

Junior Scholastic®



TEACHER'S EDITION

A supplement to *Junior Scholastic*

ISSUE DATES	Sept 7	Sept 21	Oct 5	Oct 19 & 26	Nov 9	Nov 23	Dec 7	Jan 4	Jan 18	Feb 8	Mar 1	Mar 22	Apr 12	Apr 26	May 10
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Time to Renew JS!

Dear Teacher,

Our next issue will be the final one for the 2009-2010 school year. We hope that *JS* has helped provide a rewarding classroom experience for you and your students.

Now is the time to renew for next fall, if you haven't done so already (*see p. T-2*). As always, we plan to bring you:

- **news reporting** that puts events making headlines into context for your students, and shows them how such events will affect their lives and shape their futures.
- **thought-provoking debates** that encourage young people to see all sides of an issue.
- **compelling classroom plays** that dramatize turning points in American and world history.
- **colorful maps** and musings from our inimitable Mapman™, who brings the study of geography alive.
- **dispatches from around the world** that shed light on the struggles and triumphs of teens everywhere.

You need only look through this issue to see the type of high-interest, top-quality features that you can expect in *JS* next year.

Suzanne McCabe

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This Issue Online



www.scholastic.com/js



IRAN: THE REVOLUTION AND BEYOND

Our PowerPoint presentation introduces students to the dramatic events of the late 1970s, which led to revolution in Iran and the creation of an Islamic republic. How do young Iranians view these events and the attendant consequences? Find out at www.scholastic.com/js.

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EdPress Winner 2009





HOT TOPIC: Iran: Children of the Revolution (pp. 8-13)

► **NCSS STANDARD**
Power, authority, & governance

This issue's Hot Topic feature gives readers a look inside a country that is largely a mystery to Americans and many other people around the world, despite its frequent appearance in international news reports.

■ Objectives

- Provide students with background about a country often in the news.
- Understand Iranians' desire for freedom from two types of repressive government.
- Appreciate how the Internet presents a way to end the isolation of a secretive, controlling culture.

■ The Basics

- Iran is home to one of the world's oldest civilizations. For most of its history, it was known as Persia.
- The discovery of oil in Iran in the early 20th century was a boon to the country's economy.
- In 1941, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi inherited Iran's throne from his father, an army officer who took power in 1925. Iranians resented the Shah's rule in part because he used much of the country's oil wealth for his own benefit.
- From 1980 to 1988, Iran fought a war with Iraq, largely over the oil deposits along their common border.
- U.S. concerns that Iran might be developing nuclear weapons are not new. Presidents Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bill Clinton all sought ways to counteract Iran's nuclear ambitions throughout the 1980s and 1990s.

■ Words' Worth

Ayatollah is a title of respect given to the highest-ranking religious teachers of the Shia branch of Islam. It comes from two Arabic words: *aya*, meaning "sign of" or "miracle of," and *allah*, meaning "God."

■ Content-Area Questions

CULTURE/SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Who was the target of the protests that led to Iran's 1979 revolution? (*the Shah*)
2. What set off the protests of June 2009? (*announcement that President Ahmadinejad had won re-election by a landslide*)

GEOGRAPHY

1. The U.S. is at war in countries on either side of Iran. Which is to Iran's west? (*Iraq*) Which is to its east? (*Afghanistan*)
2. What valuable resource is found along Iran's southwestern border with Iraq and the Persian Gulf? (*oil*)

LANGUAGE ARTS

1. What is theocracy? (*rule by religious authority*)
2. How is that different from secular rule? (*Secular authority is not limited to or based in a specific religion.*)

SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY

How has the Internet changed the way that Iranians relate to the world? (*Before the Internet, post-revolution Iranians were largely cut off from the outside world. Now communication is harder to control, more widespread, and direct.*)

Get to class on time!



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News Special: Good for What Ails You? (pp. 4-5)

► **NCSS STANDARD**
Civic ideals & practices

Although President Barack Obama signed the health-care reform bill into law on March 23, heated debate over its provisions is likely to continue. This article introduces students to some basic facts and figures.

■ Objectives

- Acquire some knowledge of one of the most important public debates of our time.
- Learn some of what the new law might mean in a student's life.

■ Backstory

Polls show that the American public is sharply divided over the new health-care law—and poll

results also differ widely. The arguments reflect basic debates that go back to the founding of our country. They include: When and how deeply should government intervene in the lives of its people? When are taxes necessary for the general good and when are they unfair? Encourage students to become acquainted with the various sides of these issues.

■ Rapid Review

- How does the health-care law intend to improve coverage to young people? (*Under the new law, children can be covered by their parents' insurance until the age of 26 and can't be denied*

coverage if they are already sick.)

- What are some chief objections to the health-care law? (*It will "bankrupt" the country; it allows the government to intrude into Americans' lives; it requires that all Americans get some form of insurance; it raises taxes considerably on some people.*)

WEB LINKS

- 11-Year-Old Helps Make History With Obama: www2.scholastic.com/browse/article.jsp?id=3753907
- A History of Overhauling Health Care: nytimes.com/interactive/2009/07/19/us/politics/20090717_HEALTH_TIMELINE.html



World History Play: Surviving the Holocaust (pp. 14-17)

► **NCSS STANDARD**
Individuals, groups, & institutions

The horror of the Holocaust may be hard for us to personalize today. This play shows how anti-Jewish hysteria sown by Adolf Hitler affected a particular girl and her family.

■ Objectives

- Put a human face on the victims of the Holocaust.
- Understand the escalating series of dangers that Jews faced in Nazi-occupied Europe.

■ Backstory

Adolf Hitler fueled his rise to power in the 1930s by taking advantage of Germans' resentment after losing World War I (1914-1918). Among those who had betrayed Germany,

Hitler believed, were the Jews, whom he called a "parasite" race that threatened the purity of German blood. By 1942, he and other Nazi leaders had fully adopted a "final solution" to exterminate Jews throughout Europe.

■ Words' Worth

- The word *holocaust* has its roots in ancient Greek: *holokaustos*, which meant "burnt whole."
- **Nazi**: a shortened version of *Nationalsozialist*, German for "National Socialist."

■ Rapid Review

- The first wave of Nazi persecution of Polish Jews forced them to

move where? (to ghettos—urban areas under German control)

- What kind of work did Nazis require Frieda's father to do? (*make uniforms for Nazi troops*)
- What was the purpose of the "bathhouse" at Auschwitz? (*to kill people with poison gas*)

WEB LINKS

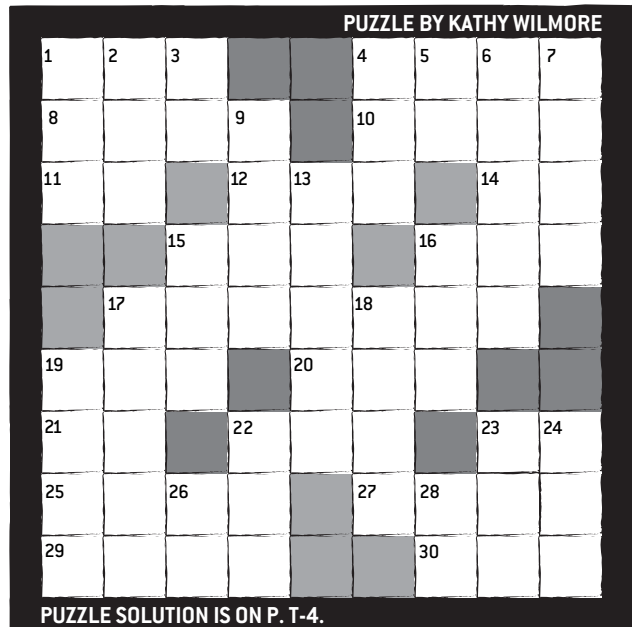
- Holocaust Survivor Recounts Experience: westernherald.com/news/holocaust-survivor-recounts-experience
- Holocaust Survivor Tells Story History Books Missed: www.lantern.com/holocaust-documentaryz

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Take our crossword challenge before reading this issue. Then come back and fill in any blanks. The starred clues refer to the article on pp. 20-23.

ACROSS

- 1 Exclamation of discovery
- *4 Puerto Rico is a __-governing political unit.
- *8 Africa has the __ countries of any continent.
- 10 Sword used in fencing
- 11 A unit of scoring, as in basketball (abbr.)
- 12 Famous actress: __ Thurman
- 14 Celebrated on May 8: __ Day (abbr.)
- 15 Attempt
- 16 Was introduced
- *17 Narrow strip of North America: __ America
- 19 One of five on each foot
- 20 Smart, fashionable, trendy
- 21 Short burst of laughter
- 22 Seagoing branch of America's military (abbr.)
- 23 We say this when we see something cute.
- 25 They aren't, it __.
- 27 Person who favors all-black clothes, dyed black hair, and dramatic makeup
- 29 Small swelling on an eyelid
- 30 Keanu Reeves in *The Matrix*



PUZZLE SOLUTION IS ON P. T-4.

DOWN

- 1 Device that makes guitars louder (abbr.)
- *2 Former name of Truth or Consequences, N.M.: __ Springs
- 3 “__ a matter of fact”
- 4 Mediterranean or Caribbean
- 5 Initials of superstar Presley
- *6 Mount Everest is the world's tallest mountain when measured from sea __.
- *7 Mauna Kea is 33,476 __ from base to top.
- 9 “One good __ deserves another.”
- *13 In this issue, Mapman debunks 15 __ about geography.
- 15 Where a golf ball sits when a player takes the first swing
- *16 Jim McMahon is __ man.
- *17 The Southern Ocean extends northward from the __ of Antarctica.
- *18 The __ of Fire is a region of active volcanoes.
- 19 *That is there, __ is here.*
- 22 Native American tribe for which Utah was named
- 23 Consumed food
- *24 Agency that rated the world's fattest countries (abbr.)
- 26 Albany is its capital (abbr.).
- *28 Alaska and 48 other states are located __ the continental U.S.

SUDOKU

Do you sudoku? This addictive puzzle from Japan has become hugely popular in the U.S. If you aren't already a fan, here's how to play:

The puzzle grid is divided into 9 large squares, each of which is divided into 9 small squares. Each row and each column also has 9 squares. Your goal is to write a number from 1 to 9 in each square. Each digit can be used only once per row, column, and square.

			3	6				
	7		4	9		8		
	3	6				2	4	
		9	2		5	8		
8								3
		5	8		4	7		
	8	1				6	5	
	2		9		8		1	
			1		2			

THIS GRID IS FROM SUDOKU: 100 FUN NUMBER PUZZLES, COMPILED BY KJARRAN FOSKITT AND MICHAEL MERRIAM (SCHOLASTIC, 2005)

READING COMPREHENSION

**THE IMMORTALITY
OF ANNE FRANK**

Anne Frank was only one of more than a million Jewish children killed in the Holocaust. But she is the best known because of her famous diary, which has given

generations of readers a vivid account of what life hiding from the Nazis was like. Read this brief essay about Anne, then answer the questions that follow.

Anne Frank was born on June 12, 1929, in Frankfurt, Germany. When Adolf Hitler and the Nazis came to power in 1933, the Frank family feared for their lives. They moved to Amsterdam. But the Nazis invaded the Netherlands in May 1940. In July 1942, they began deporting Dutch Jews to extermination camps.

On July 9, 1942, the Franks and another family took up hiding in an attic apartment behind Anne's father's old office. A bookcase concealed the entrance. Friends smuggled them food. Locked in, they tried to maintain a sense of normalcy by reading and studying. They listened to the radio at night, when no one was in the office.

Anne also kept a journal. "The nicest part is being able to write down all my thoughts and feelings, otherwise I'd absolutely suffocate," she wrote. Like countless teenage girls, Anne argued with her mother and experienced her first

romance. But she did both while her family was desperately trying to escape being killed.

Ultimately, someone betrayed their hiding place. On August 4, 1944, the Franks were arrested. The family was split up. Anne and her older sister, Margot, were sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany. They both died of typhus in March 1945—a month before British troops liberated the camp.

One of the friends who had helped the Franks located Anne's diary. After the war, the friend gave it to Anne's father, Otto, the only family member to survive. It was published in the Netherlands in 1947 as *The Secret Annex*, and in the U.S. in 1952 as *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl*. Although its author didn't live to see it published, the book has given a kind of immortality—a place beyond ordinary time—to Anne Frank.

—Steven Wishnia

QUESTIONS Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- Where was Anne Frank born?
- Why did the Franks move to Amsterdam?
- Why did they go into hiding?
- Why do you think the Franks couldn't listen to the radio during the day?
- What feeling does keeping a diary enable Anne to avoid?
- What parts of Anne's life in hiding seem ordinary to you?
- Who among the Frank family survived the Holocaust?
- Why do you think Anne Frank's diary is still widely read?
- Think about the person who gave away the Franks' hiding place. What motives might he or she have had to do it?
- What would it take for you to survive an ordeal like Anne's?

Everyday Economics

What Is Health Insurance?



PHOTO COURTESY OF KAREN KELLAHER

Opinions abound on the new health-care reform law. [See “Good for What Ails You?” on pp. 4-5.] Use this lesson plan to help students understand what health insurance is—and why it is at the heart of such a polarizing debate.

OBJECTIVES

Students will:

- understand several key terms related to health insurance.
- use math skills to analyze sample health insurance policies.

PREPARE

Make copies of the “insurance cards” at the end of this lesson plan. Do not separate them.

ENGAGE

Use 10 student volunteers and imaginary money to demonstrate the idea behind insurance. Ten people buy insurance from the same company. Three of them get sick. The company uses the money it collected from all 10 to help the sick ones pay their medical bills.

TEACH

1. Distribute the insurance cards and assign each student one of the two insurance plans. Have students circle the name of their assigned plan.
2. Write the following words on the board and discuss.
 - **Premium:** the amount of money that someone pays an insurance company in order to buy insurance. Some employers pay most or part of this cost.
 - **Co-insurance:** the amount that a person pays to a doctor or hospital at the time of treatment. It

is given as a pair of percentages, with the portion that the insurance company pays placed first. For example, a 70/30 plan means that your insurance company will pay 70 percent of the cost and you must pay 30 percent.

- **Deductible:** In some plans, this is an amount that you must pay each year for your own health care before insurance company payments kick in. For example, if you have a \$500 deductible, you must pay the first \$500 in medical costs that you have in a year. After that, the co-insurance applies.
 - **Co-pay:** In some plans, this is a set amount that you pay each time you see a doctor. Often, a plan with co-pays does not have a deductible.
3. Have students compare the two plans shown on the insurance cards. Ask: What is the premium for your plan? What is your co-insurance? Do you have a co-pay? How about a deductible?
 4. Have students apply their insurance plans to this situation:
 - A. It is January 1, and you go to the doctor for a sore throat. The fee for the visit is \$100. How much do holders of B Well insurance pay? (\$100, since they haven't yet met their deductible) What do MedPlan holders pay? (a \$20 co-pay)

B. Later that year, the doctor tells you that your tonsils must be taken out to prevent future problems. You have the surgery, which costs \$3,000. How much do B Well holders pay? (\$400 to finish meeting their deductible, plus \$520, which is 20 percent of the remaining \$2,600) How much do MedPlan holders pay? (\$300, which is 10 percent of \$3,000)

5. Discuss challenges faced by the uninsured. Ask: Why do you think that some people do not have health insurance? (*Premiums are expensive.*) How might an uninsured person handle the sore throat from our example? (*He or she might avoid going to the doctor until it is an emergency.*)

B Well Insurance

- **Premium:** \$4,700 each year.
- **Deductible:** \$500. (You must pay that much each year before your co-insurance kicks in.)
- **Co-pay:** None.
- **Co-insurance:** After you meet your deductible, the rate is 80/20.

MedPlan Insurance

- **Premium:** \$4,600 each year.
- **Deductible:** None.
- **Co-pay:** \$20 per doctor-office visit.
- **Co-insurance:** For hospitalizations and surgeries (not doctor visits), the rate is 90/10.