

Christina School District Assignment Board

Student's First & Last Name _____ Student ID/Lunch # _____ School _____ Grade _____

Grade Level: 9th

Week of May 25th, 2020

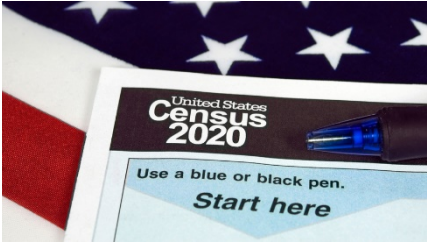
		Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
ELA		<p>This week we will explore the 2020 US Census and main ideas and themes. Read and respond in a paragraph to both of the prompts below.</p> <p>1. Can you think of any groups that are kept from being citizens or having the full rights of citizens in the United States today?</p> <p>2. Why do you think there are still restrictions given the laws protecting citizenship?</p>	<p>Read the article “Pro/Con”. As you read underline examples of people facing challenges with accessing citizenship or the rights of citizenship. Annotate questions, comments or connections you have to these challenges. Summarize the text and answer questions 1-4.</p>	<p>Read the article “We are Still Here”. As you read underline examples of people facing challenges with accessing citizenship or the rights of citizenship. Annotate questions, comments or connections you have to these challenges. Summarize the text and answer questions 1-4.</p>	<p>Writing Which citizenship issues do you feel are most important to address right now? Cite evidence from the articles in your response.</p>
Math (IM1/ Algebra 1)		<p><i>Exponential Functions</i></p> <p>Answer “Which One Doesn’t Belong?” and justify your choice. (attached)</p> <p>Read Concept Summary: <i>Exponential Functions to complete Exponential Functions Worksheet 1 # 1-3. (attached)</i></p>	<p><i>Complete Exponential Functions Worksheet 2 #1-8. (attached) Refer to Concept Summary if needed.</i></p>	<p><i>Complete Exponential Functions Worksheet 3 #1-3. (attached) Refer to Concept Summary if needed.</i></p>	<p>Complete CC Standards Practice Week 8 Worksheet #1-4. (attached)</p>

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Science		Exxon Valdez Impact: Think and write your best answer to the following: Despite its usefulness to humans, oil is toxic to living things. In one paragraph, explain how the Exxon Valdez oil spill has impacted humans and the environment. Include specific details from last week's readings to support your claims.	Oil Spill Infographic: An infographic is a collection of images and short text that helps to explain or present information clearly and easily. Look at the sample infographics (attached) about movies and endangered species. Make your own infographic that explains the impacts of oil spills. In your infographic, you should: 1) Present information about the various ways oil spills impact people and ecosystems. 2) Use facts and details from your notes and/or articles from last week. 3) Draw pictures or diagrams.	Expanding Offshore Drilling Could Offset Fight Against Climate Change (part 1): Read article. Highlight, underline and/or annotate important details for understanding.	Expanding Offshore Drilling Could Offset Fight Against Climate Change (part 2): Reread article and/or notations as necessary. Write a claim that answers the following: How could expanding offshore drilling affect the environment and biodiversity? Support your claim with relevant data or evidence from the article. Then, justify why the data or evidence supports your claim.
Social Studies		Complete Activity 1 from the document titled, "The Unique Nature of Places- PART 2"	Complete Activity 2, Tehran & Kuwait City from the document titled, "The Unique Nature of Places- PART 2"	Complete Activity 2, London & Chicago from the document titled, "The Unique Nature of Places- PART 2"	Complete Activity 3 and Activity 4 from the document titled, "The Unique Nature of Places- PART 2"

PRO/CON: Should our next census ask about citizenship status?



PRO: The question allows the government to properly disburse needed funds and services

Every 10 years, the U.S. government conducts a census. The census is a series of questions that helps determine the population of each state. It's important for deciding how many representatives each state gets in Congress, among other uses.

Wilbur Ross was appointed by the president to head the Commerce Department, which administers the census. At the request of the Justice Department, Ross has instructed the U.S. Census Bureau to include a question on the 2020 census asking whether the respondent is a U.S. citizen.

Such a request should be relatively uncontroversial, since census takers have been asking that question on one survey or another since the very first census. These days, however, even the uncontroversial is controversial.

Most of the pushback is coming from Democrats, especially politicians and groups that believe in redistributing taxpayer dollars. Such a question could be very helpful for those who work on public policy, though. For example, it can help count the uninsured.

The Census Bureau included a citizenship question through 1950, stopping in 1960, as it sought ways to increase response rates. The question was, however, still included on what is called the "long form" census in 1970, which went to fewer households.

In 2005, the citizenship question was added to the American Community Survey, an annual survey of a very small percentage of households.

Because the 10-year census has not included a citizenship question for decades, analysts and elected officials do not know how many of the respondents are citizens, non-citizens in the U.S. legally, or undocumented and in the U.S. illegally.

The Uninsured And Health Coverage

Thus, when the Census Bureau releases its annual survey of health coverage and the uninsured, it simply ignores how many of those uninsured people are here illegally.

During health care reform debates in the past, some of us pointed out that perhaps 25 percent of the uninsured were undocumented. That means they are unlikely to be covered by health insurance reform efforts. Sure enough, Obamacare excluded them from receiving health insurance subsidies.

Even today, of the roughly 27.6 million uninsured, perhaps 8 million or so are in the country illegally and ineligible for taxpayer subsidies. Very few of them are going to spend their own money, especially given the high cost of "Obamacare" coverage. They will simply remain uninsured.

Yet those pushing for some type of big-government solution to the uninsured use the larger uninsured number to make the problem look bigger than it is.

To be sure, the Census Bureau's annual American Community Survey does ask a citizenship question. While more frequent, those surveys are limited samples, about 3.5 million out of roughly 126 million households. The smaller sample numbers are then used to draw conclusions about the country as a whole. Even then, though, the bureau doesn't include an estimate of the uninsured who are in the U.S. illegally.

The result is that estimating the number of uninsured who are in the country illegally has mostly been a guessing game.

Government Program Funding

The issue is not limited to the uninsured. The federal government funds a number of programs where taxpayer money supports immigrants who are living in the country illegally, either directly or indirectly. Knowing how many undocumented people are receiving those funds could help inform government decisions.

A citizenship question might discourage some participation. The Census Bureau has increasingly used various methods, statistical and otherwise, to fill in the gaps, though.

Some form of a citizenship question has been around for two centuries. Stressing it once again would help take a little of the guesswork out of many of our government's challenges.

Merrill Matthews is a resident scholar with the Institute for Policy Innovation. He holds a Ph.D. in the humanities from the University of Texas.

CON: Such questions don't belong in a free country's census

For the first time since the 1950 census, the 2020 census will include a question about whether a respondent is a citizen.

The Trump administration explained some worrying plans for the 2020 census when Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross testified before the Senate in 2017. He said that he wanted census data to be "strategically reused" by other government departments and private businesses.

The inclusion of a citizenship question in the 2020 census and the willingness of Ross and President Donald Trump to "re-use" census data for other purposes is worrying. For example, the data could be used to inform the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents where groups of non-citizens are located.

Abuse Of Census Data

Federal law prohibits sharing census data with other government agencies. For those who believe census data abuse cannot happen, it should be noted that it has already occurred, and quite recently, in the United States.

In 2004, DHS requested census data from 2000 on Americans of Arab descent. They requested information right down to the 9-digit zip code level, that is, individual street addresses.

By sifting through such census data, DHS was able to calculate where the Arab-Americans lived. It split them up according to individual ancestral homelands of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, the Palestinian territories and Morocco, as well as "other Arab nation" or generic Arab descent.

Using 1940 census data, the federal government rounded up some 120,000 Japanese-American citizens and put them in camps during World War II.

Given the xenophobic, hateful speech coming from Trump, other high-ranking officials and Republicans in Congress, the interest of Trump's Census Bureau in collecting citizenship information can only have a harmful intent.

Voting Rights Claim

The official reason given by the administration is that the Justice Department needs citizenship data so it can enforce the Voting Rights Act by determining who is eligible to vote. This is laughable.

Attorney General Jeff Sessions leads the Justice Department. He has a shameful record in Alabama of opposing civil rights and voting rights. Nothing suggests he has had some sort of "sudden awakening" and now wants to help African-Americans and other minorities vote.

Nor do Trump's repeated false statements claiming "millions" of non-citizens voted illegally in the 2016 election. Their actions show they care little about the Voting Rights Act.

States and cities are right in fighting the Trump administration's unconstitutional citizenship question in federal court. At least 17 states have filed lawsuits against the citizenship question. Former Census Bureau directors, from both Republican and Democratic administrations, have cautioned against asking about citizenship.

Historical Lesson From Abroad

The name Jacques Fauvet is not known to many Americans. However, in France, Fauvet was known for continually warning against the misuse of census data.

Fauvet, who oversaw French data protection from 1984 to 1999, pointed out that when the German Nazis took over France in 1940, one of their first acts was to seize as many detailed census records as possible.

From these records, the Nazis were able to construct their lists of who would be arrested and taken to the concentration camps. Enough said!

Digging Deeper

Instructions: Choose the answer below that best answers the question.

1. Which statement BEST reflects one of the beliefs of the author of the PRO article?

- A. The addition of a citizenship question to the census could not possibly be used in inappropriate or dangerous ways by the government or businesses.
- B. The addition of a citizenship question to the census will help provide clearer data about how many people need and qualify for government programs.
- C. The addition of the citizenship question to the long-form census in 1970 was sufficient to provide the information that the government needs.
- D. The addition of the citizenship question would eliminate the need for the Census Bureau to use statistical methods to fill in gaps in the information.

2. Complete the sentence.

The author of the CON article is MOST concerned with _____.

- A. conveying the dangers of allowing data to be strategically reused by private businesses
- B. conveying the legacy of Jacques Fauvet's warning against the misuse of census data
- C. the potential that the citizenship question has a xenophobic or harmful intent
- D. the potential of the citizenship question to help enforce the Voting Rights Act

3. Which aspect of the PRO author's argument is MOST important in the article as a whole?

- A. the point that census takers have been asking about citizenship since the very first census
- B. the point that the citizenship question was already added to the American Community Survey
- C. the example of the Census Bureau using statistical methods in the past to fill in the gaps in census participation
- D. the example of health care to show how inaccurate census numbers obscure who needs government programs

4. In the CON article, how does the description of the actions of the DHS support the author's argument?

- A. by suggesting that the government has recently misused data to gain information about people based on nationality
- B. by showing that the added citizenship question is not necessary for the government to have all the information it needs
- C. by demonstrating the effects of the recent misuse of census data on the people that it tracked and identified
- D. by detailing the differences between the way that census data has been used historically and how it is used today

"We are still here": Native Americans fight to be counted in U.S. census



In 2017, President Donald Trump signed an executive order that reduced the size of Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante national monuments in Utah by nearly 2 million acres. Trump claimed the move was supported by the state and local county where the monuments are located.

On the ground, however, not everyone agreed with the move.

Native Americans account for a majority of the population in San Juan County, Utah. The county includes parts of the reservations of the Navajo Nation and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Both tribes officially support the protection of Bears Ears. Through gerrymandering, the majority-indigenous county maintained a majority-white county commission.

Gerrymandering is dividing an area into election districts in a way that gives one political party an unfair advantage.

Last year, everything changed. The Navajo Nation brought a lawsuit against San Juan, accusing the county of racial gerrymandering under the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The law prohibits racial discrimination in voting. The tribe won. The county was forced to redraw its election maps and in the fall of 2018, for the first time ever, a majority-indigenous commission was elected. The county commission now, officially, supports the protection of Bears Ears.

Fighting For Political Representation

Today, the Navajo Nation is still fighting for political representation using the U.S. census, which will take place in 2020. Census data showed that the county's election maps reduced the voting power of indigenous residents. This data was necessary to the tribe winning the lawsuit. Census data also determines the tribal citizens' representation in Congress, state and county elections and even the Navajo Nation's own tribal council.

According to the U.S. Constitution, all residents living in the United States are to be counted every 10 years. The final census count determines seats in Congress, election maps for local and state representatives and the allocation of more than \$900 billion in annual federal spending for the next decade, including \$5.6 billion for tribal programs. Despite the sprawling impact of the U.S. census, Native Americans have historically been undercounted.

"It impacts everything," Charlaine Tso said. Tso represents District 9 on the Navajo Nation's tribal council, the section of the reservation in San Juan County. "It impacts education, roads and maintenance, elder care, funding for everything on our reservation."

Tso serves on the Navajo Nation's Complete Count Commission for the 2020 census. The committee believes Navajos, despite being one of the largest tribes in the United States, were significantly undercounted in the 2010 census, which ended up lowering government funding levels for the tribe. "We know for sure that it was nowhere near accurate. That margin, imagine what difference it makes in federal funding," Tso said.

The problem is not unique to the Navajo Nation. An estimated 1 in 7 Native Americans living on tribal lands were not counted in the last U.S. census, making Native Americans the group most likely to be missed.

Native Americans Live In "Hard-To-Count" Areas

An estimated 1 in 3 Native Americans live in what the Census Bureau considers "hard-to-count" rural census tracts, representing 80 percent of all tribal lands. In many states with large indigenous populations, more than half of the indigenous residents live in census-delineated "hard-to-count" areas.

Other factors also disproportionately affect Native Americans, including poverty, housing insecurity, education and even age, as 42 percent of Native Americans are under the age of 24.

Desi Rodrigues-Lonebear is a member of the Northern Cheyenne tribe and a demographer, which is an expert in changing human populations, who served on the Census Bureau's national advisory committee from 2013 to 2019. She says another big factor is mistrust.

"You're trying to convince people, your own relatives even, who for their whole lives wanted nothing else but to be left alone by the feds," Rodrigues-Lonebear said. "And you're coming to them and saying, 'But we really need you to fill out this form. We really need you to count.'"

Many tribal leaders and advocates are worried the undercount could be even worse in 2020. For the first time ever, the census will be conducted mostly online. However, in Indian Country, more than a third of Native Americans living on tribal land lack access to the internet, making it the least-connected part of the United States.

Reduced Funding For Translation Services

"It [the census] moving online almost ensures an undercount of Native Americans of historic proportions," said Natalie Landreth. She is a Chickasaw Nation member and an attorney for the Native American Rights Foundation (NARF).

Raising further alarm bells for Landreth, the Census Bureau canceled two census field tests planned for Indian Country which would have helped identify problems with messaging and actual conducting of the census.

Funding for translation into Native American languages also narrowed this year, reducing translation services to just Navajo, according to NARF. Before, the Census Bureau had funded translation services into many indigenous languages.

"There are census tracts in Alaska where 75 percent of the households don't speak English at home," Landreth said.

NARF has connected tribes in seven states to private money for language translation services, but Landreth worries it is not enough.

According to Jessica Imotichey, a Chickasaw Nation member and a coordinator for the L.A. region of the U.S. Census Bureau, the agency is working to ensure Native Americans are counted in 2020. "[The census] is about representation, not just politically but also visibility," Imotichey said. "Recognizing Native Americans and Alaskan Natives, that we are still here, that we still remain."

Undercounts Mean Millions Of Dollars Lost

The census started three months early in remote Alaska in January where workers traveled to Alaskan native villages to count residents in person. While only 0.02 percent of the U.S. population will be counted in person, the majority of them will be indigenous.

Nationally, funding for census outreach campaigns varies significantly by location. While some states like California are planning to spend \$187 million on census outreach, 24 states have budgeted nothing. Three of those states — Oklahoma, North Dakota and South Dakota — have significant indigenous populations.

New Mexico, along with Alaska, was the most undercounted state in 2010, where some counties returned less than 50 percent of census surveys. According to New Mexico Counts 2020, just a 1 percent undercount in 2020 could result in the loss of \$750 million in government aid to the state.

The Complete Count Commission for the Navajo Nation has already met with U.S. senators and regional Census Bureau representatives to discuss the unique challenges of counting Navajo citizens. The tribal government is looking to hire a sizable outreach team this spring, with an emphasis on hiring fluent Navajo speakers, according to Tso.

"We have to do everything possible to count every Navajo," Tso said.

Digging Deeper

Instructions: Choose the answer below that best answers the question.

Read the following statement.

1. The 2020 U.S. census is expected to leave out even more Native Americans than in previous years. Which sentence from the article BEST supports the statement above?

- A. Today, the Navajo Nation is still fighting for political representation using the U.S. census, which will take place in 2020.
- B. The committee believes Navajos, despite being one of the largest tribes in the United States, were significantly undercounted in the 2010 census, which ended up lowering government funding levels for the tribe.
- C. "It [the census] moving online almost ensures an undercount of Native Americans of historic proportions," said Natalie Landreth.
- D. According to New Mexico Counts 2020, just a 1 percent undercount in 2020 could result in the loss of \$750 million in government aid to the state.

2. Read the following paragraph from the section "Reduced Funding For Translation Services."

Funding for translation into Native American languages also narrowed this year, reducing translation services to just Navajo, according to NARF. Before, the Census Bureau had funded translation services into multiple Indigenous languages.

Which of the following can be inferred from the selection above?

- A. Fewer Native Americans will have the ability to complete the census in their primary language.
- B. More Native Americans will be accommodated in the 2020 U.S. census because of translation services.
- C. Fewer Native Americans speak languages other than English so translation services are not necessary.
- D. More Native Americans are learning Navajo in addition to the language they grew up with.

3. How does central idea FIRST emerge in the article?

- A. by illustrating why Native American groups think that the 2020 U.S. census will be worse for them
- B. by explaining what Trump thinks about Native Americans being undercounted
- C. by illustrating why San Juan County had a difficult time getting all of the Native American residents counted
- D. by explaining how census data helped Native American residents to get political representation in one county

4. Many factors contribute to Native Americans being undercounted in the census. Which two details BEST support the central idea above?

- 1. "It impacts education, roads and maintenance, elder care, funding for everything on our reservation."
- 2. An estimated 1 in 7 Native Americans living on tribal lands were not counted in the last U.S. census, making Native Americans the group most likely to be missed.
- 3. An estimated 1 in 3 Native Americans live in what the Census Bureau considers "hard-to-count" rural census tracts, representing 80 percent of all tribal lands.
- 4. "You're trying to convince people, your own relatives even, who for their whole lives wanted nothing else but to be left alone by the feds," Rodrigues-Lonebear said.

A. 1 and 2

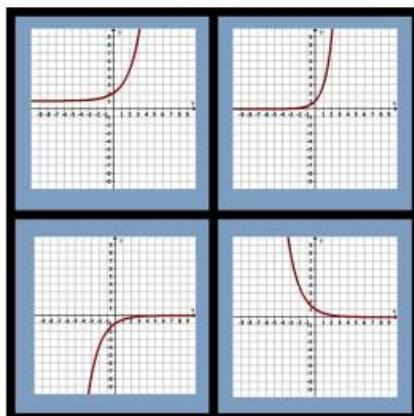
C. 2 and 4

B. 1 and 3

D. 3 and 4

Exponential Functions

Which One Doesn't Belong? Why?



CONCEPT SUMMARY Exponential Functions

Exponential Functions are modeled using $f(x) = a \cdot b^x$, where a is the initial amount and b is the constant ratio.

$b > 1$

$0 < b < 1$

ALGEBRA

$f(x) = 2(3)^x$

$f(x) = 81\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$

TABLES

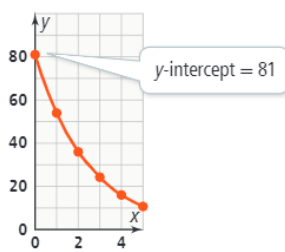
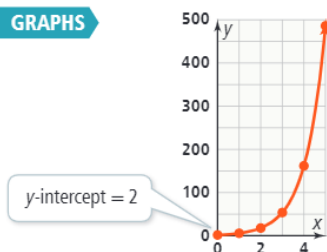
x	$f(x)$
0	2
1	6
2	18
3	54
4	162
5	486

$\times 3$
 $\times 3$
 $\times 3$
 $\times 3$
 $\times 3$

x	$f(x)$
0	81
1	54
2	36
3	24
4	16
5	10.7

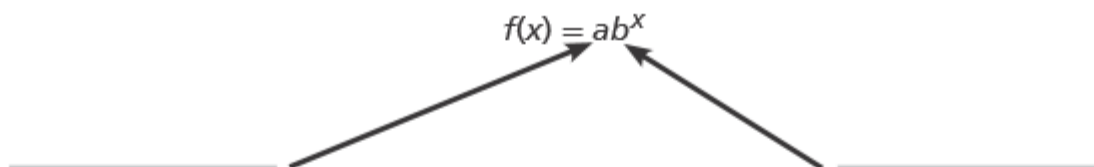
$\times \frac{2}{3}$
 $\times \frac{2}{3}$
 $\times \frac{2}{3}$
 $\times \frac{2}{3}$
 $\times \frac{2}{3}$

GRAPHS



Exponential Functions Worksheet 1

1. Label the parts of the exponential function shown.

$$f(x) = ab^x$$


2. Fill in the blanks with numbers or equations to describe the function represented by the table.

x	$f(x)$
0	5
1	10
2	20
3	40
4	80

$10 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $20 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $40 \div 20 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $80 \div 40 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

The initial amount is .

The constant ratio is .

In $f(x) = ab^x$, substitute for a and for b .

The function represented by the table is .

3. Describe and correct the error that Isabella made when writing an exponential function.

x	$f(x)$
0	2
1	6
2	18
3	54
4	162
5	486

$6 \div 2 = 3$
 $18 \div 6 = 3$
 $54 \div 18 = 3$
 $162 \div 54 = 3$
 $486 \div 162 = 3$

starting value = 2

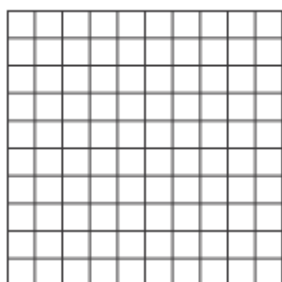
constant ratio = 3

$$f(x) = 2x^3$$

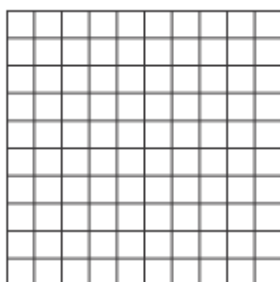
Exponential Functions Worksheet 2

Graph each exponential function.

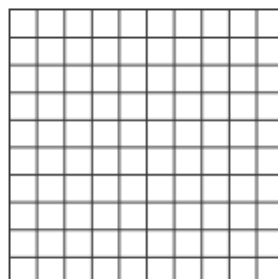
1. $f(x) = 3^x$



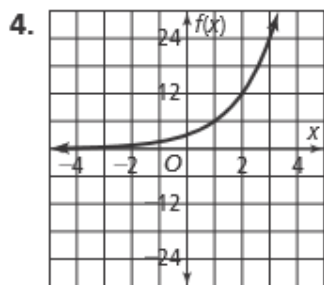
2. $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$



3. $f(x) = 8 \cdot 1.2^x$

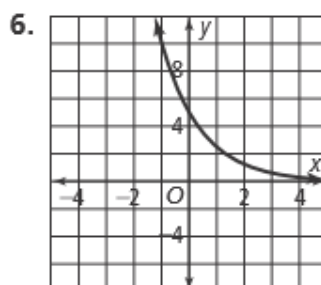


Write an equation for each exponential function.



5.

x	y
0	5
1	10
2	20
3	40



7. Explain the key features of the exponential function $y = a \cdot b^x$, including the asymptote, key points on the graph, domain, and range.

8. The function $f(x) = 5,000 \cdot 1.05^x$ models an investment of \$5,000 earning 5% annually. Identify and interpret the values of a and b . What is the balance of the investment after 15 years, assuming no further deposits or withdrawals?

Exponential Functions Worksheet 3

You are given 3 different investment scenarios to choose. Which investment option would yield the greatest amount of money over time?

Option 1: Invest \$20 and the balance is doubled each day.

Option 2: Invest \$0.20 and the balance is tripled each day.

Option 3: Invest \$0.01 and the balance is quadrupled each day.

Day	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
0	\$20	\$0.20	\$0.01
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

1. Estimate how much each investment balance would be after 10 days. Based on your estimation, which investment option would yield the greatest amount of money? Explain.
2. Write an exponential function for each investment option. Then calculate the amount of money for each option after 11 days. After you calculate each option, which investment option would yield the greatest amount of money?
3. What factors would you consider when deciding which investment option would yield the greatest amount of money? Explain.

CC Standards Practice Week 8

Selected Response

1. What is the simplified form of $6^{-2}x^3y^{-5}$?

(A) $-12x^3y$

(B) $-36x^3y$

(C) $\frac{x^3}{36y^5}$

(D) $\frac{x^3}{12y^5}$

2. Write the expression $\sqrt[3]{5at^4} \times \sqrt[3]{25a^2}$ in exponential form.

(A) $5^{\frac{1}{3}}at^2$

(B) $5^{\frac{2}{3}}a^{\frac{1}{3}}t^{\frac{4}{3}}$

(C) $5at^{\frac{4}{3}}$

(D) $125a^3t^4$

Constructed Response

3. Simplify the expression

$4g^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2h^{\frac{2}{5}} 3g^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot h^{\frac{1}{5}}$. Show your work.

Extended Response

4. Your classmate writes that for $b > 0$, $b^{-(xy)} = \frac{1}{(b^x)^y}$ for all real numbers x and y . Is your classmate correct? Explain how you know and show examples to justify your explanation.

LET'S GO TO THE

MOVIES

« WHEN IS IT » SHOWING?

If you like drama:



Go to the theater around **Christmastime**. That's when studios release their Oscar-worthy films.

If you like action:



Go in the **Summer**. Action-packed blockbusters are usually released during this time.

If you like comedies:



Comedies and Children's films tend to be released during the **Springtime**.

« LET'S GET OUR » TICKETS!

ADMIT ONE

AVERAGE TICKET
PRICE IN 1948:

\$0.36

AVERAGE TICKET
PRICE IN 2011:

\$7.93

Wanna see it in

3D?

That'll be about
\$4 extra

Average cost for a family of four:
(Tickets+Popcorn+Drinks)

= **\$80**

« GRAB SOME » SNACKS



Americans eat more than
17.3 BILLION
quarts of popcorn each year



One medium popcorn and soda has
1200 CALORIES

which is like eating
**4 McDONALDS
CHEESEBURGERS**

Popular Movie Snacks
Around the World

NORWAY
Reindeer Jerky



KOREA
Dried Cuttlefish



ENDANGERED SPECIES

Estimated Number
of Species on Earth:

11.3 Million

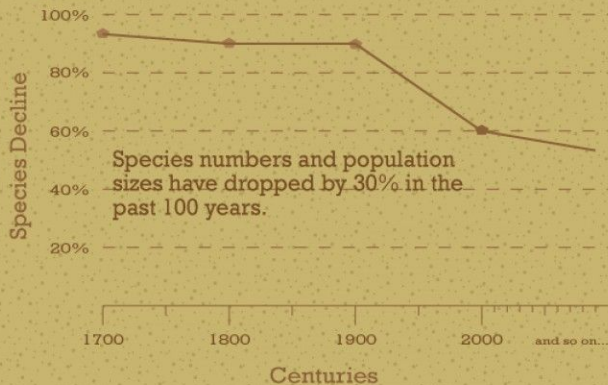
Total Number of
Described Species:

1.9 Million



2 Species have gone extinct every
day since 2010

Once a Species is extinct, It's Lost forever!



19,817 species are listed
as endangered



The extinction rate today is
more than

100x

the level it was before
humans walked the earth

Endangered Animals



Monarch Butterfly
drops by 60%



Bluefin Tuna
only 34,000



Magellanic
Penguin
1,300,000



Leatherback
Turtle
34,000



Pacific Walrus
200,000



Giant Panda
1,600



Mountain Gorilla
786



Polar Bear
20,000 - 25,000



Tiger
< 3,200



Javan Rhinoceros
< 100

Expanding offshore drilling could offset fight against climate change

By Washington Post, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.01.18

Word Count **992**

Level **1240L**



Tugboats transport a Hess oil platform near Ingleside, Texas, May 5, 2017. Photo: Bloomberg photo by Eddie Seal.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The oil industry and environmental groups are in a debate about drilling for more oil in seas around the United States.

Hurricane season has only intensified the discussion.

The National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA) is a lobbying group that fights for the interests of offshore drilling companies. Today, it notes, most offshore drilling in the United States happens in the Gulf of Mexico, an area that is prone to hurricanes. Such natural disasters can greatly hurt the country's oil supply, the group says, if bad weather forces companies to shut down oil production and evacuate oil platforms.

The group wants the U.S. Interior Department, which oversees federal lands, to expand oil production into the southeast Atlantic, the eastern Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of California and Alaska. It would all be part of the Trump administration's controversial proposal to open most of the nation's outer continental shelf to potential drilling. The continental shelf lies along the

edges of continents. It is the shallowest part of the ocean, where the land starts to slope down from the coast into the deep sea.

Yet environmental groups are pointing to Hurricane Florence as the latest evidence this hurricane season that offshore drilling shouldn't happen anywhere. "As this hurricane is proving, there's no area off the coast of the U.S. that is immune to hurricanes or storms," said Athan Manuel. He's director of the lands protection program for the Sierra Club. Manuel said the risk of oil spills and the fact that there's no real way to move oil facilities "out of harm's way" shows "there's no safe place to drill."

Most U.S. Waters Are Safe From Drilling

For its part, NOIA says that moving drilling across a broader geographical area will better ensure the country's energy supply in the event of a natural disaster. By concentrating drilling in the Gulf of Mexico, "what we've done is put all of our oil and natural gas eggs into one basket," NOIA President Randall Luthi said.

NOIA in part blames energy policy, which makes about 94 percent of the U.S. continental shelf off limits to drilling. In January, the Trump administration announced its proposed five-year plan to widely expand drilling around U.S. waters. However in April, Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke told Congress he would scale back that plan. He was responding to opposition from both Democratic and Republican governors and lawmakers in coastal states.

The storms make the drilling limitation worse, Luthi said. Companies start shutting down their units and evacuating their workers. Production pauses, depending on the duration, he said, can have a "significant effect on the amount of oil and gas that's being produced for a period of time."

One such production pause occurred in September. Energy companies began shuttering offshore oil production and evacuating workers from platforms in the Gulf of Mexico as Tropical Storm Gordon approached. Gordon never turned into a hurricane. Still, during the halt, 54 platforms were evacuated and an estimated 411,583 barrels of oil were shut in, according to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE).

There was a catastrophic hurricane season in 2017. BSEE estimated that during Hurricane Harvey more than 24 percent of oil production and nearly 26 percent of natural gas production in the Gulf of Mexico were temporarily shut off. During Hurricane Nate, up to 92 percent of the oil production and 77 percent of natural gas production in the region had to be shut off temporarily.

Offshore Drilling Makes Climate Change Worse

Adding offshore developments in other regions would "certainly lessen the risk" of an oil and gas reduction because of hurricanes, Luthi said.

Yet Manuel called using hurricane-related risks to urge offshore expansion "preposterous." "I think they're really running out of ways to justify oil drilling," he said.

"From our perspective, extreme weather and hurricanes are going to get worse as climate change impacts the planet," he added. "And we know what causes climate change: the burning and development of fossil fuels. One way to avoid being impacted by extreme weather is to fight climate change, and we're not doing that if we expand offshore drilling."

Diane Hoskins is campaign director for conservation and advocacy group Oceana. She said that expanding offshore drilling to new areas would make it harder to prepare for storms such as Florence, when those facilities would need to shut down.

She said it would require "adding offshore rigs and all of these related infrastructure required to move, process and pump oil."

Renewable Energy Sources Are A Better Option

Such additions would bring "an entirely additional layer of complexity and danger and risk to coastal communities that no one wants," she said. Hoskins also cited the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Millions of gallons of oil were spilled and 11 people died in an explosion. She charged that "even without extreme weather and hurricanes, offshore drilling is inherently dirty and dangerous."

Still, Luthi said there has been a notable improvement in storm safety procedures for offshore facilities. He said there have been very few spills because of storms and no injuries or deaths at offshore facilities since Hurricanes Rita and Katrina in 2005. Following the 2017 hurricane season, NOIA says there was no reported damage to offshore facilities and no oil spills or natural gas leaks because of storms.

For now, Luthi said it's "a guess" as to whether Trump's or any administration moves forward with plans to expand offshore drilling.

Oceana's Hoskins suggested a better alternative for avoiding setbacks in energy production is to increase renewable energy sources, such as wind energy. During extreme storms, however, wind turbines may also have to shut down.

"We absolutely should be mitigating the risk from frequent storms to our energy security and energy future, but it's absurd to think that we should do that with offshore drilling," she said. "More drilling combined with more extreme weather and hurricanes is a predictable recipe for disaster."

The Unique Nature of Places – Part 2

Benchmark Standard	Geography 3a: Students will understand the processes which result in distinctive cultures, economic activity, and settlement form in particular locations across the world.
Grade	9
Vocabulary / Key Concepts	Site; situation; physical characteristics; cultural characteristics; urbanization

~This lesson is a part of the DRC Unit “The Unique Nature of Places” – Modified by CSD for use at home~

ACTIVITY 1: For each of the following “place” pictures (there are 8), decide which country each place is located in, and explain why you believe that each is located in that country or area.

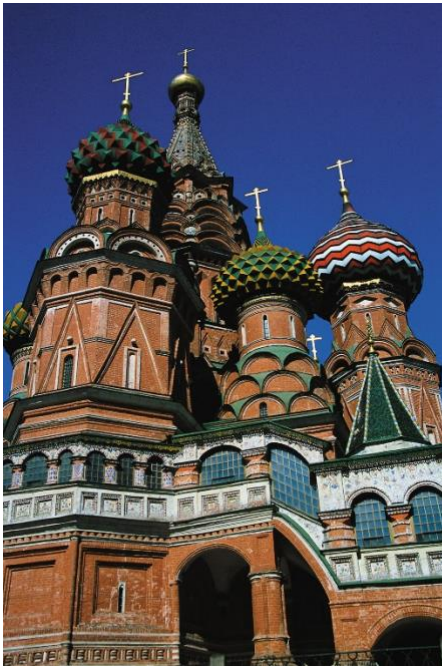
Place 1



Place 2



Place 3



Place 4



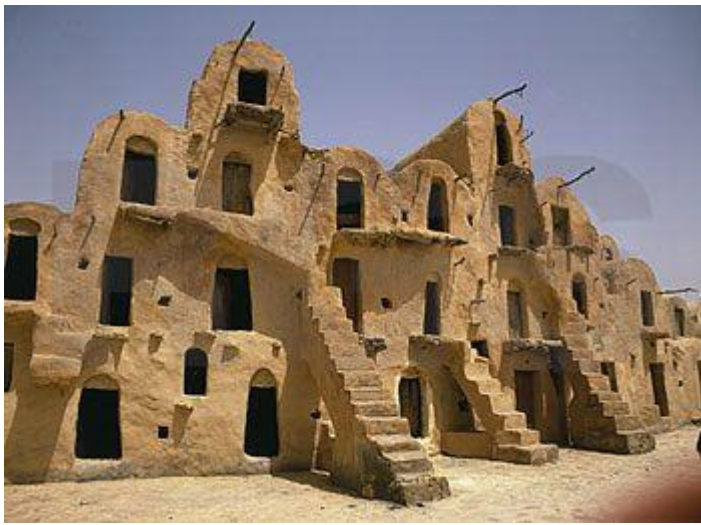
Place 6



Place 5



Place 7



Place 8



Place 9



ACTIVITY 2: Read the articles for each of the four cities – Tehran, Kuwait City, London, and Chicago. As you read the article for each city, complete the graphic organizer “Influences on World Street Patterns” (on page 10) for each city.

-----Tehrān, National Capital of Iran from <https://www.britannica.com/place/Tehran>-----

Tehrān, also spelled Teheran, the capital city of Iran and the centre of the province (ostān) of Tehrān, located in north-central Iran at the foot of the Elburz mountain range. Since its establishment as the capital city by Āghā Moḥammad Khān more than 200 years ago, Tehrān has grown from a small city to a major metropolis: situated in an urban region of 14 million inhabitants, Tehrān is Iran's largest city and one of the most populous cities of the world. Area city, 270 square miles (707 square km). Pop. (2016) city, 8,693,706.

Character Of The City

With a dramatic topography reflective of its proximity to the highest peak in the country, Tehrān is Iran's gateway to the outside world. Tehrān's image abroad was strongly influenced by the Iranian Revolution of the late 1970s. In the last two decades of the 20th century, television screens and newspaper articles around the world portrayed Tehrān as a deeply religious city steeped in tradition, fighting against modernization and Westernization. While the Iranian self-image is that of an ancient people with a long history and a rich heritage, Tehrān challenges these images, as the corporeal city is relatively young. Most buildings were built after the mid-1960s, and the population's mean age is about 31 years; many of the city's institutions are even younger. This often uneasy coexistence of old and new, of continuity and change, and a deep social divide between rich and poor characterize the city, causing vitality as well as tension and upheaval—reflected in two revolutions and many social movements during the 20th century.

City layout – Map of City is on page 9

Tehrān's urban layout is marked by a clear core-periphery distinction. The old core forms a small part of the city, where a number of older buildings and institutions can be found. Moṭāharī (formerly Sepahsālār) mosque and seminary, with its domes and minarets, was the one of the most impressive buildings of the city in the 19th century. The central bazaar, with miles of roofed streets, domed trading halls, mosques, and caravanserais, remains a tourist attraction as well as a centre of economic activity. Near the bazaar and the city's central park, the site of the old royal citadel is now occupied by many central government buildings. Most of the business activities and services are located in the old core and its northward expansion, developed mainly between the 1860s and the 1940s. The city core is surrounded by residential areas and growing suburbs. Older residential areas are built in the traditional style of winding narrow streets and cul-de-sacs leading to one- or two-story buildings around a central courtyard; previously inhabited by a single family, some of the larger homes in these older residential areas are now under the combined pressure of multiple occupation by low-income and migrant households, planning blight, and the expansion of commercial activity. By contrast, newer residential areas consist of wider, straight streets and outward-looking buildings of various heights with walled courtyards. Despite a rich architectural heritage, a number of historical buildings have suffered the effects of construction and expansion. Only a few buildings were listed for conservation, though at the end of the 20th century some 5,000 buildings of historical and architectural value had been identified in the Bāzār (bazaar) and 'Üdlājān (Oudlajan) districts alone.

Farther out, especially toward the south and west, the city's expansion has engulfed villages and satellite towns, and a north-south divide in the city structure dictates the character of these residential areas. Along with green spaces, tree-lined streets, and a more moderate climate, the largely middle- and upper-income groups that inhabit the north also enjoy larger residences, lower population densities divided into smaller households, higher land value, and greater access to quality services and facilities. Against the background of high mountains, the dominant features of the townscape in the north are modern high-rise buildings, resulting in a more diverse skyline. Distinguished from the south by its range of physical and social advantages, the north is on the whole prone to fewer of the problems prevalent in the south—problems associated with flooding, inadequate systems of sewage management, and air pollution.

Another major feature of the urban structure is its axes. A primary axis formed by a number of north-south streets (including Vali-ye 'Aṣr [formerly Pahlavi] Boulevard) connects the centre of the south to the city's northernmost reaches; land value is high along the north-south axis, and many of the city's facilities and amenities are concentrated there. A secondary axis, mainly defined by Enqelāb (formerly Shah Reza) Street, runs from east to west and intersects the primary axis at right angles. The principal squares along these two axes boast some of the city's most important focal points, including hotels, embassies, and museums, in addition to a number of parks and green spaces. This axiality is largely the result of the interrelationship between the core-periphery and north-south divides and is also reflective of a number of traditional patterns of land use: Iranian cities long employed intersecting axes leading to four gates in the city walls, a formal axial pattern also historically used in the *chahār bāgh*, or traditional Persian quadripartite garden.

Economy

Tehrān is the economic centre of Iran. Despite numerous attempts to diversify the country's economy, it is dominated by the oil industry, controlled from Tehrān by the national government. At the beginning of the 21st century, oil accounted for four-fifths of Iran's foreign exchange income. The country owned about one-tenth of the world reserves of crude oil, and its natural gas reserves were exceeded only by those of the former U.S.S.R.

Several decades of continuous economic growth came to a halt in the late 1970s and '80s with the advent of a revolution that attempted radical economic change (see Iran: The Iranian Revolution, 1978–79), eight years of fighting with Iraq (see Iran-Iraq War), falling oil prices, disinvestment, high inflation, and the loss of capital and skilled labour. The overall economic outlook, improved by the liberal economic reforms that followed in the 1990s, better political and economic relations with the West, attraction of capital through foreign loans, and rising oil prices, enabled Iran to try to find a path back to the global marketplace.

As earnings from the oil industry were circulated in the economy, they often supported unproductive activities and a large public sector, which grew dramatically after the revolutionary nationalization of banks and many large private firms. Before the wave of privatization that became prominent in the 1990s, nearly one-half of working Tehrānis were employed by the government. Together with the services that supported these public-sector workers, the majority of the city's population was dependent on public-sector resources.

Employment trends largely indicate that men are the primary economic providers. Tehrān's youth have had difficulties finding economic opportunities, and although most women have traditionally not worked outside the home, an increasing proportion have begun to seek participation in the economy through paid employment outside the home. If the elderly cannot work to support themselves, they must be supported by their children. The kinship network often serves as the primary support structure in the absence of sufficient social welfare provisions. Street vending, windshield cleaning, and other forms of casual or informal employment are frequently concealed by official unemployment figures.

Manufacturing, finance, and other services

At the end of the 20th century, more than one-third of all jobs in Tehrān were related to social and personal services, about one-fifth were in manufacturing, and about one-sixth were in sales. Transport, construction, and financial services each employed smaller proportions of the workforce. Overall, services account for almost two-thirds of the workforce, with a smaller proportion employed in industrial activities and a negligible amount employed in agriculture. Retail, security and public service, and social services predominate in the service sector. Manufacturing industries include metal machinery and equipment, textiles, wood, chemicals, mining, paper, and basic metals. Tehrān houses about one-fifth of Iran's firms. Most firms are very small, with more than four-fifths employing fewer than five workers.

Cultural Life

Even though the city is the meeting point of many ethnic and linguistic groups, it is dominated by the Persian culture and language, as well as the Shi'i branch of Islam, with which the majority of the population identifies. The Iranian Revolution had a distinctive cultural impact, limiting particular forms of expression while nurturing others. Within this framework, traditional arts such as calligraphy and music have seen a revival, with many educational institutions and galleries involved. Alongside the more traditional centres of cultural activity, a number of youth clubs, cultural centres, and libraries were established to cater to the young urban population.

Tehrān plays a noted role in the arts. The Tehrān Symphony Orchestra has performed both at home and for international audiences abroad, and the Fajr International Theater Festival is held annually in Tehrān. A number of major museums, also in the city, specialize in a range of themes. The National Museum of Iran specializes in ancient Iranian heritage, the Carpet Museum of Iran displays masterpieces of this national craft, and the Tehrān Museum of Contemporary Art holds works from a number of major international artists. Iran's film industry, based in Tehrān, has been internationally recognized for its new realist school of cinema and its award-winning films. The Internet is very popular among young Tehrānis, who use Web logs (blogs) for social networking, and among political and civil society groups, who produce Web sites to communicate news and commentary.

Persian cuisine is characterized by the use of lime and saffron, the blend of meats with fruits and nuts, a unique way of cooking rice, and Iranian hospitality. Food is subtly spiced, delicate in flavour and appearance, and not typically hot or spicy. Many recipes date back to ancient times; Iran's historical contacts have assisted in the exchange of ingredients, flavours, textures, and styles with various cultures ranging from the Mediterranean Sea region to China, some of whom retain these influences today.

The demise of the monarchy and the heated political atmosphere of the revolution in the late 1970s led to a proliferation of new media, with many new newspapers and magazines operating freely. These came under pressure as a result of the war and political struggle between various factions. Despite the 2000 ban on many reform-minded newspapers, popular demand for a free press remained strong. The radio and television channels are run by the government.

Tehrān is a modern, vibrant city. Its skyline is dominated by snowcapped mountains and a proliferation of high-rise buildings, topped by the Borj-e Milād (Milad Tower); completed in the early 21st century, the tower rises 1,427 feet (435 metres) above the city. The Āzādī Tower, completed in 1971, greets visitors at the western entrance to the city. For those looking to enjoy Tehrān's natural beauty, the pedestrian Ṭabī'āt Bridge, completed in 2014, connects two public parks and offers a green view of its own.

Tehrān's architecture is eclectic; while many buildings reflect the international Modernist style, others display postmodern, Neoclassical, and traditional Persian styles. Tehrān's vibrancy is marked by large crowds of young people, numerous shopping malls, commercial streets, and fast-food outlets, an expanding network of highways, and bustling public squares. The city mixes tradition with modernity and religious imagery with secular lifestyles, as evident in the large roadside boards that display revolutionary religious iconography standing alongside those advertising consumer goods.

History

City origins

The first time Tehrān is mentioned in historical accounts is in an 11th-century chronicle in which it is described as a small village north of Rayy (Ray). Archaeological remains from the city of Rayy, once known as Raghā and a major city throughout history, show signs of settlement on the site as long ago as 6000 BCE. Rayy, often considered to be Tehrān's predecessor, became the capital city of the Seljuq empire in the 11th century but later declined with factional strife between different neighbourhoods and the Mongol invasion of 1220. Although in later years Rayy continued to serve as an important centre of strategic advantage during various military campaigns across the Iranian plateau, its significance as a city was lost. Now a suburb of Tehrān, Rayy is well known for its religious shrines.

Early development

In the 13th century Tehrān was a prosperous market town, known for its pomegranates, its 12 rival neighbourhoods with their underground dwellings surrounded by a band of trees, and its defiance of the government. Ruy Gonz les de Clavijo, a Spanish diplomat and early 15th-century visitor to Tehr n, described it in 1404 as very large, with no town walls—a delightful, well-supplied locale. Its strategic location and gardens attracted the  afavid shah  ahm s  I, who built a bazaar and a square town wall with four gates in 1554. Later  afavid kings added more buildings, including a citadel, and Tehr n's significance grew as it evolved from a garrison town into a centre of trade and a regional capital.

The growth of a capital

In 1786 Tehr n became the seat of  gh  Mo ammad Kh n, the founder of the Q j r dynasty, who favoured the city for its proximity to his traditional tribal territories and for its distance from former capitals still populated by elites loyal to previous rulers. The city's population was expanded by courtiers and soldiers, who then drew more people and subsequently spurred the development of trade and industry. After 1796 its population more than tripled, reaching 50,000 in little more than a decade. By the mid-19th century, residential neighbourhoods surrounded the walled citadel, the roofed bazaar, and the city's two focal points, Citadel Square and Herbs Market Square. Tehr n exerted a limited control as the administrative centre of an empire formed of a collection of loosely knit provinces with largely self-sufficient, closed agrarian economies and multiethnic communities.

Beginning in the 19th century, some Persian territory was lost to the advancing Russian and British empires, which secured preferential treatment for their products and merchants, dominating the internal market. Export crops replaced subsistence crops, and Iran entered the new world system of capitalist economies as a peripheral partner, exporting raw materials and importing manufactured goods. In the late 19th century a major program of modernization transformed the capital, enlarging the urban area by several times its size, building new walls and gates, as well as new institutions, buildings, streets and neighbourhoods. The new urban structure resulted in a north-south divide, separating the rich from the poor and the modern from the traditional, establishing a new character for the city. As the 19th century progressed, Iran suffered from depopulation, poverty, and economic decline, while cities grew and society stratified. At the end of the century, Tehr n was poised on the cusp of a turbulent period of social conflict and revolutionary turmoil.

The Constitutional Revolution (1906)

The economic and political challenges of the European powers had caused popular protests, reforms, and modernization programs as early as the 1830s; reform was hampered in part, however, by the monarch's arbitrary power. Religious leaders, labourers, liberal-minded reformers, students, secret-society members, merchants, and traders came together in the Constitutional Revolution in 1906 to fight against foreign pressures and a weak government in a bid to supplant arbitrary rule with the rule of law. Tehrān and other large cities were the main sites of this revolution, which resulted in the establishment of a constitution and a parliament. Economic decline and World War I, however, limited the effectiveness of the revolution and its new institutions.

Tehrān during the reign of Reza Shah (1921–41)

Following a coup d'état in 1921, Reza Shah founded the Pahlavi dynasty (1925–79). Reza Shah quickly consolidated his power and sought to centralize the government by establishing a new armed forces and new system of court patronage and by reorganizing the bureaucracy. While the court was transformed into a site for the wealthy, the landed, and those with connections to the military elite, the growth of the urban middle classes was in turn sourced by the armed forces and the government bureaucracy. The state manipulated elections and suppressed opposition parties and religious leaders. It increasingly intervened in the economy by promoting industrialization, establishing monopolies on many goods, and increasing royalties from the oil industry run by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (now British Petroleum). To integrate the fragmented provinces into a unified national space, transport networks were developed across the country. The country's history of bureaucratic shortcomings, tribal strife, and influential religious leaders and the heterogeneous nature of society were to be replaced with an emphasis on ethnic and cultural homogeneity and political conformity. In the 1930s Tehrān underwent a radical transformation program to symbolize this change. New royal palaces were built, and the old royal compound was fragmented and supplanted by a new government quarter. The city walls and gates were pulled down and a network of wide streets cut through the urban fabric, creating an open and uniform urban matrix and easing the movement of vehicles and transport of goods. This created a new basis for the growth of the city in all directions and for defining its new character.

Tehrān during the reign of Mohammad Reza Shah (1941–79)

During World War II, Reza Shah's sympathy for Germany led to the Allied occupation of the country in 1941 and his abdication in favour of his son Mohammad Reza Shah. In 1943 Iran's independence was guaranteed at the Tehrān Conference, a meeting between the leaders of the Allies representing the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union. As a result of the removal of Reza Shah and the impact of World War II and its aftermath, political suppression was eased, allowing for a revival of the free press, trade unions, and contesting political parties, which together transformed the city through mass demonstrations and political activities. In 1951 Mohammad Mosaddegh secured the support of the Majles (Parliament) in nationalizing the oil industry. The prime minister's increasing power threatened to undermine the shah, and, in a failed attempt to curtail Mosaddegh's power, the shah himself was driven from the country by the prime minister's supporters. Following an international economic blockade, Mosaddegh's government was collapsed by a U.S.-supported coup d'état in 1953 in favour of the shah, who was restored to power.

During the Cold War, the shah laid the foundation for a royal dictatorship that would last for 25 years by suppressing the opposition, enlarging the army, and establishing a secret police. An industrialization drive started to encourage private investment for import-substituting industries, which largely grew around centres such as Tehrān, Esfahān, and Tabriz. Under economic and international pressure, Tehrān in the early 1960s suffered from economic crisis but also witnessed a measure of political openness, as well as the roots of significant land reform policy.

Land reform was the issue at the heart of the White Revolution (1963). The shah's series of wide-ranging reforms—termed “white” for their implementation without bloodshed—redistributed agricultural land from large feudal landowners to sharecropping farmers and nationalized forests and pastures; the White Revolution also gave women new rights, including the right to vote. These programs encountered large-scale revolts headed by religious leaders and bazaar merchants, which would prove to be a rehearsal for the revolution that would take place 15 years later. Oil revenues rose substantially, especially after 1973, accounting for the majority of the country's foreign exchange earnings by 1977. The oil boom, industrialization, modernization, and the construction industry helped increase the city's population to more than four million by the late 1970s. Tehrān found a new face, with new highways, high-rise buildings, and large satellite towns. This was perhaps the most prosperous period in the city's history but also one in which social divide and political suppression intensified.

The seat of a second revolution (1977–88)

Economic downturn, international pressure, and internal disapproval of the shah's model of development and government sowed the seeds of social unrest. After two years of mass demonstrations that united most shades of political opinion, the Iranian Revolution (1978–79) culminated in the toppling of the monarchy, and on April 1, 1979, Iran was declared an Islamic republic, headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a religious leader who had been exiled by the shah. The revolutionaries generated a political system made up of the integration of two parallel but differing systems: the rule of religious leaders and parliamentary republicanism, a feature that caused continuous tensions for many years after. During the revolution, significant efforts were focused on armed internal opposition and eight years of warfare with Iraq, which had begun in 1980. In the mid-1980s Tehrān was under Iraqi air assault and terrorist attacks. The city suffered from underinvestment and physical deterioration, as well as impoverishment and economic decline.

Postwar development and Tehrān in the 21st century

The end of outright warfare in 1988 signified the start of a normalization process in Tehrān. Growth and modernization accelerated during the 1990s following the end of the war, largely owing to economic and political reform under Pres. Hashemi Rafsanjani and Pres. Mohammad Khatami. The 1990s saw radical improvements to the city itself under Gholamhussein Karbaschi, a strong but rather controversial mayor. As Karbaschi assumed his post in 1989, Tehrān's fragmentation and overcrowding had reached such a level of crisis proportions that the Iranian government considered selecting a new national capital. Under Karbaschi's leadership, however, attempts were made to improve the lower-income southern section and link the two city halves more effectively. Important infrastructure developments were undertaken, including the expansion of drainage, garbage, and transportation facilities. The number of parks in Tehrān more than tripled, and green spaces and cultural centres proliferated; largely unavailable before the 1990s, these features became increasingly accessible to Tehrānis of all income levels. At the end of the 20th century, relaxation of urban planning regulations and the introduction of incentive zoning led to increased population densities and a controversial boom in high-rise development, which became a source of financial independence for the municipality.

In a high-profile trial in 1998, Karbaschi was sentenced to a jail term of five years on charges of corruption and embezzlement. Though the sentence was later reduced and Karbaschi eventually pardoned, many still perceived the conviction of Karbaschi, an ally of Iran's then-president Mohammad Khatami, as motivated by clashes between conservatives and Khatami's reformist government. The post of mayor of Tehrān was assumed by a number of short-term leaders before the conservative Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was appointed to the position in 2003. During Ahmadinejad's term as mayor of Tehrān, a number of the reforms instituted by his moderate predecessors were scaled back.

In 2005 Ahmadinejad was elected president of Iran, and he was replaced as mayor of the city by the pragmatic Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf. Ghalibaf renewed the reform of Tehrān's urban infrastructure and oversaw a number of projects in his 12-year tenure, though he faced accusations of corruption and mishandling city funds.

-----**Kuwait** <https://www.britannica.com/place/Kuwait/People>-----

A small emirate nestled between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait is situated in a section of one of the driest, least-hospitable deserts on Earth. Its shore, however, includes Kuwait Bay, a deep harbour on the Persian Gulf. There, in the 18th century, Bedouin from the interior founded a trading post. The name Kuwait is derived from the Arabic diminutive of the Hindustani kūt (“fort”). Since the emirate's ruling family, the Āl Ṣabāh, formally established a sheikhdom in 1756, the country's fortunes have been linked to foreign commerce. In time and with accumulated wealth, the small fort grew to become Kuwait city, a modern metropolis mingling skyscrapers, apartment buildings, and mosques. Kuwait city has most of the country's population, which makes Kuwait one of the world's most-urbanized countries.

The tiny country, which was a British protectorate from 1899 until 1961, drew world attention in 1990 when Iraqi forces invaded and attempted to annex it. A United Nations coalition led by the United States drove Iraq's army out of Kuwait within days of launching an offensive in February 1991, but the retreating invaders looted the country and set fire to most of its oil wells (see Persian Gulf War). Kuwait has largely recovered from the effects of the war and again has one of the highest per capita incomes in the world. Its generally conservative government continues to provide generous material benefits for Kuwaiti citizens, and, though conservative elements in its society resisted such reforms as women's suffrage (women were not enfranchised until 2005), it has remained relatively stable. It has been called an “oasis” of peace and safety amid an otherwise turbulent region.

City Layout (from The Geometry of Urban Layouts: A Global Comparative Study by Mahbub Rashid) – Map of the City is on Page 9

Kuwait City is the capital and the largest city of Kuwait. It is located on the southern shore of Kuwait Bay off the Persian Gulf. The city was founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by a group of families who migrated from the interior of the Arabian Peninsula. It remained a small gulf sheikdom known locally as a center for pearl diving, shipbuilding, and boat construction until the early part of the twentieth century. In the post-World war II era, Kuwait came to international prominence largely owing to its enormous oil revenues.

Modern Kuwait City is built based on a 1952 master plan produced by the British firm Minoprio, Spencely & Macfarlane. The plan consisted of concentric ring roads running parallel to the old town's wall, and these were intersected by radial roads extending through the gates and beyond the city wall. The units defined by the concentric and radial roads were conceived as self-supporting residential areas with single-family detached housing, open spaces, schools, mosques, and cooperative markets. The area shown here includes parts of Sharq, Mirqab, and Qibla within the first ring road, and Dasma, Mansouriya, and Abdulla al Salam between the first and the second ring road. Each of these units is then subdivided into several blocks. The inner units of the area include government ministries, shopping malls, hospitals, office buildings, cultural and educational complexes, and office buildings. Separated from the inner units by the second ring road containing parks and gardens, the outer units of the area are designated for residential uses.

As can be seen in these layouts, each unit within the ring roads is laid out differently, giving the area a sense of irregularity not commonly found in a planned city. In each unit, the urban blocks are irregular in shape and size. In the axial map colored using the integration values of the axial lines, the most integrated lines create a loop stretching from the inner ring roads to the outer ring roads. A few highly integrated lines extend from this loop into the peripheral areas. Still, some of the peripheral areas remain poorly integrated with the other streets of the area.

Economy

Virtually all of Kuwait's wealth is derived directly or indirectly, by way of overseas investments, from petroleum extraction and processing. The most dramatic element of Kuwait's economic development has been the steady and rapid expansion of its oil industry since the 1970s. By the mid-1980s Kuwait was refining four-fifths of its oil domestically and marketing some 250,000 barrels a day in its own European retail outlets under the name "Q8." This oil income and the investment income it generated—the latter surpassed direct sales of oil revenues by the 1980s—gave Kuwait one of the highest per capita incomes in the world. However, both the Iraqi invasion (which nearly exhausted Kuwait's overseas investment revenues) and the increasing volatility of the global oil market in the 1980s reduced this income substantially, but income levels rebounded when oil prices rose dramatically in the early 21st century. Other sectors of Kuwait's economy are weak by comparison; agriculture, manufacturing, and trade each constitute only a small proportion of gross domestic product (GDP).

Cultural Life

Although Kuwait embraces many facets of Western culture, the country remains culturally conservative. Its Arab-Islamic heritage permeates daily life. As in much of the Middle East, the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in the 1970s and '80s was reflected in a general return to traditional customs, as seen in the public dress of women, who began wearing the hijāb, or veil, far more than in the past. The right of women to drive automobiles and to work outside the home is generally accepted and has not been a matter of public debate, yet the question of granting women the right to vote has divided Islamists, some of whom seek to enforce even more conservative Islamic standards such as those found in neighbouring Saudi Arabia.

Daily life and social customs

At the heart of traditional Kuwaiti culture is the institution of the diwāniyyah, a regular gathering of men—usually in a tent or a separate room of the main house—which serves as a time to gather, enjoy refreshments, talk, or play games. Kuwaitis observe all major Islamic holidays, including Ramadan and the two 'īds (festivals), 'Īd al-Fiṭr and 'Īd al-Aḡḡā. The country's Independence Day and Liberation Day (from the Iraqi occupation of 1990–91) are important secular holidays.

Fūl, falafel, and hummus are the cornerstones of Kuwaiti cuisine, though Western fast-food restaurants abound in Kuwait city. Fūl is a paste based on fava beans, with garlic and lemon added. Formed from fried balls of chickpeas and spices, falafel is often served in unleavened bread (khubz) with vegetables. Chickpeas are also used to make hummus, a dip for vegetables and bread. The traditional Kuwaiti meal consists of spiced rice topped with meat or fish or shellfish taken from the Persian Gulf.

The arts

Kuwaiti folk arts remain important, and Bedouin crafts are the most prominent. Though few Bedouins now inhabit Kuwait, their art traditions, especially weaving, have been maintained. The intricately woven fabrics are made on a sadu, a Bedouin loom, and are common sights in souks (bazaars). Sadu House, a museum for Bedouin crafts, offers classes on weaving. Also popular are traditional dances, including the 'arḡah, which features swords and poetry singing. The government supports the preservation of folk arts and funds numerous organizations, as well as several troupes that perform across the country.

Cultural institutions

Kuwait has numerous museums, but the Iraqi invasion had a disastrous effect on many institutions. Many artworks were stolen by the Iraqis, and some buildings were severely damaged. The National Museum of Kuwait, which once housed a comprehensive collection of Islamic art, was looted and set ablaze; only a small portion of the building has been renovated and reopened to the public. The loss increased the importance of the Tareq Rajab Museum (Mathaf Tāriq), a private collection that features paintings, pottery, metalwork, jewelry, and musical instruments, among other items. The Seif Palace—which was built in 1910 and later underwent numerous renovations and repairs—is one of the ruling family's official residences and is a popular tourist attraction noted for its Islamic architecture.

History

Early settlers

The origin of the city of Kuwait—and of the State of Kuwait—is usually placed at about the beginning of the 18th century, when the Banū (Banī) 'Utūb, a group of families of the 'Anizah tribe in the interior of the Arabian Peninsula, migrated to the area that is now Kuwait. The foundation of the autonomous sheikhdom of Kuwait dates from 1756, when the settlers decided to appoint a sheikh from the Ṣabāḥ family (Āl Ṣabāḥ). During the 19th century, Kuwait developed as a thriving independent trading community. Toward the end of the century, one ruler, 'Abd Allāh II (reigned 1866–92), began to move Kuwait closer to the Ottoman Empire, although he never placed his country under Ottoman rule. That trend was reversed with the accession of Mubārak the Great, who came to power by assassinating his brother 'Abd Allāh—an act of uncouth political violence in Kuwait. Ottoman threats to annex Kuwait prompted Mubārak to cultivate a close relationship with Britain. An 1899 treaty basically granted Britain control of Kuwait's foreign affairs. Following the outbreak of World War I (1914–18), Kuwait became a British protectorate.

At the 1922 Conference of Al-'Uqayr, Britain negotiated the Kuwait-Saudi border, with substantial territorial loss to Kuwait. A memorandum in 1923 set out the border with Iraq on the basis of an unratified 1913 convention.

The first Iraqi claim to Kuwait surfaced in 1938—the year oil was discovered in the emirate. Although neither Iraq nor the Ottoman Empire had ever actually ruled Kuwait, Iraq asserted a vague historical title. That year it also offered some rhetorical support to a merchant uprising against the emir. Following the failure of the uprising, called the Majlis Movement, Iraq continued to put forth a claim to at least part of Kuwait, notably the strategic islands of Būbiyān and Al-Warbah.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iran-Iraq War of 1980–88 represented a serious threat to Kuwait's security. Kuwait, fearing Iranian hegemony in the region, saw no alternative to providing Iraq with substantial financial support and serving as a vital conduit for military supplies. Iran attacked a Kuwaiti refinery complex in 1981, which inspired subsequent acts of sabotage in 1983 and 1986. In 1985 a member of the underground pro-Iranian Iraqi radical group al-Da'wah attempted to assassinate the Kuwaiti ruler, Sheikh Jābir al-Aḥmad al-Ṣabāḥ.

In September 1986 Iran began to concentrate its attacks on gulf shipping, largely on Kuwaiti tankers. This led Kuwait to invite both the Soviet Union (with which it had established diplomatic relations in 1963) and the United States to provide protection for its tankers in early 1987. The effect of the war was to promote closer relations with Kuwait's conservative gulf Arab neighbours (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman), with whom Kuwait had formed the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in 1981 in order to develop closer cooperation on economic and security issues. With the end of the Iran-Iraq War in 1988, Iraqi-Kuwaiti relations began to deteriorate. On August 2, 1990, Iraq unexpectedly invaded and conquered the country, precipitating the Persian Gulf War.

-----London, England <https://www.britannica.com/place/London/City-layout>-----

City layout – Map of the city is on page 9

London's complicated topography can be made simple by means of three basic patterns. First, there is the undulating line of the Thames separating northern from southern London. For historical reasons, most important destinations lie north of the river. The south is essentially an intricate patchwork of residential districts joined by miles of conventional through streets. It has no fast through roads.

In addition, London differs from east to west. The waters of the Thames and the prevailing winds flow eastward. Therefore, shipping, heavy haulage, manufacturing, and labouring districts developed downstream in the East End, while the affluent and leisured classes built their homes and pursued their pleasures in the West End. This

social gradient was reinforced by the location of the royal palaces at Westminster, Kensington, Richmond, and (beyond London's boundary) Windsor. Partly in consequence, the western sector has a series of tranquil and elegant open spaces on either side of the river, from St. James's Park, by the prime minister's house at No. 10 Downing Street, through Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, Battersea Park, Wimbledon Common, Richmond Park, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, the Richmond riverbank, Hampton Court Park, and Bushey Park. Their landscapes soften the effect of noise pollution under the flight path of Heathrow Airport, on the western border. Proximity to one of the world's busiest international airports has itself reinforced the favoured position of western London.

The east-west divide is entrenched equally in the physical fabric of London and in the psychology of Londoners. Its significance, however, began to diminish in the later years of the 20th century as port and manufacturing activity declined and was replaced by white-collar work and residents. This process was accelerated in 1981–98 when the London Docklands Development Corporation undertook the regeneration of a vast tract of derelict docklands at the eastern end of the city—an area that included Wapping, Limehouse, the Isle of Dogs, the Royal Docks, Beckton, Surrey Docks, and Bermondsey Riverside. (See also London Docklands.)

Finally, overlying the north-south and east-west distinctions is a simple concentric ring pattern that reflects the historical phases of London's growth. At the centre is the area familiar to visitors—the City of London, a 1.1-square-mile (2.8-square-km) municipal corporation and borough of London, with its offices, shops, and public buildings. The first ring surrounding that area, the suburban belt—known for statistical purposes as Inner London—developed from the late 18th century until the beginning of World War I. There terraced houses predominate, and the building scale is domestic and intimate, except where the original units were replaced by higher-density rental housing built by local councils in areas of World War II bomb damage or postwar clearance. The third zone—Outer London—consists of 20th-century suburban housing, chiefly created in a short, intensive building boom in 1925–39. The most common building type is the semidetached unit, a distinctively British compromise between row housing and the freestanding homestead. The Metropolitan Green Belt forms a final concentric ring, defining the shape of the whole capital.

Economy

Trade, administration, and leisure

London has been described elsewhere in this article as a polycentric city. The map of Elizabethan London shows that fields and the river separated distinct centres: the City of London with its shipping, trade, and crafts; Southwark with its gardens, hospitals, and theatres; and the royal court at Westminster. The economy of contemporary London has evolved continuously from the three complementary elements of trade, administration, and leisure. London is one of a handful of trade centres—along with New York City, Tokyo, and Hong Kong—where dealers in currencies, equities, commodities, and insurance operate on a global scale. In the first half of the 20th century it was also a substantial manufacturing centre. In contrast to the other great cities of Britain, London's factory closures have been compensated at least partly by the city's dynamism in financial services and the media.

As an administrative centre, London dominates the national life to an exceptional degree. The United Kingdom is constitutionally a unitary state and politically the most centralized in Europe. Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, England's three national partners within the United Kingdom, have administrative identity and (since 1999) national assemblies. But of the three only the Scottish Parliament has significant power. Much legislative power remains concentrated in the English capital, at Westminster. British local governments raise less than one-fourth of their needs in tax revenues and depend heavily on fiscal transfers from the centre. In British politics, virtually all roads lead to London.

If London is a place to win influence and make money, it is also a great playground—a leisure metropolis. Historically, the landed classes flocked to London each year to spend "the season" in the proximity of the court. The legacy of aristocratic consumption still survives in the gunsmiths, art dealers, tailors, and vintners of the West End, now serving a market of London's international visitors. Each year more than 100 million nights are spent by tourists in the capital's hotels. Though its full impact is difficult to trace, tourism has clearly overtaken manufacturing as a source of employment for Londoners, offering direct employment for more than 200,000 workers and perhaps as many more again through economic multiplier effects, some of them in the black market.

Cultural Life

Centres of the arts

The competitive, localist streak that complicates public administration in London makes for exceptional cultural vitality. Artistic creativity flourishes in the diversity of rival centres of patronage. Royal patronage created the Royal Albert Hall, which every summer provides the setting for one of the world's greatest music festivals, the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, known popularly as the Proms. Municipal patronage, first of the London County Council and later of the Greater London Council, turned former industrial and warehousing land on the Waterloo riverbank into the South Bank arts complex, which combines the Royal Festival Hall, Queen Elizabeth Hall, and Hayward Gallery. The National Film Theatre and the Royal National Theatre are also there. Nearby are the Imperial War Museum, the London Aquarium, and the London Eye (a type of enormous Ferris wheel). Not to be outdone, the City Corporation launched its own arts complex within the Square Mile at the Barbican, a high-density urban renewal scheme built on World War II bomb sites immediately north of the central business district. The Barbican has a concert hall, cinemas, an art gallery, a library, and a theatre and is home to the London Symphony Orchestra.

Each centre generates its own program of festivals and special events, as do borough councils and commercial promoters. No other city in Europe offers so many entry points to young and talented musicians, writers, artists, filmmakers, and performers. Though exact figures are elusive, it is safe to say that London has a large share of total national employment in cultural industries. Listings for the performing arts present a choice of more than 100 venues on a typical Friday or Saturday evening. Though the fragmentation of arts funding is often contrasted unfavourably with strong public sponsorship elsewhere, it is hard to resist the conclusion that London thrives on its distinctive combination of wide-open internationalism and local particularism.

Museums

The British Museum originated in 1753 in the government's purchase and amalgamation of three collections: the antiquities and natural history specimens assembled by the physician Sir Hans Sloane, the Cottonian Library and antiquities accumulated over 50 years by the Cotton family of Westminster, and the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts built up by the 1st and 2nd earls of Oxford. A public lottery raised the purchase price of the collections and a building in Bloomsbury to house them. This original nucleus was rapidly expanded by purchases and gifts as well as by the plunder of war and colonial conquest. In 1823–46 the Bloomsbury premises were totally rebuilt to the design of Robert Smirke, who graced the south front of the museum with a massive Ionic portico. The heart of Smirke's design, a large internal quadrangle, was roofed over in the 1850s with an immense copper dome to create the famous Reading Room, in which Karl Marx wrote *Das Kapital*. In the late 1990s the inner courtyard and the Reading Room were enclosed by a 2-acre (0.8-hectare) square glass roof, transforming this area into one of the largest covered public squares in Europe. Christened the Queen Elizabeth II Great Court, it was formally opened to the public in December 2000. The library holdings, established as the British Library in 1972, were moved to St. Pancras in 1998. Other collections also had outgrown the space available at Bloomsbury.

History from <https://www.history.com/topics/british-history/london-england>

London is the capital of England and the United Kingdom and one of the largest and most important cities in the world. The area was originally settled by early hunter gatherers around 6,000 B.C., and researchers have found evidence of Bronze Age bridges and Iron Age forts near the River Thames.

Ancient Romans founded a port and trading settlement called Londinium in 43 A.D., and a few years later a bridge was constructed across the Thames to facilitate commerce and troop movements. But in 60 A.D., Celtic queen Boudicca led an army to sack the city, which was burned to the ground in the first of many fires to destroy London.

The city was soon rebuilt, but burned again about 125 A.D. More rebuilding occurred, and within a few generations the population exceeded 40,000 people. After the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D., however, the city was attacked numerous times by Vikings and other raiders, and soon London was largely abandoned.

The city's fortunes began to change in 1065, when Westminster Abbey was established. One year later, after his victory at the Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror was crowned King of England. During his reign, the Tower of London was built, and in 1176 a wooden London Bridge that had repeatedly burned was replaced by a bridge of stone.

As the power of the Tudor and the Stuart dynasties grew, London expanded in size and importance. By the time Henry VIII was king, the population of London was at least 100,000.

Tensions between Protestants and Catholics, however, darkened the otherwise prosperous reign of Henry's daughter, Elizabeth I. In 1605, Catholic sympathizer Guy Fawkes tried—and failed—to blow up the entire British House of Parliament in the infamous Gunpowder Plot.

Real disaster struck in 1665, when London was hit by the Great Plague, which killed about 100,000 people. One year later, the city, which had swollen to about a half-million in population, mostly housed in wooden structures, was again reduced to ashes in the Great Fire of London. In the wake of that inferno, many notable buildings were constructed, including Buckingham Palace and St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Bank of England was founded in 1694 and was first governed by Huguenot John Houblon, who helped turn London into an international financial powerhouse. By 1840, the city had swollen to 2 million people, often crowded into unsanitary hovels, which helped create epidemics of cholera and other diseases.

During the reign of Queen Victoria, London was well established as the prestigious seat of the vast British Empire, and while Big Ben rose above the city in 1859, the London Underground opened in 1863 as the world's first subterranean railway. But in the shadows of the great metropolis, Jack the Ripper stalked the city's women in 1888, killing at least five in one of history's most notorious murder sprees.

Air raids caused about 2,300 casualties in London in World War I, and during the Battle of Britain in World War II, the city was bombed relentlessly by the German Luftwaffe—the London Blitz eventually killed about 30,000 residents.

During the Great Smog of 1952, Londoners endured immeasurable suffering and thousands died during and after the pollution event. More recently, a terrorist attack on the London transit system killed 56 people in 2005. But the city has continued to grow and prosper, hosting the 2012 Olympics, while establishing itself as the preeminent cultural and financial center of Europe.

-----Chicago, Illinois from <https://www.britannica.com/place/Chicago/Cultural-life>-----

Chicago, city, seat of Cook county, northeastern Illinois, U.S. With a population hovering near three million, Chicago is the state's largest and the country's third most populous city. In addition, the greater Chicagoland area—which encompasses northeastern Illinois and extends into southeastern Wisconsin and northwestern Indiana—is the country's third largest metropolitan area and the dominant metropolis of the Midwest.

City layout – Map of the city is on page 9.

Chicago presents a different face in each direction. One of the city's most attractive features is its miles of well-used parks and other public facilities along the lakeshore. Other parts of the city can be dismal. Sporadic industrial buildings, many of them abandoned, line the railroad routes and river branches that radiate out from the centre. The industrial landscape of the southeast portion of the city dominates the vista from the east. The western and northern approaches to Chicago present a vast expanse of tree-lined residential neighbourhoods, leading to a dramatic skyline of towering office, hotel, and apartment buildings that are concentrated downtown and along the lake.

As Chicago grew rapidly in the 1880s, places that were once rural quickly became part of the city. In 1869, public health advocates, who called for Chicago to purify its air with a "green crown" of trees, joined with real estate interests to badger the state government into creating a ring of major parks linked together by broad boulevards. Growth led to a patchwork of neighbourhood green spaces. In 1934 the city consolidated 22 smaller park administrations to create the Chicago Park District, which operates more than 500 parks covering some 7,000 acres (2,800 hectares). Beyond the city, county forest preserve districts and the federal government have set aside thousands of acres of natural woodlands and have re-created prairies.

A major outdoor gallery for the people, the city's parks and public plazas feature dozens of monuments and sculptures. Nineteenth-century works in bronze honour such figures as Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant; immigrants have commemorated heroes and cultural figures including Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Hans Christian Andersen. The philanthropist Kate Sturges Buckingham donated one of the world's largest fountains—Clarence Buckingham Memorial Fountain (dedicated 1927), which graces Grant Park just east of downtown. Beginning in the 1960s, Chicago acquired contemporary sculptures by Alexander Calder, Claes Oldenburg, Henry Moore, Marc Chagall, Richard Hunt, and others. The most famous is the Pablo Picasso sculpture in Daley Center Plaza, fabricated of steel designed to weather and once described by an unappreciative alderman as "six stories of rusting boiler-plate."

Like all cities, Chicago is still deeply affected by the physical artifacts of its history. The street pattern is basically an extension of the first city plan of 1830. It is a grid layout, eight blocks to a mile, with major commercial streets around the perimeters of each square mile (2.5 square km). Not all streets conform, some having evolved from meandering Native American trails radiating outward from the river mouth and others having paths determined by the presence of the river and the lake.

Chicago can perhaps be thought of as a fragmented city, with the river branches, major streets, railroad embankments, and (more recently) expressways dividing it into a diversity of neighbourhoods and housing types. There are lakefront high-rises, including Lake Point Tower—once among the tallest apartment buildings in the country and now only one of many such structures in its increasingly fashionable district east of Michigan Avenue—in sharp contrast to thousands of smaller stone-front or brick flats farther inland. Constantly improving public transportation and seemingly unlimited supplies of affordable land have long made single-family housing in the city relatively attainable for many. Outlying neighbourhoods still consist of tens of thousands of bungalows, built narrow and deep to fit city lots. Many of these homes were built in massive subdivisions where developers replicated the same basic house dozens of times.

Chicago sprawls in all directions from the curving lakefront. The vast public-transportation and expressway networks have allowed the metropolitan area, popularly called Chicagoland, to stretch from Kenosha, Wis., around the south end of the lake through northwestern Indiana to the Michigan state line. Early suburban development gave the appearance of a wagon wheel. On the outer rim is a broad arc of older industrial cities—Waukegan, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Aurora, Joliet, and Chicago Heights—that were once independent of Chicago; these cities formed part of a ring that informally defined the outer boundary of the metropolitan area until the latter part of the 20th century. Immediately surrounding the city are such communities as Evanston, Oak Park, Cicero, and Blue Island, all of which resisted annexation by their larger neighbour. Connecting the hub and rim are a number of other older residential suburbs that developed as part of spokelike strings of towns extending outward from the city along several commuter rail lines. The wheel pattern gradually broke down after World War II, when automobile commuting on a growing network of expressways allowed new subdivisions to displace the farms that lay between the spokes of the older rail-commuting suburbs. After 1960 the presence of O'Hare International Airport spurred businesses and light industry to concentrate in the northwest suburbs. New high-technology research facilities and offices developed after 1970 along the "Silicon Prairie" corridor stretching west of the city. As a result, the formerly quiet village of Naperville has been transformed into a sprawling "technoburb" with one of the largest populations in the state. Conversely, some of the older suburbs have replicated the inner-city pattern of aging structures, obsolete industrial buildings, and social problems, while the outward shift of jobs has accelerated the dispersal of residential development far beyond the ring of old industrial towns.

Economy

Besides church steeples and skyscrapers, smokestacks have long dominated the Chicago horizon. The city's position as a rail hub and a port aided its use of the Midwest's raw materials to produce a wide range of goods: light manufactures such as food, food products, candy, pharmaceuticals, and soap; communication equipment, scientific instruments, and automobiles; and refined petroleum, petroleum products, and steel. The city also became a major printing and publishing centre. This diversity originally grew out of Chicago's role as a transshipment point for eastbound grain and lumber as well as meat, which was smoked or packed in salt. The city assumed a new role as manufacturer of military supplies during the American Civil War, adding leather goods, steel rail, and food processing. Although railroading, steel, and meatpacking continued to be the largest employers, by the late 19th century manufacturing was branching into chemicals, furniture, paint, metalworking, machine tools, railroad equipment, bicycles, printing, mail-order sales, and other fields that were considered the cutting edge in their day. The production of most of the country's telephone equipment made Chicago the Silicon Valley of an earlier era. Industrial diversification also depended on a skilled workforce, whose numbers were enhanced through a tradition of innovative vocational training.

Cultural Life

The cultural life of any major city involves two sharply different activities. The first is the creative act of composing, writing, or producing an artistic work. The second consists of collecting, displaying, and performing the various artistic creations. Chicago has long been a leader in both categories.

The arts

From the 1890s through the 1920s, Chicago was a magnet for artistically ambitious and talented but often little-known writers, many of whom had fled the Midwest's dusty country towns. Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson, George Ade, and Opie Read produced a gritty form of urban literature rooted in the everyday lives of ordinary people, as did Chicago-born Henry Blake Fuller, Finley Peter Dunne, and I.K. Friedman. Their works, which often debuted in newspapers, expressed a sense of awe at the skyscrapers, factories, varied people, and hectic pace of urban life. Novelist Hamlin Garland, meanwhile, emphasized negative aspects of farm and small-town life in his works. Most of the first generation of writers had left by 1910, but the city attracted iconoclastic poets. Carl Sandburg, Vachel Lindsay, and Edgar Lee Masters helped Harriet Monroe launch the influential Poetry magazine.

The Great Depression of the 1930s reoriented another generation of writers away from awestruck downtown views. Such literary giants as James T. Farrell, Saul Bellow, and Nelson Algren set their stories of life's struggles in their own ethnic working-class neighbourhoods. The emergence of Richard Wright heralded the arrival of African Americans to the literary scene, which included young postwar talents such as novelist Willard Motley, poet Gwendolyn Brooks, and playwright Lorraine Hansberry. These same ethnic, racial, and social class themes continued to dominate 20th-century Chicago literature in the works of Harry Mark Petrakis, Stuart Dybek, Cyrus Coulter, William Brashler, Leon Forrest, Sandra Cisneros, and Ana Castillo. Meanwhile, other Chicago writers have drawn upon the gritty personality of the Windy City as a backdrop. Sara Paretsky and Scott Turow helped to

create a new Chicago mystery genre. Studs Terkel elevated the oral history of ordinary people to an art form, much as Mike Royko, who revived the newspaper column as urban literature, used common sense to deflate pompous politicians.

Theatre in Chicago is also balanced between the lavish downtown venues and a tradition of low-budget experimentation among outlying groups that number more than 200. In the early 1970s, several small acting companies created storefront theatres in the Lincoln Park neighbourhood on the North Side. These include the Steppenwolf and Body Politic theatres, as well as the Organic Theatre, which was one of the first to showcase the plays of David Mamet. These off-Loop (often non-Equity) groups gained national acclaim for their productions and performers (many of whom later became famous in film and on television). Soon, actors who came out of the Chicago theatre scene carried a certain cachet. The famed Second City, which for decades has been performing improvisational comedy in the Old Town neighbourhood, spawned spin-off groups and inspired similar companies elsewhere. Meanwhile, dance has become increasingly important in Chicago, with the Hubbard Street Dance Company offering contemporary performances, the River North Chicago Dance Company producing hip-hop, house, and jazz dancing, Chicago Moving Company with modern dance, and the Muntu Dance Theater showcasing traditional and contemporary African American forms.

On any given day virtually all genres of music are performed somewhere in Chicago. There are specialized classical ensembles such as the Newberry Consort for Renaissance music, Music of the Baroque, and the Chicago Opera Theatre, which performs 20th-century and Baroque operas. The Old Town School of Folk Music (1957), on the far North Side, is the world's largest permanent centre for the study of both traditional and contemporary folk music. The many African Americans who moved to Chicago in the 20th century have had a dynamic impact on music. As the home of Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf, Buddy Guy, and other greats, the city has long been internationally known as a centre for the blues, which can be heard in clubs throughout the city. Chicago has also played a critical role in the development of American jazz, through the work of such pioneers as Louis Armstrong, Benny Goodman, and Jelly Roll Morton and, later, such innovative groups as the Jazz Ensemble of Chicago. Gospel music traces its roots to the city in the late 1920s, when Thomas Andrew Dorsey, the musician son of a Baptist preacher, combined blues with church music. During the summer Chicagoans can hear music at two long-established outdoor music venues. Ravinia Festival (1903), in north suburban Highland Park, is the summer home of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; it also features performances of popular music. The lakefront Grant Park area east of downtown has been the home of free classical concerts since 1935. It is also the site of a lively series of city-sponsored festivals of blues, jazz, gospel, Latin American, and other specialized music as well as the Taste of Chicago, one of the largest outdoor food festivals in the country.

History from <https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/chicago>

The largest city of the American Midwest, Chicago, Illinois, was founded in 1830 and quickly grew to become, as Carl Sandburg's 1916 poem put it, "Hog Butcher, Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat, Player with Railroads and Freight Handler to the Nation." Established as a water transit hub, the city evolved into an industrial metropolis, processing and transporting the raw materials of its vast hinterland.

Chicago: Prehistory and Early Years

The name Chicago may have come from a Miami Indian word for the wild leeks that grew on the bank of the short Chicago River. Over the centuries the Miami, Sauk, Fox and Potawatomi tribes all lived in the area. The 1673 Marquette and Jolliet expedition crossed the Great Portage between the Chicago River and the Illinois, 10 miles of flat, often waterlogged ground separating the two great water transit systems of North America, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley.

Did you know? In 1860 the Republican National Convention was held in Chicago. Illinois legislator Abraham Lincoln won the nomination there with strong backing from editor Joseph Medill's Chicago Tribune.

The first non-Indian to settle within Chicago's future boundaries was a Santo Domingan of mixed African and European ancestry, Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, who arrived around 1780. In 1803 the U.S. Army built Fort Dearborn on the south bank of the Chicago River. It was destroyed in an Indian raid in 1812 but rebuilt four years later. In 1830 platted lots for the future city were sold to help finance the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The 1832 Black Hawk War ended the last Native American resistance in the area. Chicago was incorporated as a town in 1833 and as a city in 1837, when its population reached 4,000. In 1848 Chicago got its first telegraph and railroad. Two innovations—grain elevators and the Board of Trade's wheat grading standards—quickly transformed the way crops were sold. By 1854 the city was the world's largest grain port and had more than 30,000 residents, many of them European immigrants.

Chicago: The Great Fire and Rebuilding

In October 1871, a fire destroyed one-third of Chicago and left more than 100,000 homeless. Its initial spark remains unknown (legends of Mrs. O'Leary's lantern-kicking cow notwithstanding), but it was fueled by drought, high winds and wooden buildings. The factories and railroads were largely spared, and the city rebuilt with astonishing speed.

In the late 1800s Chicago grew as a national retail center and produced a crop of brand-name business tycoons, including Philip Armour, George Pullman, Potter Palmer and Marshall Field. In 1885 Chicago gave the world its first skyscraper, the 10-story Home Insurance Building. In later years architects Louis Sullivan, Mies van der Rohe and Walter Gropius all added to the city's growing skyline. In 1893 Chicago hosted the World's Columbian Exposition, which drew over 20 million visitors to its "White City" of plaster Gilded Age buildings built on former bogland beside Chicago's south lakefront.

Chicago: Labor and Unrest

The 1886 Haymarket affair, in which police fired on protesting workers (and, in the confusion following a fatal anarchist bombing, each other), ushered in an era of protest and reform for the multitudes of workers who kept Chicago's meatpacking, manufacturing and shipping industries running. In 1894 declining wages at the Pullman Palace Car Company factory triggered a crippling national rail union boycott. In 1906 journalist Upton Sinclair published "The Jungle," a novel that exposed cruel and unsafe practices in the city's meatpacking industry.

Nationwide social upheavals surrounding World War I brought many African-American migrants to Chicago from the South. They found new opportunities and a vibrant cultural community that soon gave birth to Chicago's versions of blues and jazz. Tensions arose between the newcomers and Chicago's established Irish, Polish and German ethnic groups, leading to a string of bombings of African-American homes between 1917 and 1921, as well as an eight-day race riot in 1919.

By the 1930s Chicago's population reached 3 million. Gangsters Al Capone and John Dillinger grabbed headlines, but the real power lay with the city's political "machine," a system of patronage that controlled city politics for the better part of a century.

Chicago: Postwar Years

Between 1950 and 1960 Chicago's population shrank for the first time in its history, as factory jobs leveled off and people moved to the suburbs. Poor neighborhoods were razed and replaced with massive public housing that solved few of the problems of poverty and violence. Riots in 1968 gave vent to anger following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., and violent police response marred protests at the Democratic National Convention that year.

The 2000 U.S. Census reported Chicago's first decade-over-decade population increase since 1950. Immigrants still flock to the "windy city," though now from Asia and Latin America more than Europe. Chicago remains a center of trade: Airports supplement the old rail and water transit hubs, and agricultural futures are traded electronically from the floor of its storied Mercantile Exchange.

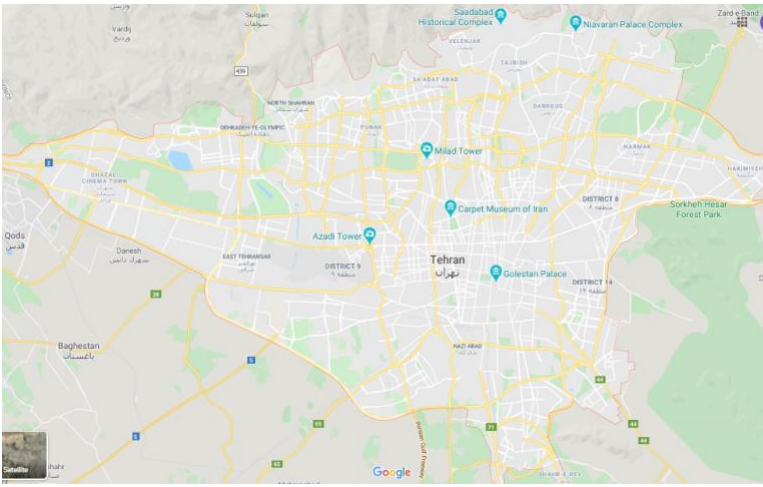
ACTIVITY 3: On a separate sheet of paper, describe the similarities and differences between the cities and the reasons behind the similarities and differences for each of the cities.

ACTIVITY 4: Check for Understanding

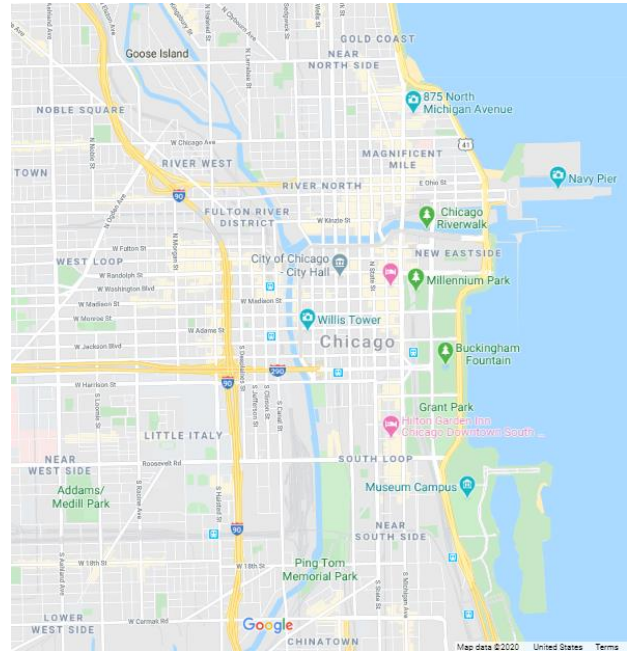
1. How might culture influence urban street patterns and the built environment? Explain your answer and use evidence from the articles and the maps to support your answer.

(Answers to the places – Place 1=Midwest, USA, early 1900s; Place 2=Washington, D.C., USA; Place 3=Russia; Place 4=Russia countryside, Place 5=Japan, Place 6=Africa, Place 7=Africa, Place 8=China, Place 9=China)

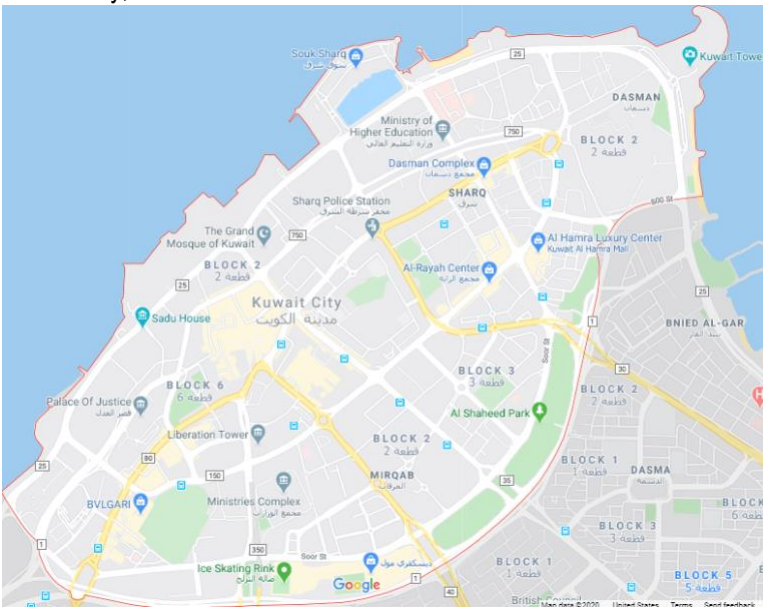
Tehran, Iran



Chicago, Illinois



Kuwait City, Kuwait



London, England



Influences on World Street Patterns

	Description of Street Pattern	History / Historical Influences	Culture / Cultural Influences	Economic Influences
Tehran, Iran				
Kuwait City, Kuwait				
London, England				
Chicago, Illinois				