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TEACHER'S EDITION



ISSUE DATES	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 14	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 9	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	May 4	May 11 & 18
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DEAR TEACHER,

It's here! Election Day is this week! In this issue, you'll find a special News Zone section (pages 2 and 3) dedicated to election news. There, we preview Election Day, noting that younger people are expected to vote in greater numbers this year than in recent elections. We also offer a Scholastic Kid Reporter's firsthand account of what it has been like to cover this election. We explain why the donkey and elephant are symbols for the Democratic and Republican parties, respectively. In addition, we offer a graph showing the ages of the oldest and youngest Presidents.

Our next issue will announce the historic results of Election Day. We are completing that issue the night of the election and getting it to your classroom as soon as possible.

Bring on history!

Stephanie Smith, Editor,
Scholastic News Edition 4



TEACHING TIP OF THE WEEK

Pictures Tell a Story

Have students select one of *Scholastic News'* main features (pages 4-5 or 6). Students should fold a piece of unlined white paper into six or eight blocks, numbering each. Students are to retell the article in pictures. No words are allowed. When they are finished, see if students can retell the article in words by looking at their pictures.

TEACHING THE COVER STORY

Proud Traditions

STANDARD SOCIAL STUDIES—
Cultural contributions from various regions of the U.S.

SUMMARY

November is National American Indian Heritage Month. Some kids and adults around the United States are finding their own ways to honor and preserve American Indian culture.

PRE-READING DISCUSSION

● How did European settlement in North America change life for Native Americans?

BACKGROUND

- During the 1700s and 1800s, Native Americans were not considered U.S. citizens. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act. This law forced tribes to move so that U.S. citizens could settle on certain areas of land.
- In 1924, Congress granted all Native Americans U.S. citizenship.
- In 1990, President George H.W. Bush signed the first resolution that declared November of that year National American Indian Heritage Month. Similar proclamations have been issued every year since 1994.

POST-READING DISCUSSION

- Ask students to describe their own cultural backgrounds and to discuss any traditions that their families practice to keep their heritage alive.

LESSON EXTENSION

Research Native American tribes that live or have lived in your state.

RESOURCES

- *Legends of the Iroquois* by Tehanetorens (Book Publishing Company, 1998).
- For more information about Native Americans, visit the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Web site: www.doi.gov/bia/.



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Alaska and Hawaii ... p. 6

STANDARD GEOGRAPHY—The differences and similarities among regions.

SUMMARY

This year's presidential election has put the spotlight on America's two youngest states, Alaska and Hawaii. Vice-presidential nominee Sarah Palin is the Governor of Alaska, and presidential candidate Barack Obama spent most of his childhood in Hawaii. Both states will be celebrating their 50th year of statehood in 2009.

PRE-READING DISCUSSION

● What do you know about Alaska and Hawaii?

BACKGROUND

● Alaska and Hawaii are the only two U.S. states that do not border another state. About 500 miles of Canadian territory separate Alaska from its nearest U.S. state, Washington State.

Nearly 2,400 miles of ocean separate Hawaii from the U.S. mainland.

● Hawaii is the only state in the U.S. that does not lie on the mainland of North America. It is a chain of 132 islands in the Pacific Ocean. Hawaiians inhabit only about seven of the 132 islands.

POST-READING DISCUSSION

● Alaska is the largest U.S. state in terms of area. But Alaska has a relatively small population. Why do you think a state with so much land has so few people?

LESSON EXTENSION

Ask students to discuss the pros and cons of living in Hawaii and Alaska.

RESOURCES

- To learn more about the islands of Hawaii, visit www.gohawaii.com.
- For more information about Alaska, go to www.alaska.com.

This Week Online FOR KIDS! www.scholastic.com/news



Election Day Is Here!

You and your students can follow the election returns online with up-to-the-minute reports from the Scholastic Kids Press Corps. About 80 Kid Reporters around the nation will blog with in-depth reports about election turnout and voting in their communities.

Election Night Team in New York City

A team of five Kid Reporters will be covering the election from New York City, the media headquarters of the world. In conjunction with media partners NBC News and MSNBC, the New York Kid Reporter team will have access to the latest news.

Live Webcast

Scholastic Kid Reporters will recap their experiences on the campaign trail in a live Webcast on November 3. Send in your questions in advance, or log on to participate live. Log on and tune in at: www.scholastic.com/election2008 12-1 p.m. Eastern Time Monday, November 3

Economic Worries

Scholastic News Online tracks the latest economic news with its Daily News coverage. Also, check out a new Special Report that explores how the economy works. The report includes interactive features, Kid Reporter articles, grade-appropriate glossaries, and lesson plans and reproducibles.

For answers to this issue's online quiz, go to www.scholastic.com/sn4answerkey.

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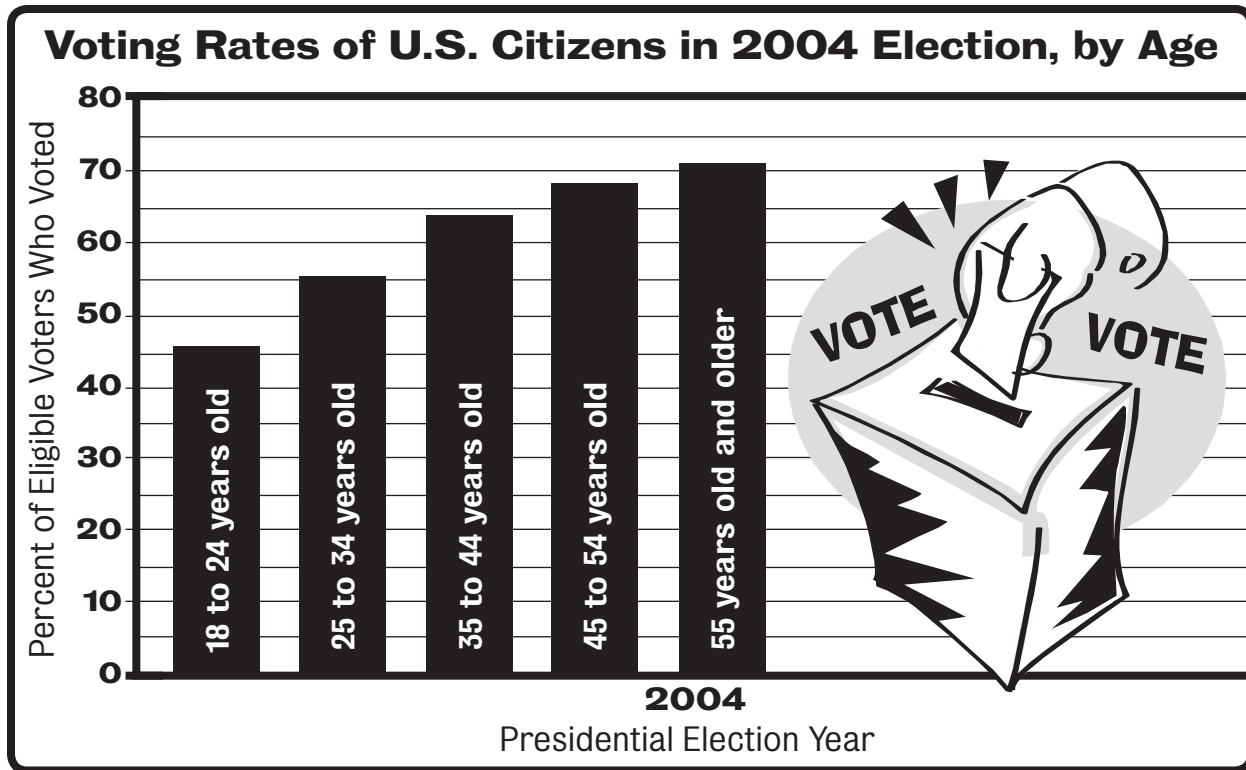
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Voter Turnout

In the last three presidential elections, roughly two thirds of voting-age citizens in the U.S. voted. The youngest voting-age group, 18 to 24 years old, historically has the lowest turnout. But a larger percent of that group voted in the 2004 presidential election than voted in the 2000 election. Experts say an even larger percent of that group is expected to vote in this election.

Below is a bar graph showing what percent of each voting-age group voted in the 2004 election. Use the graph to answer the questions.



- 1. About 45 percent of which voting-age group voted in 2004?**

Ⓐ 18 to 24 Ⓒ 35 to 44
Ⓑ 25 to 34 Ⓓ 55 and older
- 2. Which voting-age group had the highest percent casting ballots in 2004?**

Ⓐ 18 to 24 Ⓒ 45 to 54
Ⓑ 25 to 34 Ⓓ 55 and older
- 3. More than one half of each voting-age group voted in 2004, except for those ____.**

Ⓐ 18 to 24 Ⓒ 45 to 54
Ⓑ 25 to 34 Ⓓ 55 and over
- 4. What is the approximate difference between the percent of voters who cast ballots in the 18-to-24 age group and in the 25-to-34 age group?**

Ⓐ 10 percentage points
Ⓑ 20 percentage points
Ⓒ 30 percentage points
Ⓓ 40 percentage points
- 5. Why do you think higher percentages of older people vote than younger people?**

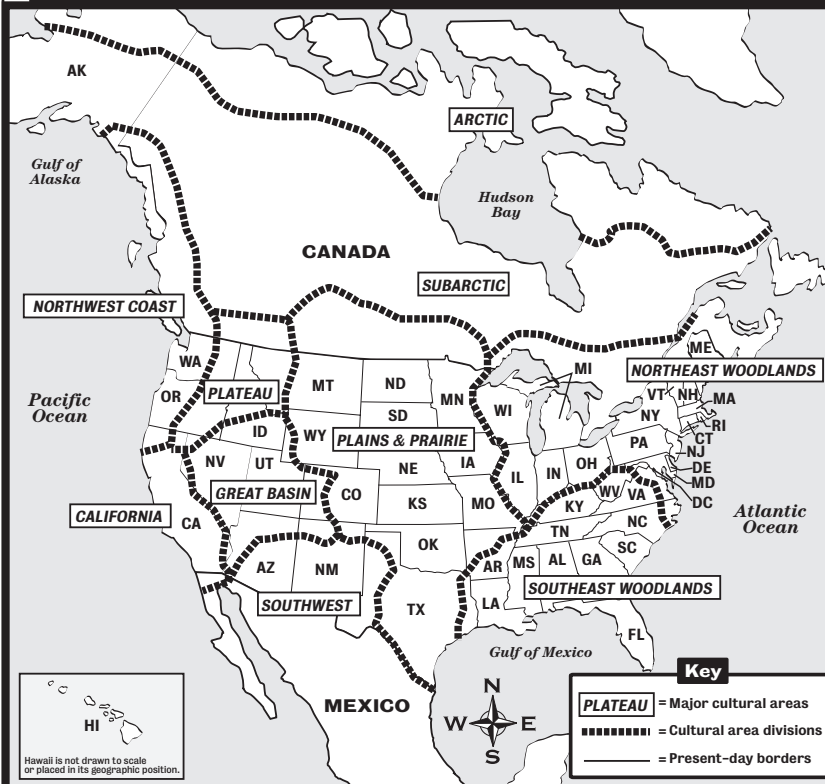
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Native North Americans

More than 560 American Indian groups, often known as tribes or nations, are recognized in the U.S. The map shows major North American cultural areas in which some of the most well-known American Indian and Alaska Native groups have lived. Groups living in the same cultural area often have similar customs, beliefs, and ways of life. Use the map to answer the questions.

Major North American Cultural Areas of American Indians and Alaska Natives



Northeast Woodlands

Iroquois (Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, Seneca, and Tuscarora), Potawatomi, Shawnee.

Southeast Woodlands

The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole.

Plains & Prairie

The Arapaho, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kaw, Sioux.

Southwest

The Apache, Navajo, Pima, Hopi.

Great Basin

The Paiute, Shoshoni, Ute.

California

The Klamath, Maidu, Miwok, Pomo, Yurok.

Plateau

The Cayuse, Okanagon, Spokane, Walla Walla.

Northwest Coast

The Chinook, Haida, Kwakiutl, Salish, Tlingit.

Subarctic

The Beaver, Chipewyan, Cree, Ingalik, Montagnais, Tanana.

Arctic

The Aleut, Inuit, Yipuk.

- The area known today as Indiana is located in which cultural area? _____
- True or false: The Ute have lived in the Great Basin area. _____
- True or false: The Hopi have lived in the Plateau area. _____
- Which cultural area is located the farthest north? _____
Name one tribe from that area. _____
- Name one tribe you might find in present-day California. _____
- Which two cultural areas cover most of what is now Canada? _____
- Name the cultural areas that cover the area known today as Texas? _____

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