A History of the World in Six Glasses

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WHAP – Coach Rangel
Part II
Coffee, Tea, Coke
AP World History Periodization

1. Technological and Environmental Transformations
   c. 8,000 BCE - 600 BCE
   5% of content

2. Organization & Reorganization of Human Societies
   c. 600 BCE - 600 CE
   15% of content

3. Regional and Transregional Interactions
   c. 600 - 1450 CE
   20% of content

4. Global Interactions
   c. 1450 - 1750 CE
   20% of content

5. Industrialization & Global Integration
   c. 1750 - 1900 CE
   20% of content

6. Accelerating Global Change & Realignments
   c. 1900 - Present
   20% of content

BEER

Wine

Spirits

Coffee

TEA

Coca-Cola
**AFRICAN ORIGINS**

*Goats will eat anything.* Just ask Kaldi the legendary Ethiopian goatherd. Kaldi, the story goes, noticed his herd dancing from one coffee shrub to another, *grazing on the cherry-red berries containing the beans.* He tried a few himself and was soon dancing along with his flock.

Witnessing Kaldi’s goatly gallop, a monk plucked berries for his brothers. That night they noticed a *keen alertness* to divine inspiration.

History tells us other Africans of the same era fueled up on protein-rich coffee-and-animal-fat balls—*primitive PowerBars*—and unwind with wine made from coffee-berry pulp.
1. Who did Europeans get coffee from and how did it spread to Europe?
2. Why was it so important to Europe’s development that many people’s beverage of choice switched from alcohol to coffee?
3. Describe coffee’s effect on the global balance of power (in terms of commerce).
4. How did coffee play a pivotal role in the scientific revolution? (give lots of detail)
5. How did coffee play a pivotal role in the ‘financial revolution’?
6. How did coffee play a pivotal role in the French Revolution? (give detail & go into the Enlightenment)
Coffee in the Arabian Peninsula: The Wine of Islam

“O Coffee! Thou dost dispel all care, thou are the object of desire to the scholar. This is the beverage of the friends of God.” - In Praise of Coffee, Arabic Poem, 1511

“[Why do our men] trifle away their time, scald their Chops, and spend their money, all for a little base, thick, nasty bitter stinking, nauseous Puddle water?” - Women’s Petition Against Coffee, 1674

The story of modern coffee starts in the Arabian Peninsula, where roasted beans were first brewed around A.D. 1000. Sometime around the 15th century coffee spread throughout the Arab world.

"In the Arab world coffee rose as an alternative to alcohol, and coffeehouses as alternatives to taverns—both of which are banned by Islam," Standage said.

When coffee arrived in Europe it was similarly hailed as an "anti-alcohol" that was quite welcome during the Age of Reason in the 18th century.

"Just at the point when the Enlightenment is getting going, here's a drink that sharpens the mind," Standage said. "The coffeehouse is the perfect venue to get together and exchange ideas and information. The French Revolution started in a coffeehouse."

Coffee also fuelled commerce and had strong links to the rituals of business that remain to the present day. Lloyds of London and the London Stock Exchange were both originally coffeehouses.

The Clement quote is oft cited from 1600. It is not clear whether this is a true story, but it may have been found amusing at the time.
Initially coffee **brewed up controversy** in both the Islamic World and Europe.

--New & **safe alternative** to alcoholic drinks & water

--Some argued that it **promoted rational inquiry** & had **medicinal qualities**.

--Women felt threatened by it, however, arguing that due to its supposed deleterious effect on male potency, "The whole race is in danger of extinction."

**Coffeehouses** were places where men gathered to exchange news where **social differences were left at the door**. Some establishments specialized in particular topics such as the exchange of scientific and commercial ideas.

**Governments tried to suppress these institutions**, since **coffeehouses promoted freedom of speech and an open atmosphere for discussion amongst different classes of people**, something many governments found threatening.
The Coffeehouse Internet:
The Drink of Reason

“Europe's coffeehouses functioned as information exchanges for scientists, businessmen, writers and politicians. Like modern web sites.” Standage, p. 152

"Why doth solid and serious learning decline, and few or none follow it now in the university? Answer: Because of coffee-houses, where they spend all their time." Anthony Wood, anti-coffee. Standage, p. 152

Whole empires were built on coffee:
--- Arabs had a monopoly on beans,
--- Dutch were middlepersons in the trade and then set up coffee plantations in Java and Suriname.
--- French began plantations in the West Indies and Haiti.

Through study of coffee and coffeehouses, students learn vicariously about:
--- Enlightenment,
--- 19th century revolutions,
--- trade networks,
--- imperial expansion,
--- colonialism,
--- & the Scientific revolution.

The Penny University:
“So a great Universitie, I think there ne’er was any; In which you may a Scholar be, for spending of a Penny.”
The Coffeehouse Internet:
Revolution By the Cup

"French coffeehouses highlighted the paradox that despite intellectual advances of the Enlightenment, progress in the social and political spheres had been hindered by the dead hand of the ancien (old) regime." Standage, p. 169

Coffeehouses in England were for men only, opinion flowed more freely than in the "surveillance state" of France. However, in France, coffeehouses were much more accepting of women.

The 3 Estates of France:
1st 2 Estates - Wealthy aristocracy - Clergy & Nobles
3rd Estate - Everyone else (97% of pop.)

1789: Debt, financial crisis, terribly harsh winter, food shortages, & an increasingly bitter and independent populace led to...

“To arms, citizens! To arms!” - Camille Desmoulins, a young lawyer whose cries sparked a bloody and crazed revolution in France.

“(Those) who assembled day after day in the Cafe de Procope saw, with penetrating glance, in the depths of their black drink, the illumination of the year of the revolution.” - French historian Jules Michelet on how the French Revolution began in the cafe.
Liberty

Equality

Fraternity

OR DEATH!

COFFEE

DOESN'T JUDGE
DIAMONDS ARE A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND

FALSE. STARBUCKS IS

Coffee Production

Starbuck and Starbuck

Drinking Starbucks at Starbucks
1. Who did Europeans get coffee from and how did it spread to Europe?
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Empires of Tea: The drink that conquered the world

I don't always drink tea.

But when I do, I prefer Earl Grey, hot.

LIKE A SIR

FAIL

Sharky tea-infuser

no shoogar, thx. Can I serve you a cup of tea, good sir?

R2-TEA2
1. When did tea first become a mainstream drink in Asia? In Europe?
2. How did the consumption of tea in Europe differ from how it was consumed in China or Japan?
3. If tea arrived in Europe around the same time as when coffee did, why did it not find the immediate success that coffee had?
4. How did tea transform English society? Who were its main consumers and what were some of the new rituals that surrounded tea?
5. How was tea an integral part of the Industrial Revolution?
6. What was the connection between tea and politics?
7. How was tea connected to the opium trade and the Opium War of 1839-1842?
8. What role did the tea trade and production play in the British rule over India?
Empires of Tea:
The drink that conquered the world

“Better to be deprived of food for three days than of tea for one.” - Chinese Proverb

**Tea**: daily drink in **China** (3rd century C.E.)

Played a leading role in the expansion of imperial and industrial might in Great Britain many centuries later. During the 19th century, the **East India Company** enjoyed a **monopoly** on tea exports from **China**.

"Englishmen around the world could drink tea, whether they were a colonial administrator in India or a London businessman," Standage said. "The sun never set on the British Empire—which meant that it was always teatime somewhere."

As the **Industrial Revolution** of 18th and 19th centuries gained steam, **tea provided some of the fuel**. Factory workers stayed alert during long, monotonous shifts thanks to welcome **tea breaks**.

The beverage also had **unintended health benefits for rapidly growing urban areas**. "When you start packing people together in cities it's helpful to have a water-purification technology like tea," which was brewed with boiling water, Standage explained.
Empires of Tea:
The Rise of Tea

"The story of tea is the story of imperialism, industrialization and world domination one cup at a time." Standage p. 177

China tea is initially a medicinal good and then as a trade item along the Silk Routes with the spread of Buddhism. During the Tang dynasty - tea became a national drink - reflecting the prosperity of the time.

Easy to prepare, its medicinal qualities were known to kill bacteria that cause cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. Though it fell from favor during Mongol rule, it had already spread to Japan, where the tea ceremony evolved as a sign of status and culture.

Tea was introduced into Europe before coffee but was more expensive, and so initially denoted luxury and was used mainly as a medicinal drink. 18th century, Britain was won over by tea thanks in part to the role played by the British East India Trading company. Power plays in India and China as opium was traded for tea increased the economic might of the British empire abroad.
Empires of Tea: The Culture of Tea

"From a limited body of merchants, the India Company have become the Arbiters of the East."
William Playfair, Standage p. 177

**Tea as British high culture:**
- Marriages,
- tea shops for women,
- tea parties,
- afternoon tea,
- & tea gardens

Yet, tea also showed up amongst the **working class** and played a role in **factory production through the introduction of tea breaks.**

Tea also played a role in **reducing waterborne diseases** since the water had to be **boiled** first. This directly increased **infant survival rates**, and thus increased the **available labor pool** for the industrial revolution.

**The marketing of tea** and tea paraphernalia provided additional evidence of the emergence of **consumerism** in England. Tea drinking in nations of the former British empire continues to this day.
"The progress of this famous plant has been something very like the progress of truth; suspected at first, though very palatable to those who had the courage to taste it; resisted as it encroached; abused as its popularity spread; and establishing its triumph at last, in cheering the whole land from the palace to the cottage, only by slow and resistless efforts of time and its own virtues."  -Isaac D’Israeli, English critic & historian (1766-1848), Standage p. 199

Tea became a personal “steam power” for the individual factor worker of the Industrial Revolution.

Tea break helped elevate the stress of terrible working conditions & helped take their mind of hunger during work.

Working class in the new factories of the 18th century embraced tea.

“(Dysentery & other waterborne diseases) have so decreased, that their very name is almost unknown in London,” noted one observer in 1796. Boiling the water helped to kill disease.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Starting Age Percent</th>
<th>Current Age Percent</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 10</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-17</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 &amp; Over</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Age Distribution in cotton factories in Manchester and Stockport 1818-1819. [Source: BPP (1818) and BPP (1819)]
Empires of Tea:
Policy from the Teapot - American Independence

"The East India Company... have a designing, depraved and despotic Ministry to assist and support them. They are well versed in Tyranny, Pluder, Oppression and Bloodshed... thus enriching themselves, they have become the most powerful Trading company in the Universe." - Opinion piece in Philadelphia, 1773, Standage p. 205

The demand of West Indian sugar was driven by the consumption of tea. British East Indian company policy soon became so important that it was indistinguishable from British governmental policy.

The Tea Act of 1773: Tea smuggling had driven the East Indian company into financial difficulties. British government gave the company the rights to ship tea from India directly to America, avoiding a govt. import duty for the company. This gave the company monopolistic control of tea trade in America.


This proved to be a decisive step towards American independence.
Empires of Tea:
Opium War ~ Over Tea

“European technology was pulling ahead of the Chinese... as China’s desire to isolate itself from outside influences inspired a general distrust of change & innovation.” -Standage p. 209

British turn to opium to hook their tea fix. The British were able to easily cultivate & prepare opium in India and then ‘trade’ it to the Chinese, in essence for tea. The Chinese tea monopoly would be offset by a cunning & cruel British game of opium monopoly. An elaborate scheme was developed to keep the opium trade at arm’s length.

Chinese merchants were in on the game, trying to make money through the increased trade. However the Chinese govt. knew the impact on citizen health would be disastrous.

1830: Exports of opium to China increased 250-fold to reach 1,500 tons a year.

British “balance of trade” was restored. However the Chinese govt put up a massive resistance. The emperor banned the British from Chinese trading ports, which outraged London. In turn, the British forced trade open at the barrel of a gun.

The Opium War 1839-42 was a quick and decisive British victory, seizing Hong Kong & opening 5 ports.
Empires of Tea:  
Opium War ~ Over Tea

"A tea boom ensued as dozens of new tea companies were set up in India. By 1913 the cost of production in India had fallen by three-quarters. Meanwhile, railways and steamships reduced the cost of transporting the tea to Britain. The Chinese export producers were doomed.” - Standage p. 218

The Legacy of British Tea Imperial Policy:
- Independence in America
- Ruin for the once mighty Chinese empire
- India controlled tightly by Britain

The story of tea reflects the reach and power, both innovative & destructive of the British Empire.

Tea was the preferred beverage of a nation that was, for a century or so, an unrestrained global superpower. Britain has remained a nation of tea drinkers ever since.
1. When did tea first become a **mainstream drink in Asia**? In **Europe**?
2. How did the **consumption of tea in Europe** differ from how it was consumed in **China or Japan**?
3. If tea arrived in Europe around the same time as when coffee did, **why did it not find the immediate success that coffee had?**
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Coca-Cola & the Rise of America
1. What was the **origin** of coke?
2. How was this beverage used **medicinally** and what were the **additives**?
3. What was the relationship of coke and **World War II**?
4. How was coke thought of by the **communist** during the **Cold War**?
5. What is meant by “**globalization in a bottle**”?
6. How did Coco-Cola become basically seen as an **American value**? How did this help and hurt Coca-Cola (and, in some ways, America itself?)
Coca-Cola: From Soda to Cola
“Industrial Strength”

1886 pharmacist John Stith Pemberton sold about 9 Coca-Colas a day.

Today his soft drink is one of world's most valuable brands: sold in more countries than the United Nations has members.

"It may be the second most widely understood phrase in the world after 'OK,'” Standage said.

The drink has become a symbol of the United States: love it or hate it. Standage notes that East Germans quickly reached for Cokes when the Berlin Wall fell, while Thai Muslims poured it out into the streets to show disdain for the U.S. in the days leading up to the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

"Coca-Cola encapsulates what happened in the 20th century: the rise of consumer capitalism and the emergence of America as a superpower," Standage said. "It's globalization in a bottle."

While Coke may not always produce a smile, a survey by the Economist magazine (Standage's employer), suggests that the soft drink's presence is a great indicator of happy citizens. When countries were polled for happiness, as defined by a United Nations index, high scores correlated with sales of Coca-Cola.

"It's not because [Coke] makes people happy, but because [its] sales happen in the dynamic free-market economies that tend to produce happy people," Standage said.
Coca-Cola: From Soda to Cola

“Creation Myth of Coke”

- Coca-Cola advertising slogan, 1896 (Standge p. 223)

Similar to the other drinks, Coca-cola was initially a medicinal beverage. Soda water could be found in the soda fountains in apothecaries as early as 1820. John Pemberton in Atlanta Georgia in 1886 developed a medicinal concoction using French wine, coca (from the Incas), and kola extract. However, he needed a non-alcoholic version because of the temperance movement, and thus Coca-Cola was born.

Thanks to advertising & marketing using testimonials, a distinctive logo, and free samples, the syrup became profitable when added to existing soda fountains. By 1895 it was a national drink.

Legal controversy forced it to let go of medicinal claims and left it as "delicious and refreshing." Further challenges to the drink included the end of Prohibition, the Great Depression, and the rise of Pepsi.
Coca-Cola was sued in court by Harvey Washington Wiley, a government scientist, who claimed that caffeine in the product were being harmed by the contents. The month-long trial garnered great headlines and controversy. Coca-Cola won in the end, but was forced to cut the amount of caffeine in half. They were also not to advertise to children (and did not until after 1986).

However, Coca-Cola found ways of advertising to children without depicting kids in ads. By far the most famous example is the “jolly” Santa Claus, who first appeared in a Coca-Cola ad in 1931.

Coca-Cola may have refined the popularized “Jolly Santa” look, but did not create it entirely. That is a myth. Putting Santa in the ads proved very effective in turning Coke into a drink that was seen as fun and went well with celebration.

The 1930s were difficult for the company:
- Wall Street Crash of 1929
- Great Depression that followed the Crash
- Rise of PepsiCo, with it’s rival drink Pepsi-Cola
- End of prohibition in 1933 (meaning alcohol was now a competitor
Coca-Cola: From Soda to Cola
“Coca-Cola Capitalism”

“If anyone were to ask us what we were fighting for, we think half of us would answer, the right to buy Coca-Cola again.” Soldier in a letter home
Standage p. 253

With World War II, America ended isolationism and sent out 16 million servicemen with Coke in their hands.

Coke sought to increase soldier morale by supplying a familiar drink to them abroad. To cut down on shipping costs, only the syrup was shipped, and bottling plants were set up wherever American servicemen went. Quickly, Coke became synonymous with patriotism.

After the war, there were attacks of Coca-colonization by French communists in the midst of the Cold war. The company responded by arguing that “coca cola was the essence of capitalism” representing a symbol of freedom since Pepsi had managed to get behind the "iron curtain." Coca Cola was marketed in Israel and the Arab world became dominated by Pepsi.

Coca Cola’s history is an example of global processes: industrialization, mass transportation, mass consumerism, global capitalism, conflict, the Cold war, & ideological battles.
Coca-Cola: From Soda to Cola = “Coca-Cola Capitalism”
Coca-Cola: From Soda to Cola
“Coca-Cola Capitalism”
Coca-Cola: From Soda to Cola
“Globalization in a Bottle”

"With Coca-Cola we imported the germs of American society.” - Imperial Japanese representative, 1930s, p. 255

"America never contributed anything to world civilization except chewing gum and Coca-Cola.” - German Nazi propagandist, 1930s, p. 255

*Coca-colonization* is a term formed by combining the soft drink, Coca Cola, and the word Colonization. It is a term meaning the importation of western goods-mostly from America-into the world and how this affects globalization.

The 1936 Olympics, held in Berlin and hosted by Hitler, included advertising for Coke. Fanta originated as a result of difficulties importing Coca-Cola syrup into Nazi Germany during World War II due to a trade embargo. To circumvent this, they created a new product for the German market, using only ingredients available in Germany at the time. While the plant was effectively cut off from Coca Cola headquarters during the war, plant management did not join the Nazi Party. After the war, the Coca Cola corporation regained control of the plant, formula & the trademarks to the new Fanta product — *as well as the plant profits made during the war*.

Pepsi saw inroads during the Cold War era in Eastern Block countries of Europe. Coca-Cola failed to establish itself in Soviet-bloc countries, but when the Iron Curtain and Berlin Wall fell, *East Germans craved this drink that symbolized “freedom.”*
East Berlin celebrates the wall coming down, with a Coke (right). Russians welcome Coca-Cola, kinda (top).

Only 2 countries where Coca-Cola is not officially bought or sold: **North Korea & Cuba**

**This is due to trade embargoes with the US**

Coca-Cola says if any drinks are being sold in these countries, they are coming in via "unauthorised third parties"
North and South Korea

Population July 2013, estimated
- North Korea: 24.72m
- South Korea: 48.96m

Life expectancy at birth, total population
- North Korea: 69.2 years old
- South Korea: 79.3 years old

GDP per capita (PPP)
- North Korea 2011: $1,800
- South Korea 2012: $32,400

Infant mortality rate 2012 per 1,000 live births
- North Korea: 26.21
- South Korea: 4.08

Press freedom index ranking 2013
- North Korea: 178th
- South Korea: 50th

Internet users per 100 people
- North Korea: < 0.1
- South Korea: 81.5

Active duty 2011
- North Korea: 1.19m
- South Korea: 0.65m

Military expenditure 2008 as a percentage of GDP
- North Korea: 22.3%
- South Korea: 2.8%

Net official development assistance (ODA) and official aid (current US$)
- North Korea: $8.213bn
- South Korea: $26.1bn

Source: CIA World Factbook, Reporters Without Borders, World Bank, Foreign Policy, IHS Military Balance 2012
Compare North Korea to South Korea. Compare either with Japan.
Coca-Cola: From Soda to Cola
“Globalization in a Bottle”

“A billion hours ago, human life appeared on earth. A billion minutes ago, Christianity emerged. A billion seconds ago, the Beatles changed music. A billion Coca-Colas ago was yesterday morning.”
- Robert Goizueta, CEO of Coca-Cola, April 1997

As well as being associated with freedom, America, & capitalism... Globalization.

Pro globalization: Abolishing trade barriers, tarriffs, & other obstacles to free markets is the best way to improve the fortunes of rich & poor countries alike.

Opponents of globalization: Practices are exploitive, create low-wage, low-status jobs; multinational companies are also able to exploit looser labor & environmental regulations by shifting jobs overseas.

Is Globalization a new form of Imperialism?

Coca-Cola is the world’s most widely known product. It is the second most understood phrase in the world behind, “OK.”

The consumption of Coke in different countries -a good proxy for those countries’ degree of globalization- correlated closely with:

- Greater Wealth
- Quality of life
- Social & Political Freedoms

Carbonated beverages account for 30% of all liquid consumption in the US today. Globally, Coke supplies 3% of all of humanity’s total liquid intake.

20th Centuries biggest drink & corresponds with: Rise of the US, triumph of capitalism over communism, & advance of globalization.
1. What was the origin of coke?
2. How was this beverage used medicinally and what were the additives?
3. What was the relationship of coke and World War II?
4. How was coke thought of by the communist during the Cold War?
5. What is meant by “globalization in a bottle”?
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Water - Epilogue
1. Describe how the **scientific advancements of the 19th century** brought **history of beverages full circle**.
2. Which **water’s quality** is **more tightly controlled** - **tap or bottled**?
3. How many people have **no access to safe water today**?
4. How has **access to water** affected **international relations**?

**THERE'S NOTHING TO DRINK AT HOME**

**EXCEPT A VIRTUALLY UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF CLEAN FRESH DRINKING WATER**
Water - Epilogue: “Back to the Source”

“Water is a limited natural resource and a public good fundamental for life and health. The human right to water is indispensible for leading a healthy life in human dignity. It is a prerequisite for the realization of other human rights.” - United Nations Committee on Economic, Cultural, and Social Rights, 2002.

Standage concludes the book by posing the question of whether water will be the next drink whose story will need to be told. He cites not only the bottled water habit of the developed world, but the great divide in the world being over access to safe water. He also notes water’s role as the root of many global conflicts.

Sales of bottled water are booming, with the highest levels of consumption in the developed world, where tap water is abundant and safe to drink.

Italians are the MOST enthusiastic consumers of bottled water. 180 liters per year each. Closely followed by the French, Belgians, Germans, and Spanish.

Global Bottled Water Industry: $46 Billion Dollars in revenue in 2003. Consumption growing at a rate of 11% a year, faster than any other drink!

Bottled water in the US costs more, once for once, than gasoline. Why? The popular belief is that bottled water is safer. But is it????
tap water uses 0.3% of the energy needed to produce bottled water without creating waste.
TAP or BOTTLE?
THE PRICE OF ONE MONTH OF DRINKING WATER

TAP WATER
15¢ PER MONTH

BOTTLED WATER
$116.00 PER MONTH

At around a penny per gallon from the tap, the cost of drinking the doctor-recommended 8 glasses of water daily for one month is just 15¢. The same amount of bottled water can cost up to $116 per month.

Source: American Water
Water - Epilogue

“As much as 40% of bottled water sold in the U.S. is, in fact, derived from tap water, though it is usually filtered and may have extra minerals added. America’s two leading bottled-water brands (Aquafina & Dasani) are derived from municipal water supplies.” - Standage, p. 268

In both Europe and the U.S., the quality of tap water is more highly controlled than the quality of bottled water. Surprising isn’t it??

Bottled water costs 250 to 10,000 times as much per gallon as tap water. And most people can not taste or discern the difference between bottled or tap when tested. Yet people continue to buy it. Why? Both kinds are safe to drink. Standage argues it is a lifestyle choice.

Many people in the developing world are struggling to have access to clean drinking water. 1/5 of the world’s population, or around 1.2 billion people, currently lack reliable access to safe drinking water. 80% of all illness in the world is due to waterborne diseases.

According to the U.N., one of the main reasons girls do not go to school in sub-Saharan Africa is that they have to spend so much time fetching water from distant wells and carrying it home.

Rural water supplies have improved slightly since the 1980s, however urban supplies in many parts of the world are dipping to crisis mode. This is due to rapid urbanization of the planet.
Water - Epilogue

More than 1/2 the world’s population today lives in cities. Disputes over water supplies in the Middle East and Africa have led to political tensions and military conflict. Many observers believe that water may replace oil as the scarce commodity most likely to trigger international conflict.

However, there is evidence of otherwise hostile states coming together to provide solutions for water crisis situations. The Indus Basin Treaty of 1960 was an agreement between India and Pakistan, long term rivals, to share the water of the Indus and its tributaries. The same has occurred in Southeast Asia with Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam cooperating to manage the Mekong river basin.

10,000 years ago water drove humanity and we have come full circle to a time where water is again the most important drink in our time.
Water - Epilogue

1. Describe how the **scientific advancements of the 19th century** brought **history of beverages** full circle.
2. Which **water’s quality** is more tightly controlled - tap or bottled?
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