

ISSUE DATES

- 09.06.10
- 09.20.10
- 10.04.10
- 10.25.10
- 11.08.10
- 11.22.10
- 12.13.10
- 01.10.11
- 01.31.11
- 02.21.11
- 03.14.11
- 04.04.11
- 04.18.11
- 05.09.11



ADDITIONAL LESSONS
& QUIZZES:
UPFRONTMAGAZINE.COM

A SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES UPFRONT

For many of you, school is almost out for the summer, and so for the *Upfront* staff here in New York, this will be our last issue until the beginning of September.

We'll spend the summer preparing for what's sure to be a momentous year, as the U.S. continues to deal with critical challenges at home and abroad. As always, our goal will be to bring current events of all kinds into your classroom and connect what's going on in the world to your curriculum.

From the turmoil in the Middle East to the 2012 presidential election, from the Japanese earthquake and nuclear crisis to the war in Afghanistan, we'll not only explain what's happening, but what it means for the nation—and your students—in the years ahead.

By the fall, Upfrontmagazine.com will have a new look and lots of new features as we strive to create a truly interactive digital experience for subscribers to augment the print edition of *Upfront*. In addition to a whiteboard-ready digital edition, our subscribers will have access to more videos, slide shows, and other resources related to articles in the magazine and topics in the news. Our Teacher Resources section will feature additional lessons and quizzes in our online-only College Prep teacher's supplement, along with downloadable PDFs of the printed Teacher's Editions.

We hope *Upfront* has been of value to you and your students this year, and that you'll be back with us in the fall. Until then, best wishes from all of us for a great summer.

ELLIOTT REBHUN, Editor

KEY ARTICLES

CURRICULUM STANDARDS Subject/NCSS

NATIONAL

6 THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

Rural America was decades late in getting electricity. Now, it's falling behind in high-speed Internet access—and in danger of being left out of the technology revolution.

SOCIAL STUDIES

U.S. HISTORY

- Time, Continuity & Change
- Science, Technology & Society

MEDIA

8 THE ART OF DISSENT

When it comes to swaying public opinion, provocative images can be potent tools. A look at 14 posters designed to get people thinking about current issues.

U.S. HISTORY

SOCIAL STUDIES

- Individuals, Groups & Institutions
- Culture

COVER STORY

12 STAY TUNED ...

School's almost out, but the news doesn't take a vacation. Here are the important stories sure to remain in the headlines this summer.

U.S. HISTORY

WORLD HISTORY

- People, Places & Environments
- Power, Authority & Governance

NATIONAL

14 WRONG MAN ON THE GALLOWS?

Despite being spared by President Lincoln, a Dakota Indian was wrongfully executed during the Civil War for attacking settlers. Some say it's not too late for justice.

U.S. HISTORY

CIVICS

- Time, Continuity & Change
- Civic Ideals & Practices

TIMES PAST

16 1936: THE 'NAZI OLYMPICS'

Adolf Hitler turned the Berlin Games into a spectacle designed to showcase 'Aryan superiority.' But a black American track-and-field star named Jesse Owens got in his way.

WORLD HISTORY

SOCIAL STUDIES

- Power, Authority & Governance
- Individuals, Groups & Institutions

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE



LESSON PLAN 1

CRITICAL THINKING

High-speed Internet access has revolutionized life for millions of people around the world. But with no access to reliable broadband service, 11 million Americans in rural areas are being left behind. → The article compares the lack of high-speed Internet in rural areas

with the lack of electricity in those areas in the 1930s. Do you think that Internet access is now—or will ever become—as important to daily life as electricity? → Do you think Internet access is essential to participate in America’s democratic society today? Explain. → Would you consider

living in a place without high-speed Internet service? Explain.

WRITING PROMPT

In what ways would access to broadband service improve the lives of Americans in rural areas? Write a cause-and-effect essay using details from the article.

DEBATE

Take a side: Should the U.S. government spend billions to ensure that all parts of the country have access to high-speed Internet service? If not,

how should the government use that money?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

What career or job are you thinking of pursuing some day? How do people in that line of work use the Internet? What technologies and tools do you think they used before the Internet was created?

Why do you think Internet service providers have not made a greater effort to bring high-speed service to rural areas?

Are you concerned that the U.S. is falling behind other nations in terms of Web connectivity? Why or why not?

FAST FACT

Several countries, including Estonia, Finland, and Spain, have made broadband Internet access a legal right of citizens. ●

WEB WATCH

pewinternet.org

Data on Internet access and Web habits in the U.S. from the Pew Research Center.

MEDIA

THE ART OF DISSENT



LESSON PLAN 2

CRITICAL THINKING

The article notes that art has often been used to rally people around political causes. → What makes art effective for this purpose? → What other examples can you think of in which art is used as a means of persuasion? (Examples include advertising and architecture.)

The images shown in the article are examples of “protest art.” → What familiar logos, icons, or images can you identify in them? → Why might protest art draw on such images? → Why do you think powerful people and institutions are often the subject of protest?

WRITING PROMPT

Write a critique of a poster from the article. What methods did the artist use to get across a point of view? How effective is the poster, and why?

DEBATE

Should all protest art be protected under the First Amendment, even if some find it offensive? If not, where should the line be drawn?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

How was protest

art used during the American Revolution?

Why did the Vietnam War prompt a new protest-art movement?

What role has technology played in this movement?

Which posters in the article convey messages you agree or disagree with? Explain.

Do any of the posters upset you? If so, why?

Do you think some of the artists are trying to

upset people? Explain.

Do you think the artists treat their subjects fairly? Why or why not?

As a class, choose a few of the posters and answer this question: How do you think the target of the image would respond to it?

FAST FACT

An ancient example of art as social commentary is a frieze in the Parthenon that depicts the victory of order over chaos. ●

WEB WATCH

politicalgraphics.org

The Center for the Study of Political Graphics offers 13 online exhibits of posters relating to various movements for social change.

WRONG MAN ON THE GALLOWS?



LESSON PLAN 3

CRITICAL THINKING

As the nation expanded westward during the 19th century, a series of Indian Wars pitted settlers and the U.S. Army against Native American tribes.
 → Why were they fighting, and what were the results of those confrontations?
 → Do you think white

settlers were justified in settling on Native American lands? Why or why not?
 → Do you think anything could have been done to avert all the bloodshed?

WRITING PROMPT

Write a letter to President Lincoln from the perspective of a Dakota Indian or a

Minnesota settler. Explain the conflict and its effects from your point of view and advise the President on what might be done to stop it.

DEBATE

Support or refute: Chaska's execution was just an unfortunate mistake.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

What is a presidential pardon? Why do Presidents have the power to pardon people?

What would be the purpose of a post-humous pardon for Chaska? Who might favor a pardon? Who might oppose it?

How did the Civil War exacerbate tensions between settlers and the Dakota in Minnesota?

Why do you think Lincoln spared so many of the Dakota warriors who were sentenced to death?

Which of the conflicts listed in the "Indian Wars" box were you familiar with? Which Indian leaders were you familiar with?

What is your overall view of what happened to Native Americans during the nation's expansion? Explain.

FAST FACT

"Dakota" roughly translates to mean "the allies." The name "Sioux" is an Ojibwe word for "little snakes." ●

WEB WATCH

www.lib.washington.edu/subject/history/tm/native.html

Links to websites dedicated to Native American history and culture, with an emphasis on primary-source documents and photographs, from the University of Washington.

TIMES PAST

1936: THE 'NAZI OLYMPICS'



LESSON PLAN 4

CRITICAL THINKING

When Germany hosted the Summer Olympics in 1936, countries and athletes were faced with deciding whether or not to compete. Ultimately, more countries participated than in any previous Olympic Games.
 → Why do you think so many countries competed even though

Hitler's anti-Semitic policies were by then well-known?
 → What are the pros and cons of sending athletes to an Olympics hosted by a country with a poor human rights record?

WRITING PROMPT

Compare and contrast the laws imposed on Jews in Nazi Germany

and the Jim Crow laws in the South.

DEBATE

Should the U.S. have sent athletes to Berlin in 1936? to Beijing in 2008?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

How did the German government use the Games as propaganda? What was Hitler trying to convey to the rest of the world? How successful was he?

What rights did Hitler take away from Jews

before the Olympics? How did he attempt to mask his anti-Semitic policies during the Games?

What was significant about the wins that Jesse Owens—a black American competing in Nazi Germany—earned? What irony involving his Olympic triumph did Owens later write about?

What did author David Hulme mean when he said the Olympics are "inherently political."

How might hosting the Olympics affect a country politically, economically, and socially?

Why did so many people protest China hosting the 2008 Summer Games?

FAST FACT

The American team was the second largest in the 1936 Berlin Games, with 312 athletes. Germany's team was the largest, with 348. ●

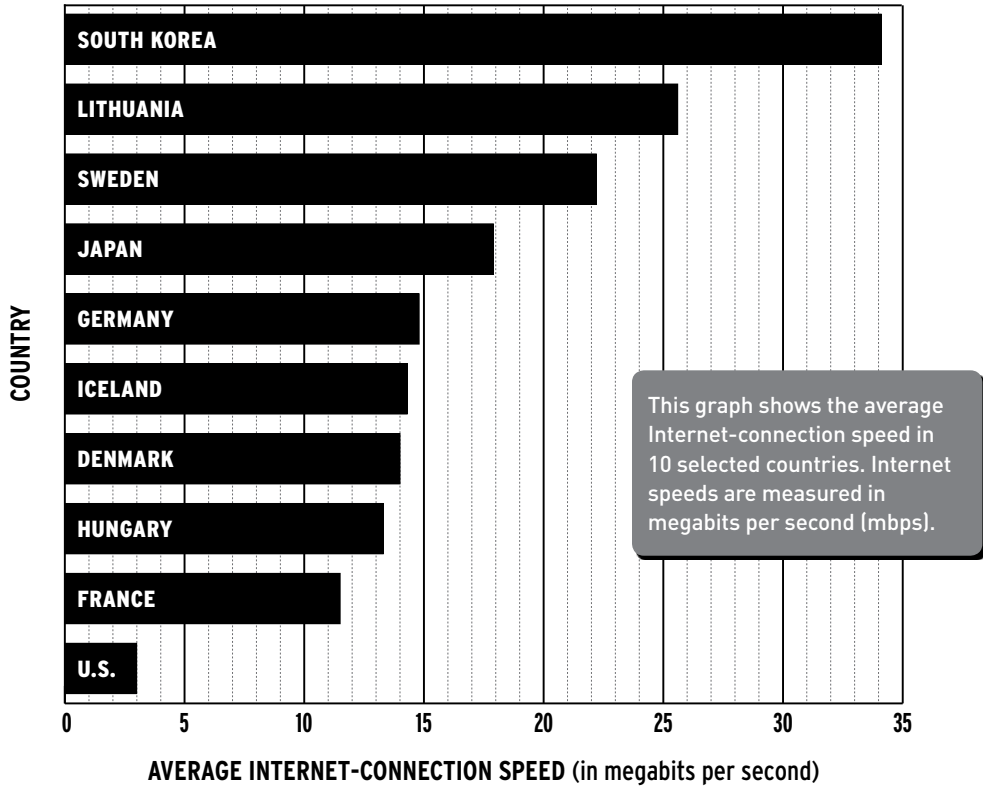
WEB WATCH

ushmm.org/museum/exhibit/online/olympics

An online exhibition about Germany before, during, and after the 1936 Summer Olympics, from the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

FAST COUNTRIES, SLOW COUNTRIES

You may think you have “high-speed Internet” at home, but speed is a relative thing. The U.S. ranks 24th in the world in average Internet-connection speed, so users in many countries can get on and off the information superhighway quicker. Why does this matter? Internet applications are becoming more complex and increasingly interactive, with sophisticated video, graphics, and other bells and whistles. Slower upload and download speeds put individual users, companies—and entire economies—at a disadvantage.



SOURCE: U.S. DATA FROM SPEEDMATTERS.ORG; INTERNATIONAL DATA FROM SPEEDTEST.NET (AS OF SEPT. 2010)

ANALYZE THE GRAPH

- ❶ Portugal (not shown) is ranked 11th in the world and has an average connection speed of 16.6 mbps. How many countries on the graph have faster Internet service?
 - a 3
 - b 4
 - c 5
 - d 6
- ❷ About how many times faster is the Internet in South Korea, ranked first in the world, than in the U.S.?
 - a 4
 - b 7
 - c 10
 - d 14
- ❸ If it takes 30 seconds, on average, to download a photo in Japan, approximately how long would it take in the U.S.?
 - a 60 seconds
 - b 90 seconds
 - c 120 seconds
 - d 180 seconds
- ❹ The Czech Republic (not shown) has an average connection speed of 11 mbps, placing it between _____ and _____ on the graph.
 - a the U.S., France
 - b Japan, Sweden
 - c France, Hungary
 - d Germany, Iceland
- ❺ Delaware, with the fastest Internet speeds in the U.S., averaged about 13.4 mbps in 2010. Which country had similar speeds?
 - a Sweden
 - b Lithuania
 - c Hungary
 - d France

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- ❶ Are you surprised that the U.S. has such a comparatively slow Internet speed? Why or why not? Why do you think the U.S. lags so far behind other countries?
- ❷ Why might high-speed Internet be a priority in South Korea?
- ❸ Where do you access the Internet, and for what? How might your life be different without Internet access?
- ❹ Does a “digital divide” exist between countries with extremely high Internet speeds and those with slower speeds? Explain.

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE (P. 6)

❶ The phrase “digital divide” refers to

- a the varying costs of broadband, satellite, and dial-up Internet services.
- b the accessibility of electricity in the rural U.S.
- c barriers that prevent neighboring states from communicating with each other over the Web.
- d the gap between those with high-speed Internet access and those without.

❷ The Obama administration _____ about 11 million Americans who cannot get broadband Internet service at home.

- a has not addressed the concerns of
- b has allocated funds to improve Internet access for
- c has developed public Internet hotspots for
- d is devising an education program for

❸ In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt created a government program to _____ the country’s rural areas.

- a bring electricity to
- b develop technology jobs in
- c create competitive schools in
- d establish military bases in

❹ The article supports the idea that

- a rural America won’t be able to catch up to urban America in technology.
- b people with Internet access are wealthier than those without it.
- c Internet access is critical for most Americans.
- d it will soon be impossible to apply for any job without Internet access.

❺ South Korea, with the world’s fastest Internet connections, has average speeds about _____ times faster than those in the U.S.

- a three
- b six
- c eight
- d ten

IN-DEPTH QUESTIONS

- ❶ How important is the Internet to you? How often are you online and for what purposes? If you had no Internet service—or better service—how might your life change?
- ❷ Brian Depew of the Center for Rural Affairs in Lyons, Nebraska, is quoted as saying that “this is about whether rural communities are going to participate in our democratic society.” What does he mean?

WRONG MAN ON THE GALLOWS? (P. 14)

❶ The 38 Dakota Indians executed on December 26, 1862, were accused of

- a waging a bloody war against a neighboring Chippewa tribe.
- b breaking a federal treaty.
- c massacring nearly 500 Minnesota settlers.
- d committing treason.

❷ Why do some believe that the Dakota Indian called Chaska was wrongfully executed and should now be pardoned?

- a It has since been proved that he was not involved in the crime.
- b His death sentence had been commuted by President Lincoln days earlier.
- c He did not receive a fair trial.
- d His alibi has since been proved true.

❸ The Dakota War was part of the _____ fought across the West.

- a Indian Wars
- b Chickamauga Wars
- c Sioux Uprisings
- d Indian-American Battles

❹ According to the article, the Dakotas’ actions stemmed from desperation over

- a their mistreatment by Confederate troops.
- b their ongoing battles with other Indian tribes.
- c the execution of their leader, Little Crow.
- d broken treaties with the U.S. that left them with severe food and supply shortages.

❺ Why did President Lincoln reduce the number of Dakota sentenced to death from 303 to 38?

- a He found the evidence at most of the tribunals to be lacking.
- b He needed Indian votes in the upcoming election.
- c The Army didn’t have the resources to execute that many men in a short time.
- d He didn’t want Indian tribes to lash out at settlers in their states.

IN-DEPTH QUESTIONS

- ❶ What did President Lincoln mean when he said, “I could not afford to hang men for votes”? Do you think he made the right decision in commuting so many of the Dakota Indians’ death sentences? Why or why not?
- ❷ The article mentions Indian stereotypes of the Civil War era. What were some of those stereotypes? How did these stereotypes form? Do stereotypes of Native Americans still exist? Explain.

1936: THE 'NAZI OLYMPICS' (P. 16)

- ❶ Germany's hosting of the 1936 Olympics posed a dilemma for many countries because of**
- a the loss of many athletes in World War II.
 - b Hitler's anti-Semitic rhetoric and policies.
 - c rising anti-Communist sentiments worldwide.
 - d rising fuel costs that made it expensive to send teams to Berlin.
- ❷ Germany was selected to host the 1936 Games**
- a several years earlier, when it had a democratic government.
 - b without the consent of the International Olympic Committee.
 - c to showcase the booming economy under the Nazi regime.
 - d after Tokyo turned down a bid to host.
- ❸ To leave a good impression on foreign visitors, Hitler**
- a featured many Jewish athletes on the German team.
 - b shook hands with every winning athlete.
 - c reinstated the right of Jews to own businesses.
 - d ordered all anti-Semitic signs removed for the Games.
- ❹ Ironically, the star of the Berlin Olympics was African-American _____ star Jesse Owens.**
- a track-and-field
 - b swimming
 - c soccer
 - d baseball
- ❺ The 2008 Olympics in China were controversial because of China's**
- a failing economy.
 - b failure to file all the official paperwork with the International Olympic Committee.
 - c criticism of the United States and other Western nations.
 - d human rights abuses.

IN-DEPTH QUESTIONS

- ❶ Why do you think President Franklin Delano Roosevelt never publicly weighed in on whether the U.S. should participate in the 1936 Olympics?**
- ❷ What is propaganda? What forms can it take? Why was the use of propaganda so important for the Nazi regime?**
- ❸ Why do sports often become entangled with politics? Is it possible to separate international sports from politics? Explain.**

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USE with articles identified.

The statements are answers to questions (modeled after the TV show *Jeopardy!*). Students must answer in the form of questions.

DIVIDE the class into teams.

READ the statements.

CALL on the first team with a hand raised.

CORRECT ANSWER = 10 points
WRONG ANSWER = -10 points
(And another team may respond for the same chance to gain or lose 10 points.)

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE

1 Americans in these places are less likely to have access to high-speed Internet service.	What are rural areas?
2 Around the world, this many people regularly use the Internet.	What is 2 billion?
3 In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt created this agency to bring electricity to sparsely populated areas.	What is the Rural Electrification Administration?
4 This country has the world's fastest Internet connections.	What is South Korea?
5 The governor of this state pledged to bring high-speed Internet to all residents by 2013.	What is Vermont?

NEWS TO WATCH

1 This country faces massive reconstruction and following a devastating earthquake and tsunami in March.	What is Japan?
2 Rebels have been battling this longtime dictator of Libya.	Who is Muammar el-Qaddafi?
3 President Obama has pledged to begin withdrawing U.S. troops from this country by the summer.	What is Afghanistan?
4 Also by this summer, this election campaign in the U.S. should be in full swing.	What is the 2012 presidential election?
5 The Obama administration is hopeful that this will continue to improve in the lead-up to the election.	What is the economy?

ANSWER KEY

QUIZ 1 ► PAGE TE 5

- 1 [d] the gap between those with high-speed Internet access and those without.
- 2 [b] has allocated funds to improve Internet access for
- 3 [a] bring electricity to
- 4 [c] Internet access is critical for most Americans.
- 5 [d] ten

QUIZ 2 ► PAGE TE 5

- 1 [c] massacring nearly 500 Minnesota settlers.
- 2 [b] His death sentence had been commuted by President Lincoln days earlier.
- 3 [a] Indian Wars
- 4 [d] broken treaties with the U.S. that left them with severe food and supply shortages.
- 5 [a] He found the evidence at most of the tribunals to be lacking.

QUIZ 3 ► PAGE TE 6

- 1 [b] Hitler's anti-Semitic rhetoric and policies.
- 2 [a] several years earlier, when it had a democratic government.
- 3 [d] ordered that all anti-Semitic signs be removed during the Games.
- 4 [a] track-and-field
- 5 [d] human-rights abuses.

GRAPH ► PAGE TE 4

- 1 [b] 4
- 2 [c] 10
- 3 [d] 180 seconds
- 4 [a] the U.S., France
- 5 [c] Hungary

ONLINE TEACHER RESOURCES & DIGITAL EDITIONS PASSWORD: court

ANALYZE THE POLITICAL CARTOON

- 1 Why is Uncle Sam shown carrying the world?
- 2 What obstacles are in Uncle Sam's path? What real-life obstacles might they represent?
- 3 What would happen to the U.S. and to the world if he slips?
- 4 What do you think the cartoonist is saying about America's role in world affairs today? Do you think the cartoonist is hopeful? Explain.



DAVE GRANLUND • POLITICALCARTOONS.COM

PHOTO ANALYSIS



ANALYZE THE PHOTO

[See page 17 in the magazine.]

- 1 How do these Olympians represent the controversy surrounding the 1936 Games in Berlin?
- 2 How do you think Jesse Owens felt about competing in front of his Nazi hosts?
- 3 How might he have felt about representing the U.S. at these Games? Explain.

ESSAY

Should the Olympics be a forum for politics? Defend your point of view.

AP IMAGES