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### Extension Task Instructions

My Research Disease     Influenza    

#### Analyze the Prompt

Select a disease from the list generated by your teacher and research the following:

1. The history of the disease.
2. Changing theories surrounding the disease (e.g., causes, cures)
3. Innovators who've made a difference in its diagnosis, treatment, cure, or eradication.
4. How the disease has impacted humanity (e.g. political, cultural, or economic) and stories of people who have suffered with the disease.

Create a brief written proposal for investigating and presenting information about the disease. Thoroughly research that disease and report your findings, along with citations, to your teacher and/or classmates using technology. Then use technology to produce and publish your presentation, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

1. Underline the information that must be included in your project.
2. Where will you look for information?  
*Gale Resources, Discovery Streaming, OpenClipart, and Bensound.com.*
3. What is/are the available mode(s) for reporting your findings?  
*Blog on Blackboard*
4. What is/are the possible modes for my presentation?

*Office Sway or PowerPoint*

#### Generating Research Questions

Research Section	Search Terms	Research Questions
History of the disease	<i>Flu</i> <i>Influenza</i> <i>History Influenza</i> <i>Outbreak Flu</i> <i>Epidemic Flu</i>	When was influenza discovered? How many people have died from influenza? Were there any outbreaks? Were there any epidemics?
Theories surrounding the disease	<i>Symptoms influenza</i> <i>Causes influenza</i> <i>Flu treatment</i> <i>Flu vaccine</i> <i>Cures for influenza</i> <i>Types of influenza</i>	<i>What are the symptoms of influenza?</i> <i>What causes influenza?</i> <i>How can influenza be cured?</i> <i>How is influenza treated?</i> <i>What is the flu vaccine?</i> <i>Can you still get the flu even if you are vaccinated?</i> <i>Are there different types of influenza?</i>
Innovators	<i>Influenza researchers</i> <i>Influenza discoveries</i> <i>Influenza experts</i>	<i>Who discovered the flu?</i> <i>Who researched the vaccines?</i> <i>What were their discoveries?</i>
Impacts to humanity	<i>Cost of influenza society</i> <i>Influenza war</i> <i>Songs about influenza</i> <i>Paintings about influenza</i> <i>Plays about influenza</i> <i>Movies about influenza</i> <i>Novels about influenza</i> <i>Poems about influenza</i> <i>Society impact influenza</i> <i>Economic cost influenza</i>	<i>Is there any art about influenza?</i> <i>How has influenza impacted culture?</i> <i>How much has influenza cost society?</i> <i>How has influenza impacted humanity?</i> <i>How has influenza shaped history?</i>

Stories of people with influenza	<i>Famous people died influenza</i> <i>Notable people died influenza</i> <i>Diary of influenza victim</i> <i>Journal of influenza victim</i> <i>Letters influenza</i>	<i>Did any famous people die of influenza?</i> <i>How does it feel to have influenza?</i>
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#### Source Tracker

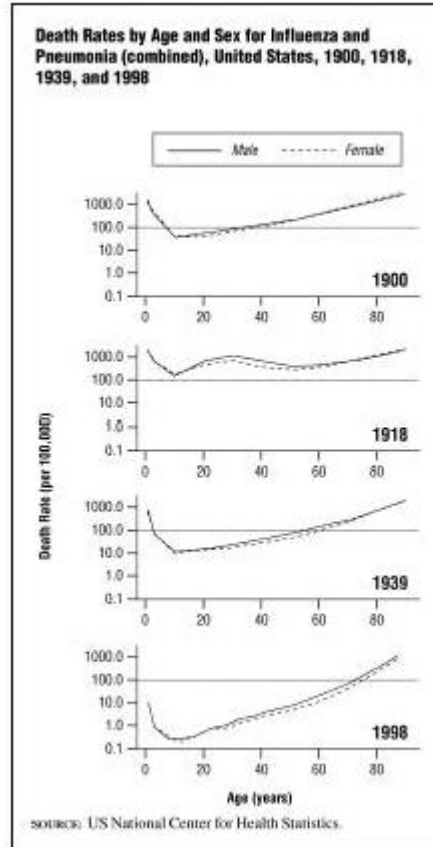
Source MLA Citation	Notes from Source
<p>"The Spanish Flu Epidemic Begins: March 11, 1918."  <i>Global Events: Milestone Events Throughout History</i>.            Ed. Jennifer Stock. Vol. 6: North America. Farmington Hills, MI: Gale, 2014. <i>U.S. History in Context</i>. Web. 16 Sept. 2016.</p> <p><b>Research Section:History</b></p>	<p><i>The Spanish flu that broke out in 1918 had devastating effects.</i>  <i>"Mortality rates from the Spanish flu were huge but uneven by country. Approximately five hundred thousand deaths occurred in the United States. India lost seventeen million people, fully 5 percent of its population. Canada, by contrast, lost 50,000. Worldwide estimates range from twenty million to fifty million, or 3 percent of the world's population."</i></p> <p><i>The epidemic started with the military. Huge numbers of troops were in cramped quarters as they were being transported to fight in World War I.</i></p>

Source MLA Citation	Notes from Source
<p>Noymer, Andrew. "Influenza." <i>Encyclopedia of Population</i>. Ed. Paul Demeny and Geoffrey McNicoll. Vol. 2. New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2003. 540-542. <i>U.S. History in Context</i>. Web. 16 Sept. 2016.</p> <p><b>Research Section: Causes</b></p>	<p><i>"Flu is caused by infection with the influenza virus, a member of the Orthomyxoviridae family. Infection leads to illness, typically lasting a week, characterized by fever, sore throat, cough, headache, runny nose, and fatigue. Mild cases of flu can result in the common cold. In the medically more severe cases of flu, and in all fatal cases, a secondary pneumonia arises as a complication."</i></p> <p><i>"Flu is spread from person to person through sneezing and coughing. Influenza is zoonotic, that is, it has an animal origin, with avian and porcine strains able to jump species."</i></p>

Source MLA Citation	Notes from Source
<p>Noymer, Andrew. "Influenza." <i>Encyclopedia of</i></p>	<p><i>Though influenza occurs at all ages, mortality is concentrated among the youngest and oldest.</i></p>

*Population*. Ed. Paul Demeny and Geoffrey McNicoll. Vol. 2. New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2003. 540-542. *U.S. History in Context*. Web. 16 Sept. 2016.

## Research Section :History



Source MLA Citation	Notes from Source
<p>"Jonas Salk." <i>World of Health</i>. Gale, 2007. <i>Student Resources in Context</i>. Web. 17 Sept. 2016.</p> <p><a href="http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/suic/BiographiesDetailsPage/BiographiesDetailsWindow?disableHighlighting=false&amp;displayGroupName=Biographies&amp;currPage=&amp;scanId=&amp;query=&amp;prodId=SUIC&amp;search_within_results=&amp;p=SUIC&amp;mode=view&amp;catId=&amp;limiter=&amp;display-query=&amp;displayGroups=&amp;contentModules=&amp;action=e&amp;sortBy=&amp;documentId=GALE%7CEJ2191100284&amp;windowstate=normal&amp;activityType=&amp;failOverType=&amp;commentary=&amp;source=Bookmark&amp;u=lap10cps&amp;jsid=8338d4df3e820cdb63ad6f7cf8e8f1ef">http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/suic/BiographiesDetailsPage/BiographiesDetailsWindow?disableHighlighting=false&amp;displayGroupName=Biographies&amp;currPage=&amp;scanId=&amp;query=&amp;prodId=SUIC&amp;search_within_results=&amp;p=SUIC&amp;mode=view&amp;catId=&amp;limiter=&amp;display-query=&amp;displayGroups=&amp;contentModules=&amp;action=e&amp;sortBy=&amp;documentId=GALE%7CEJ2191100284&amp;windowstate=normal&amp;activityType=&amp;failOverType=&amp;commentary=&amp;source=Bookmark&amp;u=lap10cps&amp;jsid=8338d4df3e820cdb63ad6f7cf8e8f1ef</a></p> <p><b>Research Section:</b> Innovators</p>	<p><i>Jonas Salk and Thomas Francis invented the flu vaccine.</i></p> <p><i>"Their goal was a "killed-virus" vaccine—able to kill the live flu viruses in the body, while simultaneously producing antibodies that could fight off future invaders of the same type, thus producing immunity. By 1943, Salk and Francis had developed a formalin-killed-virus vaccine, effective against both type A and B <a href="#">influenza</a> viruses, and were in a position to begin <a href="#">clinical trials</a>."</i></p>

Source MLA Citation	Notes from Source
<p>"The Spanish Flu Epidemic Begins: March 11, 1918." <i>Global Events: Milestone Events Throughout History</i>. Ed. Jennifer Stock. Vol. 6: North America. Farmington Hills, MI: Gale, 2014. <i>U.S. History in Context</i>. Web. 16 Sept. 2016.</p>	<p><i>Some famous people, who survived the 1918 flu pandemic, were "Mary Pickford (1892–1979, the first true movie star in the United States), General John Pershing (1860–1948, commander of U.S. forces in Europe), and President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882–1945)"</i></p>

<p><b>Research Section: Humanity</b></p>	
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<p><b>Source MLA Citation</b></p> <p>"Camp Devens Letter." <i>Medicine, Health, and Bioethics: Essential Primary Sources</i>. Ed. K. Lee Lerner and Brenda Wilmoth Lerner. Detroit: Gale, 2006. 306-309. <i>U.S. History in Context</i>. Web. 16 Sept. 2016.</p> <p><b>Research Section: Stories</b></p>	<p><b>Notes from Source</b></p> <p>"Letter from an army physician known only as "Roy," assigned to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, during the influenza pandemic of 1918."</p> <p><i>These men start with what appears to be an ordinary attack of LaGrippe or Influenza, and when brought to the Hosp. they very rapidly develop the most viscous type of Pneumonia that has ever been seen. Two hours after admission they have the Mahogany spots over the cheek bones, and a few hours later you can begin to see the Cyanosis extending from their ears and spreading all over the face, until it is hard to distinguish the coloured men from the white. It is only a matter of a few hours then until death comes, and it is simply a struggle for air until they suffocate. It is horrible.</i></p>
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<p><b>Source MLA Citation</b></p> <p>Davis, David A. "The</p>	<p><b>Notes from Source</b></p> <p><i>"As Katherine Anne Porter's short novel "Pale Horse, Pale Rider" opens, Miranda fitfully endures a vivid nightmare. She sees herself on horseback desperately racing from</i></p>
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<p>Forgotten Apocalypse: Katherine Anne Porter's 'Pale Horse, Pale Rider,' Traumatic Memory, and the Influenza Pandemic of 1918." <i>The Southern Literary Journal</i> 43.2 (2011): 55+. <i>Literature Resource Center</i>. Web. 16 Sept. 2016.</p> <p><b>Research Section: Humanity</b></p>	<p><i>Death, the pale rider, who has already taken her grandfather, an aunt, a cousin, her "decrepit hound, and [her] silver kitten," and when he reaches her, she realizes that "he is no stranger to [her]" (270). Her nightmare tangles images of life and death with images of remembering and forgetting, and the relationship between survival and memory is a recurring motif in the story. Porter's allusion to the apocalyptic horseman described in Revelation proves to be appropriate because the story takes places during the influenza pandemic of 1918, the greatest public health catastrophe in modern history."</i></p>
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<p><b>Source MLA Citation</b></p> <p>"The Knowledge." <i>Age</i> [Melbourne, Australia] 30 July 2001: 2. <i>Academic OneFile</i>. Web. 16 Sept. 2016.</p> <p><b>Research Section: Humanity</b></p>	<p><b>Notes from Source</b></p> <p><i>Pablo Picasso's death was attributed, in part, to his bouts of influenza in the last year of his life.</i></p>
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**Multimedia**

Source MLA Citation	Notes from Source
<p><b>Clipart</b>            Donchico -  <a href="https://openclipart.org/detail/249190/picasso-style">https://openclipart.org/detail/249190/picasso-style</a></p> <p><b>Research Section: Multimedia</b></p>	<p><a href="https://openclipart.org/detail/249190/picasso-style">https://openclipart.org/detail/249190/picasso-style</a></p> <p><i>Picture of picasso style</i></p>

Source MLA Citation	Notes from Source
<p><b>Clipart</b>            Qubodup  <a href="https://openclipart.org/detail/249190/picture">https://openclipart.org/detail/249190/picture</a>  <a href="https://openclipart.org/detail/205866/flu-virus">https://openclipart.org/detail/205866/flu-virus</a></p> <p><b>Research Section: Multimedia</b></p>	<p><a href="https://openclipart.org/detail/249190/picture">https://openclipart.org/detail/249190/picture</a>  <a href="https://openclipart.org/detail/205866/flu-virus">https://openclipart.org/detail/205866/flu-virus</a></p> <p><i>Picture of flu virus</i></p>

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<p><b>Source MLA Citation</b></p> <p>Clipart Juhele. "Openclipart." <i>Clipart</i>. OpenClipArt, 28 May 2016. Web. 23 Oct. 2016.</p> <p><b>Research Section: Multimedia</b></p>	<p><b>Notes from Source</b></p> <p><i>Clipart</i> <a href="https://openclipart.org/detail/249841/first-responder-doctor">https://openclipart.org/detail/249841/first-responder-doctor</a></p> <p><i>Picture of doctor and staff</i></p>
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<p><b>Source MLA Citation</b></p> <p><i>St. Louis Red Cross Motor Corps on Duty Oct. 1918 Influenza Epidemic</i>. 1918. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540, Washington D.C. <i>Library of Congress</i>. Web. 16 Oct. 2016.</p>	<p><b>Notes from Source</b></p> <p><i>Nurses taking care of influenza patients in 1918</i></p>
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<b>Research Section: Multimedia</b>	
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