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NATIONAL

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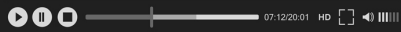
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NATIONAL

The Pope on Tour of Reconciliation



In July, Pope Francis visited Canada. Pope Francis is the leader of the Roman Catholic Church. His visit was intended to promote healing and reconciliation with the Indigenous Peoples in Canada. In April of this year, he formally apologized for the church's role in residential schools.

Residential schools were a system of schools sponsored by the Canadian government and run, in many cases, by the Catholic Church. Residential schools caused tremendous pain and suffering for Indigenous Peoples. Children were separated from their parents at a young age and were forbidden to practice their cultural traditions and languages. Abuse was common at residential schools. Many did not receive enough food to eat and lived in crowded conditions. Thousands of children died at residential schools, or while trying to run away and return home.

In 2021, a re-examination of this terrible chapter of Canadian history was triggered by the discovery of the unmarked graves of hundreds of Indigenous

children. The discovery was made at the former Kamloops Indian Residential School, which was run by the Catholic Church.

The discovery helped prompt the Pope's apology, as well as his "**penitential**" visit to Canada from July 24 to 29.

The Pope began his trip in Alberta. He met with Indigenous leaders and Residential School Survivors at the former Emneskin Residential School in Maskwacis, Alberta. He also visited Lac Ste. Anne, the site of an annual **pilgrimage** for Indigenous members of the Catholic Church living in North America. The Pope also visited Quebec City where he met with representatives of Indigenous Peoples from Eastern Canada.

During his visit, Pope Francis repeated his apology, saying he was "deeply sorry" while asking forgiveness for the church's participation "in projects of cultural destruction and forced assimilation." The Pope also acknowledged that **genocide** took place at Church schools.

For many Indigenous leaders and Residential School Survivors,

the Pope's willingness to visit Canada, meet with Indigenous representatives, and apologize for what happened is an important and positive step towards healing and reconciliation. However, some felt the Pope did not go far enough in his apology. He apologized only for the actions of some Christians, rather than the entire Church. ★



DID YOU KNOW

There were also calls for the Pope to renounce the Doctrine of Discovery. This was a doctrine issued by the Church in 1493 that encouraged the colonization of lands occupied by Indigenous Peoples around the world.

To view videos, go to:
<http://resources.dynamic-classroom.ca/books/tmcd>

Video



WORD POWER

PENITENTIAL: Feeling or showing sorrow and regret for having done something wrong

PILGRIMAGE: A journey to a sacred place as an act of religious devotion

GENOCIDE: A deliberate attempt to destroy a particular group of people

INTERNATIONAL

The War in Ukraine

On February 24, 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, hoping for a quick victory. However, Ukrainian resistance has been fierce, and the fighting continues six months later.

In April, Russia shifted its tactics. It stopped trying to take over Ukraine's capital city of Kyiv. Instead, it focussed its efforts on the eastern and southern regions of Ukraine. It has made some progress, including capturing important cities in the east, Sievierodonetsk and Lysychansk, and an important city in the south, Mariupol.

There are no signs the fighting will end soon. Ukraine continues to demand Russia leave and return all **occupied lands** to Ukraine. It still hopes to push the Russian invaders back out of the country. Russia's goals are less clear. However, it seems Russia wants to "liberate" large regions of eastern and southern Ukraine—making them either a part of Russia or independent nations closely allied with Russia.

Most days, the war is no longer the top news story here in Canada, but the war continues

to have a devastating impact on people living in Ukraine. Tens of thousands of people have died in the fighting, including more than 5000 **civilians**. Millions of Ukrainian families have been forced to flee their homes. Entire cities have been shattered, with homes and businesses destroyed by rockets and artillery fire.

As well, impacts continue to be felt around the world. High gasoline prices are at least partly to be blamed on the conflict. As well, there are worries of a growing food crisis, particularly if Ukraine isn't allowed to export its crops. Ukraine is one of the world's largest exporter of grains like wheat, corn, and barley.

In July, the United Nations negotiated a deal with Russia to allow Ukraine to safely export its grain. Russia was criticized for subsequently bombing the vital Ukrainian port in Odessa. However, a tanker filled with corn safely left Odessa on August 1.

Internationally, countries around the world continue to apply strong economic **sanctions** against Russia. While the sanctions have damaged Russia's



economy, they don't appear to be affecting Russian President Vladimir Putin's determination to keep fighting.

Countries, including Canada, also continue to support Ukraine by sending donations, humanitarian aid, and military supplies to the war-torn nation. ★



DID YOU KNOW

Ukraine is a major supplier of key crops, exporting 42 percent of the sunflower oil, 16 percent of the corn, and 9 percent of the wheat traded around the world.

To view videos, go to:
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Video



WORD POWER

OCCUPIED LAND: A region that is controlled by a foreign, hostile army

CIVILIAN: A person who is not a member of the military or police

SANCTION: An action that is taken or an order that is given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country

INDIGENOUS CONNECTIONS

What Is Reconciliation?

September 30, 2022, will be the second National Day for Truth and Reconciliation in Canada. The day was created in 2021 as an opportunity for all Canadians to take time to remember and learn more about the residential school system and its impact. It was created in response to one of the 94 Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was formed in 2008 to hear the stories of Residential School Survivors and to find a pathway to reconciliation. But what is reconciliation and what does it require of us?

When we think about two people reconciling, we think of them coming together again as friends after something has happened to damage their relationship. They don't ignore what has happened and hope that it will stay in the past. They acknowledge what has happened and together look towards how they can have a future relationship. Reconciliation is the act of two people or groups acknowledging an issue, conflict,

or problem. Each party accepts responsibility for their part in what has happened. Then, together, they find a respectful way to resolve the issue, conflict, or problem.

When we talk about reconciliation in terms of the relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples in Canada, we have to look back at the history of what has happened. This requires us to look at the history of the residential schools and what happened at these schools. We need to look at how this system **impacted** the Indigenous children who attended, as well as their families and communities. It wasn't just those who attended who were affected, but their parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren, and more generations beyond.

However, it is not enough to just be aware of what happened. Part of the journey towards reconciliation is taking action. We need to take an active part in restoring relationships with Indigenous Peoples. As in any relationship, it is not enough



to say sorry. There has to be change and action to back up our words. Some of the things we can do include helping to inform, educate, and engage with others about residential school history.

It is only through working together as Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples that we can rebuild the relationship that has been broken. It is only by acknowledging the past that we can work together for the future. ★



DID YOU KNOW

Over 132 residential schools operated in Canada. Over 150 000 Indigenous children attended these schools.

To view videos, go to:
<http://resources.dynamic-classroom.ca/books/tmcd>

Video



WORD POWER

IMPACT: The powerful effect that something has on somebody or something

ENVIRONMENT

The Health of Alberta's Soil

If you thought dirt was just dirt, an Alberta professor might disagree. Derek MacKenzie is associate professor of soil science at the University of Alberta. He would point out that soils can be very complex. In fact, healthy soils—the kind of soils good for growing things—are filled with a complicated array of nutrients, **microbes**, and organic matter. As well, soils can hold a lot of carbon, an important consideration in the fight against climate change.

How healthy are our soils? Are there ways we can improve them? Those are questions MacKenzie hopes to answer through a new soil **database** research project.

MacKenzie and fellow soil researchers are inputting data about soil samples collected over decades from 44 sites across the province. The data includes things like the amount of organic matter contained in the soils, microbe diversity, and genetic makeup. The database will help scientists determine how healthy soils in Alberta are, as well as how much carbon could be potentially stored in them.

MacKenzie says soils can store massive amounts of carbon.

MacKenzie thinks the database could be very useful for farmers. For example, farmers could look at the impact of different farming methods on soil. Using this information, farmers can determine the best ways to make their own farms more **sustainable** and part of the climate solution.

One farmer who has been working with MacKenzie is Colby Hanson. He owns a farm 35 kilometres northeast of Westlock, Alberta. Hanson has been using regenerative agriculture techniques. These are special farming techniques designed to keep soil healthy without needing lots of artificial fertilizers. One approach is intercropping—a technique where two or more crops are grown in the same field in the same year. The crops are chosen because they complement each other.

For example, when Colby grows a field of corn, he adds turnips and fava beans to the field. The turnips and fava beans are cover crops that retain moisture, prevent erosion, and help feed



microbes in the soil. This provides more nutrients for the corn. The technique seems to also result in better carbon storage.

Early results from MacKenzie's database suggest Colby's regenerative farming style is resulting in 20 tonnes of carbon being stored per acre of farmland. That compares to just four tonnes per acre in a typical farm field. ★



DID YOU KNOW

In 2021, 154 million acres of land was occupied by farms in Canada.

To view videos, go to:
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Video



WORD POWER

MICROBE: A small microorganism, like bacteria, that can't be seen by the naked eye

DATABASE: A set of data stored on

computer that can be accessed to learn more about something

SUSTAINABLE: To do something in a

way that meets our needs now without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

FEATURE

Who Was Terry Fox?



Terry Fox was a young man who, in 1980, at the age of 21, decided to do something very special. He wanted to raise money and awareness for cancer research. He tried to do this by running a marathon a day across the country, starting at St John's, Newfoundland, and ending in Victoria, British Columbia. Although he never finished his Marathon of Hope, the impact of his courage continues to inspire millions of people today.

As a teenager growing up in British Columbia, Terry participated in many sports, including long distance running and basketball. When he was 18 years old, he was diagnosed with osteogenic sarcoma (bone cancer). He was forced to have his right leg **amputated** 15 centimetres above the knee.

The night before his amputation, he was given an article on Dick Traum, the first amputee to complete the New York City Marathon. Inspired by Traum's accomplishment and upset with how little money was allotted to cancer research in Canada, Terry decided he would

embark on a cross-country journey to raise \$1 for every Canadian. The money would go to the Canadian Cancer Society.

Terry began the Marathon of Hope on April 12, 1980, to little fanfare. However, as he courageously endured bad weather and injury (including bleeding from his stump, dizzy spells, and intense pain), his mission gained momentum. People started lining the streets to cheer him on, donate money, or run alongside him as he wound his way across the four Atlantic provinces, Quebec, and Ontario.

After almost five months of running 42 kilometres a day, having run a total of 5373 kilometres, Terry had to stop on September 1, just outside of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The cancer had spread to his lungs. He passed away June 28, 1981, at the age of 22.

Fox's Marathon of Hope succeeded in raising over \$24 million. More importantly his **legacy** lives on today.

Every year in September, on the second Sunday following Labour Day, participants from Canada

and around the world take part in the Terry Fox Run. Over \$800 million has been raised for cancer research in Terry's name. As well, he has many buildings, statues, roads, and parks named in his honour. ★



DID YOU KNOW

Terry's fame and inspiration have spread beyond Canada. The Terry Fox Run is held in more than 60 countries around the world. It is the world's largest one-day fundraiser for cancer research.

To view videos, go to:
<http://resources.dynamic-classroom.ca/books/tmcd>

Video



WORD POWER

AMPUTATE: To cut off a limb through a surgical operation

LEGACY: Something that happened in the past that continues to affect people in the present.

NATIONAL

The Pope on Tour of Reconciliation

1. What was the purpose of Pope Francis' visit to Canada?

2. What happened at residential schools?

3. What triggered a re-examination of this terrible chapter of Canadian history?

4. What places did the Pope visit in Canada?

5. What was the response to the Pope's visit and apology?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. What are your thoughts on the Pope's apology?

2. What do you think should be the next steps, now that an apology has been issued?

INTERNATIONAL

The War in Ukraine

1. How did Russia shift its tactics in April?

2. How is Ukraine responding to the fighting?

3. What are Russia’s goals?

4. How is the impact of the war being felt around the world?

5. How are countries around the world responding?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Why do you think President Putin is so determined to keep fighting?

2. What are some other factors that can impact the price of gasoline and other items?



INDIGENOUS CONNECTIONS

What Is Reconciliation?

1. Why was the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation created?

2. What was the Truth and Reconciliation Commission?

3. What is reconciliation?

4. What do we have to look at when it comes to reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples in Canada?

5. Why is it not enough to just be aware of what happened?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. What do you know about the residential school system and what happened there?

2. What can you do to help work towards reconciliation?

ENVIRONMENT

The Health of Alberta’s Soil

1. What does healthy soil contain?

2. What are MacKenzie and other researchers doing?

3. How could the database be useful for farmers?

4. What are regenerative agriculture techniques?

5. What do early results from the database suggest?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Why do you think it is important for soil to be healthy?

2. What are your thoughts on regenerative agriculture?

FEATURE

Who Was Terry Fox?

1. What happened when Terry was 18 years old?

2. What did Terry Fox decide to do? Why?

3. When did the Marathon of Hope begin? What happened as he continued to run?

4. How long and far did he run? Why did he stop?

5. How does his legacy live on today?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. What are some of the qualities you think someone must have to be able to complete a marathon a day for five months?

2. Even though he did not complete his goal, why do you think Terry's legacy still lives today?

Who Is the Pope?

When a new pope is elected, he is asked by what name he wishes to be called. Most popes have abandoned their birth names and adopted the names of saints, popes, and even relatives who have gone before. Below is a list of the last 10 popes, with their birth and chosen names. Usually a pope stays in office until he dies, but Pope Benedict XVI chose to retire.

Dates He Was Pope	Name as Pope	Personal name	Age at start/ end of papacy
4 August 1903 –20 August 1914 (11 years, 16 days)	Pius X	Giuseppe Melchiorre Sarto	68 / 79
3 September 1914 –22 January 1922 (7 years, 141 days)	Benedict XV	Giacomo Paolo Giovanni Battista Della Chiesa	59 / 67
6 February 1922 – 10 February 1939 (17 years, 4 days)	Pius XI	Achille Ambrogio Damiano Ratti	64 / 81
2 March 1939 – 9 October 1958 (19 years, 221 days)	Pius XII	Eugenio Maria Giuseppe Giovanni Pacelli	63 / 82
28 October 1958 – 3 June 1963 (4 years, 218 days)	John XXIII	Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli	76 / 81
21 June 1963 – 6 August 1978 (15 years, 46 days)	Paul VI	Giovanni Battista Enrico Antonio Maria Montini	65 / 80
26 August 1978 – 28 September 1978 (33 days)	John Paul I	Albino Luciani	65 / 65
16 October 1978 – 2 April 2005 (26 years, 168 days)	John Paul II	Karol Józef Wojtyła	58 / 84
19 April 2005 – 28 February 2013 (7 years, 315 days)	Benedict XVI	Joseph Aloisius Ratzinger	78 / 85
13 March 2013 – present (9 years, 149 days)	Francis	Jorge Mario Bergoglio, S.J.	76

- Who was pope from 1922 to 1939?

- What name did Albino Luciani take when he became pope?

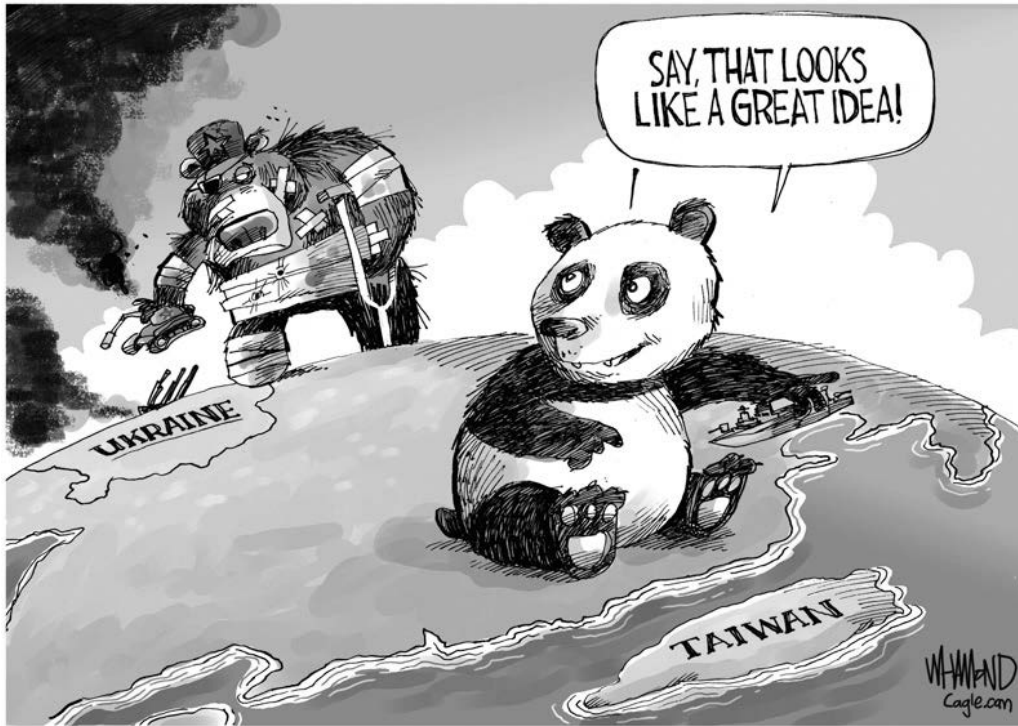
- How old was John Paul II when he became pope?

- How old was Benedict XVI when he retired?

- What was the personal name of Pope Pius XI?

Political Cartoon

A political cartoon uses images to exaggerate an opinion, often in a humorous way. The main purpose of the cartoon is to show you the artist's point of view on a situation.



For each element in the image above, write a point or two about the element or how it relates to the rest of the image.

1. The bear in the back

2. The panda

3. Put all of the elements together and explain in your own words what the cartoon is saying.

Map Activity: Ukraine

1. Locate and label the following countries in capital letters:

UKRAINE
AUSTRIA
BELARUS
CZECH REPUBLIC
ESTONIA

HUNGARY
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
MOLDOVA
POLAND

ROMANIA
RUSSIA
SERBIA
SLOVAKIA

2. Locate and label the following cities:

Kyiv
Belgrade
Bucharest
Budapest

Bratislava
Chisinau
Minsk
Moscow

Riga
Tallinn
Vilnius
Warsaw

3. Locate and label the following bodies of salt water:

Baltic Sea

Black Sea

4. Create a colour legend for your map with the following:

Ukraine

Other Countries

Salt Water

5. Draw and label the compass bearing.

6. Label your map:

Ukraine and Neighbouring Countries

Map Activity: Ukraine



Looking at Ukraine

Ukraine is part of the continent of Europe. It borders the Black Sea, between Poland, Romania, and Moldova in the west and Russia in the east. It is located 49 degrees north of the equator, giving it a climate that is temperate. Ukraine is slightly smaller than Manitoba at 603,550 square kilometres. Ukraine has a population of 43,746,640 (July 2021 estimate) and a currency called the Ukrainian hryvnia (UAH). It takes about 23 hryvnia to equal one Canadian dollar.

Use the map and the information on this page to answer the following questions.

1. What is the area of Ukraine?

2. What is the population of Ukraine?

3. What is the capital city of Ukraine?

4. What is the currency used in Ukraine?

5. What colours are on the flag of Ukraine?

6. Which countries border Ukraine?

7. Colour the flag as follows:
Two equal horizontal bands of azure (blue) on the top and golden yellow on the bottom.



Monthly News Quiz

THE POPE ON TOUR OF RECONCILIATION

1. In April of this year, Pope Francis formally apologized for the church's role in _____
_____.
2. For many Indigenous leaders and Residential School Survivors, the Pope's willingness to visit Canada, meet with Indigenous representatives, and apologize for what happened is an important and positive step towards healing and reconciliation.
True False

THE WAR IN UKRAINE

1. Ukraine continues to demand _____ leave and return all occupied lands to Ukraine.
2. Which of the following is not a crop that Ukraine exports?
A. Wheat B. Corn C. Potatoes E. Barley

WHAT IS RECONCILIATION?

1. The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation was created in response to one of the 94 _____
_____ of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
2. Reconciliation is the act of two people or groups ignoring what happened in the past.
True False

THE HEALTH OF ALBERTA'S SOIL

1. The database will help scientists determine how healthy soils in Alberta are, as well as how much carbon could be potentially stored in them.
True False
2. Using the information from the database, farmers can determine the best ways to make their own farms more _____ and part of the climate solution.

Monthly News Answer Key

The Pope on Tour of Reconciliation

- 1. What was the purpose of Pope Francis' visit to Canada?**
His visit was intended to promote healing and reconciliation with the Indigenous Peoples in Canada.
- 2. What happened at residential schools?**
Residential schools caused tremendous pain and suffering for Indigenous Peoples. Children were separated from their parents at a young age and were forbidden to practice their cultural traditions and languages. Abuse was common at residential schools. Many did not receive enough food to eat and lived in crowded conditions. Thousands of children died at residential schools, or while trying to run away and return home.
- 3. What triggered a re-examination of this terrible chapter of Canadian history?**
In 2021, a re-examination of this terrible chapter of Canadian history was triggered by the discovery of the unmarked graves of hundreds of Indigenous children. The discovery was made at the former Kamloops Indian Residential School, which was run by the Catholic Church.
- 4. What places did the Pope visit in Canada?**
The Pope began his trip in Alberta. He met with Indigenous leaders and Residential School Survivors at the former Emneskin Residential School in Maskwacis, Alberta. He also visited Lac Ste. Anne, the site of an annual pilgrimage for Indigenous members of the Catholic Church living in North America. The Pope also visited Quebec City where he met with representatives of Indigenous Peoples from Eastern Canada.
- 5. What was the response to the Pope's visit and apology?**
For many Indigenous leaders and Residential School Survivors, the Pope's willingness to visit Canada, meet with Indigenous representatives, and apologize for what happened is an

important and positive step towards healing and reconciliation. However, some felt the Pope did not go far enough in his apology. He apologized only for the actions of some Christians, rather than the entire Church.

The War in Ukraine

- 1. How did Russia shift its tactics in April?**
It stopped trying to take over Ukraine's capital city of Kyiv. Instead, it focussed its efforts on the eastern and southern regions of Ukraine.
- 2. How is Ukraine responding to the fighting?**
Ukraine continues to demand Russia leave and return all occupied lands to Ukraine. It still hopes to push the Russian invaders back out of the country.
- 3. What are Russia's goals?**
It seems Russia wants to "liberate" large regions of eastern and southern Ukraine—making them either a part of Russia or independent nations closely allied with Russia.
- 4. How is the impact of the war being felt around the world?**
High gasoline prices are at least partly to be blamed on the conflict. As well, there are worries of a growing food crisis, particularly if Ukraine isn't allowed to export its crops.
- 5. How are countries around the world responding?**
Internationally, countries around the world continue to apply strong economic sanctions against Russia. While the sanctions have damaged Russia's economy, they don't appear to be affecting Russian President Vladimir Putin's determination to keep fighting. Countries, including Canada, also continue to support Ukraine by sending donations, humanitarian aid, and military supplies to the war-torn nation.

What Is Reconciliation?

- 1. Why was the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation created?**

The day was created in 2021 as an opportunity for all Canadians to take time to remember and learn more about the residential school system and its impact. It was created in response to one of the 94 Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- 2. What was the Truth and Reconciliation Commission?**

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was formed in 2008 to hear the stories of Residential School Survivors and to find a pathway to reconciliation.
- 3. What is reconciliation?**

Reconciliation is the act of two people or groups acknowledging an issue, conflict, or problem. Each party accepts responsibility for their part in what has happened. Then, together, they find a respectful way to resolve the issue, conflict, or problem.
- 4. What do we have to look at when it comes to reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples in Canada?**

This requires us to look at the history of the residential schools and what happened at these schools. We need to look at how this system impacted the Indigenous children who attended, as well as their families and communities. It wasn't just those who attended who were affected, but their parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren, and more generations beyond.
- 5. Why is it not enough to just be aware of what happened?**

Part of the journey towards reconciliation is taking action. We need to take an active part in restoring relationships with Indigenous Peoples. As in any relationship, it is not enough to say sorry. There has to be change and action to back up our words. Some of the things we can do include helping to inform, educate, and engage with others about residential school history.

The Health of Alberta's Soil

- 1. What does healthy soil contain?**

Healthy soils—the kind of soils good for growing things—are filled with a complicated array of nutrients, microbes, and organic matter. As well, soils can hold a lot of carbon, an important consideration in the fight against climate change.
- 2. What are MacKenzie and other researchers doing?**

MacKenzie and fellow soil researchers are inputting data about soil samples collected over decades from 44 sites across the province. The data includes things like the amount of organic matter contained in the soils, microbe diversity, and genetic makeup. The database will help scientists determine how healthy soils in Alberta are, as well as how much carbon could be potentially stored in them.
- 3. How could the database be useful for farmers?**

For example, farmers could look at the impact of different farming methods on soil. Using this information, farmers can determine the best ways to make their own farms more sustainable and part of the climate solution.
- 4. What are regenerative agriculture techniques?**

These are special farming techniques designed to keep soil healthy without needing lots of artificial fertilizers. One approach is intercropping—a technique where two or more crops are grown in the same field in the same year. The crops are chosen because they complement each other.
- 5. What do early results from the database suggest?**

Early results from MacKenzie's database suggest Colby's regenerative farming style is resulting in 20 tonnes of carbon being stored per acre of farmland. That compares to just four tonnes per acre in a typical farm field.

Who Was Terry Fox?

- 1. What happened when Terry was 18 years old?**

When he was 18 years old, he was diagnosed with osteogenic sarcoma (bone cancer). He was forced

Monthly News Answer Key

to have his right leg amputated 15 centimetres above the knee.

2. What did Terry Fox decide to do? Why?

Inspired by Traum's accomplishment and upset with how little money was allotted to cancer research in Canada, Terry decided he would embark on a cross-country journey to raise \$1 for every Canadian. The money would go to the Canadian Cancer Society.

3. When did the Marathon of Hope begin? What happened as he continued to run?

Terry began the Marathon of Hope on April 12, 1980, to little fanfare. However, as he courageously endured bad weather and injury (including bleeding from his stump, dizzy spells, and intense pain), his mission gained momentum. People started lining the streets to cheer him on, donate money, or run alongside him as he wound his way across the four Atlantic provinces, Quebec, and Ontario.

4. How long and far did he run? Why did he stop?

After almost five months of running 42 kilometres a day, having run a total of 5373 kilometres, Terry had to stop on September 1, just outside of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The cancer had spread to his lungs. He passed away June 28, 1981, at the age of 22.

5. How does his legacy live on today?

Every year in September, on the second Sunday following Labour Day, participants from Canada and around the world take part in the Terry Fox Run. Over \$850 million has been raised for cancer research in Terry's name. As well, he has many buildings, statues, roads, and parks named in his honour.

Who Is the Pope?

1. Who was pope from 1922 to 1939?

Pius XI

2. What name did Albino Luciani take when he became pope?

John Paul I

3. How old was John Paul II when he became pope?

58

4. How old was Benedict XVI when he retired?

85

5. What was the personal name of Pope Pius XI?

Achille Ambrogio Damiano Ratti

Political Cartoon

1. The bear in the back

The bear in the back represents Russia. It is wounded and it is placing tanks in Ukraine.

2. The panda

The panda represents China. It is watching Russia and thinks what is doing is a great idea. It is going to place a ship in the water near Taiwan.

3. Put all of the elements together and explain in your own words what the cartoon is saying.

Like Russia wants parts of Ukraine, China claims Taiwan as its territory. China's recent actions make it appear like it has been watching Russia and wants to use its military to control Taiwan.

Monthly News Quiz

THE POPE ON TOUR OF RECONCILIATION

1. In April of this year, Pope Francis formally apologized for the church's role in **RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**.

2. **For many Indigenous leaders and Residential School Survivors, the Pope's willingness to visit Canada, meet with Indigenous representatives, and apologize for what happened is an important and positive step towards healing and reconciliation.**

True

THE WAR IN UKRAINE

1. Ukraine continues to demand **RUSSIA** leave and return all occupied lands to Ukraine.

2. **Which of the following is not a crop that Ukraine exports?**

C. Potatoes

WHAT IS RECONCILIATION?

1. The National Day for Truth and Reconciliation was created in response to one of the 94 **CALLS TO ACTION** of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
2. **Reconciliation is the act of two people or groups ignoring what happened in the past.**
False – Acknowledging an issue, conflict, or problem

THE HEALTH OF ALBERTA'S SOIL

1. **The database will help scientists determine how healthy soils in Alberta are, as well as how much carbon could be potentially stored in them.**
True
2. Using the information from the database, farmers can determine the best ways to make their own farms more **SUSTAINABLE** and part of the climate solution.

Monthly News Answer Key

