

GUIDED READING 6 2 ANSWERS

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What did cities have to offer? Throughout history, people have been drawn to cities as centers of trade, culture, education, and economic opportunity, but the resulting urban population growth has not always been steady. Indeed, urbanization is a relatively recent phenomenon; until recent years, the vast majority of people lived in rural areas.

What did most of the immigrants in the late 1800s lack? In the late 1800s, people in many parts of the world decided to leave their homes and immigrate to the United States. Fleeing crop failure, land and job shortages, rising taxes, and famine, many came to the U. S. because it was perceived as the land of economic opportunity.

Why were Arab soldiers so courageous in battle? The courage of the Arab soldiers was enhanced by the belief that Muslim warriors were assured a place in paradise if they died in battle. The general Mu'awiyah was known for one outstanding trait: he used more force than necessary whether it was needed or not.

How to do guided reading?

How did cities become divided? In terms of urban development, extremely divided cities are greatly influenced by their colonial past. The colonisers' inclination to 'divide and rule' produced urban policies that led to confrontations and eventually transformed cities. Contemporary urban structures of these cities are a legacy of these policies.

What drew people to the cities? Throughout history, cities have attracted people as centers of culture, religion, learning, and economics. Looking back, the first wave of urban migration took place in what are today's more developed countries,

especially in Europe and North America.

How did new immigrants reshape the environment of urban cities in the United States during 1900-1929? New immigrants reshaped the environment of urban cities in the United States during 1900-1929 through their cultural contributions, labor force participation, and the establishment of ethnic enclaves. They brought diverse traditions, languages, and customs, adding to the multicultural fabric of American cities.

Why did people come to America? Colonists came to America because they wanted political liberty. They wanted religious freedom and economic opportunity. The United States is a country where individual rights and self-government are important. This has always been true.

How many people moved to America during the Industrial Revolution? During the second block of the Great Wave, between 1890 and 1920, 22.3 million immigrants arrived in the United States, propelled by poverty and unrest at home as well as plentiful jobs in new booming industries in the United States, such as coal and steel.

What was the golden age of the military in Islam? Dating from the mid 7th Century to the mid 13th Century, the Golden Age of Islam was one of the largest empires ever seen. To protect their borders, the empire had a selection of soldiers each with their own arms and equipment. With Europe stuck in the Dark Ages, the Middle East has never been more powerful.

Why were the Arabs so strong? It was the rapid expansion of Islam that initially brought this empire together. Alliances were made, trade routes were opened, lands and peoples were welded into a new force. Islam provided the dynamism, but it was the Arabic language, which provided the bond that held it together.

Who defeated the Muslims in Battle? Battle of Tours, (October 732), victory won by Charles Martel, the de facto ruler of the Frankish kingdoms, over Muslim invaders from Spain.

What should you not do in guided reading?

Why no guided reading? The problem is that guided reading is flawed from the beginning. Guided reading levels are arbitrary, they are not normed, and they cannot be relied upon for accuracy. The role of background knowledge and vocabulary isn't really considered.

What questions should I ask during guided reading?

Who created cities? The very first cities were formed in Mesopotamia. Some of these included Eridu, Uruk, and Ur. Around this time, other cities sprang up in the Indus Valley (modern Pakistan) and ancient China. People were mainly nomadic hunters and gatherers before these first cities were founded.

How were cities born? city, Relatively permanent and highly organized centre of population, of greater size or importance than a town or village. The first cities appeared during the Neolithic Period when the development of agricultural techniques assured surplus crop yields large enough to sustain a permanent population.

Why did cities decline? While theories do vary, three main categories of influence are widely attributed to urban decline: deindustrialization, globalization, and suburbanization.

What draws people to cities?

What is the newest city in the United States? America's newest city was approved by voters in a Georgia primary on Tuesday night. Mulberry will become a new city in an area commonly called Hamilton Mill, in Gwinnett County, after the idea was pursued by Georgia House Majority Leader Chuck Efstration and state Senator Clint Dixon, both Republicans.

Who built the first city? And Cain went out from the presence of the LORD, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden. Genesis 4:17 relates that after arriving in the Land of Nod, Cain's wife had a son with him, Enoch, in whose name he built the first city.

What were the reasons African Americans migrated from the rural south to the industrial cities of the north? The driving force behind the mass movement was to

escape racial violence, pursue economic and educational opportunities, and obtain freedom from the oppression of Jim Crow. The Great Migration is often broken into two phases, coinciding with the participation and effects of the United States in both World Wars.

How did the Great Migration contribute to the development of the Harlem Renaissance? Racial tensions and housing discrimination led Black migrants to form their own communities within the city. As a result, places like Harlem and Philadelphia became predominately Black, which also led to cultural movements such as the Harlem Renaissance.

How did the Great Migration affect life for African Americans in many industrial cities? During the Great Migration, Black people began to build a new place for themselves in public life, actively confronting racial prejudice as well as economic, political and social challenges to create a Black urban culture that would exert enormous influence in the decades to come.

What were cities used for? The use of ropes for hunting, pulling, fastening, attaching, carrying, lifting, and climbing dates back to prehistoric times.

What were the three main functions of cities? According to the "functional definition", a city is not distinguished by size alone, but also by the role it plays within a larger political context. Cities serve as administrative, commercial, religious, and cultural hubs for their larger surrounding areas.

What were the 2 main things that helped give rise to the modern city? Main idea - industrialization, migration, and technology all contributed to the growth of American cities.

Why did cities become important? Without cities, people would not have progressed beyond the Neolithic. Living in cities broadened people's horizons, allowed ideas to spread much more quickly, enabled inter-city trade to expand and ideas, techniques and diseases to travel over long distances much more easily than before.

How does rope stay twisted? The rope is once again redirected over various different radii and edges and its sides can be subjected to different levels of friction,

which it compensates for by twisting.

Why is rope beaten? The strength of the longitudinal fibers is superior to the fibers by which they are joined; or, in other words, it requires more to break them than to separate them from one another, as rubbing or beating causes the longitudinal fiber to separate, and in proportion to the greater or less degree of that separation, it ...

How did the farmer make the rope? He first made a rope of twisted straw and then he stretched it upon a row of flat stones and burnt it on a windless night. When the blaze died down, there upon the stones, with every twist and fiber showing perfectly, lay a rope of ashes. He did it on the suggestion of his mother.

What are the functions of urban settlement? What are the functions of urban settlement? The functions of an urban area are commerce, cultural and recreational activities, transport and communication, manufacturing and administration.

Why are cities located where they are? Site location factors are those elements that favor the growth of a city that is found at that location. Site factors include things like the availability of water, food, good soils, a quality harbor, and characteristics that make a location easy to defend from attack.

What is the meaning of city town? A village is a small community in a rural area. A town is a populated area with fixed boundaries and a local government. A city is a large or important town.

What was the difference between the first Industrial Revolution and the Second Industrial Revolution? While the First Revolution was driven by limited use of steam engines, interchangeable parts and mass production, and was largely water-powered, especially in the United States, the Second was characterized by the build-out of railroads, large-scale iron and steel production, widespread use of machinery in ...

Where did most people live after the Industrial Revolution? By concentrating large numbers of workers and their families in cities, industrialism ultimately led to modern life being unquestionably urban life for a vast majority of the world's population.

What were the negative effects of the Second Industrial Revolution? The Second Industrial Revolution led to an increase in factories, and many people in the lower class suffered from long work hours and dangerous working conditions.

What are some examples of push and pull factors for cities? Push factors are those which force a person to move. This can include drought, famine, lack of jobs, overpopulation and civil war. Pull factors are those which encourage a person to move. These include a chance at a better job, better education, and a better standard of living.

What is the history of urbanization? Urbanization began in ancient Mesopotamia in the Uruk Period (4300-3100 BCE) for reasons scholars have not yet agreed on. It is speculated, however, that a particularly prosperous and efficient village attracted the attention of other, less prosperous, tribes who then attached themselves to the successful settlement.

What were ancient cities like? These urban civilizations had larger populations, unique architecture and art, systems of government, different social and economic classes, and a division of labor.

The Fiction of Fact-Finding: Modi and Godhra

Q: What is the "Fiction of Fact-Finding"?

A: The "Fiction of Fact-Finding" is a term coined by Manoj Mitta to describe the phenomenon of selective and biased fact-finding reports that are often used to support pre-determined conclusions or narratives. These reports often cherry-pick evidence, disregard inconvenient facts, and fail to provide a balanced and impartial account of events.

Q: How does Manoj Mitta apply this term to the Godhra incident?

A: Mitta argues that the official report on the Godhra train burning in 2002, which was widely blamed on Muslims, was a classic example of the "Fiction of Fact-Finding." He contends that the report ignored crucial evidence that could have implicated others in the incident and failed to consider alternative explanations for the fire.

Q: What are the specific criticisms Mitta raises about the Godhra report?

A: Mitta points out that the report was based solely on the statements of eyewitness accounts, which have been known to be unreliable, especially in emotionally charged situations. He also notes that the report ignored forensic evidence and failed to consider the possibility that the fire may have been accidental.

Q: Why does Mitta believe the Godhra report was motivated by bias?

A: Mitta argues that the report was intended to serve a political agenda by providing a scapegoat for the widespread violence that followed the Godhra incident. He points out that the report was commissioned by the state government, which was led by Narendra Modi, who has been accused of complicity in the subsequent riots.

Q: What are the implications of Mitta's critique for understanding the Godhra incident?

A: Mitta's critique raises serious questions about the accuracy and reliability of the official narrative surrounding the Godhra incident. It suggests that the incident may have been more complex than it is commonly portrayed and that the official report may have played a role in fueling tensions and justifying the violence that followed.

What are the 5 steps of root cause analysis?

What is root cause analysis in plant maintenance? Root Cause Analysis (RCA) is essential in enhancing maintenance management, shifting the focus from temporary fixes to long-term solutions. By identifying and addressing the underlying causes of equipment failures and inefficiencies, RCA resolves immediate issues and helps prevent future problems.

How to write a root cause analysis?

What is the power of root cause analysis? Root cause analysis enables businesses to identify and eliminate inefficiencies in their operations. By addressing the underlying causes, organizations can streamline processes, reduce waste, and optimize resource allocation.

What are the 4 P's of root cause analysis? Examples of the most frequently chosen domain headers for these “bones” of the “fish” would include the “4Ps” (place, procedure, people, policies), the “4Ms” (methods, machines, materials, manpower), or the “4Ss” (surroundings, suppliers, systems, skills).

What are the 5 P's of root cause analysis? Notably used to identify and analyze 'chronic failures,' which can otherwise be overlooked, this method is defined by its name: PReserving Evidence and Acquiring Data: Initial evidence collection step based on the 5-P's – Parts, Position, People, Paper, and Paradigms.

How do you fix root cause analysis?

What is the difference between root cause analysis and FMEA? Typically, a root cause analysis (RCA), which is also called failure analysis or accident investigation, looks back on what already happened. A failure modes effect analysis (FMEA) looks ahead to what could happen. Investigating why a problem occurred is reactive. Anticipating how something could go wrong is proactive.

What is the main purpose of a root cause analysis? Root cause analysis (RCA) is the process of discovering the root causes of problems in order to identify appropriate solutions. RCA assumes that it is much more effective to systematically prevent and solve underlying issues rather than just treating ad-hoc symptoms and putting out fires.

What are the 7 steps of root cause analysis?

Can you give an example of root cause analysis? The easiest way to understand root cause analysis is to think about common problems. If we're sick and throwing up at work, we'll go to a doctor and ask them to find the root cause of our sickness. If our car stops working, we'll ask a mechanic to find the root cause of the problem.

What is the best diagram for root cause analysis? A fishbone diagram can be helpful in identifying possible causes for a problem that might not otherwise be considered by directing the team to look at the categories and think of alternative causes.

What are 5 Whys of root cause analysis? The 5 Whys method is a powerful and straightforward approach to root cause analysis used in various industries worldwide. It focuses on asking why a problem happened and then repeating “Why?” four more times until you find the main cause. Imagine you're running late because your car won't start.

What questions to ask for root cause analysis? Description of event: Where did process go wrong? What steps were involved in (contributed to) the event? 3. What are the usual steps in the process(es)?

Who typically performs root cause analysis? A decision is made to form a small team to conduct the root cause analysis. Team members are selected from the business process/area of the organization that experiences the problem. The team might be supplemented by: A line manager with decision authority to implement solutions.

What are the 5 M's of root cause analysis? Material, Medium, Methods, Machine and Manpower are the five main categories of root causes to be analyzed to solve a problem, and the Klaxoon template adds Management to this list. This means you will examine six key criteria that can cause problems.

What are the 4 M's in root cause analysis? The 4M is a method that allows to identify and group causes that impact to a specific effect. 4M categories (Material, Method, Machine, Man) are often used in the Cause-Effect Diagram created by Kaoru Ishikawa [9].

What is root cause analysis format? A root cause analysis template guides teams through the process of creating a problem statement, discussing its causes, and creating a solution. It uses the well-documented 5 whys process to help the team find a meaningful root cause.

What is 4 Ps in root cause analysis? » A good starting point for cause categories could be the '4 Ps' (policies, process, people and place). If these don't cover everything, don't worry; you can always add other cause types later. Alternatively, if a more relevant set of categories can be found, use them!

What is a good root cause analysis? At its core, Root Cause Analysis involves delving deep into an issue to identify the fundamental reason behind it. This method goes beyond simply addressing surface-level symptoms and aims to uncover the underlying causes that lead to recurring problems.

What are KPI in root cause analysis? Root cause analysis KPI is a measure of the effectiveness of root cause analysis in identifying and addressing the underlying causes of equipment failures and other maintenance issues. Root cause analysis is a systematic process of identifying the root cause(s) of a problem or issue to prevent it from happening again.

How to calculate root cause analysis?

How to write a good problem statement for root cause analysis? A problem statement concisely and accurately describes the problem in a way that is easy to understand. When you are writing your problem statement: Define the problem in specific terms that present facts such as the product type and the error made. Identify where the problem is appearing as specifically as possible.

What is the most basic approach to root cause analysis called? 4. Five Whys — Perhaps the simplest approach to root cause analysis, the Five Whys methodology is just one step, repeated over and over again! All you need to do is ask, “Why?” Eventually, the answer to your question will lead you back to the root of the problems you're inquiring about.

Why does root cause analysis fail? We need facts to prove that one even causes another event in the root cause investigation. A very common mistake in RCFA investigations is to develop a cause-and-effect diagram without verifying what is true and not with facts. The investigation becomes an unproven hypothesis instead of an investigation.

Is troubleshooting the same as root cause analysis? Troubleshooting IS NOT Root Cause Analysis They were trying to find root causes BEFORE they completed troubleshooting the problem. What is the difference between troubleshooting and root cause analysis? Troubleshooting is trying to discover the physical or equipment cause of the failure.

Is root cause analysis lean or Six Sigma? Root cause analysis is an important part of Six Sigma methodology, as it is a key component of the analysis phase of DMAIC – define, measure, analyze, improve, and control. There are six major tools of root cause analysis, which are used through the process of identifying the root causes of a problem.

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What are the 5 core principles of RCA? Core principles Don't ignore the importance of treating symptoms for short term relief. Realize there can be, and often are, multiple root causes. Focus on HOW and WHY something happened, not WHO was responsible. Be methodical and find concrete cause-effect evidence to back up root cause claims.

What is the 5 Whys root cause analysis activity? The Five Whys strategy involves looking at any problem and drilling down by asking: "Why?" or "What caused this problem?" While you want clear and concise answers, you want to avoid answers that are too simple and overlook important details.

What are the 7 steps of root cause analysis?

What are the 5 W's of root cause analysis? Most are familiar with the Five Ws for information gathering: Who, What, When, Where, and Why – adding in How for good measure (making it the Six Ws). Fewer are aware of the Five Whys which is a simplistic method of root cause analysis (RCA). This article explains the Five Whys, also known as a Why Tree.

What are the 6 P's of root cause analysis? You can either use the 6 P's method, (that is People, Process, Policies, Procedures, Price, and Product to categorize the causes. Or You may also use the 5 M's method, that is, Man power, Method, Material, Machine, and Mother Nature or environment. Common additions can include Measurement.

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How to present a 5 why root cause analysis?

What is 6 step root cause analysis? Best practice to an effective root cause analysis requires performing the following steps: definition of the problem, gathering data, identifying additional causes, identifying the root cause or causes, prioritizing the causes, and implementation of the solution.

How to root cause analysis template?

What is a simple root cause analysis? At its core, Root Cause Analysis involves delving deep into an issue to identify the fundamental reason behind it. This method goes beyond simply addressing surface-level symptoms and aims to uncover the underlying causes that lead to recurring problems.

What is the acronym for root cause analysis? Root cause analysis (RCA) is defined as a collective term that describes a wide range of approaches, tools, and techniques used to uncover causes of problems.

What is the 5 Whys for dummies? The 5 Whys Analysis is a problem-solving technique used to determine the root cause of an issue by asking "Why" five times. The process involves asking why a problem occurred, then asking why the previous answer happened, and repeating until a root cause is identified.

How to complete a 5 why analysis?

What are the 4 steps in a root cause analysis?

What are the impacts of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch? The Impact of Garbage Patches on the Environment So far, we know that marine debris found in garbage patches can impact wildlife in a number of ways: Entanglement and ghost fishing: Marine life can be caught and injured, or potentially killed in certain types of debris. Lost fishing nets are especially dangerous.

How is plastic pollution affecting the Pacific Ocean? Marine debris can also disturb marine food webs in the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre. As microplastics and other trash collect on or near the surface of the ocean, they block sunlight from reaching plankton and algae below. Algae and plankton are the most common autotrophs, or producers, in the marine food web.

What are 3 of the biggest impacts of plastic pollution in the oceans? The most visible impacts of plastic debris are the ingestion, suffocation, and entanglement of species. Wildlife such as birds, whales, fish, and turtles mistake indigestible plastic waste for food and die of starvation as their stomachs become filled with it.

How to fix the Great Pacific Garbage Patch? It's as simple as changing your individual behavior every day, creating less waste, reusing what you can, remembering to recycle ... littering is obviously a no-no. And then going out and joining a beach clean up.

What are some efforts that are being made to clean up the garbage patch? The Ocean Cleanup project was in the North Pacific, trialling its System 03 – essentially two ships dragging a 2.2-kilometre-long net designed to remove as much trash as possible. On this occasion, filmed for a promotional video, it managed a record-breaking 18 tonnes in a single scoop.

What animals are most affected by the Great Pacific Garbage Patch? Thousands of seabirds and sea turtles, seals and other marine mammals are killed each year after ingesting plastic or getting entangled in it. Endangered wildlife like Hawaiian monk seals and Pacific loggerhead sea turtles are among nearly 700 species that eat and get caught in plastic litter.

How can we solve plastic pollution?

How can we fix ocean pollution?

What are the effects of plastic pollution? This pollution chokes marine wildlife, damages soil and poisons groundwater, and can cause serious health impacts. Is pollution the only problem with plastic? No, it also contributes to the climate crisis. The production of plastic is one of the most energy-intensive manufacturing processes in the world.

Can plastic be removed from the ocean? Can you rid the oceans of plastic entirely? We will never be able to remove every single piece of plastic from the oceans. However, by intercepting plastic in rivers, and cleaning what is already out there, a significant decrease of floating debris in the ocean's accumulation zones can be achieved.

Is the Pacific Garbage Patch getting smaller? Since the discovery of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch in 1997, the already massive quantities of plastics and micro-plastics have grown even further in the area, strangling the local ecosystem. The garbage patch, now bigger in size than Alaska, has reportedly been shrinking in recent years, though.

What are two ways we can help with plastic?

How to get plastic out of the ocean?

How does plastic affect fish? Fish, seabirds, sea turtles, and marine mammals can become entangled in or ingest plastic debris, causing suffocation, starvation, and drowning.

How does plastic in the ocean affect humans? If humans are exposed to these toxic chemicals for long periods of time, then this can result in dangerous health problems, which include hormonal issues, reproductive issues, and damage to our nervous systems and kidneys.

How are people fixing the Great Pacific Garbage Patch? What Is Being Done? The effort to abate plastic pollution in marine environments is three-pronged: removing pollutants already in the environment; recycling or repurposing plastics before they reach waterways; and limiting the production of plastic in the first place (as well as striving to curb demand).

What is the best solution for garbage pollution?

What is the best solution to the problem of the garbage patches? The short-time solution for dealing with the marine debris that creates the Great Pacific Garbage Patch exists of two parts. The first one is to clean up the marine debris that already exists, and the second part closing the source to make sure there is not more plastic coming into the ocean.

What is the 7th continent garbage? In 40 years, the Pacific Ocean has been polluted with a worrying number of plastic waste, having multiplied by 100. It is precisely this phenomenon that we now call the 7th continent, which is decimating many turtles , seabirds and many other species that are currently extinct or endangered.

How big is plastic Island? The GPGP covers an estimated surface area of 1.6 million square kilometers, an area twice the size of Texas or three times the size of France. To formulate this number, the team of scientists behind this research conducted the most elaborate sampling method ever coordinated.

How to stop plastic pollution?

Is ocean cleanup working? In late 2021, and again in 2022, The Ocean Cleanup announced several large hauls of plastic had successfully been brought aboard the mother ship. Sceptics pointed out that the trash was too clean and well-preserved to have been floating in the Pacific for years.

Why should we clean the ocean? The ocean affects us all in positive ways, no matter if you live on the coastline or in the desert. It provides climate regulation, food, jobs, livelihoods, and economic progress. Thus, we must work together to protect and save the ocean for the sake of our future survival on this planet.

How much of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch has been cleaned? In July 2022, The Ocean Cleanup announced that they had reached a milestone of removing the first 100,000 kilograms (220,000 lb; 100 t; 110 short tons) of plastic from the Great Pacific garbage patch using "System 002" and announced its transition to "System 03", which is claimed to be 10 times as effective as its ...

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Can you stand on the Great Pacific Garbage Patch? Since its discovery, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP) has often been depicted in the media as a floating mass of plastic, and referred to as a trash island. However, contrary to popular belief, there is no surface on which to stand and it can't be seen from space.

Why are plastics so harmful? How does plastic harm the environment? Plastic sticks around in the environment for ages, threatening wildlife and spreading toxins. Plastic also contributes to global warming. Almost all plastics are made from chemicals that come from the production of planet-warming fuels (gas, oil and even coal).

How to solve the problem of plastic pollution?

Can you see the garbage patch on Google Earth? Most of the plastic is particulate and/or a bit under the surface so you can't see it in the imagery. A number of groups are starting to focus on collecting more data about the gyre via expeditions and sampling – we'd love to see one or more of them produce maps that could be viewed in Google Earth. So there you go.

How successful has ocean cleanup been? Ten million kilograms of verified catch extracted across operations in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch and in highly polluting rivers worldwide. Earth Day 2024 announcement showcases the power of data and technology in solving ocean plastic pollution.

How did the garbage get to the Great Pacific Garbage Patch? Our new study published today in Scientific Reports reveals 75% to 86% of plastic debris in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP) originates from fishing activities at sea. Plastic emissions from rivers remain the main source of plastic pollution from a global ocean perspective.

What is the Great Pacific Garbage Patch for kids? The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a zone in the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and California where plastic waste has accumulated. The size of the garbage patch is difficult to measure because the debris constantly moves.

How does the Pacific Garbage Patch affect marine life? Toxic for Sea Surface Feeders Floating at the surface of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP) is 180x more plastic than marine life. Animals migrating through or inhabiting this area are then likely consuming plastic in the patch.

How much does the Great Pacific Garbage Patch cost? At a cost of \$5,000-20,000 per day, it would cost between \$122 million and \$489 million for the year. That's a lot of money—and that's only for boat time. It doesn't include equipment or labor costs. Also, keep in mind that not all debris items can be scooped up with a net.

Can you visit the Pacific Garbage Patch? No, you cannot. Most of the debris floats below the surface and cannot be seen from a boat.

How deep is the Great Pacific Garbage Patch? The scientists estimated that between 5 and 2,000 meters below the surface, the total mass of plastic pieces smaller than 5 centimeters is 56%–80% of what is seen at the surface.

Who invented plastic? Belgian chemist and clever marketer Leo Baekeland pioneered the first fully synthetic plastic in 1907. He beat his Scottish rival, James Swinburne, to the patent office by one day. His invention, which he would christen Bakelite, combined two chemicals, formaldehyde and phenol, under heat and pressure.

How plastic is killing us? Plastics are poisoning our air and water, increasing diseases like cancers, killing wildlife, and driving environmental injustices. We must

curb plastic production to prevent these types of harms in the future.

Why is plastic the worst invention? Around 33% of all plastic is used once and thrown away, and as plastic can't biodegrade, they just break down into smaller and smaller pieces that leak toxic chemicals and ruin ecosystems instead.

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