

Reading a Magazine Article

A magazine article is designed to catch and hold your interest. Learning how to recognize the items on a magazine page will help you read even the most complicated articles. Look at the sample magazine article as you read each strategy below.

- A** Read the **title** and other **headings** to get an idea of what the article is about. Frequently, the title presents the article's main topic. Smaller headings may introduce subtopics related to the main topic.
- B** Note introductory text that is set off in some way, such as an **indented paragraph** or a passage in a **different typeface**. This text often summarizes the article.
- C** Pay attention to terms in **quotation marks**, **italics**, or **boldface**. Look for definitions or explanations before or after these terms.
- D** Study **visuals**—photos, pictures, or maps. Visuals help bring the topic to life and enrich the text.
- E** Look for **special features**, such as charts, tables, or boxed text, that provide more detailed information on the topic or on a subtopic.

MARK IT UP Use the sample magazine page at right and the tips above to help you answer the following questions.

1. What is the article's main topic? _____

2. What does the quote under the photo tell you about how some parents might behave at youth sports games? _____

3. What does the term "Silent Sunday" mean? _____

4. How do the visuals help you understand the article? _____

5. What information appears in the box? _____

Is "youth sports rage" on the rise?

Parents become violent and abusive during kids' games

by Belinda Liu

The news stories are frightening. In Virginia, the mother of a soccer player assaults a 14-year-old referee and is fined. In Pennsylvania, a "midget league" football game results in a brawl involving about 100 players and spectators. Accounts of "youth sports rage" are reported in Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Are spectators at youth sports becoming more violent? Some observers believe they are.

"There have always been problem parents in kids' sports," explains soccer coach Larry Fiore. "But the vast majority of parents, coaches, and athletes act appropriately."

However, some factors are making the problem worse, believes sports psychologist Theresa Mathelier. "Sports are getting more expensive for parents in terms of equipment, traveling, and coaching," she explains. "The tendency now is to start kids in organized sports earlier and to get them to specialize in one sport."

As a result, Mathelier says, "a few parents get unrealistic ideas about col-



B "Parents should be role models."

lege scholarships and professional careers in sports. They start to live through their kids, and if something goes wrong, they blow up."

Fiore and Mathelier both say that it is rarely the athletes who cause the problems. Serena Terell, a 15-year-old soccer player, agrees. "It's so embarrassing when the parents yell and curse," Serena explains, adding that her parents always behave themselves. "Their kids just want them to stop. After all, it's only a game, and parents should be role models."

Stopping sports rage

Here are steps that some groups have taken to prevent youth sports rage.

- The National Youth Sports Safety Foundation has created a Sport Parent Code of Conduct. Penalties range from a verbal warning to a season suspension for parents.
- Some soccer leagues designate one day as "Silent Sunday." Spectators are not allowed to cheer or even talk until the game is over.
- Some coaches choose one parent to be in charge of crowd control. This parent patrols the bleachers or sidelines, making sure that fans of his or her team behave.

The first page of a textbook lesson introduces you to a particular topic. The page also provides important information that will guide you through the rest of the lesson. Look at the sample textbook page as you read each strategy below.

- A** Preview the **title** and other **headings** to find out the lesson's main topic and related subtopics.
- B** Look for a list of terms or **vocabulary words**. These words will be identified and defined throughout the lesson.
- C** Read the **main idea**, **objectives**, or **focus**. These items summarize the lesson and establish a purpose for your reading.
- D** Find words set in special type, such as **italics** or **boldface**. Also look for material in **parentheses**. Boldface is often used to identify the vocabulary terms in the lesson.
- E** Notice text on the page that is set off in some way. For example, text placed in a tinted, or colored, box may be from a **primary source** or a **quotation** that gives firsthand knowledge or historical perspective on a topic.
- F** Examine **visuals**, such as photos and drawings, and their captions. Visuals can help the topic come alive.

MARK IT UP

Use the sample textbook page and the tips above to help you answer the following questions.

1. What is the subject of the lesson? _____

2. Circle the vocabulary terms that will be defined in the lesson.
3. Draw a box around the lesson's main idea.
4. What does the sidebar tell you about Napoleon's personality? _____

5. How did Napoleon become a hero? _____

A Napoleon Forges an Empire

TERMS & NAMES

- B • Napoleon Bonaparte
- coup d'état
- plebiscite
- lycée
- concordat
- Napoleonic Code
- Battle of Trafalgar

C

MAIN IDEA

A military genius, Napoleon Bonaparte, seized power in France and made himself emperor.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

In times of political turmoil, military dictators often seize control of nations, as in Haiti in 1991.

SETTING THE STAGE Napoleon was a short man (five feet three inches tall) who cast a long shadow over the history of modern times. He would come to be recognized as one of the world's greatest military geniuses, along with Alexander the Great of Macedonia, Hannibal of Carthage, and Julius Caesar of Rome. In only four years (1795–1799), Napoleon rose from relative obscurity to become master of France.

Napoleon Grasps the Power

Napoleon Bonaparte was born in 1769 on the Mediterranean island of Corsica. When he was nine years old, his parents sent him to a military school in northern France. In 1785, at the age of 16, he finished school and became a lieutenant in the artillery. When the Revolution broke out, Napoleon joined the army of the new government.

Hero of the Hour In October 1795, fate handed the young officer a chance for glory. When royalist rebels marched on the National Convention, a government official told Napoleon to defend the delegates. Napoleon and his gunners greeted the thousands of royalists with a cannonade. Within minutes, the attackers fled in panic and confusion. Napoleon Bonaparte became the hero of the hour and was hailed throughout Paris as the savior of the French republic.

In 1796, the Directory appointed Napoleon to lead a French army against the forces of Austria and the Kingdom of Sardinia. Crossing the Alps, the young general swept into Italy and won a series of remarkable victories, which crushed the Austrian troops' threat to France. Next, in an attempt to protect French trade interests and to disrupt British trade with India, Napoleon led an expedition to Egypt. Unfortunately, his luck did not hold. His army was pinned down in Egypt, and his naval forces were defeated by the British admiral Horatio Nelson. However, he managed to keep the reports of his defeat out of the press, so that by 1799 the words "the general" could mean only one man to the French—Napoleon.

Coup d'État By 1799, the Directory had lost control of the political situation and the confidence of the French people. Only the directors' control of the army kept them in power. Upon Napoleon's return from Egypt, the Abbé Sieyès urged him to seize political power. Napoleon and Josephine, his lovely socialite wife, set a plan in motion. Napoleon met with influential persons to discuss his role in the Directory, while Josephine used her connections with the wealthy directors to influence their decisions. The action began on November 9, 1799, when Napoleon was put in charge of the military. It ended the next day when his troops drove out the members of one chamber of the

HISTORY MAKERS

F



E

Napoleon Bonaparte
1769–1821

Napoleon Bonaparte had a magnetism that attracted the admiration of his men. His speeches were designed to inspire his troops to valorous feats. In one speech, he told soldiers, "If the victory is for a moment uncertain, you shall see your Emperor place himself on the front line."

Bonaparte was generous in his rewards to the troops. Many received the Legion of Honor—a medal for bravery. Sometimes Napoleon would take the medal from his own chest to present it to a soldier. (He kept a few spares in his pocket for these occasions.)

A cavalry commander, Auguste de Colbert, wrote, "He awakened in my soul the desire for glory."

D

Vocabulary
cannonade: a bombardment with heavy artillery fire.