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| Name: |  | Date: |  |

## Purpose

This activity will give you a visual representation of how to reframe a topic you’ve already examined. It’s also an important way for you to understand globalization through the lens of the course frames of communities, production and distribution, and networks.

## Process

This is likely the third time you’ve seen a version of this activity, which will run in much the same way as the first one you completed earlier in the course. However, this time you’ll be asked to create your own yarn network using the same products you researched in the Follow the Product activity. Then, working in groups, you’ll write a brief narrative for your product and explain how your product relates to each of the course frames.

### Part 1

1. Your teacher will have the classroom arranged as it was in the first yarn activity you completed earlier in the course.
2. Arrange the desks around the room in the rough shape of a world map based on the labels and according to your teacher’s directions.
3. Do you remember the purpose of the activity when you did it earlier in the course? While that time was about sparking your curiosity and rewarding your ideas and observations, this time we’re asking you to dig a bit deeper by looking at our interconnected world through the lens of the course frames in order to analyze how our interconnected world relates to you.
4. Your teacher will project the narratives. Read along with your class.
5. Your teacher will nominate one student to be the runner. Make sure you hold onto the yarn if it gets passed to you and remember that it could come your way multiple times!
6. Once you finish passing yarn for the first product narrative, your teacher might ask you to hold onto the yarn or tape this web to the floor.
7. You’ll do the same thing for the other two products in the worksheet, overlaying the yarn on top of the connections made for the first product.

### Part 2

1. After your class has made the webs for the three products, examine the yarn networks to see how interconnected the world is today, with products and parts moving back and forth around the world.
2. Work in the small groups you were assigned to when you completed the Follow the Product activity. Each group will create a yarn network that represents the paths your chosen product followed.
3. Your group will write a two- to three- paragraph narrative for your product that explains how it connects to each of the course frames.
4. Your teacher will collect these paragraphs to assess how well you understand our interconnected world as seen through the lens of the course frames.

**Directions:** Use the following narratives with the balls of yarn to demonstrate networks that exist today.

## Part 1

Networks of today

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| Product | Regions of Production and Distribution |
| iPhone | Apple iPhones are designed in California. These designs are then manufactured in Asia, mainly in China and Taiwan. Components for the phone are produced in a variety of regions. For example, the cameras are from Japan, the processors are from South Korea and Taiwan, and the gyroscopes are from France and Italy. There are also all of the elements or raw materials that go into the production of an iPhone. In fact, smart phones are made up of about 60 to 70 different elements on the periodic table. That means that many of these raw materials come from a variety of regions, such as Australia, Mexico, Chile, Turkey, and Rwanda. |
| Nike sneakers | Nike shoes are designed in the US but they are mainly manufactured in China and Vietnam. The shoes are made of various materials including rubber, plastic, leather, and polyester. According to Nike, in 2017 the leather was sourced from China, Vietnam, Indonesia, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Australia, and Brazil. The rubber was from Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Cotton was sourced from the US, India, Turkey, and China. The polyester came mainly from India and China. |
| Starbucks iced coffee | Starbucks works with coffee growers in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, including nations such as India, Guatemala, Rwanda, Mexico, Tanzania, Colombia, China, Ethiopia, Brazil, Indonesia, the United States, and Costa Rica. The company has close to 30,000 stores on six of the seven continents of the world. The cups and straws come from distribution centers in North America, Asia, and Europe. The milk is sourced locally from dairy farms in every region of the world and delivered to stores. |

## Part 2

Working in groups, you will create a yarn network that represents the paths followed by your chosen product from the Follow the Product activity. Next, your group will write a two- to three-paragraph narrative for your product that explains how this product relates to each of the course frames. Your teacher may collect these paragraphs at the end of class to assess how well you understand our interconnected world and how it relates to the course frames.

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