

Online Learning Lessons for 8th Grade

Directions: Please complete the following work below for each subject. This work will count toward your final grade and must be complete to get credit for attendance.

Student Name _____ FOR _____ **Monday, April 13th** _____

ELA - Toberman

Chapter 11 of *Gathering Blue* Assignments. If completed choose an article from the NewsELA Coronavirus Text Set 1 posted on Classroom. (Optional Extra Credit: Daily Journal Project)

Parent Initials: _____

ELA - Grahonya

Students will be reading Chapter 3 in *A Wrinkle in Time* and completing the vocabulary, comprehension, and constructed response assignments. See **Grahonya English Google Classroom** for further information and a link to an audio copy of the book. Students may submit this assignment via google classroom or turn it in upon return to school. This assignment will be due April 15th.

Parent Initials: _____

Math

Please finish completing the Graphing Slope Intercept Review Packet and Systems of Equations Review Packet. See **Math Google Classroom** for projects.

Parent Initials: _____

Science - Hebert

Continue working on Habitat it's a Seller's Market Project

Parent Initials: _____

Science - Grahonya

After reading the article *Butterfly Article*. Students will develop a question for each fact that was highlighted the previous day. The students will also provide the correct answer to each question. See **Grahonya Science Google Classroom** for further information. Students may submit this assignment via google classroom or turn it in upon return to school.

Parent Initials: _____

History/Social Studies - Hebert

Delano Grape Strike Article (Complete the questions on the article sheet)

Parent Initials: _____

History/Social Studies - Grahonya

After reading the article *Cold War: An Age of Two Global Economies*. Students will develop a question for each fact that was highlighted the previous day. The students will also provide the correct answer to each question. See **Grahonya History Google Classroom** for further information. Students may submit this assignment via google classroom or turn it in upon return to school.

Parent Initials: _____

Parent Signature: _____

If you have questions, please email your teacher.

Thank you!

Mrs. Russell krussell@mcusd1.net

Mrs. Hebert khebert@mcusd1.net

Mr. Toberman btoberman@mcusd1.net

Mr. Grahonya jgrahonya@mcusd1.net

<p>Teacher Hours: 9:00 am - 11:30 am 12:30 pm - 2:30 pm</p>
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Gathering Blue E-Learning Literature Circle

Use this template to complete your Chapter Annotations and Summaries for Gathering Blue. For each chapter you will complete a separate copy of this template. Submit your completed template FOR EACH CHAPTER on Google Classroom, or hold on to your templates to be submitted upon returning to school.

Name _____ Chapter _____

Chapter Annotations:

1.

2.

3.

4.

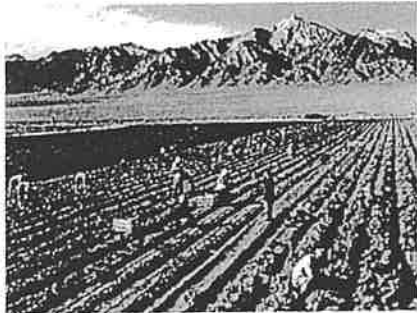
5.

(You may do extra annotations for extra credit)

Delano Grape Strike

Freckle Level: 7B

For many years, grape farm workers suffered through terrible working conditions and very little pay. By 1965, many of them began advocating for themselves and started organizing efforts to improve their situation. They formed committees which eventually organized strikes and boycotts. The grape farm strike and boycott lasted a total of 5 years during which many workers sacrificed their jobs and their time. The workers were finally granted the right to join a union, which gave them the power to negotiate for better pay, benefits and improved working conditions.



Workers harvesting grapes on California farms

Uniting Workers to Strike

All the large grape farms employed low-paid workers to pick grapes across California. In 1965, these workers had miserable working conditions and received very little pay for their hard labor. They only earned \$0.90 per hour, which was below the federal minimum wage. Most of the workers were immigrants who did not know how to advocate for themselves and the farms did not allow them to join a union. Filipino workers in Delano, California decided they needed to fight these injustices. They created the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) in September 1965.

The committee did what other Filipino farm workers were doing across the country and attempted to unite workers to fight for their rights. They decided to protest their miserable situation by walking off their jobs on September 8. Soon, the strike spread to grape farms all over Delano. They worried about other workers breaking the strike. To prevent this, they wanted the Latino farm workers to join them and make their combined efforts more powerful. The AWOC went to Cesar Chavez, who was the leader of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA).

Writing

Skills: Argument, Writing Conventions, Drawing Evidence

- Which elements of the Delano Grape Strike were effective? Which elements of the Delano Grape Strike were not effective? Explain your reasoning and support your arguments with evidence from the text.

Vocab

- boycotts
- boycott
- federal
- immigrants
- injustices
- effective
- extremely
- potential
- represent
- unresolved
- vital
- advocacy

Reading

Skills:

- RI.1: Explicit Information
- RI.2: Summarizing & Main Ideas

RI.1: Explicit Information

Which of the following statements from the text explain why the AWOC approached Cesar Chavez and the NFWA about joining their cause? Select all that apply.



A portrait of Cesar Chavez in front of the United Farm Workers logo

The AWOC asked Cesar Chavez and his association of Latino workers to join them. They convinced Chavez that all the farm workers had the same goals of better pay and decent working conditions. Chavez was hesitant because he didn't know if protesting and going on strike would be effective. He held a meeting of the NFWA on September 16 to ask the membership for their opinion. He asked them if they wanted to strike with the AWOC and in response, 1,200 people began chanting 'Huelga,' which is the Spanish word for 'strike.' The NFWA voted unanimously to join the AWOC and their strike.

Unified Actions

Fortunately for the farm workers, the strike coincided with an extremely large grape harvest. The farm owners were impatient to sell all the grapes, but Cesar Chavez wanted to prevent the grapes from reaching the marketplace. He sent some workers to follow the grapes from the farms to the docks in Oakland, California. There, they asked the dockworkers not to load the grapes onto the ships. The dockworkers were part of a union and understood the issues that the farm workers were facing. They agreed not to load the grapes onto the ships and eventually the grapes rotted without providing the farms any revenue.



AWOC and NFWA members and supporters marching together

This was a significant success for the AWOC and NFWA. With momentum on their side, they wanted to keep pressuring the farms and take their actions to an even greater level. They decided to organize a consumer boycott of these unfairly produced grapes and planned to have people across the country join their efforts. An active consumer boycott had the potential to damage the companies financially and in the public's eyes. The

They decided to stop working in protest and walked off their jobs on September 8.

Chavez was hesitant because he didn't know if protesting and going on strike would work.

They worried about other workers breaking the strike.

They wanted the Latino farm workers to join them and make their efforts more powerful.

RI.1: Explicit Information

Which piece of evidence most strongly supports the claim that the strike ended successfully?

Mayors of big cities voiced their support of the farm workers.

Civil rights groups supported the farm workers too.

The farmworkers began making twice as much as they were before.

The strikers finally agreed to only use nonviolence in their protests.

RI.1: Explicit Information

Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the text? Select all that apply.

unions sent members to major cities across the country to spread word of the boycott. They went to New York, Washington, D.C., Detroit, Pittsburgh, and other cities. They informed people about their struggle and convinced them not to buy non-union grapes. The corporations owning the farms began to worry and take the farm workers seriously. In response to the mounting challenge from these committees and associations, they began scaring workers who dared to join these subversive efforts.

These continuing problems with the farm corporations showed Cesar Chavez that they still had much work to do. He led a 300-mile farmworkers march from Delano to the state capital of Sacramento in March of 1966. The purpose of the march was to convince California legislators in Sacramento that they were being treated unfairly by the farm corporations and needed to be heard. They wanted the right to join unions. Eventually, the AWOC and NFWA decided to merge and create a stronger organization in preparation of becoming a full-fledged union. They became the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFW) in August 1966.



A poster showing the UFW flag encouraging consumers to only buy union grapes

Commitment to Nonviolence

Their efforts were slowly starting to have an impact. Some consumers stopped buying non-union grapes. The farm workers were also able to successfully block many grape shipments. The farm owners finally allowed the workers to join unions in 1967. The farm corporations did not want the UFW to represent the workers though and tried to get another union involved. The core issues of fair pay and working conditions were still unresolved. The farm workers were unhappy that they had been striking for so long without positive results. For some, this frustration turned into anger and they talked about attacking the farms and the farm owners. They wanted to use violence to pressure the farm corporations.

Cesar Chavez was adamant about the power of nonviolence and was convinced that it was the only way they would ever achieve their goals. He was inspired by the examples of Gandhi in India and Martin Luther King Jr. in the American South. Chavez began fasting to convince his fellow farmworkers to stay nonviolent. His

The companies finally gave in to the demands of the farm workers because the workers were persistent and generated support across the country.

The companies only gave in to the demands of the farm workers after the President of the U.S. stepped in.

Cesar Chavez rose to prominence through his advocacy for the rights of farm workers.

Violent methods would also have resulted in equally positive results except the UFW never tried them.

RI.2: Summarizing & Main Ideas

What is the central idea of the text?

The Delano grape farm workers were able to protest for improved pay and working conditions through unity and perseverance.

Cesar Chavez started the strike at the Delano grape farms along with the National Farm Workers Association.

The strike and boycott of the Delano grape farms did not result in significant improvements to the quality of life for the farm workers.

Cesar Chavez drew inspiration for the nonviolent nature of the UFW protests from the Civil Rights Movement.

RI.2: Summarizing & Main Ideas

hunger strike lasted 25 days and by the end of it he was very sick. The strikers were so worried about their leader's health that they finally agreed to only use nonviolence in their protests.



Cesar Chavez speaking at the Delano UFW rally in 1972

A Successful End to the Strike

Five years of striking and boycotts had passed and they were finally making progress. Mayors of major cities voiced their support of the farm workers as did civil rights groups around the country. The companies owning the grape farms finally gave in and allowed the farm workers to join the union they wanted. They agreed to higher pay, providing benefits and better working conditions. The farm workers were now making twice as much as they were before.

Chavez and the UFW continued their work by helping other farm workers across the country by planning strikes, boycotts and establishing more unions. They pushed to have a California law passed in 1975 that allowed workers to use secret ballots during union elections. This kept workers safe from company retaliation.



United Farm Workers President Arturo Rodriguez visiting a farm in 2015

Today, the United Farm Workers remains a vital force in the organization of and advocacy for American farm workers. It has and will continue to provide a template and a pathway for workers to ensure that they are paid a living wage and are working in conditions that support their well-being.

Which of the following details would be most important to include in a summary of the text?

Five years of striking and boycotts had passed and they were finally making progress.

Mayors of big cities voiced their support of the farm workers.

Civil rights groups supported the farm workers too.

The companies owning the grape farms finally gave in and allowed the farm workers to join the union they wanted.

RI.2: Summarizing & Main Ideas

How do the details about the consumer grape boycott support the central idea of the text?

They showed the reader one of the methods the farm workers used that was not effective.

They showed the reader one of the methods the farm workers used to gain public support.

They showed the reader how to set up a boycott effectively.

They showed the reader how Cesar Chavez was able to convince consumers to buy more grapes.

