South Africa will host the World Cup from June 11 to July 11. This is the first time the tournament will be held in Africa. What impact have preparations for the event had on the lives of ordinary South Africans?

**Objectives**
- Understand the importance of the World Cup to a host country in general and to South Africa in particular.
- Recognize the deep divide between South Africa’s haves and have-nots.
- Consider challenges that South Africans will continue to face after the World Cup ends.

**The Basics**
- For nearly 300 years, South Africa was dominated by Dutch, then British, colonizers. The discovery of diamonds and gold in the late 19th century made the area more desirable to Europeans.
- In the early 20th century, the United Kingdom allowed white South Africans self-rule. Black Africans, who were the great majority of the population, were shut out of political and economic power.
- From 1948 to 1991, South Africans lived under a strict policy called apartheid (separateness in Afrikaans, a Dutch-rooted language). Every South African was classed as white, black, Asian, or Colored (mixed-race). All aspects of life were determined by class.
- Throughout the 20th century, opposition to apartheid grew worldwide and among black South Africans.
- In 1990, Nelson Mandela—a world-famous black resistance leader—was released from prison after 27 years. He was elected South Africa’s first black President (1994-1999) under a new constitution that officially ended white-minority rule.
- Although apartheid no longer exists, its legacy of inequality and poverty continues to hinder black South Africans.

**Words’ Worth**
The sport that Americans call soccer is known almost everywhere else as football. The word soccer is closer to football than you may realize: It comes from assoc., short for association football.

**Content-Area Questions**

**CULTURE/SOCIAL STUDIES**
1. Why do countries want to host the World Cup? *(It brings pride, and commerce, to a country.)*
2. Who benefited most from the construction of Nelspruit’s stadium? *(corrupt politicians and businesspeople)*

**GEOGRAPHY**
1. South Africa has how many capitals? *(three)*
2. What small country is completely surrounded by South Africa? *(Lesotho)*

**LANGUAGE ARTS**

What does calling Nelspruit’s new stadium a “white elephant” mean? *(A lot of money was spent on it, even though it will have little use after the World Cup.)*

**SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY**

If you had $137 million to improve life in Nelspruit, what would you spend it on rather than build a stadium? *(Answers will vary; may include water-treatment systems, manufacturing to create jobs, repair of roads, construction of new homes and schools.)*

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The U.S. Constitution empowers the President as Commander in Chief of the armed forces. What happened when a top general challenged the President during the Korean War?

**Objectives**
- Introduce students to the Korean War (1950-1953).
- Understand that one person’s decisions can have great influence over a country’s fate.

**Backstory**
Japan occupied the Korean Peninsula from 1910 until World War II ended in 1945. Thereafter, the Soviet Union occupied the peninsula above the 38th Parallel, and the U.S. below it. North and South Korea formed separate governments in 1948. The Korean War began in 1950, when troops from Communist-controlled North Korea invaded South Korea.

**Rapid Review**
- What organization asked the U.S. for military help after North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel? *(United Nations)*
- What event caused Truman to fire MacArthur? *(when Rep. Martin read a letter from the General on the floor of the House)*

**Whose Law?**
“I think that what happened to General MacArthur was, he became a law unto himself,” said David Hackworth, a decorated soldier who served in Korea and Vietnam. Discuss: How can overstepping one’s authority be destructive for a military commander? Can such action ever be justified? Explain.

Developers and historic conservationists are at odds over the fate of the site of the Battle of Gettysburg. What does that mean for the rest of us?

**Objectives**
- Relate human-environment interaction in a real-world context: how people use or affect locations of historic events.
- Consider and discuss the relevance of historic sites to people living today and generations to come.

**Backstory**
The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863), one of the most important clashes of the Civil War, began when Union troops unexpectedly came upon Confederate soldiers searching for shoes near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. By the time it was over, the Union had won, with about 23,000 casualties (killed, wounded, or missing) out of the Union’s 90,000 troops and about 28,000 out of the Confederacy’s 75,000. The battle site was immortalized by a speech that President Abraham Lincoln delivered there four months later: the Gettysburg Address, one of the most famous short speeches ever given.

**Rapid Review**
- Where did the Battle of Gettysburg take place? *(Pennsylvania)*
- What particular meaning did the battle site have for Mapman and his brother? *(Their great-great-grandfather fought there.)*
- What is the CWPT? *(the Civil War Preservation Trust, a non-profit organization that protects battlefields and other important Civil War sites)*

**Web Links**
- American Battlefield Protection Program: [nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/abpp_p.htm](http://nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/abpp_p.htm)
- Civil War Preservation Trust: [civilwar.org](http://civilwar.org)
- National Parks Conservation Association: [npca.org/cultural_diversity/battlefields](http://npca.org/cultural_diversity/battlefields)