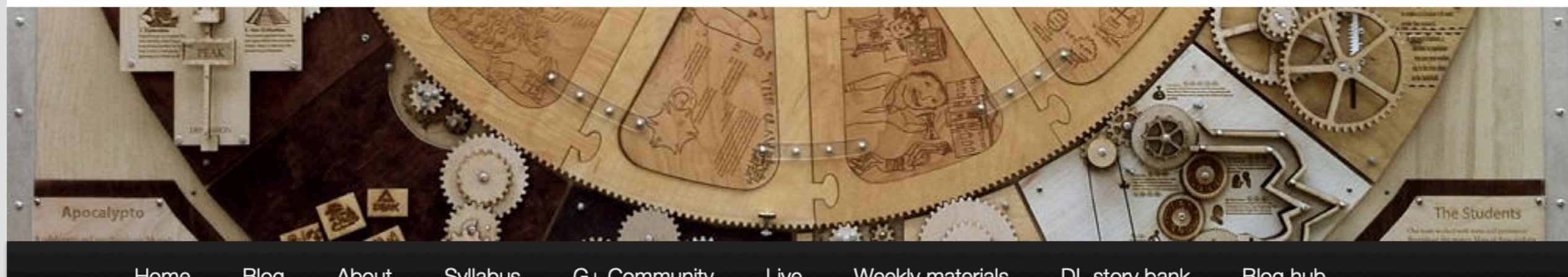


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EL student work

Juanita Nelson
Practitioner of Non-Violence
Deerfield

Juanita Nelson is a nice elderly woman. Juanita's presence in a room makes you feel the comfort and warmth of your own home. She makes you feel like no matter what you do she will still be kind to you. She speaks with the tone of a woman with experience and strong beliefs. She speaks loud and clear in everything she says.

"We were interested in how we lived every day, not just going out to a demonstration, not just voting, and not just writing letters."

I'm not easy living without electricity. Sure there's work to it, but I'm not working any more than anyone else who has everything. I just have two gas lamps for lights, so I don't have to pay much to live. I grow my own food, have a well, a solar powered oven, and an outhouse. I use a washing machine at the Woolman Hill Conference Center, but in Mexico I used to wash my own clothes by hand and dry them too.

If I could choose a title for myself, I think it would be a "want to be" practitioner of non-violence. I think Gandhi said something like, "Non-violence is not a garment that you put on and off, it's something that you try to wear all the time." In 1943 when I was a sophomore, I was arrested for the first time in Washington D.C. for trying to eat in a restaurant. I went back to Cleveland where I was born and founded the Cleveland Committee of Racial Equality and worked on various projects along with a man named George Houser.

I have been a member and am now sort of an honorary member of the Commonwealth CSA (Community Supported Agriculture), a group of farmers who offer locally grown produce to subscribers who pay in advance for a "share in the harvest". I am also one of the co-founders of the Pioneer Valley War Tax Resisters

in Massachusetts. During the Vietnam War my husband and I began to feel that the more was required of us than to be tax-refusers, though we helped out the United Farm Workers. We were enmeshed in a system that really required -requires- war. I shouldn't put it in the past tense. I knew I couldn't get out of it, but I wanted to do a little bit more than we did. And so we went to New Mexico in 1970 from Philadelphia. We lived in an adobe house in a village of 500 called "Ojo Caliente" where we had an outhouse and cooked and heated with wood. We had the most wonderful garden we've ever had and used irrigation that came from the mountains and at least we were supplying our own food. I learned to garden with a book in one hand and a hoe in the other, but we learned to love it. It was very beautiful.

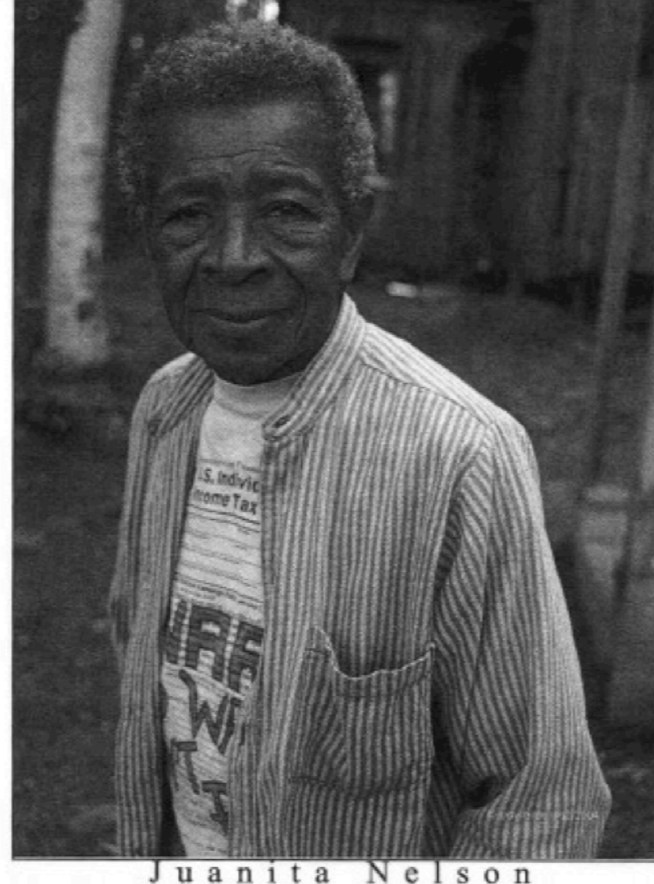
I'm a city person originally. I was born in Cleveland, Ohio, never did any farming or anything like that. I was from a very poor family anyway. My mother always tried to garden a little wherever we were, but I was not at all interested in helping her. But when we lived in a community outside of Cincinnati, I did a little gardening. I wasn't too interested in it, but I did a little bit. I just happened to be living here when they started the Farmers Market in Greenfield, which is of great importance to us.

My husband had been in prison during WWII. He had

registered, and then he walked out of camp. When he got out of prison he said that it didn't make sense to pay someone to do the killing that he wouldn't do himself. And so we became tax-refusers. We were interested in how we lived everyday, not just going out to a demonstration, not just voting, and not just writing letters. I'm not an activist in the sense that most people talk about, I'm not even sure exactly what that means. I don't go running off to Washington and this and that. It's just not my style anymore. I used to be in many more demonstrations. But I like this thing that a friend of mine in California does: she's been a tax-refuser for quite some time. And she goes to demonstrations, but instead of walking, she just stands there with a sign: "Don't like war? The tax don't pay for it! Refuse to pay war-taxes! I haven't bought a bomb since 1971!" That's more my style.

"If I could choose a title for myself, I think I would be a practitioner of non-violence."

A Little More Than Just People 3



Juanita Nelson

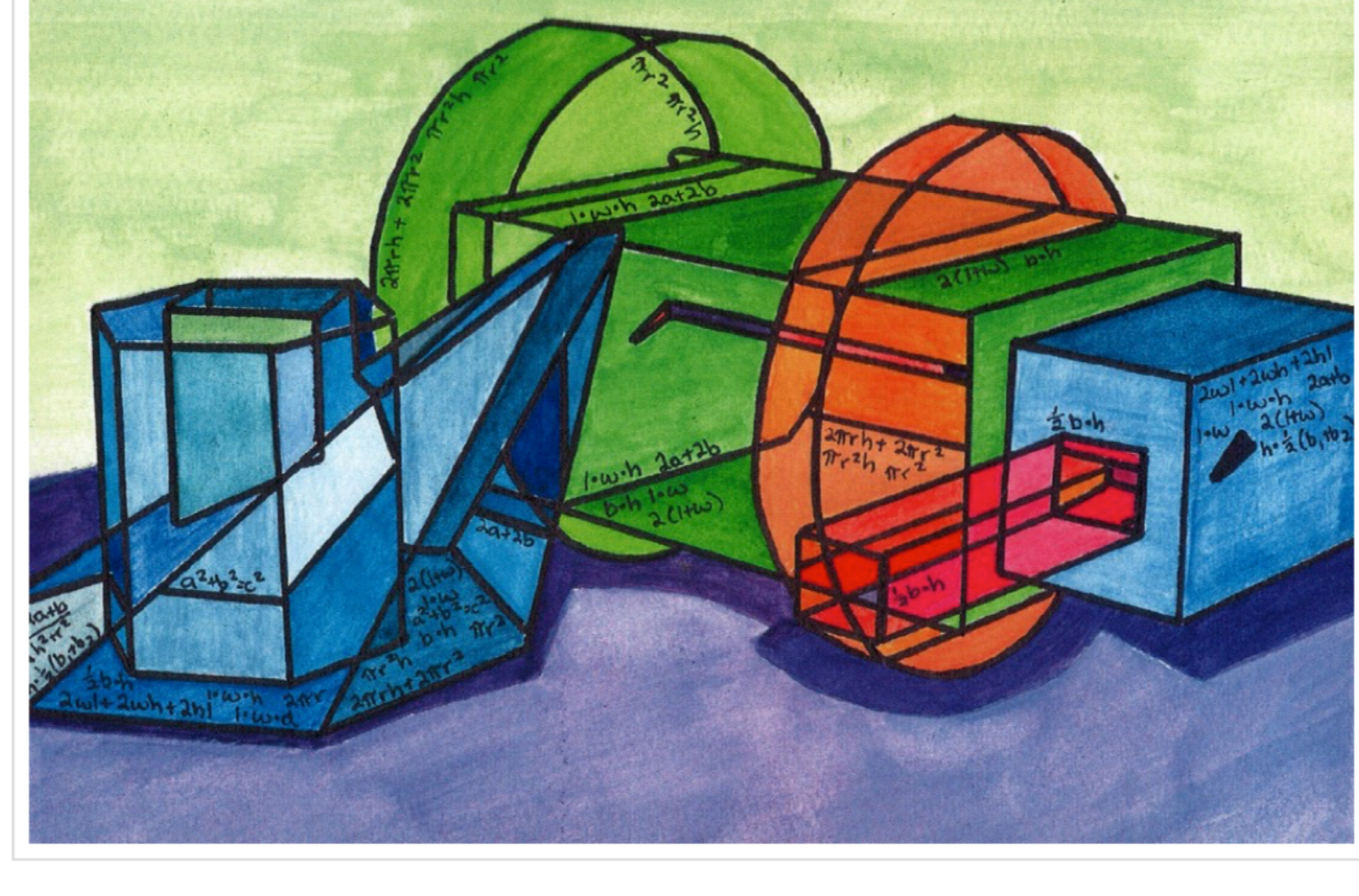
Penguin

Penguins live in Antarctica and eat snow and fish. They have flippers and swimming feet. They don't fly but they slide on the ice on their tummies and they swim. Penguins don't build nests. The female lays an egg on the dad's feet and he covers it with his tummy to keep it warm. She goes to get some food. He stays with the egg for 9 weeks and doesn't eat any food. Sea lions and whales eat penguins so penguins have to swim away from them.

By: Catalina Research Buddy: Michelle

These cards were created by Kindergarten students from the ANSER Charter School, a public school in Boise, Idaho. They reflect the children's yearlong study of birds. All proceeds from the sale of these cards will go toward bird conservation and rehabilitation efforts in Idaho.

ANSER Charter School: An Expeditionary Learning Center



Asymmetrical Information in Education and Employment
Nina Wren

Asymmetrical information can create a blind spot for people, causing countless market failures.

Many problems are caused within our economy due to a lack of information. Some of the largest market failures concern the loss of money or of the most efficient employees. The problem lies within the fact that employers and administrators cannot always make correct assumptions about the futures of potential students and employees. It is against the law to ask discriminatory questions, so administrators and employers think they have few ways of knowing vital information. However, these obstacles can be recognized and sometimes addressed to avoid problematic situations and maximize efficiency.

One example pertaining to asymmetrical information is the Hope Scholarships, initially proposed by Bill Clinton in 1992. College administrators made individual loans based on estimated guesses of what each student's income would be post graduation. They wrongly assumed which potential students would participate. In the end the program was only appealing to low earners. The result led to the program never regaining its costs.

The Hope Scholarships reflect just one example of the negative impact asymmetrical information can have on an economy. Employers continuously face problems of legality when assessing someone's potential for a company. Illegal questions include those concerning religion, nationality, citizenship, health, marital and parental status, future family plans, and use of legal products, such as alcohol and cigarettes.

These questions have non-discriminatory alternatives that can provide enough information for an employer. For example, questions concerning nationality can be avoided by asking whether someone is authorized to work in the United States. Someone's religion can be addressed by asking about the available days someone can work or involvement with any professional groups that are relevant to the company. Marital and parental status can cause several problems because of the commitment a company might require of its employees. Instead, an employer can ask about someone's career goals, or if they're available to travel or work overtime. Questions that concern

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CNIDARIA

The phylum Cnidaria contains some of the most beautiful - and some of the most dangerous - aquatic creatures in the ocean. If you've ever witnessed the awesome presence of a Portuguese man-of-war, whose opalescent tentacles deliver a painful sting, you've seen a Cnidarian. You've also seen what we mean. All members of the Cnidarian phylum come equipped with stinging cells called nematocytes, just one small touch to which Cnidarians react. In fact, Cnidarians are commonly referred to as "the stingers." Cnidarians are also characterized by a hydrostatic skeleton, meaning their bodies are little more than sacks of cells and water and that their movement is very fluid. This phylum is home to the sea anemone, coral, jellyfish, and sea pen, and contains over 15,000 different species spread throughout the world's oceans. Although they are the second-most simplistic marine creatures in the Animal Kingdom, Cnidarians are much more complex than the spogues of the phylum Porifera and are therefore challenging to explain.

Cnidarians are divided into two body forms: the medusoid form, which is most commonly seen in jellyfish and some forms of hydroids, and the polyp form, which is usually seen in sea anemones and corals. Medusoid-type Cnidarians usually glide through the water without any idea where they're going due to a characteristic lack of a brain and basic nervous system. Polyps, on the other hand, are sessile and usually attach themselves to a strong surface. While most Cnidarians stick to one form or the other for the course of their lifetime, some alternate between the stages and spend parts of their lives as a medusoid and other parts as a polyp.

The main classes in the Cnidarian phylum are Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, and Ctenophora. The Anthozoa class contains creatures more commonly known as the "stingers." Cnidarians, this would include sea anemones, sea corals, and sea pens. Anthozoans are usually found in large colonies, though some species can be seen existing solitary. The next class of Cnidarians is Hydrozoa. These Cnidarians include fire corals and other similar animals, like hydra. Like Anthozoans, Hydrozoans are colonial, but while Anthozoans are mostly found as polyps, Hydrozoans can be either of the two Cnidarian forms. The third class of the phylum is the Scyphozoa, which contains all true jellyfish. Scyphozoa contains a sub-class known as Cubozoa; these jellyfish are actually box-shaped. Members of this class range in size from little more than twelve millimeters to an astonishing two meters across with tentacles reaching almost forty meters down! The last class of Cnidarians is the Ctenophora, these comb-shaped Cnidarians became extinct during the Triassic period.

In San Diego Bay, the phyla Cnidaria is represented by the harrowing anemone and the aggregating anemone, which are found in the shores of Coronado.

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Why Do We Have Seasons?

By Katherine F.

We have seasons because of the earth's tilt. The earth's tilt isn't like Uranus (which is tilted on its side) but it is not straight up and down either. It's partly tilted. The equator (an imaginary line around the middle of the earth) separates the northern and southern halves of the earth. On the top half is the northern hemisphere and the bottom half is the southern hemisphere. So when the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun that means the northern part is having summer and the southern part is having winter (because it is tilted away). The half tilted towards the sun gets more direct sunlight. The other half is tilted away and not getting direct sunlight so its winter on that part. As the earth orbits around the sun the tilt doesn't change. So when the earth orbits to the other side of the sun, the southern hemisphere is now tilted towards the sun and, the having summer and the northern hemisphere is tilted away so is having winter. Spring is the transition from winter to summer so that part of the Earth starts to get a little more direct sunlight. Fall is the transition from summer to winter and that part starts to get a little less direct sunlight. The most important thing that causes the seasons is the tilt of the earth because it gives you direct and indirect sunlight.

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