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The Civil War

 SCHOLASTIC



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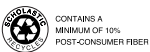
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## IN THE NEWS

### World Cultures

# A Mummy Come

## Reviving an ancient tradition in Papua New Guinea



COVER: ©IMAGE SOURCE/AGE FOTOSTOCK; THIS PAGE: JULIA LOHMANN

**Gemtasu (far left) and other villagers carry Moimango's restored mummy back to a cliff overlooking Koko.**



# back



## **C**all it Mummy 9-1-1.

A few years ago, Ronald Beckett received a letter from a village in Papua New Guinea. The chief of the Anga people, Gemtasu (*gum-TAH-zoo*), had a request. The mummy of his father, Moimango, was falling apart. Could Beckett fix it?

A professor and mummy expert at Quinnipiac University in Connecticut, Beckett was eager to help. Most mummies he studies are from cultures like ancient Egypt that stopped making mummies thousands of years ago. Working on Moimango, who died around 1953, offered a chance to work on a “new” specimen.

“The mummy was still an active part of [the Anga’s] culture,” Beckett tells *JS*.

For centuries, the Anga had mummified their loved ones to keep their spirits close. The mummies of Moimango and others had been set on a cliff to

watch over the village. But over time, Christian missionaries convinced the villagers that the practice was unclean. So none of them remembered how to make—or repair—a mummy.

When Beckett got to the village of Koke (*KOH-kay*), Moimango’s head was falling off, his fingers and toes were wasting away, and there were rodent nests in his stomach.

Beckett fashioned tools from natural materials he found in the jungle so that the villagers could use them again. With their help, he secured the mummy’s head and patched damaged areas with tree bark and a paste made from tree sap.

The results moved Gemtasu to tears. “He’s here again,” the chief said of his father. Gemtasu wants to be mummified and join his father on the cliff when his time comes. With the jungle tools Beckett left behind, an ancient Anga tradition has been reborn.

Protesters outside South Carolina's recent "secession ball."



➔ Civil War

# Pride and Prejudice

## Old wounds resurface on the 150th anniversary of the Civil War

**H**ow do you mark an event that tore the nation apart? This year is the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War, a conflict largely about slavery. For four bloody years (April 1861 to April 1865), the country was torn between North and South, Union versus Confederacy.

In the end, the United States was restored as one nation. But traces of the passions that plunged Americans into battle—sometimes pitting brother against brother—remain. This is especially true in the South, where most of the blood was shed.

In December 1860, after Abraham Lincoln, an opponent of slavery from Illinois, was elected President, South Carolina became the first state to secede (withdraw) from the Union.

Some people look back on that time and the formation of the Confederacy—composed of the 11 Southern states that seceded—with pride. For them, secession was a heroic act by people who stood up for the right of states to set their own laws. Others, however, regard secession as nothing more than a way to keep the institution of slavery alive.

This past December, a “secession gala” in Charleston, South Carolina, reignited 150-year-old passions. The Confederate Heritage Trust, which organized the event, called it a way “to celebrate this noble time in our history, when men and women of the South stood courageously for liberty.”

Protesters outside said that



Revelers in period costume commemorate South Carolina's secession.

secession was akin to “treason,” and that “the selling of people” was anything but noble.

Will such a clash of ideas make it impossible to commemorate the Civil War—a struggle so deeply rooted in our nation’s identity?

No, say many historians. But time will tell. State and federal agencies, including the National Park Service, have organized many commemorative events to be held in the next four years.

For more on the Civil War and its causes, read our play and chronology on pp. 18-21.

Amelia Earhart in front of the Lockheed Electra in which she disappeared in 1937



➔ **Mysteries**

# HAS AMELIA BEEN FOUND?

It has long been one of aviation's greatest mysteries. In 1937, famed U.S. pilot Amelia Earhart (*AIR-hart*) set out to become the first person to fly around the world near the equator. But somewhere over the Pacific Ocean, her plane disappeared. Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, were never heard from again.

Now archaeologists think

they may have located three of Earhart's bone fragments on the tiny South Pacific island of Nikumaroro. They are trying to determine if they are part of the remains of the legendary flier.

For decades, search parties looked in vain for traces of the plane and the fliers' bodies. But recently, researcher Ric Gillespie discovered the bone fragments along with pieces of a knife and

a woman's makeup compact on Nikumaroro, an uninhabited island that is part of Kiribati, a former British colony.

"All of the evidence" supports the theory "that Earhart and Fred Noonan landed and eventually died there as castaways," Gillespie said. DNA analysis may soon reveal if the fragments belonged to Earhart—or if they came from a turtle on the beach.

➔ **Environment**

# SAVE THE ANTS—FOR DINNER



Are any of your favorite foods endangered? In Silveiras, Brazil, people are worried about a threat to a beloved delicacy, the giant *ica* (*EE-suh*), or queen ant.

These aren't your puny American variety ants—the *ica* are up to an inch long and packed with protein. Every October, when the rains drive the ants out of the ground, people in this town of about 6,000 rush to gather up enough to last the winter.

Now, pesticides used on the town's eucalyptus trees are killing off the *icas*. Alair Duarte, head of the town council, vowed to limit the planting of eucalyptus, an important product and source of jobs. "If we don't do it soon, we won't have any *icas* left," he said.

Jorge da Silva, for one, was happy he could take advantage of this season's ant harvest. "Tastes like mint," he said, popping one into his mouth.

TOP: SSP/L VIA GETTY IMAGES; MAP: JIM McMINION/WAPMANN; BOTTOM LEFT: ALDO DE ALMEIDA/THE NEW YORK TIMES/REDUX

# Constitution 101

Even some of our leaders could use a refresher on the nation's founding legal document. Here's JS's guide to the most notable and quotable constitutional amendments.

**W**hen the 112th Congress began its term last month, the House of Representatives held a Constitution “study hall.” Members took turns reading it aloud, as a reminder of the document's centrality in American life.

Adopted in 1787 and amended only 27 times since, the U.S. Constitution established our form of government. It also is the basis for many rights that Americans value—and often take for granted.

In a survey by the Center for the Constitution last year, 33 percent of respondents said they have read at least some of the Constitution. Yet many Americans—even some of our leaders—are fuzzy on its details. In a debate last fall, both candidates in

Delaware's Senate race had trouble remembering which rights the First Amendment protects.

You may not know the Constitution inside out, either. But whether you're watching the news, taking a test, or running for the Senate, it's good to know the basics.

So check out this handy guide to eight of the most-often-cited amendments. (It includes four from the Bill of Rights—the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, adopted together in 1791.)

## 1st Amendment

• **What it says:** “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to **petition** the Government for a redress of grievances.”

• **What it means:** The government can't establish a national religion or prevent citizens from worshipping as they choose. The free exchange of ideas—including criticism of the government—is protected for individuals, groups, and the media. People can try to influence the government in a variety of ways, including by petition, lobbying, or filing a lawsuit.

• **Why we have it:** Many colonists had left Europe to escape religious



**persecution**, and they had just fought a revolution to break free of the tyranny of Britain's King George III. The Constitution's Framers wanted to protect basic liberties, including the right to question the government.

## 2nd Amendment

• **What it says:** “A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be **infringed**.”

• **What it means:** Americans have long debated the meaning of these 27 words—whether “the people” refers to individuals or just militia

### → Words to Know

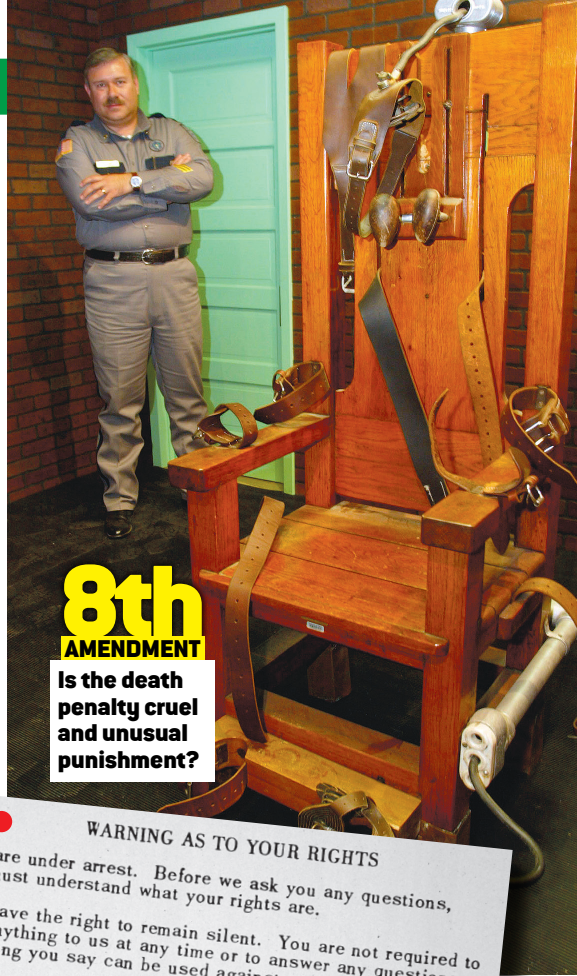
- **bail** (n): money paid to ensure appearance at trial
- **infringe** (v): to limit or violate a right
- **persecution** (n): harsh treatment aimed at someone because of his or her origin, principles, or beliefs
- **petition** (v): make a formal request to a government or other authority, usually in writing



**2nd**  
**AMENDMENT**  
Who can own a gun?



**5th**  
**AMENDMENT**  
What rights do suspects have?



**8th**  
**AMENDMENT**  
Is the death penalty cruel and unusual punishment?

**WARNING AS TO YOUR RIGHTS**

You are under arrest. Before we ask you any questions, you must understand what your rights are.

You have the right to remain silent. You are not required to say anything to us at any time or to answer any questions. Anything you say can be used against you in court.

You have the right to talk to a lawyer for advice before we question you and to have him with you during questioning.

If you cannot afford a lawyer and want one, a lawyer will be provided for you.

If you want to answer questions now without a lawyer present you will still have the right to stop answering at any time. You also have the right to stop answering at any time until you talk to a lawyer.

P-4475

members. In 2008 and 2009, the Supreme Court ruled that the right to bear arms refers to individuals.

• **Why we have it:** Militias made up of regular citizens with their own firearms played a critical role in the fight against British rule during the American Revolution.

**5th Amendment**

• **What it says (in part):** “No person shall be . . . subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.”

• **What it means:** No one can be tried more than once for the same crime (known as “double jeopardy”). People charged with a crime can’t be forced to say anything that could be used against them in court. The “due process” clause requires the government to guarantee that citizens are treated fairly under the law.

• **Why we have it:** This amendment was intended to protect Americans from the abuses practiced by the British royal court, such as forcing people to confess to crimes they hadn’t committed.

A key Supreme Court case, *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), ruled

that police officers must inform criminal suspects at the time of arrest of their rights, including the right to remain silent.

**8th Amendment**

• **What it says:** “Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.”

• **What it means:** The definition of “cruel and unusual punishments” has been debated by Americans, and the Supreme Court, for two centuries. In recent years, the debate has focused on whether the death penalty—also known as

**continued on p. 8 →**

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: STEVE LABARESSA/REPORTAGE.COM/ZUMA-REUTERS /CORBIS; MPI/GETTY IMAGES; ©MIK KULLSH/CORBIS; MARK PETERSON/VREDUX

capital punishment—is a cruel and unusual punishment.

In a 2005 case, the Supreme Court ruled it “cruel and unusual” to execute someone for crimes committed before age 18. Last May, the Supreme Court did the same for sentences of life without parole for crimes committed under age 18 that, although serious, did not involve a victim’s death.

• **Why we have it:** A similar guarantee is found in the Magna Carta, a statement of basic rights issued in England in 1215.

## 14th Amendment

• **What it says (in part):** “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States. . . . No state shall make or enforce any law which shall . . . deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person . . . the equal protection of the laws.”

• **What it means:** People who are born in the U.S. or naturalized are American citizens. Individual states can’t deprive them of their constitutional rights (the “equal protection” clause).

• **Why we have it:** In its 1857 *Dred Scott* decision, the Supreme Court said that blacks, whether slave or free, could not be citizens. The 14th Amendment, which was adopted in 1868, voided that ruling by spelling out that anyone born in the U.S. is automatically a citizen.

Today, some people argue that the citizenship clause of the 14th Amendment should be repealed because it encourages illegal immigrants to come to the U.S. to have children (“anchor babies”).



**14th**  
**AMENDMENT**  
**Who is entitled to be a citizen of the U.S.?**



**15th, 19th, 26th**  
**AMENDMENTS**  
**Who gets to vote?**

## 15th, 19th, & 26th Amendments

• **What they say:** The 15th (1870) rejects “race, color, or previous servitude” as reasons to deny the right to vote. The 19th (1920) ended discrimination “on account of sex.” The 26th (1971) lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

• **Why we have them:** Although the 14th Amendment defined who

is entitled to citizenship, the 15th and 19th Amendments were needed to guarantee former slaves (15th) and women (19th) the right to vote.

With men being drafted at 18 during the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s, people argued that if you’re old enough to fight and die for your country, you should also be old enough to vote.

—Kathy Wilmore



# Do School Libraries Still Need Printed Books?

**In an era of Internet research and e-books, some educators question the need for printed collections**

**YES** An online library can't replace the unique collection of resources that I—like many school librarians—have built over a period of years to serve the specific needs of my students, faculty, and the school's curriculum.

One of my responsibilities as a librarian is to teach information-literacy skills—including defining research questions; selecting, evaluating, and documenting sources; and avoiding plagiarism. In my experience, this works best face-to-face with students. That personal interaction is supported by electronic materials but is not replaced by it.

Librarians also encourage reading, which is crucial to student success. Focused, engaged reading is more likely to occur with books than with online material.

Today's students, digital natives all, shouldn't miss out on the unique pleasure of getting lost in a physical book. Research shows that the brain functions differently when reading online versus reading a book. Books help develop longer attention spans, the ability to concentrate, and the skill of engaging with a complex issue or idea for an uninterrupted period of time.

One of the beauties of libraries is that we keep up with new technologies, but we also hold on to the old things that work well. We don't have to choose between technology and printed books, and we shouldn't.

—LIZ GRAY, LIBRARY DIRECTOR  
DANA HALL SCHOOL, WELLESLEY, MASS.

**NO** Traditional libraries must be re-imagined to remain vital and better reflect the way students learn and conduct research today. That's why Cushing Academy decided to give away most of

our 20,000 print books and transform our library into a digital learning center.

We wanted to create a library that reflects and fosters the reality of how students do research—a library that goes beyond stacks and stacks of underutilized books.

Cushing's library can now deliver thousands of Web-based electronic books and authoritative database content to our students' laptops. The library also encourages offline reading by providing instant access

to hundreds of thousands of downloadable electronic books delivered to our nearly 200 electronic readers.

Our library is now the most used space on campus, with collaborative learning areas, screens for data feeds from research sites, and more reference stations for our librarians. It has become a hub where students and faculty gather, learn, and explore together.

Cushing today is awash in books in all formats. It's immaterial to us whether students read Shakespeare in print or electronically. In fact, Cushing students are checking out more books than before, using our library's e-readers. I hope Cushing's success will inspire other schools to think about new approaches to education.

—JAMES TRACY, HEADMASTER  
CUSHING ACADEMY, ASHBURNHAM, MASS.



**As more information is available electronically, many people wonder if libraries are becoming obsolete.**

What  
Do You  
Think?

**Do school libraries still need printed books? VOTE ONLINE AT SCHOLASTIC.COM/JS**

## FAST FACTS

**POPULATION:** 1.3 billion, the world's largest (U.S.: 310 million)

**PER CAPITA GDP\*:** \$6,600 (U.S.: \$46,000)

**ETHNIC GROUPS:** Han Chinese, 92%; most other Chinese belong to minorities, including the Manchus, Mongols, and Tibetans

**MAJOR RELIGIONS:** Daoism (Taoism), Buddhism

**LANGUAGES:** Chinese is written the same way throughout the country. When spoken, however, the language varies so widely that people from different regions may not understand each other. Mandarin, the official dialect, is most widely understood and is now taught in all schools.

**LITERACY:** males, 96%; females, 88% (U.S.: 99/99)

\*GDP stands for gross domestic product; per capita means per person. The amount is the value of all items produced in a country in a year, divided by the population. It is often used as a measure of a nation's wealth.

SOURCES: The World Factbook 2010 (CIA); 2010 World Population Data Sheet (Population Reference Bureau)

## → Words to Know

- **Communist** (*adj*): related to a highly authoritarian government in which the state controls the economy, and personal freedom is severely limited
- **intellectual** (*n*): an educated person interested in serious study and thought
- **third-world** (*adj*): referring to undeveloped countries that are poor and have few resources
- **totalitarian** (*adj*): related to rule by a dictatorial leader or government

# The China Challenge

## WITH ITS ECONOMIC MIGHT, CHINA IS EMERGING AS A GLOBAL SUPERPOWER

BY DAN LEVIN  
in Beijing

**B**y the time dawn breaks, Beijing, China's capital, is bustling with activity. Rice peddlers and knife sharpeners roam the streets in wagons, calling out their wares, while thousands of bicycling commuters weave in and out of snarling traffic, their bells jangling.

Soon after, Song Yanbo (*YEN-bo*), 14, starts his day with an apple and some bread. At 7:15, he heads off to school in his uniform, a teal tracksuit. Before classes begin, everyone gathers in the school yard for a long run and exercises, even in winter.

Yanbo's\* schedule is grueling: classes in math, Chinese, English, chemistry, physics, and politics every day. He even spends his weekends in special classes that the Chinese call "cram school," studying material there wasn't time to cover during the week.

Sports teams? Art classes? Piano practice? Forget it. Yanbo is way too busy. If he's lucky, maybe he can find some time for computer games or reading before bed.

But Yanbo gets top grades and

doesn't mind studying—especially physics. "Physics helps us understand the nature of things and the world around us," he tells *JS*.

Chinese students, drilled from an early age in test-taking and rote learning, are among the best in the world at math and science—far outpacing their American counterparts.

Yanbo and millions of other Chinese middle-schoolers devote their lives to preparing for tests like the Zhongkao (*jong-KOW*), a rigorous high school entrance exam that can take three days to complete. These tests can determine whether a kid will get into a good school—and then land a good job.

"I feel pressure to succeed because I'm the only child," Yanbo says. "I'm my parents' only hope."

The relentless need to excel can place a heavy burden on young people, says Yanbo's classmate Xie Wanzhu (*SHE-EH wahn-JOO*).

"Lots of students used to be friends but now won't talk to each other because of so much competition," the 15-year-old tells *JS*. "Sometimes I lose my homework only to find it in the garbage."

LEFT TO RIGHT: LEE SNIIDER/THE IMAGE WORKS; TED ALCORN (2)



▲ Wanzhu wants to be a singer or a novelist.

► Yanbo is drawn to math because, he says, "it makes us more intelligent."

◀ College students in Pengzhou, China, take a break after classes.



## Life Under Mao

The history of modern China began in 1949, when rebel leader Mao Zedong led a Communist revolution, seizing control of the country and renaming it the People's Republic of China. As Chairman of the Communist Party and supreme leader, Mao ruled China for nearly three decades.

But his **totalitarian** regime and its stranglehold on the economy had disastrous effects. A program called the Great Leap Forward, begun in 1958, was designed to quickly convert China into an industrial power by sending farmers to work in factories. Instead, the policy destroyed the country's agricultural system. A series of famines claimed the lives of an estimated 35 million to 50 million Chinese.

In recent decades, China has made an effort to control and provide for its huge population through

*continued on p. 12 →*

Yet it is this kind of ambition that helps explain why China's economy is booming. The clothes, toys, computers, and countless other goods it manufactures dominate worldwide markets, filling the shelves of Wal-Mart and other stores in the U.S.

## A Breathtaking Rise

During the recent recession, while other countries struggled to keep their economies afloat, China's share of global trade increased. Experts predict that the country will soon overtake the U.S. as the world's top economic superpower.

Through most of the 20th century, China suffered under an

economy wrecked by decades of war, followed by mismanagement by its **Communist** government. Then, in 1978, the government began an ambitious program of reform, adopting elements of capitalism and opening its doors to international investment and trade.

The results have been breathtaking. The reforms have lifted millions of people out of poverty, created a growing middle class, and transformed China from a poor, **third-world** nation into a global powerhouse. One World Bank economist called the progress "an achievement unprecedented in human history."



▲ Workers on an assembly line in a toy factory make dolls—largely for the U.S. and other overseas markets.

▶ Factory smoke and car exhaust make the air in China's cities among the most polluted in the world.



its one-child policy. Yanbo is a product of that policy, which, in the 1980s, sought to prevent most Chinese from having a second child.

Wanzhu's parents grew up during another dark period, the Cultural Revolution. Beginning in the late 1960s, Chairman Mao sought to eliminate challenges to his Communist philosophy by closing schools and persecuting **intellectuals**, among other measures. During this reign of terror, Chinese were encouraged to betray each other to the authorities, families were torn apart, and the economy again failed.

After Mao died in 1976, the government recognized that changes were needed. China's new leaders instituted a "second revolution" of reforms, which, over time, improved life dramatically. As a result, millions of young Chinese today enjoy many of the same things as American kids, including iPods, computer games, and basketball, which is hugely popular.

Wanzhu's family embodies these changes in the country. Her parents were some of the first students to attend the country's newly reopened universities in the 1970s. They are proud of their daughter's grades and happy that she was chosen to lead her class's Communist Youth League group.

But China's spectacular eco-

people have crowded into cities, working in factories to make the shirts and sneakers that the rest of the world buys. Many of them work 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, earning as little as \$150 a month. Critics say that this massive supply of cheap labor has made it impossible for U.S. factories to compete, and has cost many American jobs.

“I feel pressure to succeed because I'm the only child. I'm my parents' only hope.”

nomics progress has not come without costs, including deep scars on the country itself. As factories pop up and 2,000 new cars drive onto the roads of Beijing each day, China's environment has suffered. Pollution in Chinese cities is among the world's worst, with air so contaminated that children are often warned not to play outside.

Then there are the conditions for Chinese workers. Millions of farmers and poor, uneducated

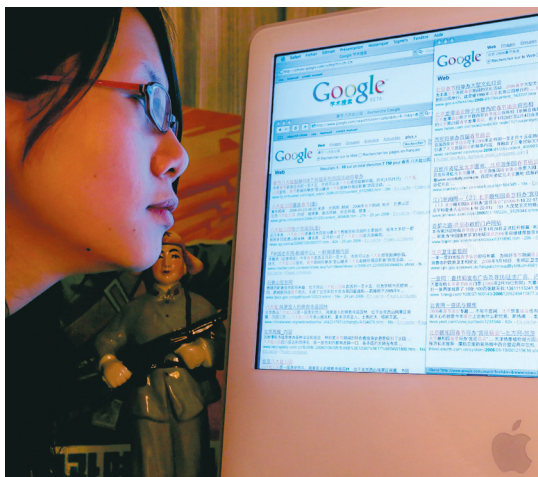
The U.S. is also concerned that China will use its new wealth to build up its military and challenge the U.S. and its allies.

While greater economic freedom has improved the day-to-day lives of millions of Chinese, the government has not allowed them any more political freedom. Unlike the U.S., China is not a democracy. Its citizens cannot vote for their leaders (*see sidebar*). The government controls the media and blocks many



◀ A guard in Beijing's Forbidden City stands at attention below a portrait of Mao Zedong, China's longtime Communist dictator.

▼ A student in Beijing looks at the Google China site. Many Web sites are blocked, but young Chinese often find a way around that.



## China Is a One-Party Dictatorship.

Since the 1949 Revolution, the government has been controlled by the Chinese Communist Party. Every key government official also has a leadership role in the Party. The Party's top body is called the Politburo (political bureau). Most important decisions, including choosing the country's leaders, are made by that organization's Standing Committee, an elite group that today has nine members.

**EXECUTIVE BRANCH:** The President, Hu Jintao, is China's chief of state as well as General Secretary of the Communist Party. He serves a five-year term. The Premier, Wen Jiabao, is the head of the State Council, a body of 50 officials who are responsible for the day-to-day running of the country.



President Barack Obama meets with Chinese President Hu Jintao.

**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH:** In theory, the National People's Congress is charged with passing the country's laws. In reality, the Congress—whose members are appointed by regional governmental bodies—mostly ratifies decisions made by the State Council and the Party.

**JUDICIAL BRANCH:** China doesn't have an independent judicial branch. The Supreme People's Court is the nation's highest. Like all lower courts, it bases its rulings on Communist Party policies.

foreign Web sites, such as YouTube. Asked if she had a Facebook page, Wanzhu asked, "What's that?"

Those Chinese who reveal corruption, demand human rights, or promote democracy can face severe punishment from the government. One of the country's most prominent human rights activists, Liu Xiaobo (*lee-oo shao-BOH*), was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last December. He could not attend the ceremony in Oslo, Norway, because the government had put him in prison for speaking out.

### Police Listen In

Xiao\* (*SHAO*), a 16-year-old from Beijing, has grown up knowing this risk personally. His father, a lawyer, has defended people who the government considers enemies. The police listen in on his father's phone conversations and sometimes won't let him leave his apartment. Once, while trying to meet with a foreign journalist, he was detained and forced to spend the night in jail.

"I know a lot more about this society than my classmates," Xiao says. "What I'm being taught in class is not always true."

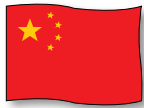
In his history class, the lessons strictly follow the Communist Party's version of events. "We learn a lot about how the United States is a terrible country that has done bad things," Xiao says. "All this anti-American stuff is forced down our throats. And even though I don't believe it, I have to give those answers in order to graduate."

To escape from the endless studying, Xiao watches Japanese anime cartoons and hopes to one day translate them into Chinese. He relates to the weird characters because he too feels like he doesn't fit in, especially at school. There he has to wear the same uniform and have the same opinions as everyone else.

"In China you're not supposed to think for yourself," he says. "The government controls so much of what we do and who we are. But at least I know the truth."

\*To protect his family, Xiao's real name is not used.

**MapSearch**



# China

Two centuries ago, Napoleon called China a sleeping giant, warning, “Let her sleep, for when she wakes, she will shake the world.”

Today, China is clearly awake, and clearly a giant. The question is, how will it shake the world?

Will China’s ability to produce goods so efficiently help the economies of the U.S. and other countries or hurt them? Will China’s military be used to keep the peace in Asia, or to force its neighbors to do as China wishes?

Also, what kind of challenge will the U.S. face from China? The U.S. is still the world’s biggest economic and military superpower, but will that last?

Study the map, then answer the questions below.

**Questions**

*Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.*

1. What is China’s capital?
2. What geographic feature lies along part of the border with Mongolia?
3. Which countries with names ending in “stan” border China?
4. Which city is located at 29°N, 106°E?
5. Which river connects that city to Shanghai?
6. Which body of water separates China and the Philippines?
7. About how far is it, in miles, from Guangzhou (in the south) to Beijing?
8. Which area on the map is governed by China but claimed by India?
9. Which river forms part of China’s border with North Korea?
10. What is China’s population density? What problems do you think a large number of people per square mile might cause?



**China’s rulers began building the Great Wall in the 4th century B.C. to keep out invaders from the north. This marvel of ancient construction, which is actually a series of walls, stretches in sections for about 4,500 miles. (It’s only about 2,500 miles from Los Angeles to New York.)**



ABOVE: BEST VIEW/STOCK; FAR RIGHT: © CHINA DAILY/REUTERS/CORBIS; MAP: JIM MCMAHON/MAPMAN™

# CHINA AT A GLANCE

**AREA:**  
**3,696,100**  
square miles  
*(ranks fourth  
in the world)*

**POPULATION  
DENSITY:**  
**368 people**  
per square mile  
*(U.S.: 87)*

**URBAN  
POPULATION:**  
**47%**  
*(U.S.: 79%)*

**LABOR  
FORCE:**  
**820 million**  
*(U.S.: 155 million)*

**CELL PHONE  
USERS:**  
**747 million**  
*(U.S.: 286 million)*

Since its birth in 1948, Communist North Korea has relied on its alliance with China. Now the U.S. wants China's help in limiting North Korea's nuclear ambitions.



PACIFIC OCEAN



American allies in Asia—including Japan, India, and South Korea—are concerned about the buildup of China's military forces.

The anti-Communist forces that Mao defeated in 1949 fled to Taiwan and declared it the Republic of China. China's leaders refuse to recognize Taiwan as an independent nation. They consider it a part of China.



# MADE IN CHINA

## A look at some of ancient China's gifts to the world

It was one of the most remarkable civilizations ever—responsible for ingenious inventions that would change the world. In fact, many of the everyday objects that we take for granted—from playing cards and toilet paper to the exams kids take in school—have their origins in ancient China.

This extraordinary civilization developed around 4000 B.C. in China's Huang He (Yellow River) Valley. For the next 5,000 years, the Chinese were the ultimate innovators: Silk, paper money, gunpowder, kites, and wheelbarrows are just some of their inventions. They also made key discoveries in agriculture, science, and mathematics.

As you look at the inventions here, think about how different your life would be without them.



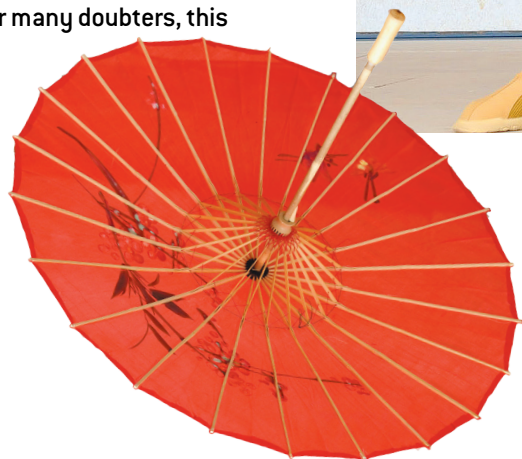
### NOODLES

Different cultures claim to have invented noodles, but in 2005, scientists in China unearthed a 4,000-year-old pot of thin yellow noodle strands. The world's "oldest noodles," they said, had been preserved along the Huang He Valley, often called "the cradle of Chinese civilization." For many doubters, this settled the debate.



### FOLDING UMBRELLAS

Don't like getting wet in the rain? About 2,000 years ago, the Chinese invented something to keep you dry. The first umbrellas were silk parasols used to protect against the sun as well as the rain. The Chinese later figured out how to make umbrellas fold, a design that has barely changed in 1,700 years.





## TEA & PORCELAIN

Wherever you go in the world, you'll find people drinking tea. But it was first brewed in China about 2,300 years ago. In 1610, tea arrived in Europe, where its popularity led to a demand for teapots and teacups made of porcelain. Who invented this type of thin pottery—also known as china? You guessed it. The Chinese did, about 1,200 years ago.



## FIREWORKS

Chinese mythology is filled with spirits and ghosts. The Chinese invented fireworks to scare away evil spirits. Today, the fireworks of Chinese New Year celebrations are said to chase away the old year's unwanted spirits. Fireworks were made possible through another Chinese invention, gunpowder, which appeared about 1000 A.D.

## MARTIAL ARTS

According to Chinese legend, the great leader Huangdi (*HWONG-dee*) introduced his people to martial arts more than 4,000 years ago. Also called the Yellow Emperor, Huangdi is considered the founder of Chinese civilization. The best-known Chinese martial art is kung fu, which movies have made popular in the West. Although *martial* means "military," the Chinese and other cultures practice martial arts primarily to achieve discipline over body and mind.



## THE COMPASS

Perhaps as early as 100 A.D., the Chinese found that a piece of lodestone, a naturally magnetic mineral, would line up to Earth's north-south magnetic field. By the 12th century, they had the first needle compass for ocean travel.



## SILK

For more than 2,000 years, China closely kept the secret of silk-making to itself. (To reveal that it's made from the cocoons of silkworms meant death.) Other countries hungered for the exotic fabric. They traded their own goods for silk along the Silk Road, a 5,000-mile trade route that connected Asia to Europe and northern Africa. —Mary Harvey



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: RIGHT: YIM YIK/EPACORRIS; PRINT COLLECTOR/HIP/THE IMAGE WORKS; YI LU/CORBIS; GRANT FAINT /GETTY IMAGES; SEAN JUSTICE/GETTY IMAGES; DECORATIVE ARTS/ALAMY; CENTER: IANG KEHONG/XINHUA PRESS/CORBIS

# “This Means War!”

After decades of fierce debate, the U.S. states came to blows in 1861. No one imagined the horrors that would follow.

## CHARACTERS

- \***Ella Rae Stone**, a resident of Charleston, South Carolina
  - \***Jabez Ennis**, owner of a general store in Charleston
  - \***Cal Wiggins**, one of Ennis’s customers
  - \***First reporter**  
**Edwin D. Morgan**, Governor of New York
  - \***Second reporter**  
**Abraham Lincoln**
  - Winfield Scott**, general-in-chief of the U.S. Army
  - Stephen A. Douglas**, a Senator from Illinois
  - Robert Anderson**, a major in the U.S. Army
  - John Carmody** } sergeants in the U.S. Army
  - \***Miles Tyler** }
  - \***Sarah Timlin**, a resident of Washington, D.C.
  - William Howard Russell**, a British journalist
  - Narrators A-E**
- \* Indicates a fictional or composite character. All others were real people.

## → Words to Know

- **delegate** [n]: a person given the authority to act for others; a representative
- **secede** [v]: to formally withdraw from an organization or a group

## PROLOGUE

**Narrator A:** The Civil War, the bloodiest conflict in American history, began 150 years ago this spring. Although the war had several contributing causes, slavery was at the root of them all.

**Narrator B:** When Abraham Lincoln was elected President in November 1860, the U.S. had 33 states. Of these, 15 allowed slavery, and 18 did not.

Since the birth of the nation, Americans had disagreed about slavery—not only about its morality, but also whether it should be allowed in new states joining the Union.

**Narrator C:** The month after Lincoln—an opponent of slavery from Illinois—was elected, South Carolina **seceded** from the Union. In January 1861, five other slave states did the same.

## SCENE 1

**Narrator D:** In early February 1861, in a general store in Charleston, South Carolina . . .

**Ella Rae Stone:** So, folks, what do you think of our new country?

**Jabez Ennis:** What do you mean?

**Stone:** Haven’t you heard? **Delegates** from South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana have been meeting in Montgomery, Alabama.

**Ennis:** What of it?

**Stone:** They voted to establish a new country—the Confederate States of America! Texas just joined.

**Ennis:** I suppose it’s a good idea.

**Cal Wiggins:** You “suppose”? You were mighty proud in December, when South Carolina seceded!

**Ennis:** Yes, because we wanted to remind the North what the Constitution says: The powers not given to the federal government belong to the states. Each state should set its own laws on slavery!

**Stone:** Well, the North didn’t listen.

**Ennis:** Do you think this will mean war? Most of us in the South don’t even own slaves. Why should we risk our necks to fight the North?

**Stone:** Because our way of life is at stake! Their economy is based on factories and small farms. They don’t need slaves. In the South, we rely on big plantations that grow cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane.

**Wiggins:** Without slave labor, the plantation system would collapse. Without the plantations, our economy would wither. Who could afford to shop in your store then?

**Ennis:** Gosh, I’d be ruined!

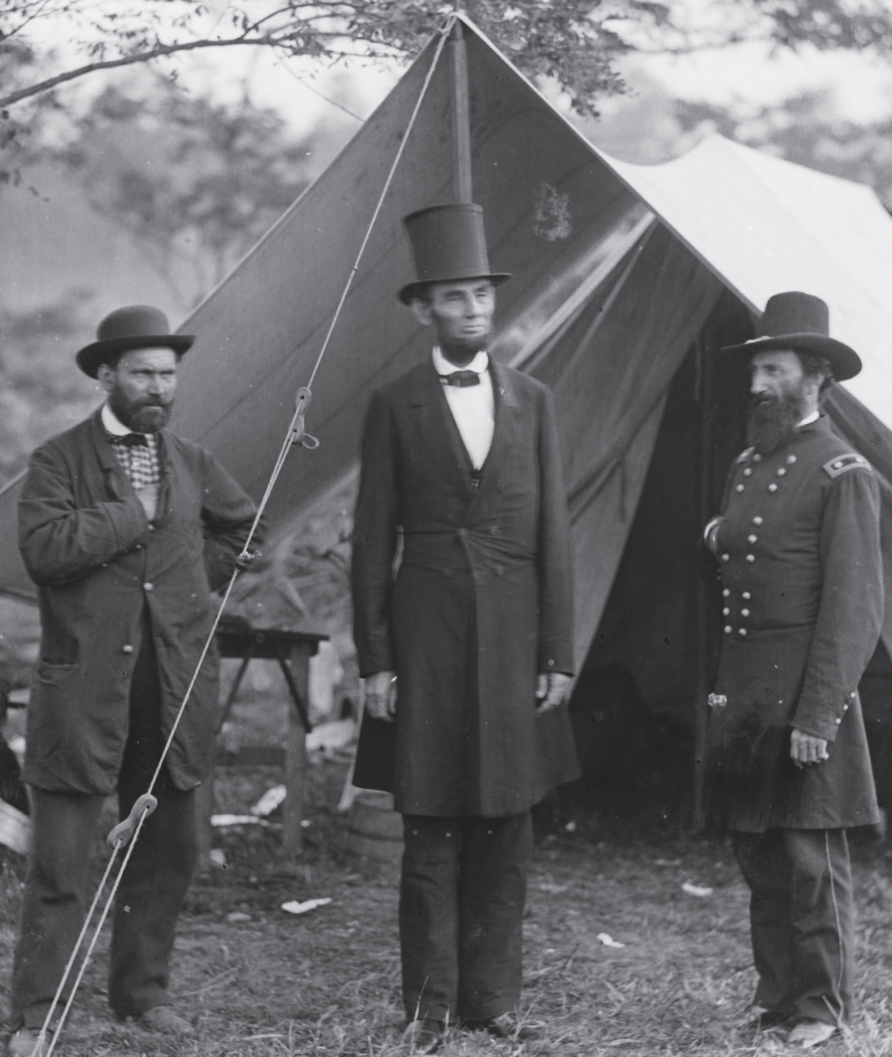
## SCENE 2

**Narrator E:** On February 11, the Lincoln victory train leaves Springfield, Illinois, carrying the

*continued on p. 20 →*

President Abraham Lincoln in 1862, at Antietam Creek in Maryland, site of the deadliest battle of the Civil War

“I believe that the Almighty . . . will bring us through all our difficulties.”



**WEB WATCH**  
Discovering the Civil War  
[archives.gov/exhibits/civil-war](http://archives.gov/exhibits/civil-war)

President-elect to his inauguration in Washington, D.C., on March 4. Stopping in Albany, New York, Lincoln is met by the Governor and a small crowd of reporters.

**First reporter:** Jefferson Davis has just been sworn in as President of the Confederate States of America!

**Edwin D. Morgan:** Mr. Lincoln is aware of that.

**Second reporter:** What does he intend to do about it?

**Morgan:** Gentlemen, please! Allow Mr. Lincoln to be inaugurated before you demand answers to such questions.

**First reporter:** But this is a national crisis! What if other states decide to secede?

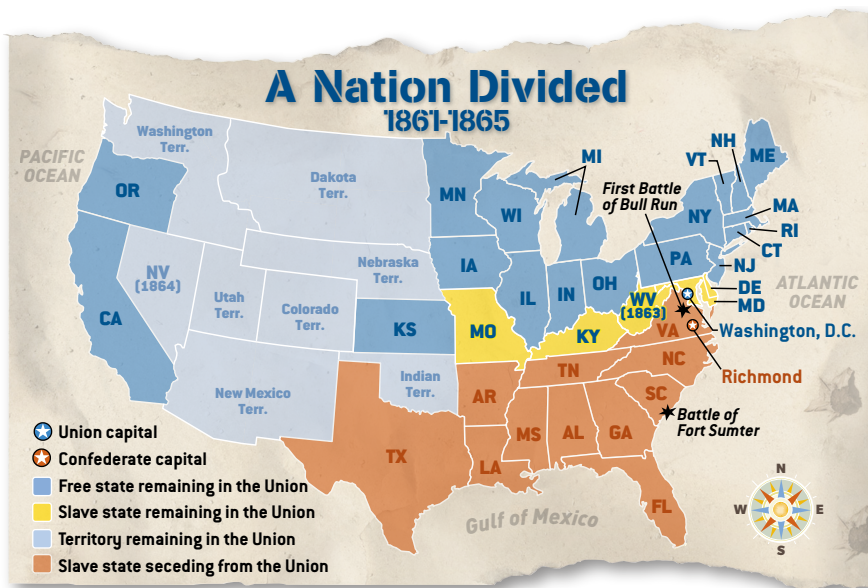
**Second reporter:** Mr. Lincoln! Does this mean war?

**Abraham Lincoln:** For now, James Buchanan is still President. When the time comes, I shall speak as well as I am able—for the good of both the North and the South. In the meantime, if we have patience, if we restrain ourselves not to run off in passion, I believe that the Almighty, through this great and intelligent people, will bring us through all our difficulties.

## Chronology

### The Road to War

When the Constitution was ratified in 1788, slavery was legal in the U.S., with slaves counted as three-fifths of a person. But the question of slavery bitterly divided Northern and Southern states for decades. Abolitionists believed that slavery was a crime, while slave owners considered it economically essential. As the nation expanded, the issue threatened to tear it apart. By the mid-1800s, a series of events led the nation into war.



## SCENE 3

**Narrator A:** On March 6, two days after taking the oath of office, Lincoln receives a dispatch from Major Robert Anderson, commander at Fort Sumter, a military base in Charleston's harbor.

**Lincoln:** The major reports that his food supplies are running low. He can hold out 40 more days at most.

**Winfield Scott:** I would advise

you to abandon Fort Sumter, Mr. President. It would take a large fleet and at least 25,000 troops to resupply it.

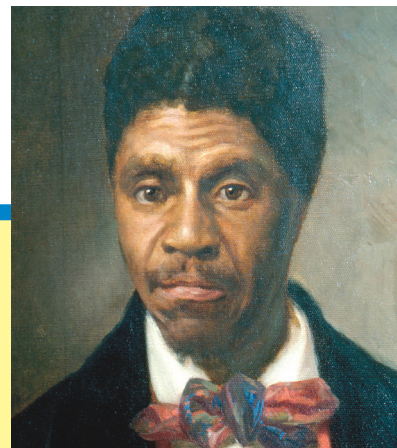
**Stephen A. Douglas:** But if the South's rebellion is allowed to go on, it could turn into full-scale war.

**Lincoln:** I don't want war. But the Union must be preserved at all costs. Come what may, we must resupply Fort Sumter!



#### THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

**JANUARY 1850:** Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky proposes a compromise that inflames both pro- and anti-slavery Americans. California will be admitted to the Union as a free state, but free states must return escaped slaves to their owners.



#### DRED SCOTT

**MARCH 1857:** The U.S. Supreme Court denies Dred Scott, a slave who had been taken by his owner to a free state and territory, the right to sue for his freedom. The Court rules that slaves are property, not citizens, and that slavery cannot be forbidden in U.S. territories.

## SCENE 4

**Narrator B:** At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, Confederate troops begin firing on Fort Sumter. Inside the fort . . .

**Robert Anderson:** Let's proceed with caution, men.

**Narrator C:** Anderson's troops fire back but inflict little damage on the rebels.

**John Carmody:** We must fire our cannons—or we'll be wiped out!

**Miles Tyler:** But they're on the other side of the fort, where it's undefended. It's too dangerous.

**Carmody:** It's our only chance!

**Narrator D:** Carmody dashes to the cannons and, single-handedly, fires them one by one. But without help, he can't reload. Then . . .

**Tyler:** Look over there! The relief ships President Lincoln sent are arriving! We're saved!

**Carmody:** Hallelujah!

**Narrator E:** But a hail of bullets and cannonballs won't let the ships dock. Worse, Confederate cannonballs set the fort on fire.

On April 14, Major Anderson surrenders. The Civil War has begun.

## SCENE 5

**Narrator A:** The South's victory at Fort Sumter prompts four more states to join the Confederacy. Outraged Northerners demand that the Union Army strike back hard and fast. Americans on both sides expect a short war. Then comes the First Battle of Bull Run in Virginia, on July 21. The next day, in Washington, D.C. . . .

**Sarah Timlin:** Mr. Russell! What's your hurry?

**William Howard Russell:** I've got an article to write! Yesterday, hordes of people went to Manassas Junction in Virginia to watch the battle. Farmers, families with picnic baskets, ladies with parasols—all expecting a good show.

**Timlin:** But it was a disaster! Everyone thought the Union Army would teach the rebels a lesson. But the Confederates turned things around and won the day.

**Narrator B:** The Battle of Bull Run—also known as the Battle of Manassas—lasted only a day, but it woke the nation to the severity of the conflict. About 3,000 of the Union's 37,000 troops—and roughly 2,000 of the Confederacy's 35,000—were killed or wounded.

**Russell:** You Americans, it seems, are in for the fight of your lives.

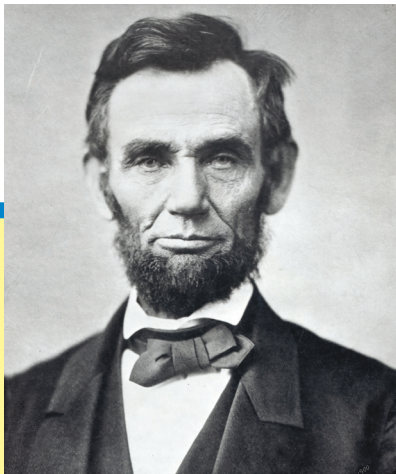
## EPILOGUE

**Narrator C:** Indeed, the fighting continued for four years, with more than 10,000 battles, mainly in the South. By the time the South surrendered at Appomattox Court House in Virginia on April 9, 1865, 620,000 men from the North and South had been killed. The Civil War remains the most scarring period in U.S. history.

—Kathy Wilmore & Louis C. Adelman

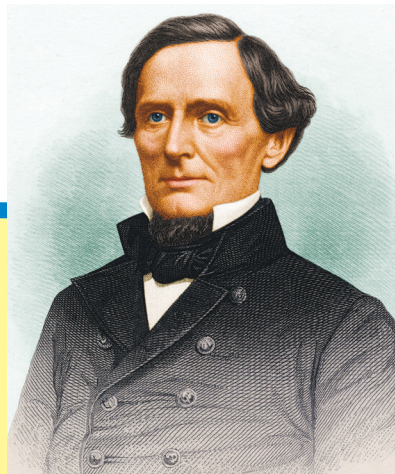
### ➔ Think About It

1. How did economic differences between the North and South contribute to the conflict?
2. What do you think might have happened to the U.S. had the South won the war?



### LINCOLN'S ELECTION

**NOVEMBER 1860:** When anti-slavery Republican **Abraham Lincoln** of Illinois is elected President, many Southerners are enraged. In December, South Carolina secedes from the Union. Six other slave states soon follow.



### BIRTH OF THE CONFEDERACY

**FEBRUARY 1862:** Delegates from the states that had seceded declare themselves the Confederate States of America, with **Jefferson Davis** as President. (Eleven states eventually seceded.) Lincoln vows to restore the Union.



### THE BATTLE OF FORT SUMTER

**APRIL 1861:** South Carolina demands that the Union relinquish **Fort Sumter**, in Charleston's harbor. When the Union refuses, Confederate forces attack. The Civil War begins, and four years of bloodshed follow.

# Power Shift

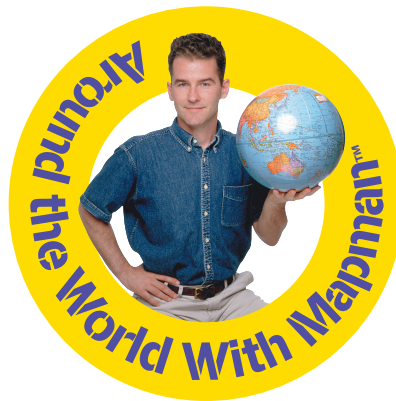
**How the 2010 Census results are literally reshaping the political map—and the balance of power in Washington, D.C.**

Remember all the talk last spring about the census?

Every 10 years, as spelled out in the Constitution, the U.S. takes a head count. The most important way census data are used is determining how many seats each state gets in the House of Representatives.

Every state, no matter how large or small, gets two Senators. But House seats are based on each state's share of the nation's population. Since the number of seats in the House—435—doesn't change, states can gain or lose seats after each census.

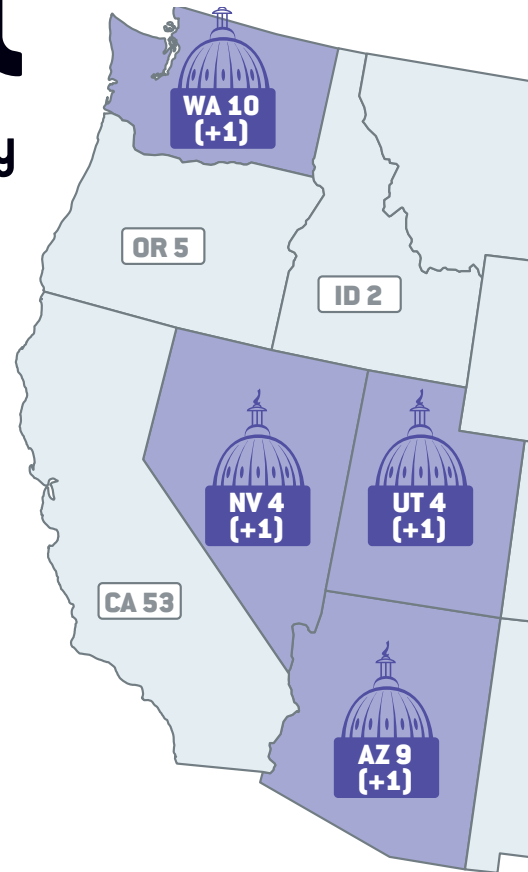
Eighteen states will gain or lose House seats in the next national election, in 2012. In general, the Northeast and Midwest will lose



House seats, while the South and West will gain seats.

These changes could also affect the next presidential election. That's because each state is allotted votes in the Electoral College based on the number of seats it has in the House, plus two for its Senators.

How will your state be affected?



*Alaska and Hawaii are not drawn to scale or placed in their proper geographic positions.*

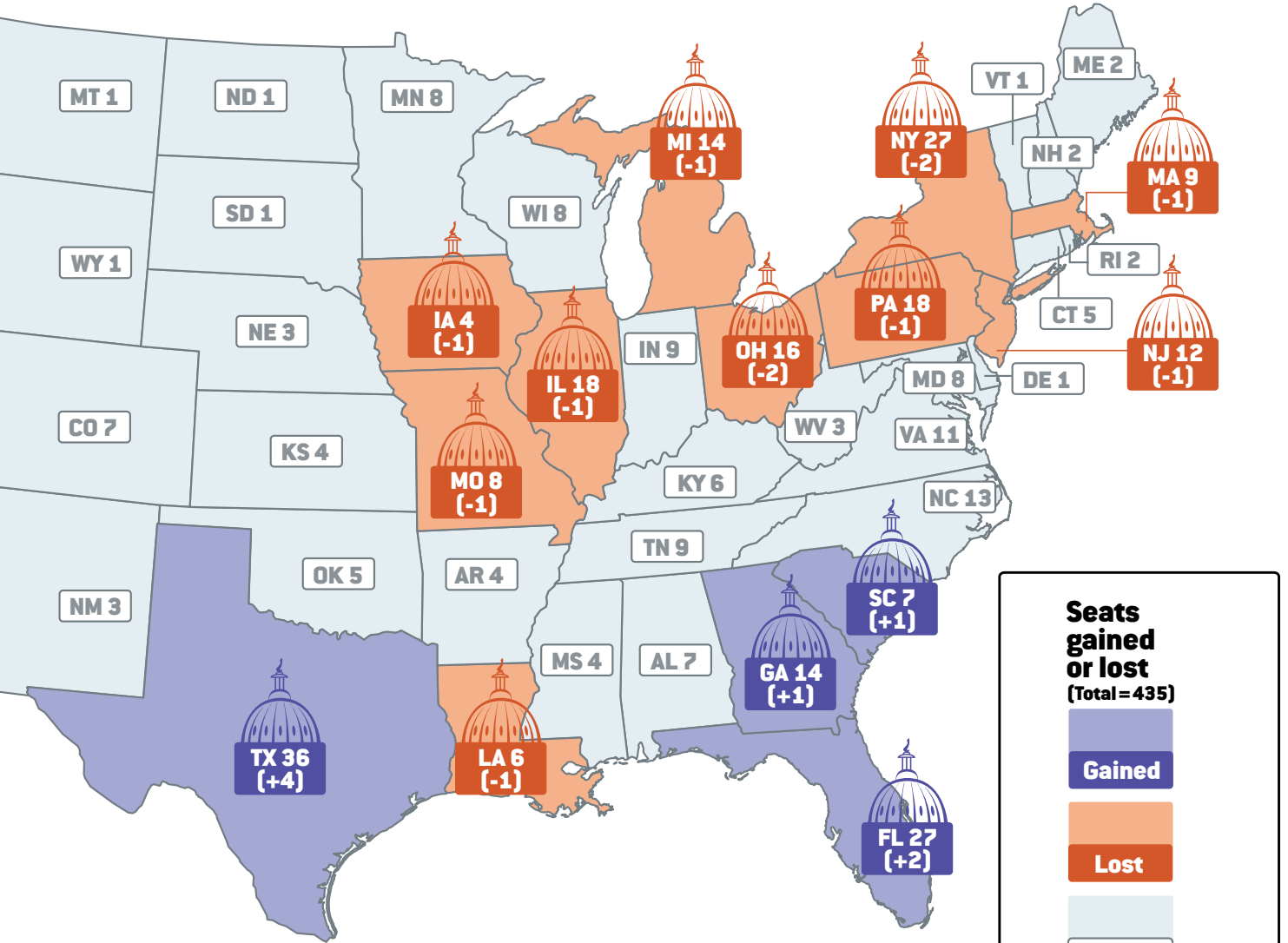
## QUESTIONS

*Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.*

1. Which state will have the most House seats?
2. What does that tell you about its population?
3. Which state will gain the most House seats?
4. Which Southern state will lose a House seat?
5. In which region(s) are the other states losing seats?
6. In which region(s) are the states gaining House seats?
7. Which region gained the most political power over the past 100 years?
8. Which region had the most seats after the 1910 Census?
9. Why does the Constitution call for a census every 10 years?
10. In the past century, the population has shifted from the Northeast and Midwest to the South and West. Why might that be?

# Census Winners & Losers

Eighteen states will gain or lose seats in the House as a result of the 2010 Census



**Seats gained or lost**  
(Total = 435)

**Gained**

**Lost**

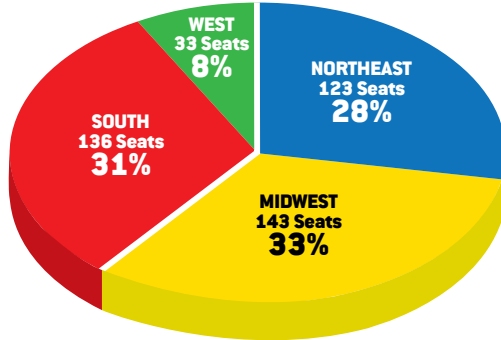
**No change**

State: **FL 27 (+2)** — New number of House seats

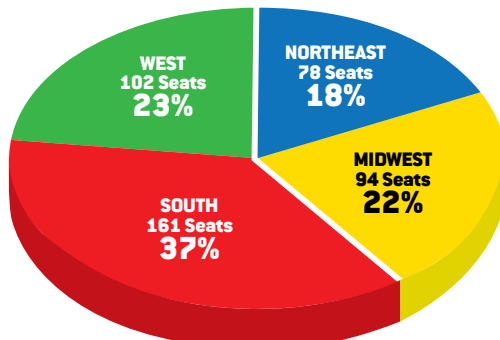
**Number of House seats gained or lost after the 2010 Census**

Note: The District of Columbia has no Senators or Representatives, but gets three electoral votes in presidential elections.

HOUSE SEATS AFTER 1910 CENSUS\*



HOUSE SEATS AFTER 2010 CENSUS



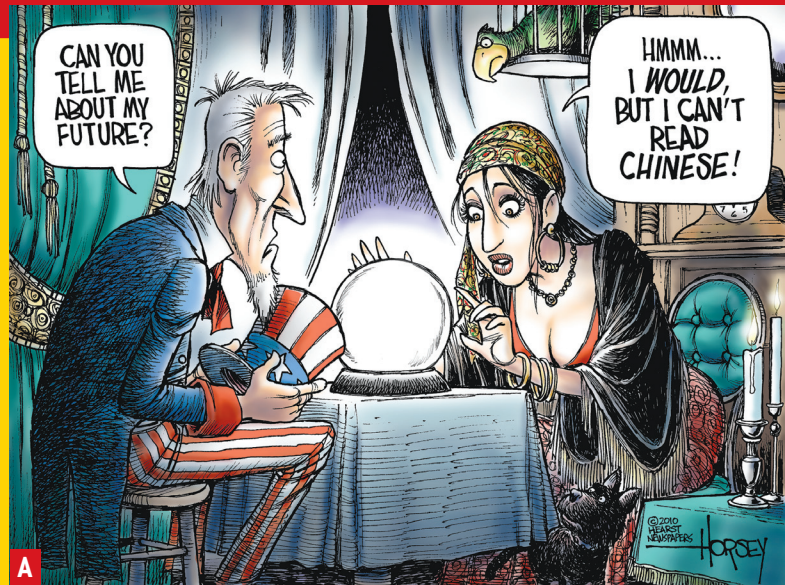
\*In 1910, there were only 46 states.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau  
NOTE: Percents are rounded to the nearest whole number.

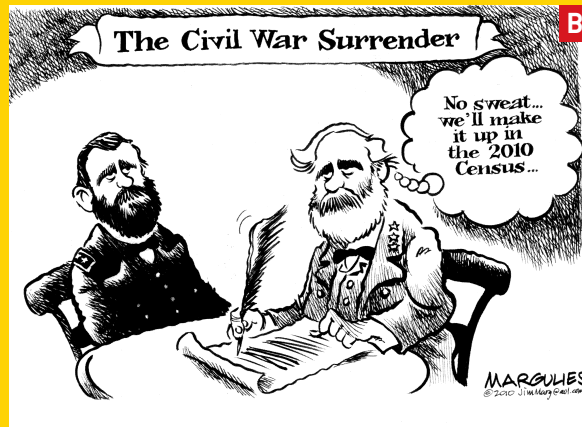
# Cartoon Corner

These cartoons relate to events that have been in the news recently. Study them, then answer these questions about each.

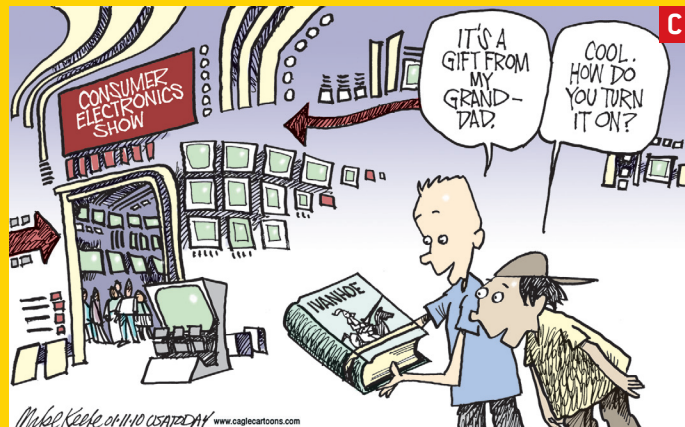
1. What topical issue does the cartoonist address?
2. What opinion do you think the cartoonist is expressing?
3. How might that view be expressed differently?



DAVID HORSEY • SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER • HEARST NEWSPAPERS



JIMMY MARGULIES • THE RECORD (HACKENSACK, NJ) • POLITICALCARTOONS.COM



MIKE KEEFE • THE DENVER POST • CAGLE CARTOONS

## Words to Know

We'll introduce you to 102 key Social Studies terms this year. These six are in this issue. Fill in the letter with the closest meaning.

### 1. bail

- (A) excessive tax burden
- (B) lawyer's court fees
- (C) money to ensure a court appearance
- (D) penalty after conviction

### 2. infringe

- (A) limit or violate a right
- (B) prevent militia from forming
- (C) seize property
- (D) violate a state's security

### 3. intellectual

- (A) authority figure
- (B) educated, thoughtful person
- (C) government official
- (D) turncoat

### 4. petition

- (A) charge with a crime
- (B) formal request to an authority for a policy change
- (C) freely exercise a right
- (D) protest in the street

### 5. third-world

- (A) economically powerful
- (B) highly industrialized
- (C) isolated and sparsely populated
- (D) poor and undeveloped

### 6. totalitarian

- (A) dictatorial
- (B) disastrous
- (C) secretive
- (D) victorious

Share your views about JS. E-mail the editors at [junior@scholastic.com](mailto:junior@scholastic.com).