

What's Inside? Inspiration Answer Key

- I) Students' answers.
- II) Students' answers.
- III) Students' answers.
- IV) Students' answers.

- V)
 - 1) a) remember that you might die tomorrow
b) practicality
c) reality
d) truth
 - 2) He looks at the things that he could be doing.
 - 3) He was born in a very poor place in the Philippines. That gives him the perspective. Not to focus on the possessions. In his opinion, people should also go back to things that 'ground' them. E-g: family, work, charity work, feeling thankful.
 - 4) School and workouts
 - 5) She was treated as 'special snowflake' but now she doesn't feel like one.
 - 6) The people she trains with – teammates and coaches.

VI) The story of New Orleans is a really good starting point for a conversation about privilege and advantage that some people have.

New Orleans is a city in Louisiana. It is world-renowned for its distinct music, Creole cuisine, unique dialect, and its annual celebrations and festivals, most notably Mardi Gras. The historic heart of the city is the French Quarter, known for its French and Spanish Creole architecture and vibrant nightlife along Bourbon Street. The city has been described as the "most unique" in the United States owing in large part to its cross-cultural and multilingual heritage.

Founded in 1718 by French colonists, New Orleans was once the territorial capital of French Louisiana before being traded to the United States in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. New Orleans in 1840 was the third-most populous city in the United States, and it was the largest city in the American South from the Antebellum era until after World War II. The city's location and flat elevation have historically made it very vulnerable to flooding. State and federal authorities have installed a complex system of levees and drainage pumps in an effort to protect the city.

New Orleans was severely affected by Hurricane Katrina on August 29, 2005, which resulted in flooding more than 80% of the city, thousands of deaths, and so much displacement because of damaged communities and lost housing as to cause a population decline of over 50%. Since Katrina, major redevelopment efforts have led to a rebound in the city's population. Concerns about gentrification, new residents buying property in formerly closely knit communities, and displacement of longtime residents have been expressed.

New Orleans experienced an increase in residential segregation from 1900 to 1980, leaving the disproportionately African-American poor in older, low-lying locations. These areas were especially susceptible to flood and storm damage.

Katrina displaced 800,000 people, contributing significantly to the decline of the city population. African Americans, renters, the elderly, and people with low income were disproportionately affected by Katrina, compared to affluent and white residents.