J U N E

# COMPREHENSION

**REM 1112** 

A TEACHING RESOURCE FROM...





Author Anne Sattler ILLUSTRATIONS

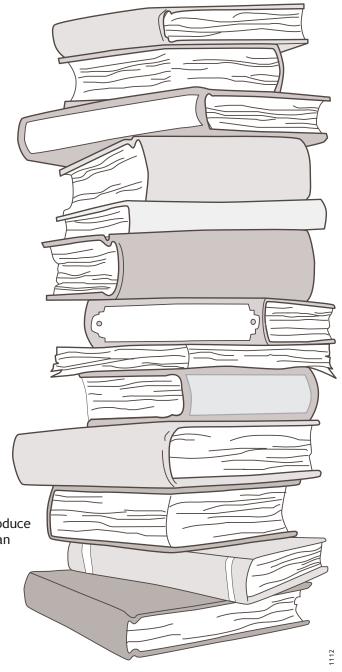
Danny Beck

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## INTRODUCTION

**Daily Comprehension** is a twelve-book series with each volume covering a single month of the year. The format features an "onthis-day-in-history" approach. A short, factual story about a person, place, or event is presented for each day of the month and was chosen because of its particular significance on that certain date.

Each story is accompanied by an activity page which tests the student's comprehension of the article's content. Activities include questions, crossword puzzles, fill-in-the-blanks, and more. A related research project for each story may require the use of a dictionary, almanac, encyclopedia, or atlas.

The books are designed for use in grades 5-12. Readability is on the 3rd-4th grade level.

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# SUPERMAN ARRIVES



On June 1, 1938, the first issue of *Action Comics* was published. It was all about Superman.

Superman was made up by Jerry Siegel. Jerry was born in 1914 in Cleveland, Ohio. In high school, his best friend was classmate Joe Shuster. Together, the boys dreamed of becoming famous comic strip creators. Jerry wrote the stories and Joe drew the pictures. For several years, they wrote and drew comic strips but had only fair success in getting them published.

Then in 1934, Jerry thought of creating a superhero. The story would begin with a child on a faraway planet called Krypton. Krypton is about to explode. To save the child, his father sends him to Earth in a rocket. He is found and raised by Martha and Jonathan Kent. They named the boy Clark.

Clark discovers that he has unusual powers. He is able to fly, has x-ray vision, and great strength.

The one thing he must watch out for is kryptonite, the shattered remains of the planet Krypton. It can destroy him.

As Clark Kent, he is a reporter for the *Daily Planet* in Metropolis. He falls in love with another reporter, Lois Lane. She, however, is in love with the brave, crime-fighting Superman. She does not know Clark Kent and Superman are the same person.

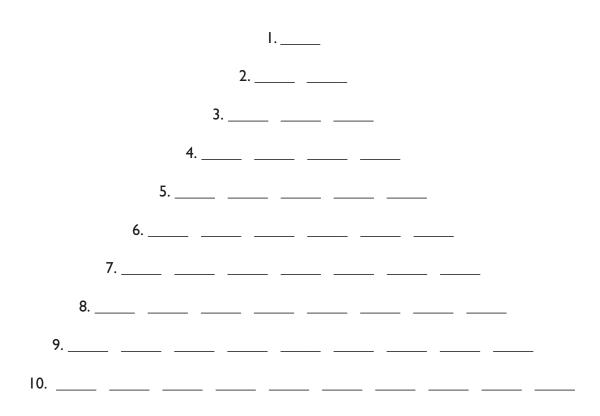
Several newspapers turned down the chance to buy this new comic strip. Then, in 1938, the owners of *Action Comics* said they would publish it in comic book form. Less than a year later, Superman became the favorite character in popular fiction.

Both Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster are gone now. But Superman continues his fight for "truth, justice, and the American way."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

#### **SUPERMAN ARRIVES**

Write your answers on the lines of the pattern.



- 1. The first Superman comic book was published on June \_\_\_\_, 1938.
- 2. Jerry Siegel was how old when he got the idea for Superman?
- 3. Superman is able to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. What is Clark's last name?
- 5. Superman fights for "\_\_\_\_\_, justice, and the American way."
- 6. The child was sent to Earth in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Name the planet from which the child came.
- 8. Clark is in love with \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Siegel's idea was to create a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. What substance can destroy Superman?

**Research:** Write the names of all the real planets in our solar system. Use a dictionary or encyclopedia for help.

# FOR AMERICAN INDIANS



On June 2, 1924, the U.S. Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act. This Act said that all Indians born in the United States could become U.S. citizens. Up to this time, many American Indians were not citizens. They did not have the same civil rights as U.S. citizens. Non-citizen Indians were not even counted in the census. It was almost as if they did not exist.

This began way back in 1776 when the United States was formed. Indians were given no rights in the Constitution of the new nation. There was no plan in the beginning to include these "uncivilized" people as equal members of the new nation.

Over the years, new laws were made to give citizenship to Indians. Those who would agree to leave their tribes and live "civilized" lives could become citizens. Those who owned land or paid taxes to the

government could become citizens. Some states in which tribal reservations were located decided to make all members citizens. Many non-citizen Indians fought in World War I with the U.S. Army. They were given citizenship when the war ended.

It all became very confusing. It was hard to know who was a citizen and who was not. So, the Indian Citizenship Act was passed. All American Indians could become United States citizens.

Today, there are 280 Indian reservations in the United States. There are over 550 Indian tribes. Their populations total 1,900,000. Now these Native Americans may live, work, or go to school wherever they wish. About half choose to live on or near their home reservations.

Name			

### **CITIZENSHIP FOR AMERICAN INDIANS**

Wr	ite the letter of	the	definition next to the word.				
1.	citizen	a.	those rights guaranteed to individuals, such as equal treatment and protection of laws				
2.	Congress	b.	to be real				
3.	civil rights	C.	money that people must pay in order to support the government				
4.	census	d.	unclear; misleading; puzzling				
5.	exist	e.	the group of people who make the laws of the nation				
6.	civilized	f.	a group of people united because they have the same customs, language, and ancestors				
7.	taxes	g.	an official count of the people living in a certain place				
8.	reservation	h.	someone who is a recognized member of a country				
9.	tribe	i.	an area set aside by the government for a certain purpose				
0.	confusing	j.	showing acceptable behavior; not primitive; educated				
	wer the questio		e United States formed?				
	•		which Indians could gain citizenship before 1924.				
13.	3. What is another name used to describe an American Indian?						
14.	4. Why do you think Indians were not given citizenship in 1776?						

Research: Name the five largest American Indian tribes. Use an almanac for help.