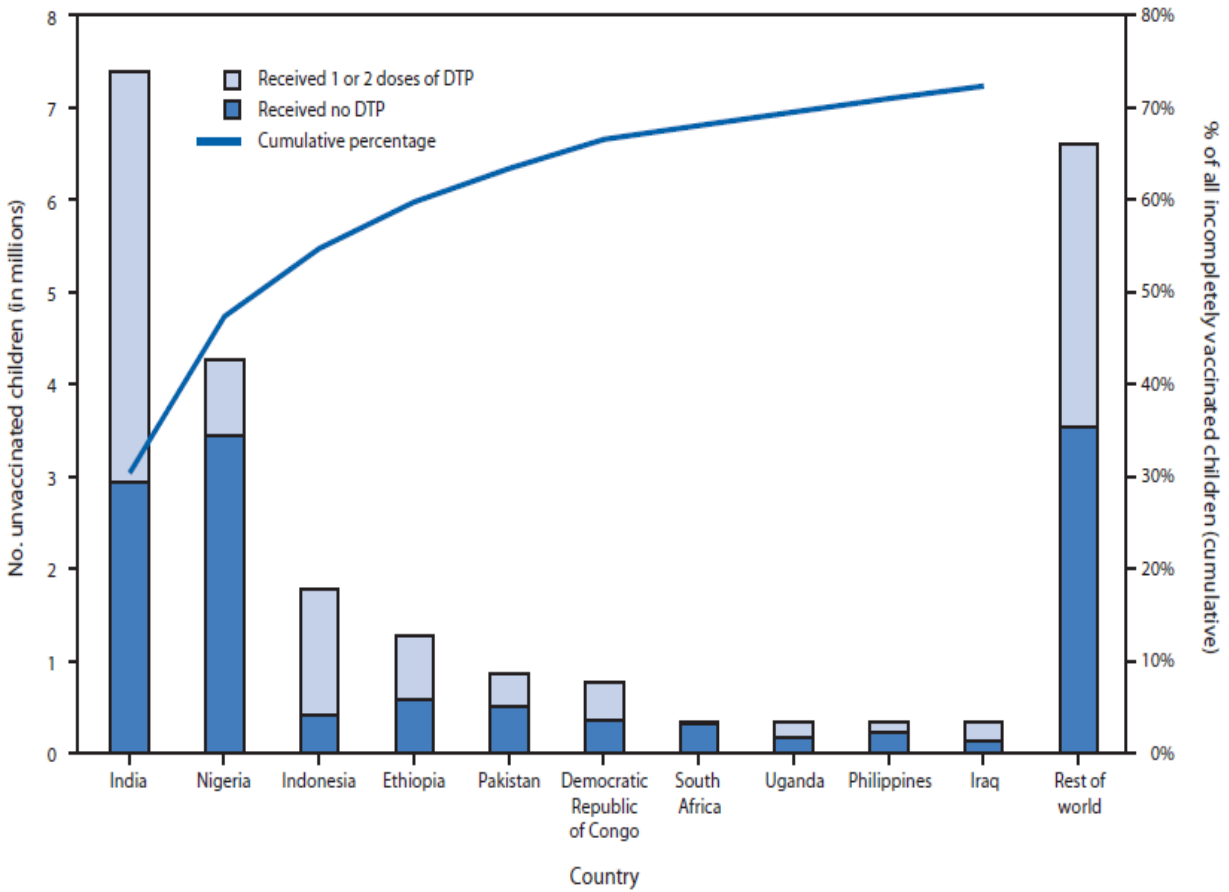
But there's no question that Farmer has been a driving force. Take AIDS, for example: in the late 1990s the disease was ravaging the people of Haiti. Conventional medical wisdom was there is no point in giving AIDS drugs to the poor in Third World countries. But Farmer wouldn't give up on his patients. He raised money and gave them drugs anyway.

Patients, like a man named Joseph, went from being very ill to feeling better. The same kind of transformation happened in patient after patient.

"When Paul started treating people in 1998 in Haiti, everyone said he was absolutely nuts. 'Impossible. Can't be done. Forget about it,'" says Dr. Jim Kim, a professor at Harvard Medical School and one of the co-founders of Partners In Health.

"And here we are, you know, not even a decade later, where the goal is to treat every single human on the planet who needs HIV treatment with the right drugs," Dr. Kim says.

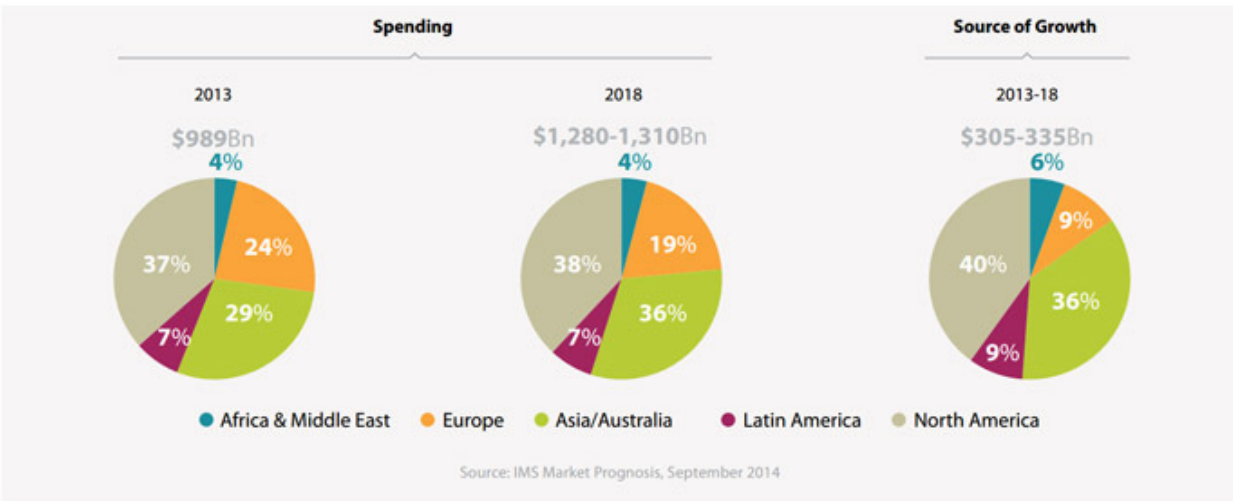
Source B
 Global Routine Vaccination Coverage — 2012." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 01 Nov. 2013. Web. 10 Dec. 2014.



Source C

"World Pharma Spending to Exceed \$1trn in 2014 - Study." - *RT Business*. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 Dec. 2014. <<http://rt.com/business/207255-usa-medicine-global-spending/>>.

Geographic distribution of medicine spending



Source D

"The Unequal Distribution of Resources: The Food Crisis Explained." *Humanium for Childrens Rights*. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 Dec. 2014.
<<http://www.humanium.org/en/fundamental-rights/food/crisis-explained/>>

Food crisis

The unequal distribution of resources: The food crisis explained

One of the most striking examples of the unequal distribution of resources on the planet is the existence of chronic hunger in some parts of the world. Especially for children, hunger can be deadly or have grave consequences. As such, one of the millennium development goals is to reduce severe and moderate malnutrition by half among children that are younger than five years old.

Background

In the past decade there has been some success in combating global hunger, but there are still 150 million children that are malnourished. Of these, more than half are from South Asia and a large part from Africa. Malnutrition remains one of the main causes of infant mortality in the world.

Growing hunger

The amount of hungry people on our planet has steadily declined since the end of the 1970s. However, since 2004 there has been an overall increase in hunger levels. This development was aggravated by the economic crisis and rising food prices.[2]



In 2008 this led to a world food price crisis causing riots and unrest in many developing countries. When the crisis subsided, food prices dropped for several years. However, in January 2011, global food prices reached their highest level ever, according to the FAO.[3]

Unequal distribution of resources

The recent price surge is another sign of the unequal distribution of resources on the planet. It is not likely that people in rich countries will go hungry during the food crisis. This is because people in developed countries spend only a relatively small amount of their income on food.

However, many families in poor countries spend up to 80 % of their income on food. If prices of certain foods double, these families will not be able to buy food anymore

Source E

Hain, Terry. "Resource Distribution and Its Consequences." N.p., n.d. Web. 12 Dec. 2014. <<http://geography.about.com/od/urbaneconomicgeography/a/Resource-Distribution-And-Its-Consequences.htm>>

What are Resources and Why are they Important?

Resources are materials found in the environment that humans use for food, fuel, clothing, and shelter. These include water, soil, minerals, vegetation, animals, air, and sunlight. People require resources to survive and thrive.

How are Resources Distributed and Why?

Resource distribution refers to the geographic occurrence or spatial arrangement of resources on earth. In other words, where resources are located. Any one place may be rich in the resources people desire and poor in others.

Low latitudes (latitudes close to the [equator](#)) receive more of the sun's energy and much precipitation, while higher latitudes (latitudes closer to the poles) receive less of the sun's energy and too little precipitation. The temperate deciduous forest [biome](#) provides a more moderate climate, along with fertile soil, timber, and abundant wildlife. The plains offers flat landscapes and fertile soil for growing crops, while steep mountains and dry deserts are more challenging. Metallic minerals are most abundant in areas with strong tectonic activity, while fossil fuels are found in rocks formed by deposition (sedimentary rocks).

These are just a few of the differences in the environment that result from different natural conditions. As a result, resources are distributed unevenly across the globe.

What are The Consequences of Uneven Resource Distribution?

Human settlement and population distribution. People tend to settle and cluster in places that have the resources they need to survive and thrive. The geographic factors that most influence where humans settle are water, soil, vegetation, climate, and landscape. Because South America, Africa, and Australia have fewer of these geographic advantages, they have smaller populations than North America, Europe, and Asia.

Human migration. Large groups of people often migrate (move) to a place that has the resources they need or want and migrate away from a place that lacks the resources they need. The Trail of Tears, Westward Movement, and the Gold Rush are examples of historical migrations related to the desire for land and mineral resources.

Economic activities in a region relate to the resources in that region. Economic activities that are directly related to resources include farming, fishing, ranching, timber processing, oil and gas production, mining, and tourism.

Trade. Countries may not have the resources that are important to them, but trade enables them to acquire those resources from places that do. Japan is a country with very limited

natural resources, and yet is one of the richest countries in Asia. Sony, Nintendo, Canon, Toyota, Honda, Sharp, Sanyo, Nissan are successful Japanese corporations that make products that are highly-desired in other countries. As a result of trade, Japan has enough wealth to buy the resources it needs.

Conquest, conflict and war. Many historical and present-day conflicts involve nations trying to control resource-rich territories. For example, the desire for diamond and oil resources has been the root of many armed conflicts in Africa.

Wealth and quality of life. The well-being and wealth of a place is determined by the quality and quantity of goods and services available to people in that place. This measure is known as [standard of living](#). Because natural resources are a key component of goods and services, standard of living also gives us an idea how many resources the people in a place have.

It is important to understand that while resources are VERY important, it is not the presence of or lack of natural resources within a country that makes a country prosperous. In fact some of the wealthier countries lack natural resources, while many poorer countries have abundant natural resources!

So what does wealth and prosperity depend on? Wealth and prosperity depend on: (1) what resources a country has access to (what resources they can get or end up with) and (2) what the country does with them (the efforts and skills of workers and the technology available for making the most of those resources).

How has Industrialization Led to a Redistribution of Resources and Wealth?

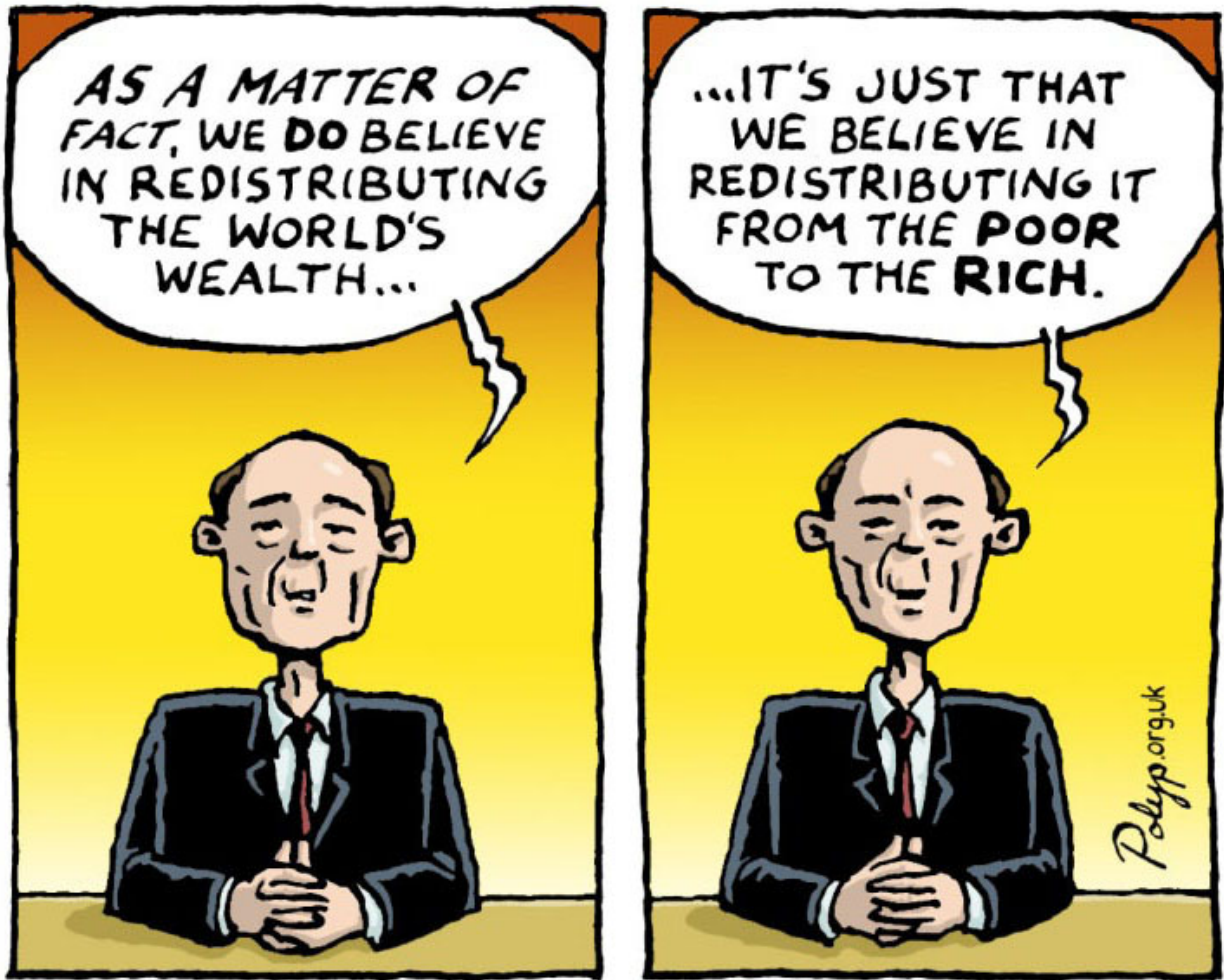
As nations began to industrialize in the late 19th century, their demand for resources increased and imperialism was the way they got them. Imperialism involved a stronger nation taking complete control of a weaker nation. Imperialists exploited and profited from the abundant natural resources of the acquired territories. Imperialism led to a major redistribution of world resources from Latin America, Africa and Asia to Europe, Japan, and the United States.

This is how industrialized nations came to control and profit from most of the world's resources. Since citizens of the industrialized nations of Europe, Japan, and the United States have access to so many goods and services, that means they consume more of the world's resources (about 70%) and enjoy a higher standard of living and most of the world's wealth (about 80%). Citizens of non-industrialized countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia control and consume far fewer of the resources they need for survival and well-being. As a result, their lives are characterized by poverty and a low standard of living.

This unequal distribution of resources, the legacy of imperialism, is the result of human rather than natural conditions.

Source F

'REDISTRIBUTION' Polyp.org.uk. N.p., n.d. Web.
<http://www.polyp.org.uk/cartoons/wealth/polyp_cartoon_redistribution.jpg>



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