*The Other Wes Moore*

Chapter 3

1. Who is Justin?

2. What is Riverdale?

3. What is one of the rules that Justin and author Wes follow when using the subway at dark?

4. What is one thing author Wes does to hide that he’s much poorer than the other kids at school?

5. What happens with author Wes’s friends from school come to play baseball against his neighborhood friends?

6. What scores does author Wes say that the government uses to know how many beds in prison they will need in the future?

7. Where does the author Wes’s mother threaten to send him if he keeps getting in trouble?

8. When did Tony dropout of school?

9. What did the other Wes get a job doing?

10. Where is the first place that the other Wes gets weed?

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| **Fill this out for the article “What happens to boys when their fathers aren’t around?”** |
| **Step 1: Choose a verb that describes the author’s purpose**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Argues* *Asserts*  | *Considers* *Says**Points out* | *Implies* *Mentions* *Concludes* | *States* *Suggest**Focuses on* | *Discusses* *Emphasizes*  |

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| **Step 2: Stating an author’s claim:** Identify the title, name the author, add in the verb you choose, and state their claim. In “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”, the speaker \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(insert verby from step 1)** that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(write the overall claim of the speech).**  |

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| **Fill this out for the article “One Parent Can Do Just As Good a Job as Two, Women Say”** |
| **Step 1: Choose a verb that describes the author’s purpose**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Argues* *Asserts*  | *Considers* *Says**Points out* | *Implies* *Mentions* *Concludes* | *States* *Suggest**Focuses on* | *Discusses* *Emphasizes*  |

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**Pop-up Debate Topics**

**Directions**: Before you debate, look at each of the following statements decide if you agree or disagree and select evidence from the novel or either text we’ve read today.

1. Kids do better with father figures in their lives.

2. A child’s success is partially determined by their father’s presence.

3. Receiving child support from a father can help fill some of the responsibilities and obligations of a father.

4. When a father is absent from a child’s life, another man can fill that role.

5. When a father is behind bars or far away, there is very little that he can do to influence his children.

6. It is more important for a child to have an involved father than an involved mother.

7. The author Wes Moore’s father dying when he was young had a drastic impact on his life.

8. If the other Wes Moore had a relationship with his father at a young age, it would have changed his life.

9. Moving in with his grandparents allowed the author Wes Moore to have opportunities that he would not have had otherwise.

10. Tony’s influence on the Other Wes Moore can fulfill the role of a father.

**Example**: # 3 Receiving child support from a father can help fill some of the responsibilities and obligations of a father.

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| **Circle one:** **Defend**- *agree with* ***OR*****Refute***- disagree with*  |
| **Reference/Evidence to a text:** |
| **Explain**:   |

**Statement #\_\_\_\_** :

|  |
| --- |
| **Circle one: Defend**- *agree with* ***OR*****Refute***- disagree with*  |
| **Reference/Evidence to a text:** |
| **Explain your thoughts and connect to evidence**:   |

**Statement #\_\_\_\_** :

|  |
| --- |
| **Circle one: Defend**- *agree with* ***OR*****Refute***- disagree with*  |
| **Reference/Evidence to a text:** |
| **Explain**:   |

**Statement #\_\_\_\_** :

|  |
| --- |
| **Circle one: Defend**- *agree with* ***OR*****Refute***- disagree with*  |
| **Reference/Evidence to a text:** |
| **Explain**:   |

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| **Directions:** After reading Chapter 1-3 of the section Fathers and Angels, explain how the absence of both Wes Moore’s fathers impacted each of them. Choose a piece of evidence from one of the first three chapters and a piece of text evidence from the article to explain the impact that their fathers had on them. This will be formatted in ACECES.  |
| **A:** Assert your claim about the 1st Wes Moore“Wes Moore (label as rhodes scholar or Wes #1) was impacted by the father effect by or because….” | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **C:** Cite your evidence from the article and / or chapter  | **In “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” it states “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **E:** Explain how this evidence answers the question and connects to the book  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **C:** Cite your evidence from the article and / or chapter  | **In “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” it states “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **E:** Explain how this evidence answers the question and connects to the book  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **Summarize**Restate your answer and explain how both Wes Moore’s were impacted by the father effect  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

# **What happens to boys when their fathers aren’t around? March 28th, 2012**

In most mammal species, fathers have nothing to do with their offspring after mating. Caring duties fall to the mother and, in some animals like elephants, her female relatives.

Humans, mostly, are exceptional. Most dads remain involved in the lives of their offspring for many years, caring for them, teaching them and putting food on the table. But [compared with mothers](http://www.amazon.com/Mothers-Others-Evolutionary-Origins-Understanding/dp/0674032993), the investments dads make vary quite dramatically among societies and among individual men.

Given this variation, the benefits of paternal care are not nearly as well understood as we might wish. Especially for sons.

Daughters in the industrialized world whose fathers are absent do worse in school, start menstruating earlier and become mothers at younger ages than similar girls from two-parent families.

Evolutionary biology explains these as effects of a shortened life expectancy. Instead of taking their time to mature, learn and wait for the right mate and conditions to become mothers, they get started earlier because the future doesn’t look so bright. The response to important environmental cues (father absence) is an evolved adaptation to the changed conditions in which she is growing up.

The results for boys are far more equivocal. Some studies show that father absence results in earlier puberty and parenthood, others show the opposite and still others show no effect at all.

One possible cause of this confusion is that when a father dies or leaves the family, that is one of a suite of stressful events. For example, families in which the father leaves the household also move houses and town more often than two-parent families. And fathers of impoverished families are more likely to die young. If stress itself has different effects from paternal absence, this may explain the contradictory results of various studies.

I was encouraged to see a recent paper in [Biology Letters](http://lse.academia.edu/PaulaSheppard/Papers/1084577/Father_absence_predicts_age_at_sexual_maturity_and_reproductive_timing_in_British_men), in which [Paula Sheppard](http://www2.lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/researchcentresandgroups/populationAtLSE/People/PhD_students/Paula_Sheppard.aspx) and [Rebecca Sear](http://personal.lse.ac.uk/sear/) statistically disentangle the effects of stressful early life experiences from the effect of father absence on the development and start of reproduction of nearly 10,000 British men (from a survey of children born in 1958).

About 7.3 percent of boys lost their father before the age of seven, 2.5 percent between 7 and 11 and a further 4.6 percent between 11 and 16. And the age at which the child’s natural father either died or left the household makes a difference to the results.

When a boy’s natural father is absent, he becomes more likely to have a child by the age of 23. This effect was strongest in boys whose father were absent by the time the boy turned seven, 44 percent of whom had sired at least one child of their own by the age of 23 (compared with 37 percent of boys from two-parent families).

But boys who did not reside with their fathers matured (measured as voice breaking) slightly later, with the strongest effect being in boys whose fathers were present until the boys were 11, but absent by the age of 16.

So the picture seems to be genuinely complex, rather than some of the previous studies confounding childhood stress with father absence. Teenage boys seem, in this respect, to be more complex than their sisters.

One of the possible reasons boys’ puberty and maturation gets so complex is that men can play different strategies. For some boys, the best evolutionary outcome can come from investing heavily in his family, possibly after establishing himself economically and attracting a fecund wife who will be a good parental collaborator. For others, it remains possible to mature as fast as possible and then mate with and possibly desert one or more women.

I’m not really suggesting that men fall into either one or the other of these categories, but rather that the balance of effort men invest in long-term family-man strategies and short-term mate-and-desert strategies can shift. Boys whose fathers stick around my have both their fathers’ genetic disposition to be more paternal and the opportunity to grown and educate themselves for the longer term strategy.

Boys whose father leave might inherit a proclivity to do the same, and they may be forced by circumstances to grow up faster than they otherwise would have done.

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**One Parent Can Do Just As Good a Job As Two, Women Say**

Bella DePaulo Ph.D.//Aug 09, 2017

Survey finds openness to single life, single parenting, diverse family forms.

The 21st century has been a time of growing diversity in family forms and ways of living. Single parenting, no parenting, living single, living alone, living with friends, and many other non-traditional living arrangements are all on the rise. How do American women view these innovative ways of living? New findings from a national survey suggest that single and married women, with and without children, are mostly open-minded about the many ways people live now.

The nationally representative online survey was conducted by the nonprofit organization Family Story, together with Lake Research Partners. The participants were 1,058 women. Results were summarized across all participants, and also reported separately for three groups: single mothers; single women with no children; and married women, with or without children.

**Single Parents and Other Important Adults in Children’s Lives**

Perhaps the most remarkable finding was that more than 70 percent of participants believed that a single parent can do just as good a job as two parents. (By subgroup, 70 percent of the married women and single women with no children believed that, along with 78 percent of the single mothers.) Research suggests they may be right.

Just seven years ago, a Pew Research Center survey of a nationally representative sample of American men and women offered a much less positive assessment. Answering a different but related question, a substantial majority — 69 percent — said that it was bad for society that more single women were having children. In that same survey, only a minority believed that it was bad for society that more people were living together without marrying, that more unmarried couples were raising children, that more gay couples were raising children, and that more people of different races were marrying.

The women in the Family Story survey seemed to realize that single parents are often not raising their children single-handedly. In fact, although they think one adult can do just as good a job as two at raising children, they also think children do best when several adults are invested in them. What made that finding noteworthy was that the women don’t think those adults need to be married parents or even romantic partners.

Just over half of the women agreed that “there should be more ways to raise children with someone who is not a romantic partner.” Most of the single mothers (58 percent) said that they would consider raising a child with someone who is not a spouse or romantic partner. Many already receive substantial support from others in raising their children, including, for 45 percent of them, financial support.

Family members such as grandparents have long had important roles in the lives of children, particularly in multi-generational households. That continues today. Other relatives, such as aunts, uncles, cousins, siblings, and close family friends who are treated as kin, are often involved in significant ways, too. What is new to the contemporary scene are radical innovations such as parenting partnerships, in which adults look specifically for other adults to be co-parents, but not romantic partners

**Single Mothers Are Still Judged, But Less Harshly**

Another encouraging finding from the Family Story survey was that there were more single mothers who did not feel judged for being a single mother (49 percent) than who did feel judged (45 percent). Still, the women in the survey (and not just the single mothers) believed that single mothers are judged most harshly and married mothers least harshly, with single fathers in between. (They were not asked about married fathers.)

Single mothers and married mothers were judged for different things. Single mothers said they were most often judged for not having enough money, not picking a better father for their children, for the choices that led them to become single mothers, and for not being married to the father or in a relationship with him. Married mothers were infrequently judged for not picking a better father for their children or for the choices they made in their lives. If they were judged, it was usually for the decisions they made for their children or for parenting mistakes. (Other research shows that single fathers are judged, too — but that they often defy those caricatures.)

**Interested in Marriage?**

Asked whether they would like to be married, 51 percent of the single mothers said they would, along with 39 percent of the single women. The others said either that they simply did not want to be married (10 percent of the single mothers and 18 percent of the single women without kids); that they didn’t think they wanted to be married, but were open to their feelings changing (18 percent for both groups); or that they felt no need to be legally married, but they have or would like to have a committed romantic partner (17 percent of the single mothers, 16 percent of the single women with no children).

Compared to other surveys in which a substantial percentage of participants said that they didn’t know if they wanted to be married, “don’t know” was an uncommon response in the Family Story survey. Maybe that’s because the participants had more options to choose from than just “yes, I want to be married,” or “no, I don’t.