

Student Workbook

Unit 1: Human-Nature Interaction

Cycle 2: Water Protectors



Name: _____ Date: _____

Table of Contents

★ Graphic Organizer.....	pg. 2
★ Lesson 3: Prefix Word Game.....	pg. 3
★ Lessons 4 & 5: Expository Text	pp. 4 - 7
★ Lesson 4: Word Web.....	pg. 8
★ Lesson 5: Tenses.....	pg. 9
★ Lesson 6: Extension.....	pg.10
★ Additional Drawing/Writing.....	pg.11
★ 4-Square Vocabulary	pg.12
★ Glossary.....	pg.13
★ Language Targets.....	pg.14

Name: _____ Unit Title: _____

Question: Should bodies of water, like rivers and lakes, have the same rights as humans?

Use this graphic organizer to record notes from each text.

We Are Water Protectors	Autumn Peltier Video	Should Lakes and Rivers Have the Same Rights as Humans?

Lesson 3: Prefix Word Creation Game

You have 3 minutes! First, as a team, **write** as many mis- and un- words as you can think of in the spaces below. After 3 minutes, **compare** your words, and cross off words that are the same. **Then**, with the words that are left, if you can give a definition of that word, you get a point. Use an extra sheet of paper if you run out of space.

Mis-	Definition	Points	Un-	Definition	Points
Total un- points			Total mis- points		

Total un- + mis- points: _____

Lessons 4 and 5: Expository Text

Should Lakes and Rivers Have the Same Rights as Humans?



Protesters march against the Dakota Access oil pipeline in Pasadena, California, on January 2, 2017.

So often, we take water for granted. We turn on the faucet and there it is. We assume it's our right in the United States to have water. Yet, water is a resource. It's not always where we need it, or there when we need it.

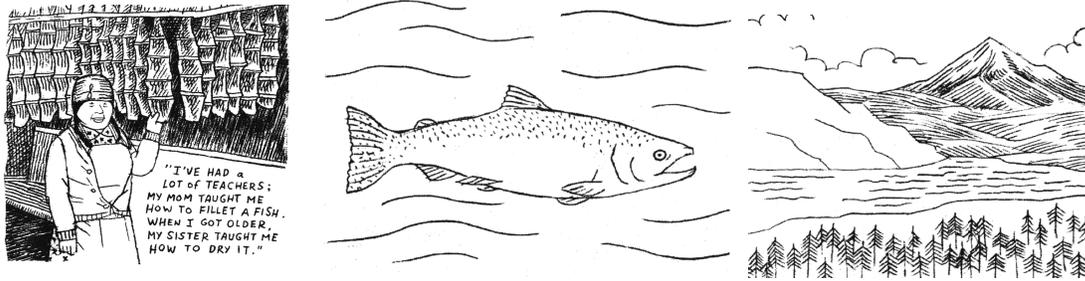
Ecosystems depend on water. Plants and animals need water to grow and reproduce and are endangered when rivers are dammed and lakes are polluted. However, humans use water for countless purposes - drinking, agriculture, energy, plumbing, and manufacturing, to name just a few.

While some humans, including Indigenous Peoples, believe we must protect waterways and live in harmony with them, others believe they should be able to use and shape waterways to best meet their needs.

Some people believe water should have the same rights as humans. They argue that people or businesses that hurt the water should be punished in the same way they would if they hurt another human. Other people think this is not fair, and takes away their right to use available resources to meet human needs and support human life.

Is the Klamath River a Person?

“... the Yurok people have always lived along the banks of the Klamath River. And in our creation story, the creator told us that as long as we lived in a balance with the natural world we would never want for anything”, explains Yurok Tribe General Counsel, Amy Cordalis. The Yurok people, who are located in Southern Oregon near the California border, lived in harmony with the river for a very long time.



Then, in the 1800s, European settlers invaded Native American tribal land. Many Native American tribes fought back in defense, but eventually thousands were killed or forced to leave their land and move to designated areas called reservations by the U.S. government. White settlers who developed the Yurok tribal land mistreated the land and balance in the natural world was thrown off. Over time, mismanagement and climate change led to unprecedented low levels of water in the Klamath River and fewer salmon - one of the Yurok people's main food sources. The Yurok people have been doing all they can to protect the river, but it hasn't been enough.

In 2019, the Yurok Tribe took a stand when they decided to officially recognize the Klamath River as a person! As a result, the Klamath River became the first known river in North America to have the same legal rights as a human. Doing this gave the Klamath River the right to exist, flourish, and naturally change, and also the right to be safe from harm by humans. Now, if humans ever do something that makes the water unfit for humans to drink or for animals to thrive, the Yurok people can demand that the humans who hurt the river be accountable for their actions.

The Klamath River is not the only body of water to be considered a person. Recently, in the United States, the citizens of Toledo, Ohio voted to make Lake Erie a person. Across the world, countries like New Zealand and Bangladesh have done the same thing for many of their waterways. So, the waterways in these areas are now considered, by law, to be living entities and any person or business harming these waterways will have to face consequences.



Don Gentry, chairman of the Klamath Tribes, says the tribes have not been able to fish for suckerfish for the past 27 years.

"The condition of our fish is just so dire," he says.

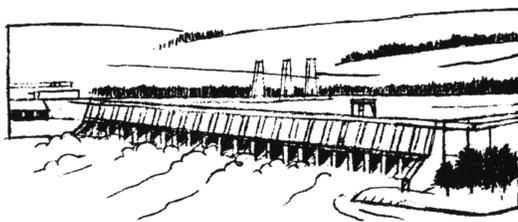
Amelia Templeton for NPR

Opposition to Considering Water as a Person

The movement to consider water as a person has sparked controversy in many places. In fact, there are many opponents to considering the Klamath River as a person. People have a number of reasons for opposing this idea.

One reason is that considering a river as a person means that dams would have to be removed so that the river could flow freely without being blocked by humans. A dam is a giant wall that holds back water to create electricity or to save water for drinking.

“I stand in firm opposition to dam removal along the Klamath River. For multiple generations these dams have provided exemplary flood control, an abundance of clean, renewable, reliable and affordable power for the region, in addition to recreational enjoyment,” stated Oregon Representative E. Werner Reschke.



Cattle stand in a heavily irrigated pasture in Oregon's Upper Klamath Basin. The state has ordered ranchers in the region to shut down irrigation. The move is aimed at protecting the rights of Indian tribes who live downstream.
AP/Wide World



Another reason for opposition is that considering water as a person means that ranchers will be ordered to shut down irrigation pumps so that water won't be taken away for human purposes. “The water shut-off...jeopardizes a multimillion-dollar cattle ranching industry,” reports Amelia Templeton from Oregon Public Broadcasting. The shut off could affect many farms that rely on the waterways to irrigate crops.

A similar struggle is taking place around Lake Erie in Toledo, Ohio. Recently, Toledo citizens voted that people can be punished if they are shown to pollute or mistreat the water in Lake Erie. But this was challenged by farmers in a federal lawsuit. The farmers argued that the law made it very difficult for them to water their crops because sometimes the water they use goes into Lake Erie, which can pollute the water. They argued that if they can't water their crops, they can't grow the vegetables they need to sell, and that is not fair.

Proponents and opponents of water rights are also arguing about the Dakota Access Pipeline. Dakota Access, LLC is the company that began construction on the Dakota Access

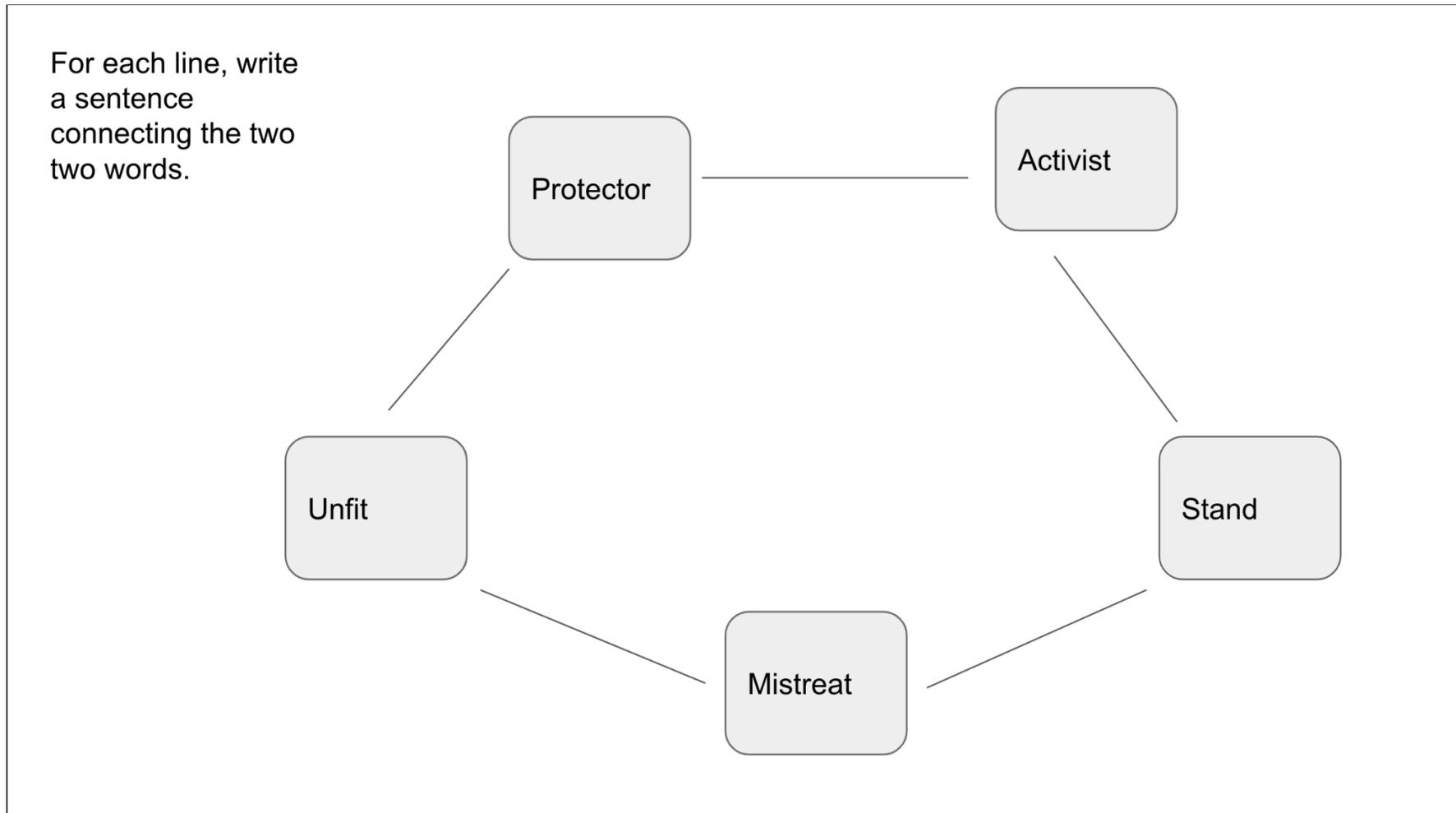
pipeline in 2016. They have argued that constructing the underground pipelines was important for transporting oil to get it to different places across the United States, where it is needed. But the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North Dakota and environmental activists objected. They argued that the pipelines might leak, and that could pollute the region and make their water unfit to drink. Even though Dakota Access, LLC argued that their pipelines were safe, there were leaks found even before construction was even completed. Because of this, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shut down the project to protect the environment.

The Debate Continues

The battle between water rights advocates and activists against supporters of business and prosperity still rages on throughout the world. What do you think? What rights should water have and what rights should companies have? How should this battle be resolved?

Lesson 4 - Word Web

For each connecting line, write a sentence connecting the two words or draw a picture that shows a connection between them.



Lesson 5 - Tenses

Find sentences that are in the past, present, and future tenses in the *Should Lakes and Rivers Have the Same Rights as Humans?* article. After writing one sentence for each tense, discuss how you know the sentence is past, present, or future.

Example

Sentence: In 2019, the Yurok Tribe took a stand when they decided to officially recognize the Klamath River as a person!



Sentence: _____



Sentence: _____



Sentence: _____



Lesson 6 - Extension

Today, you will take this time to catch up on previous activities. Below are activities you can complete if you are done with all the previous activities.

1. Summarize the following perspectives:
 - a. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
 - b. Autumn Peltier
 - c. Oil and gas companies
 - d. Environmental activists

2. Talk with a partner about each group's position.
Practice out loud how you will write your sentences.



3. After talking, write a few sentences that describe the perspectives that the different groups have taken on water protection, and then add your opinion. Use the next page to keep writing if you want!

(Proponents/Opponents) of water protection think water (should/should not) be protected because _____

In my opinion, _____

Additional Drawings and Writing Space

A large rectangular area with horizontal lines, intended for additional drawings and writing. The area is bounded by a thick black border. The top portion of the area is a solid grey header with the text "Additional Drawings and Writing Space". Below the header, the area is filled with horizontal lines, providing space for drawing and writing.

Lesson 6 - Extension

Option 1: Extension Activity

Complete the 4 square map for new vocabulary words that were identified during the cycle. Create additional four-square vocabulary on your own paper.

Four-Square Vocabulary Map

Word	Definition or Picture
Synonym/Antonym	Translation to another language

Glossary

Target Word	Definition	Spanish Translation	Mandarin and Cantonese Translations	Context
Mistreat (verb)	To treat badly	<i>maltratar</i>	虐待 nuè dai 虐待 joek6 doi6	We are Water Protectors. WE STAND!
Protector (noun)	A person who protects or defends someone or something (take a stand)	<i>protector/ protectora</i>	保护者 bǎo hù zhě 保護者 bou2 wu6 ze2	We stand with our songs and our drums. We are still here. To stand for the water. To stand for the land. To stand as ONE.
Stand (verb / noun)	To move and remain in position, sometimes to defend or against something.	<i>representar</i>	代表 dài biǎo 代表 doi6 biu2	Now the black snake is here. Its venom burns the land. Courses through the water, Making it unfit to drink
Unfit (adjective)	Not in good physical condition.	<i>impropia</i>	不合适 bù hé shì 不合适 bat1 hap6 sik1	Humans have been mistreating Mother Earth for millenia, and Indigenous Peoples have long acted as stewards of the planet...

Language Targets		
Morphology		
Pro: forward/for	Op: against	Or/Er: a person who protects someone or something
Because of this, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shut down the pro ject to pro tect the environment.	People have a number of reasons for op posing this idea.	In <i>We are Water Protectors</i> , the Indigenous people are the pro te ct ors of water against the Dakota Access Pipeline.
Create your own sentences using the prefix (pro, op) and suffix (or/er):		
Mis: in a way that is bad or wrong	Un: giving negative or opposite meaning	
In <i>We are Water Protectors</i> , humans have mis treated our Mother Earth.	Now the black snake is here. Its venom burns the land and courses through the water, making it un fit to drink.	
Create your own sentence using the prefix:	Create your own sentence using the prefix:	
Syntax		
Verb tense	Meaning	
Past tense	describes things that have already happened	
Present tense	describes things that are happening right now	
Future tense	describes things that will happen	
<i>Sentence written in the past:</i> In 2019, the Yurok Tribe took a stand when they decided to officially recognize the Klamath River as a person!		
Create sentences in the past, present or future tense:		

