

Objective: Identify the main idea and supporting details in your chosen article.

Unit/Concept: Connecting Hemispheres/how is the world connected today?

WHY IT MATTERS TODAY: The spread of ideas, people, food and disease in the middle ages still affects our world and culture today.

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE: _____

FINDING THE MAIN IDEA

<p>WHO: Important person or people in this reading. <i>Underline the most important person or thing</i></p>	
<p>WHERE: What countries are involved? Where is this mainly taking place? <i>Circle the names of places</i></p>	
<p>WHAT: what is happening to the main person or persons? <i>Use an → and write an annotation in the margin</i></p>	

Every Reading has a subject and a main idea.

MAIN IDEA: What the author is saying about the subject.

IMPLIED MAIN IDEA: What does the author want you to take away from the article (inference!)

1. A Stated Main Idea can be found within the title, the first sentence or repeated words/phrases.

Stated Main Idea:

2. An Implied Main Idea can be found after gathering all of the details from the reading to make an inference.

Implied Main Idea:

3. Reflection/Connections: **EXPLAIN** how this relates back to concepts we discussed in class?

California struggles with high number of unvaccinated children

By Los Angeles Times, adapted by Newsela staff
01.28.15 Grade Level 9 Word Count 886

People take pictures with Disney characters at Disneyland, Thursday, Jan. 22, 2015, in Anaheim, California. A major measles outbreak traced to Disneyland has brought criticism down on the small but vocal movement among parents to opt out of vaccinations for their children. Photo: AP Photo/Jae C. Hong



SANTA ANA, Calif. — In response to a growing measles outbreak that started at Disneyland a month ago, health officials in Orange County, California, ordered about two dozen high school students to stay home from school because they may not have been vaccinated against the disease.

Officials have described the current spread of measles as the worst outbreak in California in 15 years. There are now more than 70 patients across California, six other states, and Mexico.

Health officials pulled the students out of class at Huntington Beach High School. They took the precaution after learning that a student with measles had gone to class when school resumed in January. They said they would take the same action in other schools if measles are detected.

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Fast-Spreading Disease Measles causes a rash that first appears on the head and then spreads to the rest of the body. Other symptoms include fever, red eyes and a runny nose. Spread by simply coughing and sneezing, measles can be contagious for four days before the rash appears and four days after.

“If there is a case in the school and their child is not immunized, they will be removed from the school for 21 days,” said Dr. Eric Handler, the Orange County public health officer. “From an epidemiological standpoint, in order to prevent spread of the disease, this is a necessary measure.”

Epidemiologists study public health and how diseases spread.

There is a vaccine against measles that is highly effective. However, some parents choose not to give their children the shots because of personal beliefs. Orange County is home to several upscale communities where a higher-than-average number of parents have chosen not to vaccinate their kids.

Experts say this becomes a serious problem when 8 percent or more of a group of people are not vaccinated.

Many Children Are Unprotected In the Huntington Beach City School District, many kindergarten classes have more than 8 percent of students who are not vaccinated. At S. A. Moffett Elementary, 10 percent were not vaccinated. At Huntington Seacliff Elementary, it was 11 percent.

As of 2013, only 3.1 percent of kindergartners statewide were unvaccinated,

Since 2002, fewer and fewer kindergartners have been starting elementary school with all their vaccinations. Some parents are suspicious of the shots, worrying that they cause autism, even though many scientific reports have thoroughly shown that they do not.

“The vaccine is safe,” Handler said. “We can prevent this disease if people get vaccinated.”

Many parents of this generation have never seen children kept home from school because they were not caught up on their shots. Some public health experts say it's time to do that again.

It Only Takes One Sneeze Or Cough Measles is so infectious — it spreads through the droplets from a sneeze or cough — that one sick person walking through a community of unvaccinated people can infect a dozen or more of them.

“If the rate of unimmunized is as high as it seems to be, you're going to get more cases, and then you're going to get more spread from those,” said Dr. James Cherry, a UCLA pediatric infectious diseases researcher.

The measles vaccine has been around since 1963 in the United States, but there were still major outbreaks of measles nationwide in 1976-77 and 1989-91.

In 1977, about 50,000 students in Los Angeles County were told to stay home from school until they could confirm that had been vaccinated or were getting the shots. Within days, most them returned to school having been vaccinated, and the measles cases dropped quickly.

Some parents today, faced with the measles outbreak, are rethinking their decisions to not vaccinate their children.

Rethinking Vaccine Decisions A mother at Mariners Park in Newport Beach said that after her daughter Sienna was born 2 1/2 years ago, she wanted to follow an alternative vaccine schedule — different than official recommendations. The schedule, published in “The Vaccine Book” by Dr. Robert Sears, delays or skips certain immunizations, much to the dismay of public health officials.

“I didn't want to flood her system with a bunch of chemicals all at once. I wanted to be informed and not trust what medical professionals said,” the mother, Stephanie, said. She asked that her last name not be used, citing concerns about her family's privacy.

But the outbreak worries her, and she said her daughter will get vaccinated next month. “It was a hard decision,” she added.

Some parents who vaccinated their children are concerned by the risk caused by unvaccinated children.

“It scares me,” Julie Angus said while walking her preschooler Mia, 4, and first-grader Gabriel, 6, home from school.

“They're making a decision for their child that affects other children. I personally feel that if that's your choice you should home-school your child,” Angus said.

It Started At Disneyland Public health officials believe the current measles outbreak began at Disneyland a week before Christmas. The theme park attracts visitors from all over the world, including places in Europe and Asia where measles is still a serious problem.

Since then, the disease has continued to spread by people who were not vaccinated.

Five of the diagnosed measles patients were Disneyland employees. Of the employees at Disneyland diagnosed with measles, two have been vaccinated, health officials said. The vaccination status of the other workers was still being investigated.

Seattle Swaps Columbus Day For 'Indigenous Peoples' Day'

By Tristan Ahtone, NPR

10.12.14.

Grade Level 12 Word Count 484

Native American protesters have been demonstrating against Columbus Day in Seattle for several years. Protest organizers say Columbus should not be credited with discovering the Western Hemisphere at a time when it was already inhabited.

Elaine Thompson/AP

This year's Columbus Day holiday will have a slightly different, more Native flavor in the city of Seattle.

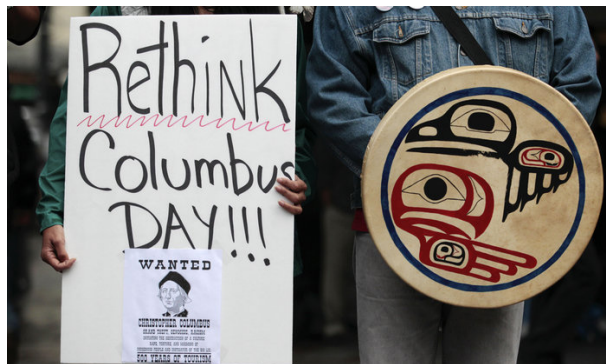
Thanks to a unanimous vote this summer by the city council, the federal holiday will now be known by a different name: Indigenous Peoples' Day.

The name change comes after activists pushed for a day to honor indigenous people instead of Christopher Columbus, the most recognizable figure linked to European contact with the Americas.

"This is about taking a stand against racism and discrimination," Seattle City Council member Kshama Sawant told the Seattle Times. "Learning about the history of Columbus and transforming this day into a celebration of indigenous people and a celebration of social justice ... allows us to make a connection between this painful history and the ongoing marginalization, discrimination and poverty that indigenous communities face to this day."

On Monday, the streets of Seattle will likely be filled with drums, singing and the faces of citizens from the city's surrounding Native Nations: the Lummi, Nooksack, Tulalip, Sauk-Suiattle, Swinomish, Puyallup, Colville and 22 other Washington tribes, as well as citizens from other Indian Nations that call Seattle home.

Seattle isn't the first place to give the holiday a makeover. Earlier this year, the Minneapolis City Council also renamed Columbus Day Indigenous Peoples' Day. South Dakota celebrates Native American Day in "remembrance of the great Native American leaders who contributed so much to the history of our state." Hawaii observes Discoverers' Day, in which Polynesian explorers are honored. Of course, not everybody is happy about these changes. The AP reports that some Italian-Americans in Seattle have been upset by the change because it comes "at the expense of what essentially is Italian Heritage Day." But for those who have a negative view of Columbus' impact, the new name honors a legacy of struggle and resistance.



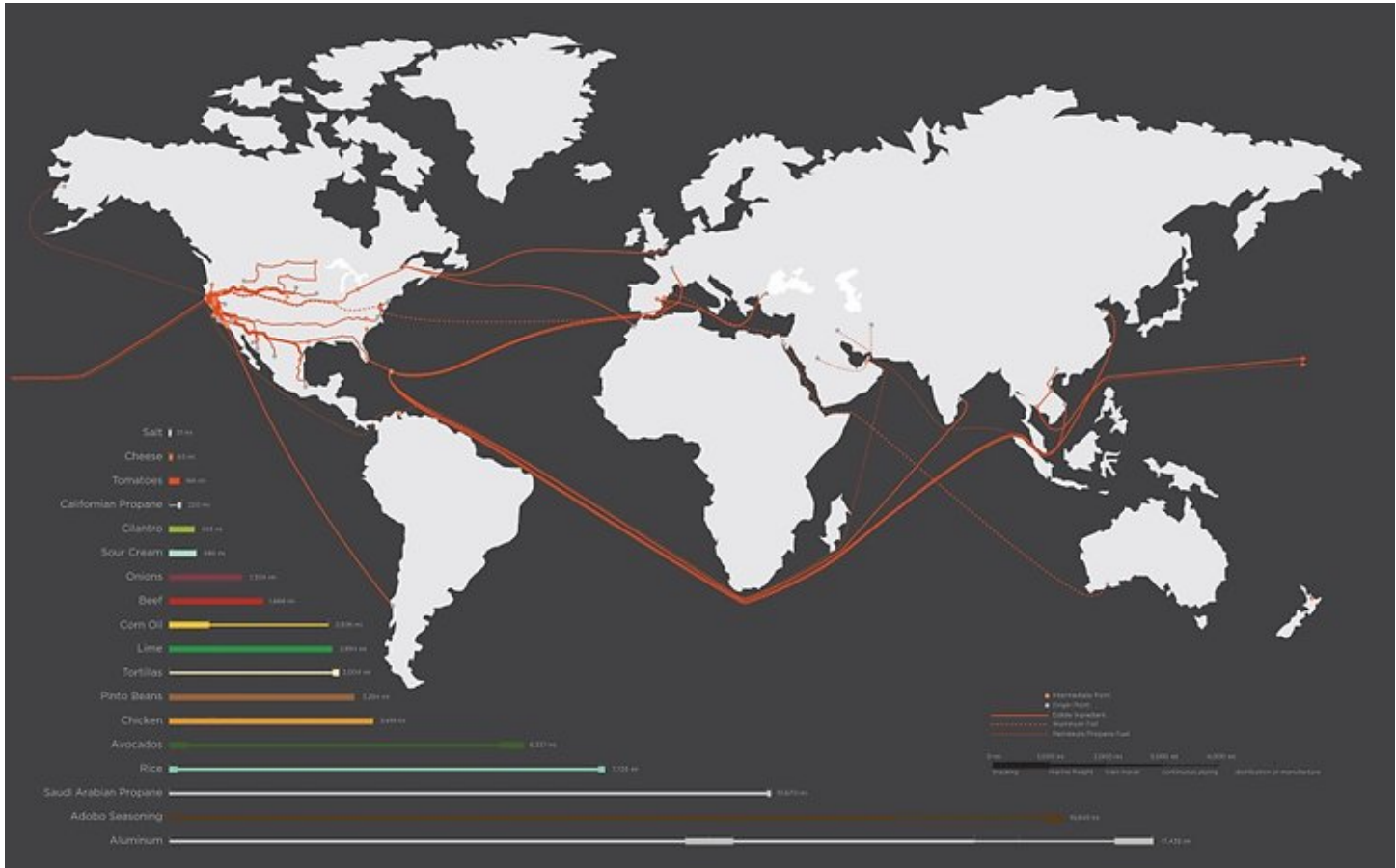
In the past, anti-Columbus Day protesters have clashed with the holiday's supporters, most notably in Denver, where members of the American Indian Movement have taken to the streets almost yearly since the late 1980s. Those protests have quieted down in recent years, although those annual demonstrations frequently ended in arrests.

But anti-Columbus sentiment is hardly limited to the U.S. In Chile, Mapuche activists launched anti-Columbus demonstrations that turned violent last year. In 2002, indigenous people in Guatemala protested the day by shutting down highways across the country. Today, many countries in Latin America —including Mexico, El Salvador and Argentina — recognize Dia de la Raza, while in Venezuela, the holiday has been renamed the Day of Indigenous Resistance.

In the U.S., the bigger issue now is whether the holiday can survive as a growing number of cities and states decide to do away with it. According to the Pew Research Center, it's already "one of the most inconsistently celebrated U.S. holidays." Apart from federal employees, workers in only 23 states are given a paid day off to observe the holiday.

Your Taco, Deconstructed

By Twilight Greenaway, adapted by L. Kaufman and E. Orlando 03.03.10. Grade Level 7 Word Count 649



Examining the ingredients in a taco paints a picture of the globalization of our food production network. Look closely enough at anything and you can start to see the sum of its parts. Even, for instance, a single taco, which, when examined recently by a group of architecture students, became a window into the complexities of globalization. The assignment was part of URBANlab, a program of The California College of the Arts that took place under the guidance of landscape architect David Fletcher and members of the art and design studio Rebar. The goal was to map the local "tacoshed," which, much like a watershed, establishes the geographical boundaries of a taco's origins—the source of everything from the corn in the tortilla to the tomatoes in the salsa.

According to the class findings, within a single taco, the ingredients had traveled a total of 64,000 miles, or just over two and a half times the circumference of the earth. For the project, each student worked to trace one ingredient back to its source, a task that turned out to be harder than it sounds. "It was difficult to trace the origins of these foods because of the intense obfuscation by the corporations that produce them," said Rebar's John Bela at a recent unveiling of the research at San

Francisco's Studio for Urban Projects. The students spent hours on the phone, spoke to customer representatives in corporate offices and eventually gathered the data necessary to create a map that includes farms, corporate offices, and the exact routes traveled by planes, trucks, and shipping containers. The taco the group deconstructed was from Juan's Taco Truck in the city's Mission District, where every ingredient had been purchased from either Costco or Restaurant Depot, and had been chosen because it was the absolute cheapest option possible-making it the taco most people are likely to eat."We talked a lot about what the moral taco would look like, or the locavore taco, but this was the cheapest taco you can produce in San Francisco," said Annalise Aldrich, a CCA student who helped present the group's findings. Aldrich and another student, Rachael Yu, walked the audience through some highlights of their research.

The students were surprised to find that several ingredients were produced locally, such as the salt, which had come from just south of San Francisco. The cheese, which appeared at Restaurant Depot as an in-house brand called Supremo Italiano, was actually from a company with 10 regional plants around the West that source ingredients and sell locally, despite their larger national brand. Other ingredients had come from much further away. The various spices in the Adobo seasoning, for instance, had traveled a combined 15,000 miles. The avocados had traveled from Chile, home of the world's largest avocado grower (a company that was said to produce 300 million fruit per year). The rice was imported from Thailand, despite an abundance of California-grown rice, and was packaged under an array of brand names. "The taco truck owner may have bought the bag with the Sombrero on it, while another shopper at Restaurant Depot might have bought the exact same rice with a Buddha on the package," said Bela.

Rather than emphasize the difference between local and globally produced food, the students were given a chance to examine the values of both modes of production, from a systems perspective. The students compared tomatoes grown in a greenhouse with those shipped from the Southern Hemisphere, where they'd been grown in summer weather. They looked at aluminum foil, which originated as an aluminum alloy that was mined in New Zealand, and had traveled farther than the elements of the taco, but can be recycled indefinitely without degrading in quality. Edlrich told the audience: "We came away with the idea that global isn't necessarily bad."