# Poverty in The United States

# Proposal Paper

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# Poverty in the United States

Rich but yet poor, there are many rich countries around the world saver from poverty, which inhibited development.

In further explanation, many countries around the world such as Zambia, Burundi and Congo are rich in the natural and human resources but yet straggle humiliated poverty. But what is worth the spot light is the excised poverty in the United States. America is one of the most visible and significant developed countries around the world but the invisible poverty within it could result collapse in country educational, political, economic and environmental progress. In this paper I would to take about the poverty in the United States with the concentration on some issues related to the topic about education system among U.S, while I will narrow down that to answer the question: is education the ‘’ Great Equalizer”? And whether the American Dream dose exists for equal education? And if it does exists how some area in the United States such as Washington DC and Baltimore still lives in poor education system.

Poverty in the United States

United Sates one of the greatest and developed country among the world which could defeat any idea imply that U.S lives in poverty. However, that consumption may reflect with the fact that some cities and people in the U.S lives in neediness for food, health care, shelters and the most important good education.

Is education the ‘’ Great Equalizer”?

## Subheading

Subheadings are formatted with italics and are aligned flush left.

## Citations

I highlighted some quotes in the Working Poor.

The American Dream dose exists for equal education?

Annotated Reference List

Shipler K. David (2005). Dreams. In *The Working Poor Invisible In America* (pp.231-253). New York: Vintage Books

In this chapter of the book the author believe that poor children in the United States have bright dreams for what they want to be in the future but these dream are not reachable which he refer that to tangible and intangible reasons interfering from making them true, such as lack of student potential in participating at school, lack of parents support, lack of teachers encouragement to the students and finally he talk about the lack of financial aid either form the parents to educate their children or form the government to develop school building and system in poor neighborhoods. In this chapter Shipler observe that the miscommunication between parents, students and school, which I can call it blaming trap; “students blame teachers, teachers blame parents, and parents blame schools.” This trap inhibited any progress in these schools. Also he argue another fundamental factor effect the developing poor neighborhoods school which is the dependency on the local property taxes income to support education, where he illustrate that as the rich neighborhoods property taxes income lushes the education system in that neighborhoods while the low property taxes income in the poor neighborhoods threat and weakening the school system in the poor neighborhoods. His purpose in this chapter of the book to discuss and declare through real life example the causes and effects why poor neighborhood have bad education system and how it reflected in student grade and their behavior.

In introducing of the book author, David K. Shipler writer of The New York Times magazine for 2 decade starting from 1966 to 1988 reporting from different city in the world. He is the publisher of three books in humanity also he taught at Princeton University in Washington DC and at Dartmouth College. (p.3). For his careers journey and teaching experiences in U.S universities adds reliability and credibility to this chapter of the book which he have been objective and subjective to inform his scholarly and general audiences.

This book is another important resource for my research in poverty in the United States to find good information about world poverty. This book also enhances me with better understanding for world poverty in different aspects of life, and open new ideas to critically think and questioning myself. For instance as we progress in class talking about poverty I start thinking about how international aid to poor countries could lead to different kind of corruption such as, corruption in planning education system, in providing the health care and political corruption. Also, I am interesting to find out the causes of the intangible and tangible effects of poverty and how that could cause world poverty. Also I want to investigate how individual bad decisions can create poverty. I will be using the RCT theory to compare education poor system which leads to poverty between developed countries and developing countries. However, Not only the book will be excellent recourse, but also the book website presents important statistics and facts in world poverty, which I will refer, the website as one of good references to my audience in the final project presentation.