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## Supreme Court Hears Birthright Case

### What This Means for Immigrant Families

By Bonnie K. Goodman

The U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States. Last Thursday, the court started hearing a new case about an **issue**<sup>1</sup> related to how babies become **citizens**.<sup>2</sup>

### Birthright Citizenship

Immigrants are people who

leave one country and move to another. The law states that people born in the U.S. are considered citizens. This is true even if their parents are immigrants and not citizens. This is called **birthright citizenship**.<sup>3</sup>

*Continued on next page* →

1. **issue**: problem

2. **Citizens**: people who belong to and live in a country

3. **birthright citizenship**: becoming a citizen at birth



## Supreme Court Hears Birthright Case *Continued*

In 2018, President Trump signed an order that took away birthright citizenship from some babies. He felt that if the parents did not follow the law when coming here, their children should not have the right to stay.

### The Two Sides

People who agree with Trump say that parents who are not U.S. citizens cannot give their children citizenship. Others disagree. They say that stopping this law will mean babies who do not belong to

any country. If someone doesn't belong to any country they cannot get a passport. They also cannot get **benefits**<sup>4</sup> such as education and medical care.

### The Court Case

The court is discussing both sides of the argument. The final decision will probably be made in June. Whatever the court decides will become the new law right away.

## Review Questions



### Supreme Court Hears Birthright Case

#### 1. What is birthright citizenship?

Birthright citizenship means that people born in the U.S. are U.S. citizens.

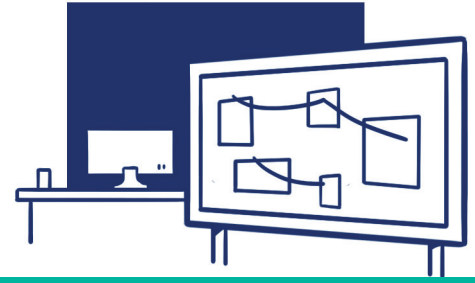
#### 2. Who will make the final decision about the law of birthright citizenship?

The Supreme Court will make the final decision whether the law of birthright citizenship should be stopped or not.



# Kids' Corner

By Chani Karp



## Golden Discovery

Gold is a very precious metal. There is not so much gold in the world, so it is very expensive. Other metals can be found in large amounts, so they are cheaper.

Imagine being able to take a cheap metal and change it into gold. Is that not everyone's dream?

Hundreds of years ago, there was a made-up science called **alchemy**.<sup>4</sup> People thought that they could turn cheap things into gold. People tried very hard but never succeeded. Now this goal was finally reached.

Scientists in Switzerland were doing an experiment. They took particles of lead and **collided**<sup>5</sup> them together at a very high speed. Some pieces of gold were created from this by accident. But before you get too excited, here's a spoiler. The scientists only managed to make a tiny amount of gold, too small to even see.

Doing their work just right was very hard. And only tiny amounts of gold were made. But who knows? We may be using gold-from-lead in just a few years!

4. **Alchemy**: the science of producing precious metals from cheap materials.

## Arden Named Sports Kid of 2024

Each year, one U.S. kid is named Sports Kid of the Year. Arden Pala is from San Diego, California. He is 15. Last year, he was named the Sports Kid of 2024. How did he earn this title?

Arden does a lot of work for kids. Four years ago, he visited a school in San Diego. He found out that the school's sports clubs ended because they didn't have enough money. Arden wanted to help these children. He started teaching kids soccer, basketball, and other sports — all by himself. It wasn't easy, but he kept going.

Arden worked hard, and it was worth it. The children were growing, learning, and becoming healthier. Arden wanted to help more kids. He started a **charity**<sup>6</sup> called Sports4Kids. The charity gives money for sports groups for needy kids. Arden collected about \$300,000 for sports clubs and food. Now Arden also pays teachers to teach kids sports, and they are doing very well.

What can you do to help kids in your community?

5. **Collided**: crashed

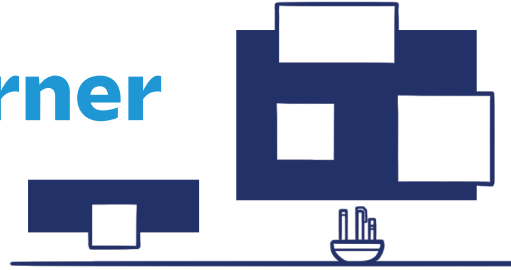
6. **charity**: organization that uses money to do good things





# Academic Corner

By Chani Karp



## Earthquakes

On Monday, a very strong earthquake hit near Greece. The shaking was felt as far as Egypt and Turkey. But what are earthquakes, and how do they happen?

The **surface**<sup>7</sup> of the earth is made up of many very large pieces. These plates can move around very slowly. They can rub against each other and even crash into each other. This can cause the ground to shake. The shaking creates an earthquake. Earthquakes can be dangerous. They can destroy buildings and kill people.

Earthquakes also cause other disasters. Tsunamis are huge ocean waves that hit the land. They can cause terrible flooding. They can damage buildings and kill people. Tsunamis are created from earthquakes deep under the water.



Scientists have machines that can sense when the ground is starting to shake. They can quickly warn people. But people usually only have a few minutes to go somewhere safe before the earthquake hits.

7. **surface**: top layer



# Activity

By Ettel Royde



## Word Find

In each long word, find as many smaller words as you can. The letters do not need to be in order. Each letter can only be used once.

### 1. Friendship

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### 2. Circumference

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### 3. Refurbishment

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### 4. Apprehensive

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# This Week in History

By Bonnie K. Goodman

**MAY 17, 1954:**

## ***Brown v. Board of Ed***

Years ago, children were separated in school by their race. The law since 1896 was that white schools can stop Black kids from joining. So Black kids had to go to their own schools. The schools had less money and were usually not taken care of well.

All this changed with a Supreme Court decision in 1954. The court ruled that all children must be **educated**<sup>8</sup> together.

The story began with Oliver Brown, a Black man who lived in Kansas. Brown wanted his daughter Linda to go to a white school. The school did not allow Linda to join because she was Black. Brown gathered other parents of Black children. They took the case to court, saying it wasn't fair.

The court agreed with the parents. The judges said that separate schooling is not equal. From now on, the court ruled, schools will need to be for all kids.



**May 16, 1868:** The U.S. Senate took a vote for whether to make President Andrew Johnson leave office, but they were short one vote.

**May 18, 1896:** The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that places may be “separate but equal” and not allow Black people in. In 1954, this ruling was overturned by a later court.

**May 19, 1921:** A law was passed that limited the number of people who can come into the country. This became a big problem later for people running away from World War II.

**8. Educated:** taught

**May 20, 1862:** Levi Strauss and Jacob Davis got a patent for their new worker pants. This meant that no one else could make the same thing. The pants were later called blue jeans and became very popular.

**May 21, 1932:** Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly a plane over the Atlantic Ocean by herself.

**May 22, 1856:** People who supported slavery gathered in the town of Lawrence, Kansas. They became very violent. This became known as "Bleeding Kansas."

## Review Questions



### Brown v. Board of Ed

#### 1. How were schools separated before 1954?

Before 1954, schools were separated by race.

#### 2. Who was Linda Brown?

Linda Brown was the daughter of Oliver Brown, who wanted to send his daughter to a white school.



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# This Week in Jewish History

By Ettel Royde



## 18 IYAR, 1572:

### Yahrzeit of Rabbi Moshe Isserles, the Remah

Rabbi Moshe Isserles (the “Rema,” 1520–1572) was an early Acharon born in Cracow, Poland. Among his famous accomplishments was the building of the magnificent Rema Shul, which stood in Cracow for several centuries until the Nazis destroyed it. It was restored after the war, but only few of the original artifacts remain.

The Remah was a prolific writer who authored many sefarim, ten of which were published. One of his most renown seforim is HaMapah, glosses on the Shulchan Aruch, written by Rabbi Yosef Karo of Tzefas based on the Sephardic interpretation of the halacha. To represent the Ashkenazi customs, the Remah wrote HaMapah, the “tablecloth.” The Rema’s piskei halacha are included in the Shulchan Aruch, thus making the sefer universally accepted by both Sephardim and Ashkenazim.

The Rema was niftar on Lag B’omer, and European Jews would travel to his kever to celebrate the holy day. On his tombstone is written, “From Moshe (Rambam) to Moshe (Rema) there was none like Moshe (Rema).”

**18 Iyar:** Lag B’Omer is the yahrzeit of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yochai. The great Tanna, who wrote the sefer Hazohar, revealed many secrets of the Torah on this day. It has become traditional for many Jews to travel to his Kever located in Meron.

**19 Iyar, 1970:** Yahrzeit of Harav Ezra Attia zt”l, Rosh Yeshivat Porat Yosef, Yerushalayim. Yeshivat Porat Yosef was a premier Sephardic yeshiva in Jerusalem. Harav Ezra Attia was rosh yeshiva from 1925 to 1970.

**20 Iyar, 1939:** The first Hadassah Hospital was built on Mount Scopus. It was one of the few places not captured in the Old City of Jerusalem in 1948.

**21 Iyar, 2448:** The Bnei Yisroel received their first double portion of Mann inn honor of Shabbos. This was the first Erev Shabbos after the mann began to fall.

**22 Iyar, 1944:** The first deportation of Hungarian Jews occurred during the Holocaust after the Nazi takeover of the government. Until this point, the Jews were spared deportations by the Hungarian government.

**23 Iyar, 1096:** The Jews of Worms were attacked by the Crusaders, after the soldiers set forth to recapture the Holy Land from the Muslims. Many other Jewish communities were brutally attacked as well.

**24 Iyar, 1945:** The Nazis surrendered unconditionally to the Allied Powers, bringing an end to World War II and the Holocaust.







## Discussion Questions

**1. Why do harsh immigration laws make it difficult for immigrant families?**

Immigrants who come to live in a country often have little money and do not speak the language. They struggle to find a job and support themselves and may find it difficult to pay bills. Giving them a path to citizenship is looked at by many as an important part of the U.S. policy of helping people from other countries.

**2. Why do you think Oliver Brown going to court was an important event at the time?**

Oliver Brown going to court resulted a significant change in the way schools treat students. From that time all schools became fully mixed.