

~ Franklin Site - November 2015 Edition ~

Janesville Free Press

Rock County's Teen Newspaper



Ma Ma Mia, That's Not Right!

Is the frequent falsehood that pizza is Italian true, or just a misunderstanding?

By Amanda Eaton, age 14

Though pizza is usually thought of to be an Italian dish, this is not always the case. Pizza, according to history, can originate from many places, including Greek and other Mediterranean cultures. We usually think of pizza as Italian because the first "modern pizza" was made in Naples, Italy.

In 1889, the King and Queen of Italy, Umberto and Margherita, were scheduled to visit Naples, Italy, a relatively popular city. A baker from Naples, Raffaele Esposito, was to make a dish for the visiting royal family. He decided to



copy an uncommon Mediterranean dish, which would soon be recognized as pizza, with a twist. Esposito topped Neapolitan flatbread with green basil, white mozzarella cheese, and red tomato sauce to reflect the colors of the Italian flag. Queen Margherita enjoyed this dish so much, Raffaele Esposito named the earliest form of pizza after her as Pizza Margherita. Many bakers soon copied this dish, forming the pizza we know today with cheese, herbs, and meats.

As stated earlier, pizza is not necessarily Italian. Raffaele Esposito copied this dish from, supposedly, Mediterranean cultures. People of ancient Mediterranean and Middle Eastern cultures, around 600 B.C., made the earliest form of pizza. This type of pizza, though, had to be baked in a wood fired oven due to low heating technology during that time period. Toppings were placed on small stones and put into the wood fired oven to fully bake. This is of course one of the many possibilities for the origin of pizza, but is thought of to be the most likely.

As time went on, pizza evolved into one of the most common foods found in today's society. Almost everyone has had a slice, and there are thousands of flavors. Some people as well as restaurants have even attempted to set and break records for the size, weight, length, and other variables of pizza. The longest pizza ever



made was in Milan, Italy. It measured over 5,234 feet and 4.8 inches. Weighing in at over 5 tons, this enormous pizza took over 18 hours and 60 chefs to make. When it was all said and done, the 35,000 slices were served to the poor.

Over the years, some chefs have invented some interesting toppings for pizza. In Finland, the pizza flavor "smoked reindeer" was invented for a visiting priest. Chefs in Sydney, Australia jumped right into this full-flavored frenzy and made a half emu, half kangaroo pizza, which is still available today and ready for you when you arrive. The US combined two All-American famous foods, hot dogs and pizza, in a hot dog stuffed pizza! In Philadelphia, pizza flavored ice cream is scooped onto your actual slice of pizza for the ultimate pizza experience! Ice cream is not the only thing pizza flavored. Chips, cupcakes, salad dressing, noodles, and many other tasty treats are pizza flavored and available to the public.

So who do you think should be credited for pizza? The Italians? The Greeks? They both played a major role in the creation of this famous dish. With the in-depth and interesting culture pizza originated, does it really matter? It is, after all, one of the greatest and most popular foods on Earth.

<http://www.lifeinitaly.com/food/pizza-history.asp>

<http://kitchenproject.com/history/pizza/index.htm>

The World Book Encyclopedia 2007. 2007 ed. Vol. 15. Chicago, IL: World Book, 2007

Pamper a Pooch

Give a shelter dog a good home this October!

By Abby Schroder, age 13

October is Adopt a Shelter Dog Month! Why do we have "Adopt a Shelter Dog Month"? This recognition was developed to show the advantages of rescue dogs. Adopting a shelter dog doesn't just help rescue the dog you adopt, it also helps other dogs in the shelter. When you adopt a dog, the shelter will be able to take in other animals so they aren't out in the cold with no shelter or food. Most of the dogs at the shelter are there because families either couldn't afford the dog anymore or it was too much work. In some larger families, there was not enough time or money to take care of the pup.

To adopt a shelter dog, you must first fill out an adoption survey. So the staff can help find you the perfect dog. Next, you will need to look at the available dogs to find the right fit for you or your family. When you think you have found the dog you would like to adopt, it is important to spend quality time with them. Additionally, you will need to meet the qualifications the shelter has in place in order to adopt a dog. These qualifications are as follows:

- The dog must be spay/neutered before it goes to its new home.
- You must be 18 years old or older to adopt a shelter dog.
- All the members of the household must be interviewed before an adoption is approved.
- Anyone renting or leasing housing must have written permission from their landlord.
- The shelter prefers that the applicants lived at their current address for at least 3- months.
- They do not adopt out "out door pets". This means that the dog must be allowed inside the house/apartment.
- Applicants must have a yard that is fenced in on all four sides or an outside kennel area.
- Finally, the last qualification is that young puppies require intensive training/care.

If you meet these qualifications, you will be able to take your new dog home! There are many shelters outside of the Janesville area where you can go to adopt a dog. Two shelters available in Janesville are the Mounds Janesville Satellite Adoption Center and The Humane Society of Southern Wisconsin. Save a dog's life this month.

(Source: <https://www.asPCA.org/adopt/adopt-a-shelter-dog-month>)



Olympics and Rio De Janeiro? Maybe Not Such A Good Idea...

Is there really a possibility that the Olympics won't happen under the glowing lights of beautiful Rio De Janeiro?

By: Emma Perry, age 12

The spectacular Olympic Games is one of the most anticipated sports competitions in the world. But can these games happen? Especially if this year they are held in one of the most dangerous cities, not only in South America, but in all of the continents combined? Rio is rated very high when it comes to the level of crime areas of worry for being mugged or robbed, the amount of people who sell or use drugs, the amount of vandalism or theft, the number of "violent crimes", and how many people engage bribery. Rio also ranks high with regard to how many people worry about things like someone breaking into their home, having their car being stolen, and even being attacked. Rio most importantly is ranked very low for safety when it comes to walking by yourself at night or in daylight. There are many responsibilities for the people who put the Olympics together like creating expensive buildings and arenas, responsibilities that are just as important are employing the guards that are needed to keep the contestants safe.

The danger of having the many athletes stay in the Rio De Janeiro extends beyond what is stated above especially considering that the water in Rio is polluted with anything one can think of. According to a recent article in USA Today, the lake where the water sports competitions will be held is filled with "condoms, ramen noodle wrappers, plastic bags and chocolate milk cartons" in addition to much, much, more that has been gathering in the lake for a long

time. This past summer, athletes from all over came to Rio to practice in the lake. After the short trip 15 people got sick. Experts believe that the illness which required a three day recovery was most likely caused by the lake. The lake contains many viruses and even though people in Rio are clearing the waters of the Rodrigo de Freitas lagoon it will still contain contagious viruses. Many are worried about the safety of not only the athletes but the people who will watch the events from the beach. The beach, like the lake, is also contaminated with all kinds of germs and filth.

So the big question remains should the American athletes compete in Rio De Janeiro this summer for the 2015- 2016 Olympics?

{Source "Rio de Janeiro water quality concerns continue to rise as Olympics approach" By Taylor Barnes, for USA TODAY Sports}

A Child is Meant to Learn, Not to Earn... Or is it the Other Way Around?



Child Labor in the late 1800s
by Sierra Jones, age 12

During the Industrial Revolution, children were forced to work in harsh conditions. They worked in agriculture, mining, construction, and factory work for basically nothing. The problem with that was, the less they made, the more likely they were to work in high-risk factories. Often the work conditions were worse for the incomes that were less. Studies show, they made less than \$2.00 a day, but the girls made less than boys.

The children that worked in agriculture were more likely to end up with injuries. They were exposed to pesticides, sharp objects, and unclean water.

Some of the children were too young to be working at all. Approximately 43.9% of the children were under the age of ten. The supervisors and and trainers were inadequate, and as a result, the children were considered "unskilled."

The children were made to do illegal things. For example, working the kids from dawn to dusk "without time for healthy recreation and mental culture" was illegal. Abiah Doli wrote in her diary that they, "sometimes went without food" and were "worked constantly." Abiah Doli was a twelve year old girl that worked in a factory in Lowell, Wisconsin. Her family was very poor, so that's why they had to send her off to work.

The children lived in boarding houses. A boarding house was like a hotel. They had a place to store their things, they got food, and a place to stay, but they had to take money from their checks to pay back their headmistress. The headmistress was a woman that ran the boarding house if the houses were for girls. If it was a boarding house for boys, they'd call him the headmaster. In a room, there were four to six girls or boys. After long days of work, they were forced to clean the boarding houses. The children were fed two or three times a day, depending on their work ethic that day. They could have been penalized if they made mistakes. They were punished for things like: falling asleep, having accidents, whining, or complaining.

It was even worse for the boys. They had to wash, crush, and sort through the coal. They sat on a little plank of wood while leaning over and breaking down coal. The boys could be as young as eight, hunched over for eleven to twelve hours a day, six days a week. They had to be precise when working with the machinery, because if they weren't they could lose a finger. The air was thick with dust, and it hurt the boy's' lungs. If they stopped working, their boss, otherwise known as the "foreman," could kick them or prod them into focusing again.

A lot of children were injured during the Industrial Revolution. The injuries included: skeletal growth, hearing loss, exhaustion, loss of fingers, toes, and even arms. They were worked until their breaking point for barely anything. They weren't fed well, had poor personal hygiene, and some didn't grow right. The kids were fed bread, coffee, and soup, which was a big reason why they didn't grow. In addition, lack of sun and vitamin D stunted their growth.

Since many families were poor, some were forced to send their children to work. Some parents worked two jobs, but still it wasn't enough. If they had younger children, they had to stay home to care for them which meant they couldn't pay proper attention to their working children. As a result, many

children were forced to work ten to twelve hours a day. Fortunately, child laborers survived these harsh conditions.

Now, there are laws saying that the minimum age for a child to work is fourteen. Work hours are limited. If the child goes to school, they can only work 3 hours a day and 18 hours during a school week, if school is not in session they can work the maximum of 8-9 hours a day, and 40 hours a week. Between the hours of 7am and 7pm. Minimum wage is now \$4.25 for people under the age of 20. \$7.25 is the federal minimum. Child labor still exists today in many poor countries, but the US has already won that war.

[Source: <https://www.continuetolearn.uiowa.edu> and <http://www.msha.gov>]

How Well Do You Know Your Countries?

There are so many countries around the world that people should know about.

By: Grace Williams, age 13

Did you know that there are 196 countries around the world? There are a lot of countries that most people don't know about. Examples include Nauru, a country located near Australia, and Comoros Islands, located off of the coast of Africa. Nauru and Comoros are both very microscopic islands that are not even recognized from a world map. Nauru and Comoros are uncommon countries around the world that need to be noticed for their histories and the island natives.



Nauru is located northeast of Australia in Oceania in the South Pacific. During World War I, the island was occupied by Australian forces. After World War II, Japan took control of Nauru. The island was owned by Germany from 1888 to 1968 when Nauru became a country of its own. Nauru joined the United Nations in 1999 as the world's smallest independent country. The people in Nauru are considered Nauruans. 93% of the people on the island speak Nauruan. The island consists of about 9,540 people that live on the island. There hasn't been any military forces as of 2012.

Comoros is a country located in Africa in the Indian Ocean and consists of three islands. The three



islands' names are Anjouan, Mohéli and the Grand Comore. The country declared independence on July 6, 1975. In 1999, Military chief Colonel Azali Assoumani took control of the entire government. In 2000, a power-sharing agreement was decided where the federal presidency rotates along the three islands. Each island has had their own government since then. In 2002, Azali won the election for president but later stepped down and President Sambi was elected for office. In 2007, Bacar, a government official, refused to step down from office. In 2008, the African Union and Cormoran soldiers took control of the archipelago. In 2008, Ikililou Dhoinine was elected for president. The people thought of him as a fair leader. In Comoros, their nationality is Comorans. In Comoros, they speak many languages which include Arabic, French and Shikomoro. Their religions there are Sunni Muslims and Roman Catholic. The population is 780,971 people in Comoros.

As mentioned before, there are 196 countries around the world. Nauru and Comoros are just two examples of uncommon countries around the world. There are still 194 countries to learn more about!

[Source: The World Factbook: Nauru and The World Factbook: Comoros]

What was Life like Without Internet? Unimaginable? Not Quite

Life for children in the 1980s and life for children now.

Destiny Nava Garcia, age 13

Children Then and Now.

Many teens today have had their modern technology removed from them. This could include a laptop, phone, tablet, and etc.. Modern technology today is woven into everyday life. Imagine not having access to this today! This was the case in the 1980s. In the 1980s, children had better visualization and creativity. Now children have little time outside with worlds of imagination compared to the children who grew up outside in the 1980s. How did life in the 1980s stack up against life today?

The "Tech-Free" and "Latchkey" Life!

Life in the eighties was full of outside adventures and behavior management and is well known as Generation X. Children back in the day had

boundaries like respect, discipline, and honesty. These things were set in the early days to help the parents and teachers correct their children and/or students. Video games were not available to many children and were mostly replaced by the joys of outdoor activities. These children were known to be the "latchkey" children, which means that they were exposed to more divorce and daycare. These seem like negative things, but this made the children more independent and hard driven. This hard driven life made them exceed in their education. They are easily the most educated generation with 29% obtaining a bachelor's degree, which is a 6% increase than the cohort before them. Generation X is known to be a lost generation with independent hearts.

Independence Can Not Always be Good.

Generation X was filled with many positive attributes, but with positives comes negatives. One big thing for these children of the lost is that they were surrounded with divorce. They never had a certain place to call home. Moving from house to house, they did not quite feel that they belonged in one place; therefore, they felt very independent. This independence made them very stubborn and driven. Not many people know of Generation X because it is the 'middle child' of America's Generations.

Generation Z is Zappy!

The upcoming generation is known as Generation Z. These are the teens and children being taught in school right now. This upcoming group has many positive things to look forward to in the future. Although it's too early to tell what this generation is to be classified as, there is some background information on how the life of Generation Z will look. Because technology is such a driving force for this era, this generation will need to master modern technology for success in their overall life. So what is the behavior and outlook on life? This is unpredictable, for seeing the future is impossible.

So... now what?

So, what does this mean exactly? Generation X is the independent and middle child group. Then there's Generation Z, the upcoming future and what's to come. With the knowledge we have today, what would become of the future? This is not yet certain because anything could happen, but it all rests in Generation Zs' hands.

[Sources:

<http://www.socialmarketing.org/newsletter/features/generation3.htm>

<http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article/millennials-on-steroids-is-your-br-and-ready-for-generation-z/>]

The Roaring Question

Find out what may have happened to the dinosaurs.

By Sam Knopes, age 13

Chances are you know what dinosaurs are and that they were mysteriously wiped off the face of the Earth millions of years ago. But whether or not you think you know what happened to the dinosaurs, you don't know for sure. While there are plenty of theories, nobody knows exactly what happened to them. No matter if the extinction was intrinsic or extrinsic, instant or gradual, it remains one of the biggest mysteries of all time.

It's not like the dinosaur extinction, the K-T Extinction if you will, was the only mass extinction in history. A mass extinction is where better than 50% of life on Earth is wiped out. There have been five of them so far, with the largest being the Permo-Triassic Extinction. It took out a whopping 96% of Earth's living things. The death of the dinosaurs is known scientifically as the K-T Extinction because it occurred at the border of the Cretaceous Period (K) and the Tertiary Period (T).



People have many different ideas as to why the dinosaurs died out, but there are two theories that scientists believe are the most likely causes. The first belief is that something from within the Earth, such as volcanic or tectonic plates killed them.

Scientists that believe this are called "intrinsic gradualists." The other theory is that an extraterrestrial object, like an asteroid or meteor, collided with Earth. Such an event would have killed a large amount of the animals, and the remaining ones would've died out due to the

inhalation of dust and ash that would've been kicked up and spread into the air. The scientists that believe this are "extrinsic gradualists."

While there are several plausible ideas as to what killed the dinosaurs, there are many invalid hypotheses. One idea is that when the continents shifted, the dinosaurs were exposed to different things and caught new diseases that eventually wiped them out. This isn't plausible because when animals die of disease, their bones become weakened and deformed. Most dinosaur fossils were not found like this. Another popular one is that mammals ate all of the dinosaurs' eggs. Again, this is unlikely because there is no evidence that shows there were enough mammals capable of eating eggs to bring an end to the dinosaurs. Both of these hypotheses seem to make sense at first, but once analyzed they aren't as feasible as you may think.

Now this is going to sound a bit odd, but *technically*, the dinosaurs aren't extinct. Most scientists actually consider *birds* as present-day dinosaurs. Even the smallest hummingbirds are descendants of the dinosaurs and can be counted as such, due to similar skeleton features and bone structures. The scientifically correct way to say it is that all "non-avian" (or non-flying) dinosaurs are extinct, even though saying that dinosaurs in general are extinct has always been acceptable.

In conclusion, the "non-avian" dinosaurs were most likely wiped out by either volcanoes, tectonic plates, or space debris. It was from something within our planet, or something from outer space. The truth is that nobody knows for sure what happened to the dinosaurs, and there doesn't appear to be a theory that everyone agrees with. Finding out how the dinosaurs died out is one question that scientists have asked for years and will most likely continue to ask for many more.

[Source: <http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/diapsids/extinction.html>]

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