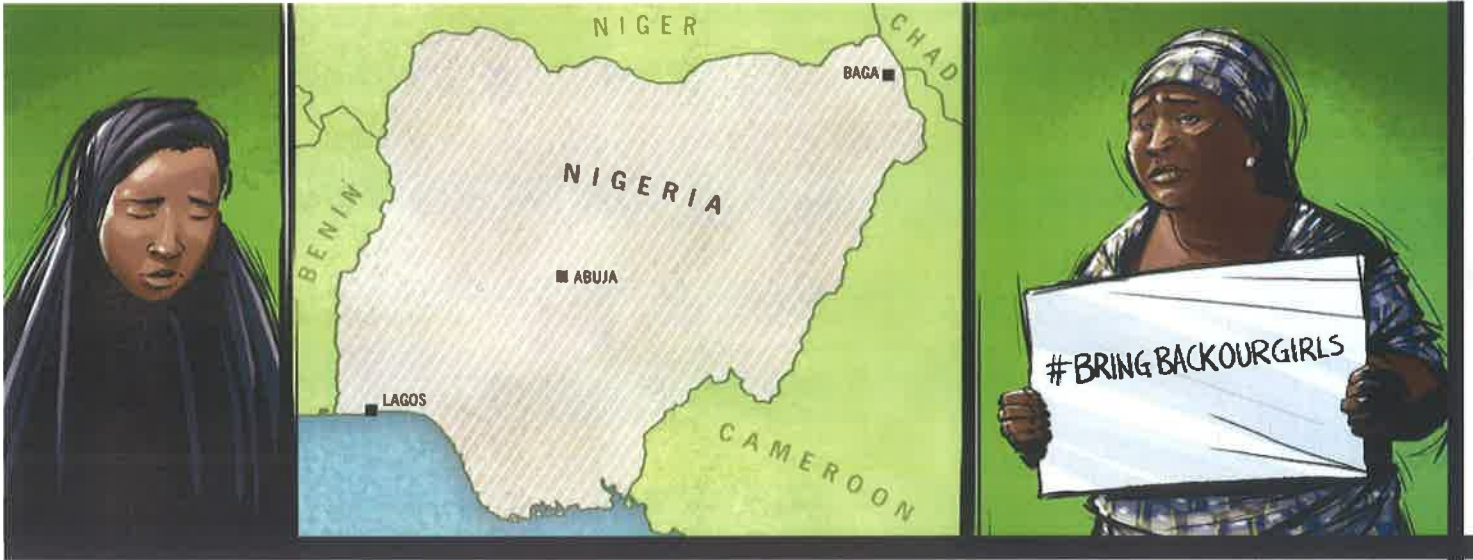


I'm going for :



INTERNATIONAL

THE FIGHT AGAINST BOKO HARAM



Last April, the radical **Islamist** group Boko Haram snatched 276 schoolgirls from a Nigerian boarding school. Many celebrities and activists spoke out against the horrifying event.

Until this act, most people hadn't heard of Boko Haram. Yet the group had previously bombed, burned and killed more than 2000 people in northeast Nigeria.

ORIGINS OF BOKO HARAM

Boko Haram was formed in 2002. The group's name means "Western education is forbidden."

Boko Haram doesn't approve of Nigeria's Christian-led government. It condemns Western influences such as

music and **secular** education, too. It wants to form an Islamic state in Nigeria ruled by **Sharia law**.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

Boko Haram worked to achieve this goal more or less peacefully for seven years. Then, in 2009, the Nigerian military put down a Boko Haram uprising. Seven hundred of the group's members, including its leader, were killed.

The group reorganized under Abubakar Shekau, an extremist. It received funds from wealthier terrorist groups such as **al-Qaeda**. It brought in more money through robberies, drug trafficking, kidnapping ransoms and the sale of slaves. Then it

ABOUT NIGERIA

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is in West Africa. Roughly the size of British Columbia, it has the largest population on the continent and the eighth-largest in the world. Its 177 million citizens are almost equally split between two religions. Most Muslims are in the north and most Christians are in the south.

The Nigerian economy is also Africa's richest, because it is the world's fifth-largest exporter of oil. However, the country's wealth is concentrated in the oil-rich south. As a result, about 70 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty, earning less than \$1 per day. One in four Nigerians is unemployed. The average life expectancy is just 53 years.

DEFINITIONS

AL-QAEDA: the intensely anti-Western Islamist terrorist group responsible for the 9/11 attacks in New York and Washington
ISLAMIST: supporting or advocating Islamic fundamentalism

SECULAR: not relating to religion; nonreligious
SHARIA LAW: the code of law derived from the Koran and from the teachings and example of Muhammad



used some of this cash to buy weapons on the **black market**.

CAMPAIGN OF TERROR

Boko Haram obtained more weapons by attacking police stations and military bases. Then it began waging a war of terror in Nigeria.

The group's fighters struck target after target. Using bombs, they blew up schools, churches, mosques, marketplaces – anywhere people gathered. Bands attacked villages, burning and looting. No one was safe.

UNEQUAL FORCES

Nigerian soldiers tried to fight back, but they had little training and poor equipment. **Corrupt** government officials were taking money meant for the military for themselves.

“Imagine me and you are fighting,” said one Nigerian soldier. “We both have guns, but you are wearing a bulletproof vest. I am carrying an umbrella.”

A BLOODY YEAR

2014 was the bloodiest year in Boko Haram's history. The terrorists killed more than 10,000 people and forced over

one million to flee to other nations or other parts of Nigeria.

The group's leader used YouTube to brag about Boko Haram's deeds, defying the government to stop him. Some of the missing girls even appeared on the videos. “I forced them to convert to Islam,” he sneered. He said he would make them marry his fighters.

By August 2014, Boko Haram held 30,000 square kilometres of northeastern Nigeria. Mr. Shekau declared this region an Islamic state, or **caliphate**. Then, on January 3, 2015, the group massacred some 2,000 civilians in the town of Baga.

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

On January 31, the **African Union** met and agreed that Boko Haram was a regional threat.

“Boko Haram [is] a cancer,” said one member. “If the international community does not focus its mind on this disease, it will spread.”

With the help of the UN, France and the U.S., the Union **amassed** more than 8,000 soldiers from Nigeria and nearby Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Benin.

NIGERIAN ELECTIONS

Nigeria, once a British **colony**, became independent in 1960. Since then, it has endured civil war, military rule, and rigged elections.

In 2011, the situation improved. A democratic government easily won a relatively fair election. The next election is scheduled for March 28.

President Goodluck Jonathan hopes to win again. He leads the People's Democratic Party (PDP). His opponent, retired general Muhammadu Buhari, also ran in the last election. A Muslim, he heads the All Progressives Congress (APC). He ruled briefly in the 1980s.

They have since pushed Boko Haram out of several Nigerian towns, including Baga.

The tide might finally be turning.

“We will defeat Boko Haram,” promised Niger's president. ★

DEFINITIONS

AFRICAN UNION: an organization of African states formed in 2002 to foster economic development and political stability

AMASS: to gather together or accumulate a large quantity

BLACK MARKET: the illegal business of buying or selling currency or goods banned by a government

CALIPHATE: an Islamic state led by a supreme religious and political leader known as a caliph

COLONY: an area controlled by or belonging to a country

CORRUPT: showing a willingness to act dishonestly for money or personal gain



ON THE LINES

Answer the following in complete sentences:

1. What is the population and religious make-up of Nigeria?

2. List at least three other important facts about this country.

3. What is Boko Haram, and what are its aims?

4. How did Boko Haram become more radical and extreme?

5. Describe the war of intimidation and terror in Nigeria that Boko Haram has waged since 2009.

6. Which organization recently announced that Boko Haram had grown into a regional threat?

7. What steps has this organization taken against Boko Haram?



BETWEEN THE LINES

An *inference* is a conclusion drawn from evidence. A *good inference* is supported by evidence in the article and is consistent with known facts outside the article.

What inference(s) can you draw from the fact that before April 2014, when 276 schoolgirls were kidnapped from a Nigerian boarding school, most people had never heard of Boko Haram – even though the group had already bombed, burned and killed more than 2,000 people in northeast Nigeria?

BEYOND THE LINES

1. What is the connection between Boko Haram and al-Qaeda? How are these two groups related? In what ways are they similar? In what ways are they different? What other similar groups can you list?
2. Only three countries in the world require their citizens to pay lower taxes than Nigeria. Brainstorm a list of ways that higher taxes could help to fight Boko Haram and those who might seek to join such groups.

} Mountain

JUST TALK ABOUT IT

1. What is your understanding of the reasons for the conflict in Nigeria? Explain.
2. Niger’s president promised to defeat Boko Haram. As you see it, is his promise very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely to come true? Give reasons to support your response.

ONLINE

Visit our student website at www.news4youth.com and click on the *What in the World?* tab to:

1. Watch a fast-talking, six-minute explanation of colonialism’s impact on Nigeria and its present challenges, called “Understanding Boko Haram” (or visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSDRF7VGmIs>). *Take notes on Nigeria history (min 6 point form notes) and Boko Haram (6 pts)*
2. Visit the campaign websites for Muhammadu Bahuri (found at <http://buhari4change.com/>) and Goodluck Jonathan (found at <http://www.goodluck.org.ng/>). Who would you vote for, and why? ★

| | |
|--|---|
| reasons to vote for C.P.C. (Buhari) | reasons for P.D.P. (Goodluck Jonathon) |
|--|---|

For uphill attach separate page

MAP ASSIGNMENT

Complete this map assignment to better understand the article *The Fight Against Boko Haram*.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Obtain the required resources and read all the instructions before starting.
2. Colour your map after all labelling is completed.
3. Print in pencil only first, then go over the printing in black ink.
4. Work carefully and neatly.

Resources Required: pencil, black pen, pencil crayons, ruler, eraser and an atlas.

Part A Locate and label the following countries in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Côte d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] (purple) | Burkina Faso (green) |
| Ghana (yellow) | Mali (brown) |
| Niger (pink) | Nigeria (green) |
| Chad (yellow) | Cameroon (pink) |
| Central African Republic (orange) | Gabon (brown) |

Part B Locate and label the capital cities of these countries and underline each city name. 10 cities

Part C Locate and label the following countries and territory in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Western Sahara (green) | Mauritania (pink) |
| Senegal (yellow) | Guinea-Bissau (red) |
| Guinea (pink) | Sierra Leone (orange) |
| Liberia (green) | Benin (orange) |
| Togo (red) | Equatorial Guinea (orange) |
| Congo (red) | Democratic Republic of the Congo (purple) |
| Algeria (yellow) | Libya (red) |

Straight ahead = countries named and coloured.

Part D Locate and label the following bodies of salt water and shade them dark blue:

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Atlantic Ocean | Gulf of Guinea |
|----------------|----------------|

Uphill = S.A + bodies of water

Part E Locate and label the following rivers:

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Senegal River | Niger River |
| Benue River | |

Part F Locate and label the Prime Meridian (0°) and the Equator (0°).

Part G Colour all remaining territory grey.

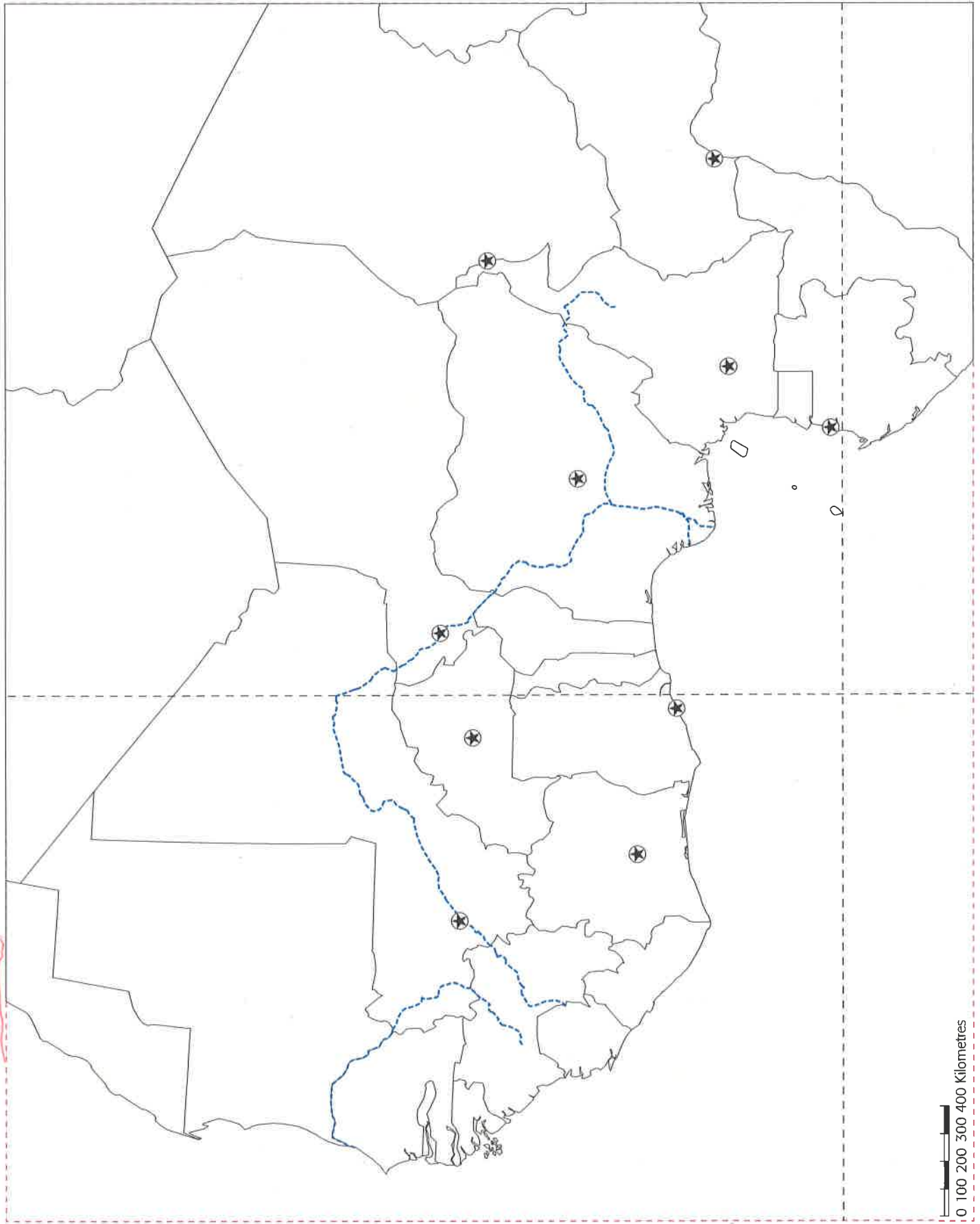
Part H Complete your map with a frame*, title and compass bearing. ★



Mountain = all!

* Your frame will show 12 neatly coloured flags of the most important countries shown on this map.

Flag of Nigeria ?



**MEASLES**

– BACK IN THE SPOTLIGHT



A case of measles is an unusual souvenir. Yet that was what some visitors to Disneyland in California returned with in December. They became infected with the virus at the amusement park. Then, once home, they passed it on to others.

By February 18, 182 cases had appeared in the United States. Another 18 cases popped up in Quebec, and since the end of January, 11 unrelated cases have been reported in Toronto.

GOING VIRAL

Measles is the most contagious viral disease known. It's also the fourth leading cause of death in children under five.

At the start, the virus usually causes a cough, cold symptoms, a high fever and a rash. It can lead to ear infections and pneumonia.

Serious complications include encephalitis, an infection that causes brain swelling and may result in permanent brain damage or death. That occurs in one case out of every 1,000.

THE MEASLES VACCINE

Fortunately, there is a safe and effective vaccine to protect against measles. It has been used for more than 50 years.

DID YOU KNOW?

It costs about one dollar to immunize a child against measles.

According to the **World Health Organization (WHO)**, the vaccine has resulted in a 75 percent drop in measles deaths between 2000 and 2013. That means an estimated 15.6 million lives have been saved.

Unfortunately, some 21.8 million infants worldwide still don't get basic vaccines. As a result, over 140,000 measles deaths were reported in 2013. Most victims were children under five in regions with poor health care.

CANADA: MEASLES FREE!

The use of vaccines **eradicated** measles from North America in 1998.

The standard MMR vaccine used in Canada protects against three diseases in one shot: measles, mumps and rubella. Doctors recommend that children get two doses. The first one is given at 12 months and the second between age four and six. Two doses give almost 100 percent protection from the virus.

HERD IMMUNITY

So what's behind the current outbreaks? Public health officials

DEFINITIONS

ERADICATE: to remove or destroy utterly

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO): a United Nations agency to coordinate international health activities and to help governments improve health services



MEASLES

– BACK IN THE SPOTLIGHT

believe that the virus is coming from overseas. In countries such as Africa and Asia, the disease is still **endemic**. It's spreading in North America because not enough people are vaccinated.

If 95 percent of the population receives the measles vaccine, the virus can't spread. Why? Because it can't find anyone to infect. This is called 'herd immunity.'

Herd immunity is important because not everyone *can* be vaccinated. Babies under a year old or patients with weakened immune systems should not get shots, for example. But if most other people are immune, the vulnerable are protected because the likelihood of coming into contact with someone who has measles is very, very small.

A TROUBLED HERD

In Canada, the vast majority of parents immunize their children. In most places, almost 95 percent of people are protected from the virus. In the Americas as a whole, some 92 per cent of one-year-olds receive a first dose of the measles vaccine.

However, in recent years U.S. health officials have seen an alarming decline in vaccination rates. There were 644 cases of measles in the U.S. in 2014, the

highest number since 2000. Even in Canada, pockets of low vaccination coverage exist.

ANTI-VAXXERS

Why would parents not vaccinate their children? The motives vary. Some groups opt out for religious reasons. That's what caused a measles outbreak in 433 people in a religious community in British Columbia in 2014.

Others have personal reasons. They don't believe vaccines are safe or necessary despite mountains of scientific evidence that support vaccine use. They may be distrustful of the health system and the drug companies making the vaccines. They often get misinformation from friends, celebrities, or media outlets.

A 1998 study did appear to link the MMR vaccine to autism. However, the doctor who wrote it **falsified** the data. He can no longer practice medicine, yet he still has supporters. Polls show that about 20 percent of people in Alberta and Ontario think this vaccine might cause autism.

"The anti-vaxxer movement is one of the greatest risks to our population in terms of infectious diseases," said one expert, Dr. Gerald Evans. ★

VACCINES AT WORK

The vaccine used to protect against measles, MMR, contains weakened forms of the measles, mumps and rubella viruses. This small dose cannot give you these diseases. It is just enough to trigger your body into mounting a defense.

When you receive a vaccine, your immune system starts creating antibodies (proteins that destroy disease germs). The antibodies destroy the vaccine viruses just as they would the disease viruses.

These antibodies remember how to fight off the virus. If the real disease ever does enter your body, the antibodies fight it off before it can make you sick.

Diseases that can be prevented by vaccines include cervical cancer, diphtheria, hepatitis B, measles, mumps, pertussis (whooping cough), pneumonia, polio, rubella and tetanus.

DEFINITIONS

ENDEMIC: prevalent in or limited to or common in a particular locality, region, or people

FALSIFY: to change something deliberately in order to trick people



MEASLES

– BACK IN THE SPOTLIGHT

ON THE LINES

Answer the following in complete sentences:

1. Describe the initial symptoms of measles.

2. Describe the complications that can result from measles.

3. Explain how a **vaccine** works.

4. For how long has a measles vaccine been available?

5. How many deaths has this vaccine prevented?

6. How many children in the world do not receive basic vaccines?

7. Explain why some people are opposed to vaccinations.



MEASLES

- BACK IN THE SPOTLIGHT

only = STRAIGHT AHEAD

BETWEEN THE LINES

An *inference* is a conclusion drawn from evidence. A good inference is supported by evidence in the article and is consistent with known facts outside the article.

What inference(s) can you draw from the fact that the measles virus is still endemic mainly in developing countries in Africa and Asia?

JUST WRITE ABOUT IT

1. What measures can you suggest that the government could take to encourage all Canadian parents to vaccinate their children? Explain.
2. A few doctors in the U.S. are refusing to treat unvaccinated patients. What reasons can you suggest to explain their position? For what reasons do you agree with this position? For what reasons do you disagree?

Take notes on separate page. = Uphill

ONLINE

Visit our student website at www.news4youth.com and click on the *What in the World?* tab to:

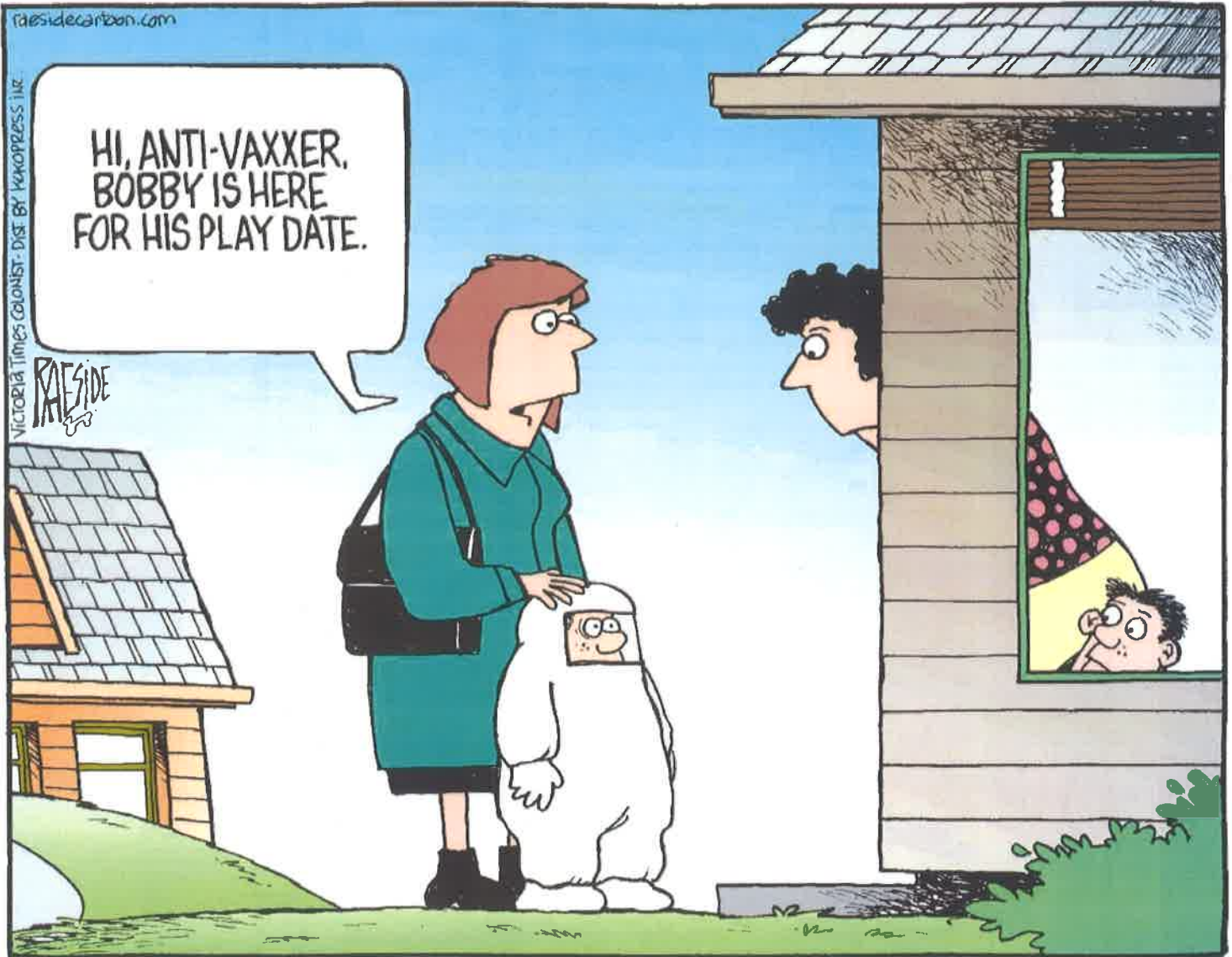
1. Watch a 12-minute New York Times documentary called "Vaccines: An Unhealthy Skepticism" that explores how the media and celebrities have played a powerful role in spreading misinformation about vaccines (or visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fMsa7o48XBE>).
2. See the top ten vaccine infographics according to the Colorado Children's Immunization Coalition (or visit <http://teamvaccine.com/2013/08/16/top-10-vaccine-infographics/>). ★

Notes for "Just write about it" show evidence of visiting these websites.

MOUNTAIN



UPHILL
(and Mountain)



YOUR TASK:

Examine the editorial cartoon by Adrian Raeside. Then, answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper:

1. What do you already know about the measles outbreak that started in Disneyland in January?
2. Describe what you see and read in the cartoon. Who is featured? What are these people doing? What are they saying? What else do you notice?
3. As you see it, what might the cartoonist be saying about some parents' decision not to vaccinate their children? Explain.
4. For what reasons do you agree with the cartoonist's perspective? For what reasons do you disagree? ★



NATIONAL BILL C-51

- TIGHTENING SECURITY IN CANADA



Prime Minister Stephen Harper wants to bring in a law that would give new powers to Canada's security agencies. Mr. Harper says the legislation, called Bill C-51, would provide these agencies with tools they need to keep Canadians safe.

WIDE-RANGING POWERS

Bill C-51 is subtitled the *Investigative Powers for the 21st Century Act*. It gives the **Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)** the ability to stop potential terrorist acts by cancelling suspects' travel plans or taking control of their finances. As well, under the Act, the police wouldn't need

to be certain that a suspect had done something wrong before **detaining** him or her. Bill C-51 also allows judges to sentence people who promote terror to up to five years in prison.

SAFETY FIRST

Mr. Harper announced the bill at the end of January.

"Our government will continue to protect the rights and safety of all Canadians," he said. He added that C-51 would make a priority of keeping law-abiding Canadians out of harm's way. This was more important, he said, than the "so-called rights of terrorists."

'TAKING ACTION'

The Prime Minister explained that the new measures are part of a response to two events in late 2014. The first happened in Quebec on October 20. That was when one Canadian soldier was killed and another injured after a driver rammed a car into them. Government officials linked the act to terrorism.

Then, two days later in Ottawa, another **lone wolf terrorist** shot and killed a Canadian soldier. He was guarding the **Tomb of the Unknown Soldier**.

The Prime Minister's Office said these events showed that Canada

DEFINITIONS

CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE: Canada's main national intelligence service. It collects, analyzes, reports and shares intelligence on Canada's national security, and conducts operations within Canada and abroad.

DETAIN: to keep someone in a police station or prison and not allow them to leave

LONE WOLF TERRORIST: an individual who is inspired by a larger group (but not personally instructed by them) to commit an act of terror

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER: a structure at the front of Canada's National War Memorial in Ottawa that contains the remains of an unknown Canadian soldier who died in France sometime during the First World War. It is a powerful symbol meant to represent all fallen soldiers.



NATIONAL BILL C-51

— TIGHTENING SECURITY IN CANADA

needed stronger protection from terrorism.

A BODY OF LAWS

If passed, Bill C-51 will join other recent Canadian anti-terror legislation.

One of these laws is called the *Combating Terrorism Act*. It allows police to jail people for up to three days while they try to determine if the suspects were going to commit a terrorist act. It also allows authorities to bring suspects before judges to answer questions.

Another law is the *Strengthening Canadian Citizenship Act*. It allows the federal government to take away Canadian citizenship from **dual citizens** who are found guilty of terrorism.

THREAT TO OURSELVES?

A recent poll showed that 80 percent of Canadians support Bill C-51.

Critics, however, are arguing strongly against the legislation. They say the powers the bill gives to security agencies are too broad. They could be used against people who aren't terrorists and who aren't even breaking the law. These include protesters, activists, and even other political parties. For this

reason, critics say, the bill could limit our freedom of speech.

As well, the bill would give government departments and agencies the ability to share vast amounts of information about individual citizens. That, say critics, could threaten Canadians' privacy.

OVERSIGHT CONCERNS

Many people are also concerned that the bill will make it harder to oversee and control what security agencies do in the name of public safety. If these agencies can act in secret, how do Canadians know they're not abusing their power?

For his part, Mr. Harper assured Canadians that independent experts keep an eye on security agencies' activities. He also pointed out that a judge would have to approve many of the actions that these agencies might take under Bill C-51.

A DIVIDED HILL

In the end, however, it likely won't matter if critics are against Bill C-51, because it is expected to pass.

The Conservatives hold 162 seats out 308 in the House of Commons. That's already a majority. On top of that, the

ON GUARD FOR US

Since the terrorist group al-Qaeda attacked New York City and Washington, D.C. on September 11, 2001, many governments, including Canada's, have been tougher on terrorism. The result? Al-Qaeda is now weaker. But similar groups are still a serious threat.

Some Canadian citizens are even joining these groups. In early February, three Ottawa men were charged with taking part in activities supporting the **Islamic State in Iraq and Syria** (ISIS). One was arrested. The other two are thought to be fighting overseas and were charged **in absentia**. In all, more than 130 Canadians may have gone overseas to join extremist groups.

Liberal Party says it will support the bill. The party has some concerns but will try to make changes to the legislation after it has become law.

New Democratic Party (NDP) Members of Parliament, though, will not vote for Bill C-51.

"Stephen Harper's new law is sweeping, dangerous, vague and ineffective," said NDP and opposition leader Thomas Mulcair. "It goes too far." ★

DEFINITIONS

DUAL CITIZEN: a person who holds citizenship in two countries at the same time

IN ABSENTIA: without being present

ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAQ AND SYRIA: a radical Islamist group that has seized large swathes of territory in eastern Syria and across northern and western Iraq



NATIONAL
BILL C-51
- TIGHTENING SECURITY IN CANADA

WEIGHING THE EVIDENCE

1. Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees every citizen "life, liberty, and security of the person." Some people see Bill C-51 as an attack on Canadians' liberty. Others see it as strengthening our security. What evidence or arguments can you find in the article to support each of these perspectives? Record your thoughts below:

| Attacking our liberty | Strengthening our security |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | |

2. After completing the organizer, consider: *If you were a Member of Parliament, would you vote for or against this bill? Give reasons to support your response.*



NATIONAL BILL C-51 – TIGHTENING SECURITY IN CANADA

BETWEEN THE LINES

An *inference* is a conclusion drawn from evidence. A *good inference* is supported by evidence in the article and is consistent with known facts outside the article.

What inference(s) can you draw from the fact that 80 percent of Canadians are in favour of Bill C-51?

JUST TALK ABOUT IT

Privacy and security concerns have been at odds since before Canada even existed. Bill C-51 is the latest measure to take centre stage.

a) Consider the safety measures below. For each one, consider whether or not you are in favour of it, and why:

- A police camera on every street corner.
- A fingerprint and DNA sample of every citizen on file with the police.
- Government security agencies that can monitor your cell phone activity with a warrant.
- Government security agencies that can monitor your cell phone activity without a warrant.

b) Overall, which do you believe is more important: privacy or security? Support your position with reasons.

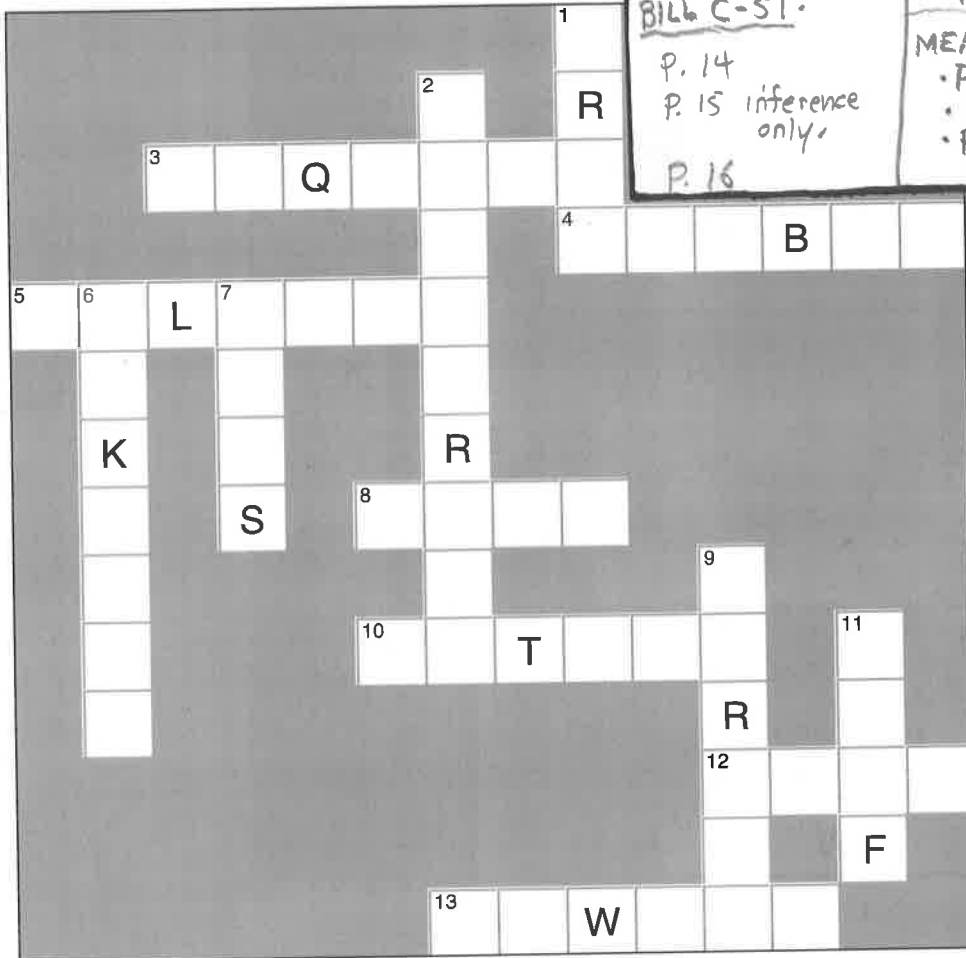
ONLINE

Visit our student website at www.news4youth.com and click on the *What in the World?* tab to:

1. Read any bill that is currently before the Canadian Parliament, including Bill C-51 (or visit <http://www.parl.gc.ca/LEGISInfo/Home.aspx?language=E&ParliamentSession=41-2&Page=3>).
2. Watch a video called “The Charter of Rights and Freedoms” (or visit https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YAIM1qzO9_w).
3. Listen to a CBC interview with Thomas Mulcair (or visit <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YzaBk5Za970>). ★

Je m'appelle: #

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Mountain</p> <p>ALL of "Uphill" +</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. 4 'Beyond Lines' • Map: ALL. • P. 10 online <p>BILL C-51:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P. 14 P. 15 inference only. P. 16 | <p>Uphill</p> <p>BOKO HARAM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. 3 • P. 4 inference and online - on separate notepaper. • MAP: A-E <p>MEASLES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. 9 • P. 10 Inf. + write • P. 11 | <p>str. ahead</p> <p>B. HARAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. 3 • P. 4 inference only. • MAP: A-C <p>MEASLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. 9 • P. 10 inference |
|---|--|--|



ACROSS

- international terrorist organization
- first terrorist attack occurred in this province
- federal NDP leader
- name of a proposed law
- second terrorist attack occurred in this Ontario city
- a sample of public opinion to acquire information
- Investigative _____ for the 21st Century Act

DOWN

- Islamic State of _____ and Syria
- someone who uses violent action, or threats of violent action, for political purposes
- Tomb of the _____ Soldier
- Canada's spy agency
- prime minister of Canada
- lone _____ terrorist