**SOAPSTone WORKSHEET**

**Directions:** Use The following as a graphic organizer to be used for *primary source document analysis*.

**S** What is the subject of the piece? What are the general topics/and/or/ideas contained in the text?
**O** What is the occasion? What are the time, place, and setting of the piece?
**A** Who is the audience? To whom is the piece directed?
**P** What is the purpose? What is the purpose or reason this piece was written?
**S** Who is the speaker? Who is the voice that tells the story?
**Tone** What is the tone of the piece? What is the attitude or emotional characteristics present in the piece?

**What to Look For:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who is the Speaker?</th>
<th>The audience may be one person, a small group, or a large group; it may be a certain person or a certain people.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The voice that is speaking.</td>
<td>What is the Purpose?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of the historical person (or group of people) who created the primary source.</td>
<td>What is the reason behind the text. Why was it written?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do we know about this historic or contemporary person?</td>
<td>What goal did the author have in mind?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What role does he play in an historic event?</td>
<td>What is the Subject?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the Occasion?</td>
<td>What is the general topic, content, or idea contained in the text?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the time and place?</td>
<td>Summarize in a few words or phrase. What is the Tone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The context in which the primary source was created?</td>
<td>What is the attitude expressed by the speaker?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the Geographic and Historic intersection at which this source was produced?</td>
<td>Examine the choice of words, emotions expressed, imagery used to determine the speaker's attitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is the Audience?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Subject**

- **What is the subject of the piece?**
  The author focuses on three international sanitation conventions held between 1892 to 1894 in Venice, Dresden, and Paris to create an international way for dealing with and creating quarantine procedures for cholera epidemics spreading from India and the Persian Gulf.

- **What are the general topics/and/or/ideas contained in the text?**
  It is noteworthy that although nations were taking international approaches to sanitation and the spread of disease, politics seemed to trump science because nations such a Great Britain, the Ottoman Empire, and Persia could not put aside their Great Game rivalries for the public good making quarantine procedures in the Persian Gulf less effective in containing cholera outbreaks.

  Finally, it is worth noting many of the sanitation agreements focus on maritime trade despite the fact the railroads were a major vehicle for the spread of cholera.

  It should also be noted Persia only attended the Paris convention and not the prior two. Persia may have attended THIS conference because of the heavy quarantine focus on the Persian Gulf and Muslim pilgrimages.

**Occasion**

- **What is the occasion?**
  Multinational meetings to develop conventions to address global cholera epidemics.

- **Time**: 1892-1895
- **Place**: Europe, Turkey/Ottoman Empire, Persia/Persian Gulf, India
- **Setting**: cholera epidemics and International Sanitary Conferences

**Evidence:**

- Page 2524, Paragraph 5: “The principal objects of the Conference were, in large measure...to remodel the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt...to secure for certain classes of infected or suspected vessels the privilege of passing the Suez Canal…”

- Page 2529, Paragraph 4: “As might have been expected from the jealousy prevailing between the Turkish and Persian Governments, from the non-acceptance by Great Britain of the Persian Gulf articles of the Convention and from the sweeping reservations made by the Turkish Government at the time of the signature, the scheme...in so far as it concerned the Persian Gulf, remained entirely inoperative…”

- Page 2525, Paragraph 2: “In the year of the Venice Conference severe epidemic of cholera broke out in India and was carried by land with remarkable rapidity to Europe, its progress undoubtedly accelerated by the recently finished Trans-Caspian Railway…”

- Page 2527, Paragraph 3: “…on this occasion Persia as well as Turkey and Great Britain was a party. This conference...confined its attention to precautions against cholera in connection with the Makkah-Madinah pilgrimage by Muhammadans and to the introduction of sanitary control in the Persian Gulf, -- a region of which the circumstances had not before received separate consideration.”
### Audience

**Who is the audience?**
To whom is the piece directed?

Folks who are literate, educated, and interested in health, politics, and/or economics in the regions of Europe and Asia.

**Background information:** The *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman, and Central Arabia* is an encyclopedia compiled by [John Gordon Lorimer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gordon_Lorimer), a British diplomat, historian, and colonial administrator, to provide British policy-makers with a handbook to strengthen British influence in the region. The document was originally issued in secret by the British government between 1908 and 1915.

**Evidence:**

The text reads encyclopedic and each nation/region, at turns, appears unwilling to make concessions for the greater good of global health, favoring the protection of their economic interests and political sphere of influence.

I’m not able to point to evidence in the sections that we read to support the background information I learned about the text when I Googled it; I wouldn’t have been able to identify it as a secret British government document based on the sections we were assigned.

### Purpose

**What is the purpose?**
What is the purpose or reason this piece was written?

The purpose of the piece is to give an overview of the cholera epidemics over different regions and times as well as different conferences on how to deal with the cholera epidemic. It also worked to show how the epidemics spread between nations and overtime.

**Evidence:**

Looking at the titles of the subsections show the topics discussed.

### Speaker

**Who is the speaker?**
Who is the voice that tells the story?

**Evidence:**
Non-emotional, reads as a business log/document. The tone seems “matter of fact”, if you will, business as usual. The British government dictated the “safety protocols” conditions to prevent the cholera disease not based on geographical checkpoints but rather “on whose dime.”

**Evidence:**
“The reduced precautions recommended by the Conference were not adapted by the Turks; and at Basrah which continued to be the sole sanitary station in the Gulf, quarantine was regulated as before by political preposessions rather than by scientific principles. The power to obstruct foreign interests that could not be excluded was too valuable in the eyes of the Ottoman Government to be highly surrendered.” (P.2529).