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Elementary  
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High

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### Quality Information from Experts

Tap into the knowledge of 4,500 contributing experts from around the world—from historians to world leaders to Nobel Prize winners—along with the experience of Britannica's 100+ member editorial team, fact-checkers, and in-house curriculum specialists. Their work, and that of our product developers, reflects the practical input our users provide to ensure that *Britannica School* is the instructional tool that educators and students can't live without.

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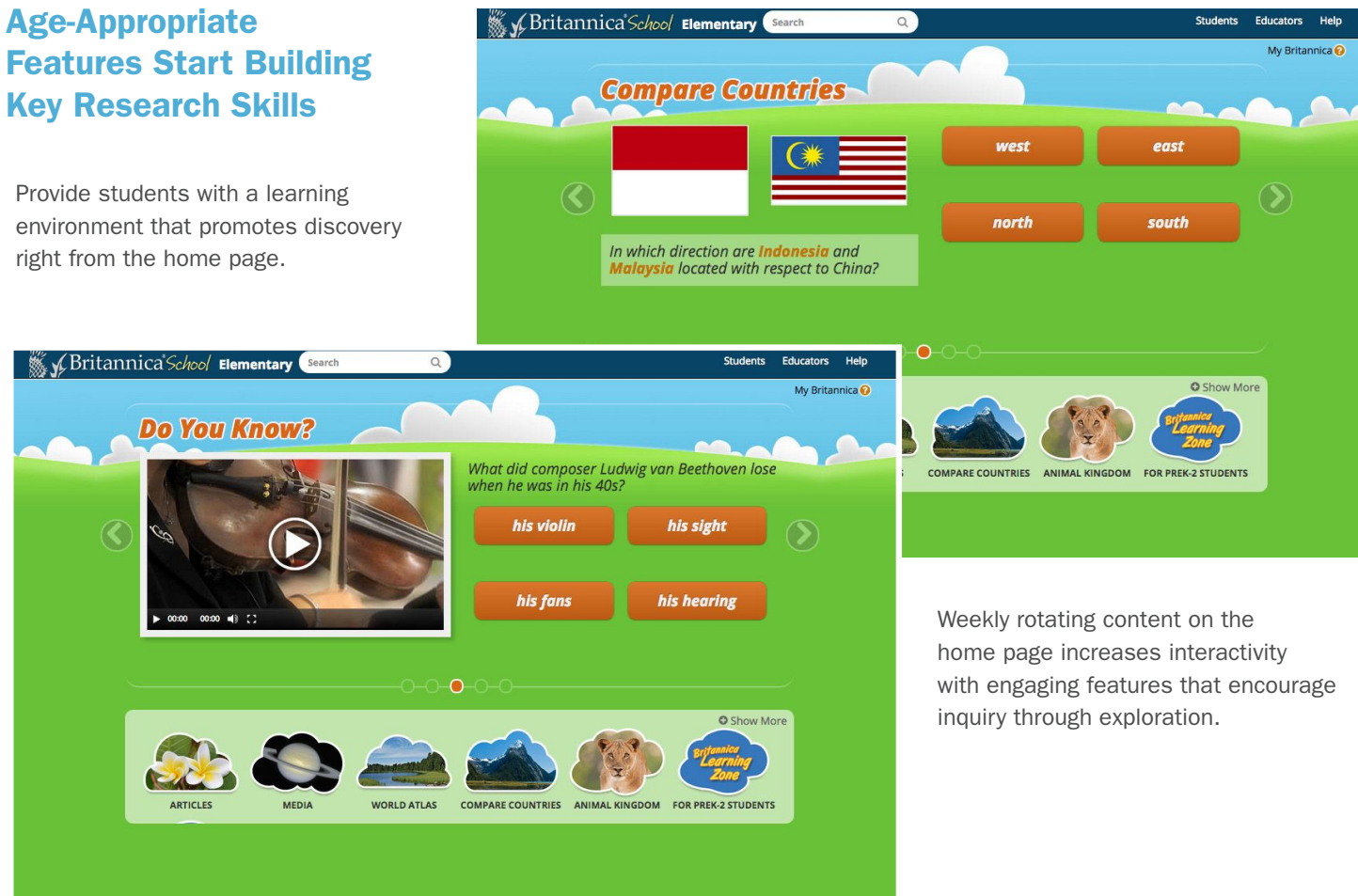
### A Community of Collaborative Educators

*Britannica School* is perfect for strengthening collaboration between classroom teachers and school librarians to inspire more effective and engaging instruction. Use the easy-to-follow Content Collector to organize articles and images. Then export them to the Lesson Plan Builder to create and share lesson plans with other educators across the hall or across the country.



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Click “Students” for fun activities that provide practice with standards-based reading, writing, and math skills.

Click “Educators” to access video tutorials, the Curriculum Standards Browse feature, and your stored content.

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Choose an appropriate reading level for each article.

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**“The differentiated instruction and PreK-12 Common Core material makes it a highly recommended database that is relevant in the digital age.”**

—School Library Journal



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Articles Media Biographies

Articles > Science and Mathematics

**Astronomy**

**Biological Sciences**

**Chemistry**

**Earth Sciences**

**Mathematics**

**Medicine**

**Physics**

DISPLAYING 1 - 10 OF 500 RESULTS.

**abacus**  
Before the Hindu-Arabic numeration system was used, people counted, added, and subtracted with an abacus—a forerunner of today's calculator probably invented by ancient

**Abegg, Richard Wilhelm Heinrich**  
(1869-1910), German physical chemist who built upon the discovery of the electron by J.J. Thomson in 1897 in order to explain the physics of chemical interaction. Born in

**Did You Know?**

The name armadillo means "little armored one."

Harriet Tubman was called the Moses of her people.

The Wright brothers experimented with gliders before building their first plane.

**Recommended U.S. Primary Sources**

Find letters, speeches, and other U.S. primary source material, including documents specified in the Common Core State Standards.

Patrick Henry's speech to the second Virginia Convention (1775)

Declaration of Independence (1776)

Constitution of the United States of America (1787)

Federalist papers, number 10 (1787-88)

Federalist papers, number 51 (1787-88)

Bill of Rights (1791)

President George Washington's Farewell Address (1796)

Monroe Doctrine (1823)

Emancipation Proclamation (1863)

Gettysburg Address (1863)

President Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address (1865)

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Annual Message to Congress (1941)

Civil Rights Act (1964)

**Additional recommendations:**

- constitution
- address
- declaration
- Lincoln
- inaugural
- president
- Washington

**At a Glance**

Landmarks are features of the land or structures that are notable or unique.

Australia contains six states and two internal territories.

What lies beyond one's physical limitations has always been of interest to humans.

**New & Revised Articles**

March 12, 2015 **Jawaharlal Nehru**

March 12, 2015 **tsunami**

March 12, 2015 **Battle of Lepanto**

March 11, 2015 **Niccolò Tartaglia**

March 11, 2015 **Narayana Guru**

March 11, 2015 **Uranus**

March 11, 2015 **bee**

March 11, 2015 **semen**

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In addition to conducting a keyword search, students can also browse content by articles or media.

The home page provides a list of recommended primary sources, including documents specified in the Common Core Standards.

Rotating At a Glance features highlight content relevant to the middle school curriculum.

**Search Results**

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

CONTENT TYPE

- Articles
- Images
- Videos
- Dictionary
- Magazines
- Web's Best Sites
- Primary Sources & E-Books
- Study Guides
- Year in Review

EDUCATOR CONTENT

- Interactive Lessons
- Visual Learning
- Manipulatives
- Lesson Plans

LEXILE FILTERING

Lexile range: 860 - 1700

Any of 5

Filter search results by a specific Lexile score or range (also available at the Elementary and High School levels).

Browse biographies by sorting on nationality, gender, era, name, or specialty, such as arts, science, history, or sports (also available at the High School level).

**Browse**

Articles Media Biographies

ERA

1900-present X

NATIONAL/CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

American X

KNOWN FOR

painting X

GENDER

☐ male

☒ female

Clear All Filters

DISPLAYING 1 - 9 OF 9 RESULTS.

**Cassatt, Mary**  
(1844-1926). Mary Cassatt, an American painter and printmaker, exhibited her works with those of the impressionists in France. She persuaded many of her wealthy American

**Frankenthaler, Helen**  
(1928-2011). The brilliantly colored canvases of U.S. abstract expressionist painter Helen Frankenthaler are much admired for their lyric qualities. She went against the

**Jones, Lois Mailou**  
(1905-98). U.S. painter and educator Lois Mailou Jones was born in Boston, Mass., on Nov. 3, 1905. She studied at the Boston High School of Practical Arts, the Boston Museum

This level offers more complex articles, featuring list of contributors, primary source documents, e-books, maps, and videos to help students analyze and evaluate multiple sources of evidence.

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**Sun**

Article Images & Videos Related

Expand All

Introduction

Physical properties

Internal structure

Solar atmosphere

Solar activity

History of observation

Additional Reading

**Did You Know?**  
The Sun is the source of almost all energy on Earth.

**From A to Z**

**Sun Yat-sen**  
(born Nov. 12, 1866, Xiangshan [now Zhongshan], Guangdong province, China—died March 12, 1925,...

**sunbeam snake**  
any of two species of primitive, nonvenomous, burrowing snakes of family Xenopeltidae

distributed...

**Introduction**

Sun, star around which Earth and the other components of the solar system revolve. It is the dominant body of the system, constituting more than 99 percent of its entire mass. The Sun is the source of an enormous amount of energy, a portion of which provides Earth with the light and heat necessary to support life.

The Sun is classified as a G2 V star, with G2 standing for the second hottest stars of the yellow G class—of surface temperature about 5,800 kelvins (K)—and the V representing a main sequence, or dwarf, star, the typical star for this temperature class. (G stars are so called because of the prominence of a band of atomic and molecular spectral lines that the German physicist Joseph von Fraunhofer designated G.) The Sun exists in the outer part of the Milky Way Galaxy and was formed from material that had been processed inside a supernova. The Sun is not, as is often said, a small star. Although it falls midway between the biggest and smallest stars of its type, there are so many dwarf stars that the Sun falls in the top 5 percent of stars in the neighbourhood that immediately surrounds it.

**Physical properties**

The radius of the Sun,  $R_{\odot}$ , is 109 times that of Earth, but its distance from Earth is 215  $R_{\odot}$ , so it subtends an angle of only  $1/2^{\circ}$  in the sky, roughly the same as that of the Moon. By comparison, Proxima Centauri, the next closest star to Earth, is 250,000 times farther away, and its relative apparent brightness is reduced by the square of that ratio, or 62 billion times. The temperature of the Sun's surface is so high that no solid or liquid can exist there; the constituent materials are predominantly gaseous atoms, with a very small number of molecules. As a result, there is no fixed surface. The surface viewed from Earth, called the photosphere, is the layer from which most of the radiation reaches us; the radiation from below is absorbed and reradiated, and the emission from overlying layers drops sharply, by about a factor of six every 200 kilometres (124 miles). The Sun is so far from Earth that this slightly fuzzy surface cannot be resolved, and so the limb (the visible edge) appears sharp.

The mass of the Sun,  $M_{\odot}$ , is 743 times the total mass of all the planets in the solar system and 330,000 times that of Earth. All the interesting planetary and interplanetary gravitational phenomena are negligible effects in comparison to the force exerted by the Sun. Under the force of gravity, the great mass of the Sun presses inward, and to keep the star from collapsing, the central pressure outward must be great enough to support its weight. The density at the Sun's core is about 100 times that of water (roughly six times that at the centre of Earth), but the temperature is at least 15,000,000 K, so the central pressure is at least 10,000 times greater than that at the centre of Earth, which is 3,500 kilobars. The nuclei of atoms are completely stripped of their electrons, and at this high temperature they collide to produce the nuclear reactions that are responsible for generating the energy vital to life on Earth.

While the temperature of the Sun drops from 15,000,000 K at the centre to 5,800 K at the photosphere, a surprising reversal occurs above that point; the temperature drops to a minimum of 4,000 K, then begins to

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## College and Career Readiness Intensifies Here



### Euro Drops After ECB Move

On March 11, 2015, the euro hit a 12-year low against the U.S. dollar and a 7-year low against the British pound, as the European Central Bank's latest round of quantitative easing pushed the currency down.

**euro** • **European Central Bank**

• **foreign exchange market**

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United States Senate

March 9, 2015

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Interactive Resources

Reading Level 1 2 3

### Cite

While every effort has been made to follow citation style rules, there may be some discrepancies. Please refer to the appropriate style manual or other sources if you have any questions.

Select citation style

- ✓ MLA
- APA
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<http://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/110544>

Australia, the smallest continent and island country in the Southern Hemisphere, is located between the Indian and Pacific Oceans to the east and south, and the Indian Ocean to the west. It is the only continent entirely in the Southern Hemisphere, and the only one to be both a country and a continent. It is the only continent to be both a country and a continent. It is the only continent to be both a country and a continent.

MLA, APA, Harvard, and Chicago Manual of Style citations are provided for each article (also available at Elementary and Middle School levels).

### Revised Articles

1961, New York City, American television...

South Korea country in East Asia. It occupies the southern portion of the Korean peninsula....

John Paul Stevens (born April 20, 1920, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.), associate justice of the Supreme...

Dustin Hoffman (born August 8, 1937, Los Angeles, California, U.S.), acclaimed American actor...

Yingluck Shinawatra (born June 21, 1967, San Kamphaeng town, Thailand), Thai businesswoman and politician...

### News by New York Times

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## Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis

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- Search for a specific word within an article by pressing the Ctrl+F on your keyboard (or Command+F on a Mac).

**From A to Z**

Aristotle Socrates Onassis

Juan de Oñate

**Alternate titles:** Jacqueline Lee Bouvier, Jacqueline Kennedy, Jackie Kennedy



White House photo/Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, née Jacqueline Lee Bouvier, also called (1953–68) Jacqueline Kennedy, byname Jackie, (born July 28, 1929, Southampton, N.Y., U.S.—died May 19, 1994, New York City), American first lady (1961–63), the wife of John F. Kennedy, 35th president of the United States, who was noted for her style and elegance. Her second husband, Aristotle Onassis, was one of the wealthiest men in the world.

Jacqueline was the elder of two daughters of Janet Lee and John ("Black Jack") Bouvier III, a stock speculator. As a child she developed the interests she would still relish as an adult: horseback riding, writing, and painting. In 1942, after her parents had divorced and her mother married Hugh D. Auchincloss, Jr., a wealthy lawyer, Jacqueline divided her time between the family's Merrywood estate in Virginia and Hammersmith Farm in Newport, Rhode Island.

From age 15 she attended boarding school; she enrolled at Vassar College in 1947. During her junior year abroad, while studying at the Sorbonne, she polished her French and solidified her affinity for French culture and style, which she sometimes associated with her adored father. She graduated from George Washington University in 1951 and took a job as a reporter-photographer at the *Washington Times-Herald*.



Toni Frissell/Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (digital id. cph 3g11913)

In 1951 Jacqueline met John F. Kennedy, a popular congressman from Massachusetts. On Sept. 12, 1953, they wed in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Newport, Rhode Island. The early years of their marriage included considerable disappointment and sadness. John underwent spinal surgery, and she suffered a miscarriage and delivered a stillborn daughter. Their luck appeared to change with the birth of a healthy daughter, Caroline Bouvier Kennedy, on Nov. 27, 1957. John Kennedy was elected president in 1960, just weeks before Jacqueline gave birth to a son, John F. Kennedy, Jr.

The youngest first lady in nearly 80 years, Jacqueline left a distinct mark on the job. During the 1960 election campaign she hired Letitia Baldrige, who was both politically savvy and astute on matters of etiquette, to assist her as social secretary. Through Baldrige, Jacqueline announced that she intended to make the White House a showcase for America's most talented and accomplished individuals, and she invited musicians, actors, and intellectuals—including Nobel Prize winners—to the executive mansion.

Her most enduring contribution was her work to restore the White House to its original elegance and to protect its holdings. She established the White House Historical Association, which was charged with educating the public and raising funds, and she wrote the foreword to the association's first edition of *The White House: An Historic Guide* (1962). To catalog the mansion's holdings, Jacqueline hired a curator from the Smithsonian Institution, a job that eventually became permanent. Congress, acting with the first lady's support, passed a law to encourage donations of valuable art and furniture and made White House artifacts "national property" of the nation, so that residents could not dispose of them at will. After extensive refurbishing, Jacqueline moved into the White House in January 1962.

During her tenure as first lady, she became one of the most popular first ladies. During her first year in office, she won wide praise for her beauty, fashion sense, and facility with languages. Alluding to his wife's immense popularity during their tour of France in 1961, President Kennedy jokingly reintroduced himself to reporters as the "the man who accompanied Jacqueline Kennedy to Paris." Parents named their daughters after Jacqueline, and women copied her bouffant hairstyle, pillbox hat, and flat-heeled pumps.

In November 1963 Jacqueline agreed to make one of her infrequent political appearances and accompanied her husband to Texas. (She had just returned from a vacation in Greece following the death of her newborn son, Patrick Bouvier.) As the president's motorcade moved through Dallas, he was assassinated as she sat beside him; 99 minutes later she stood beside Lyndon Johnson in her blood-stained suit as he took the oath of office, an unprecedented appearance by a widowed first lady. On her return to the capital, Jacqueline oversaw the planning of her husband's funeral, using many of the details of Abraham Lincoln's funeral a century earlier. Her quiet dignity (and the sight of her two young children standing beside her during the ceremony) brought an outpouring of admiration from Americans and from all over the world.

Jacqueline moved to an apartment in New York City, which remained her principal residence for the rest of her life. In October 1968 she married the Greek shipping magnate



Robert Knudsen—Official White House Photo/John F. Kennedy Presidential Library



Michael Ochs Archives/Getty Images

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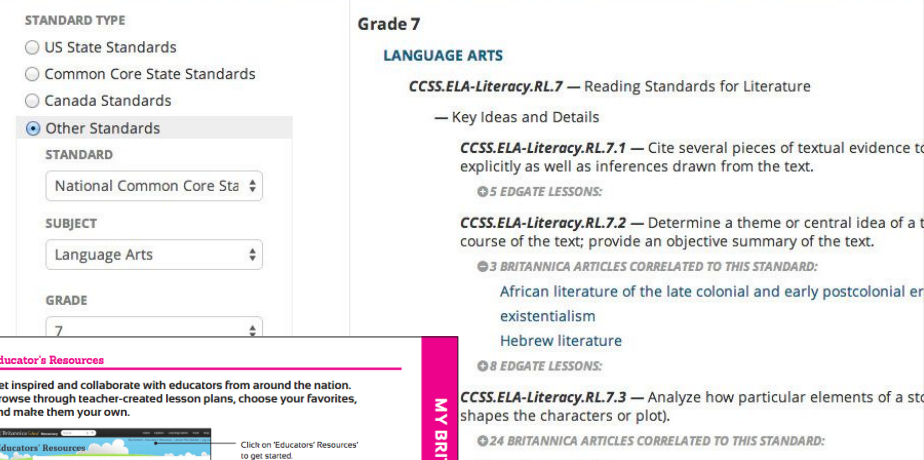


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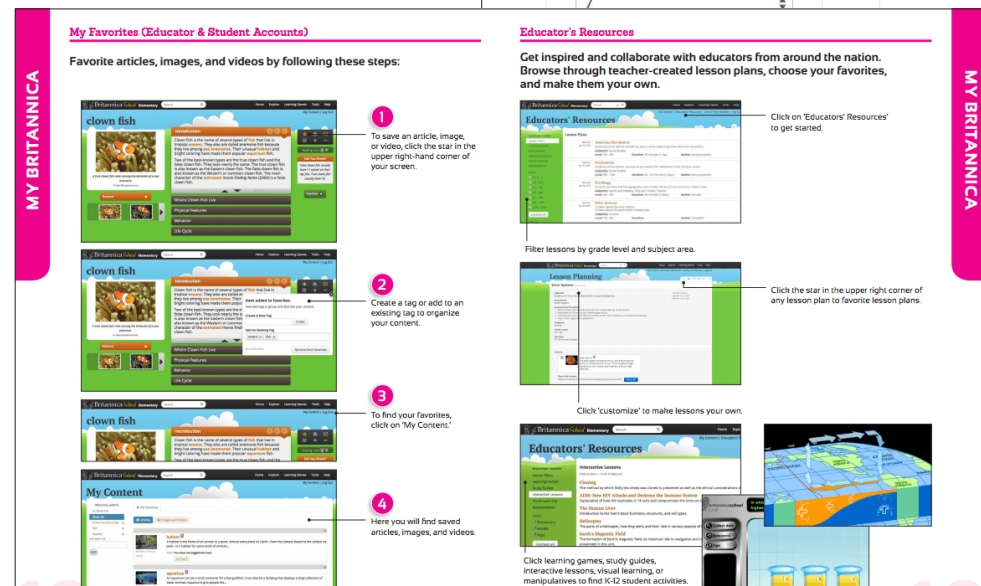


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## Curriculum Standards



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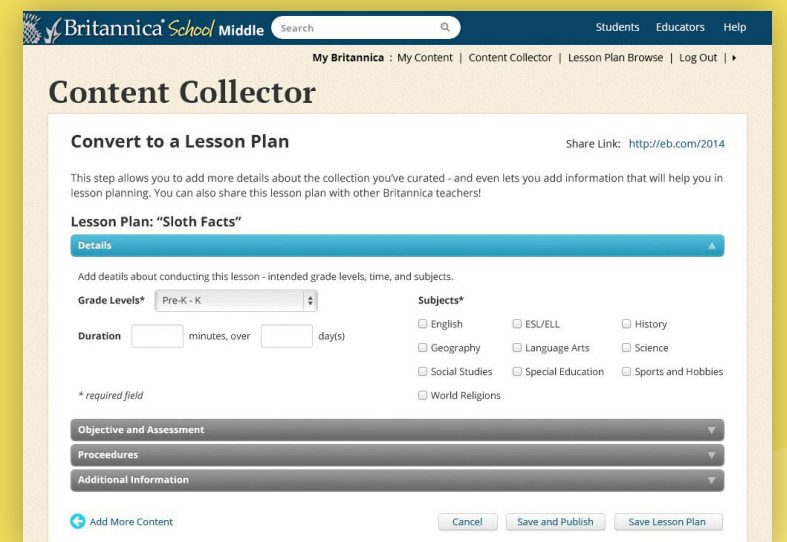
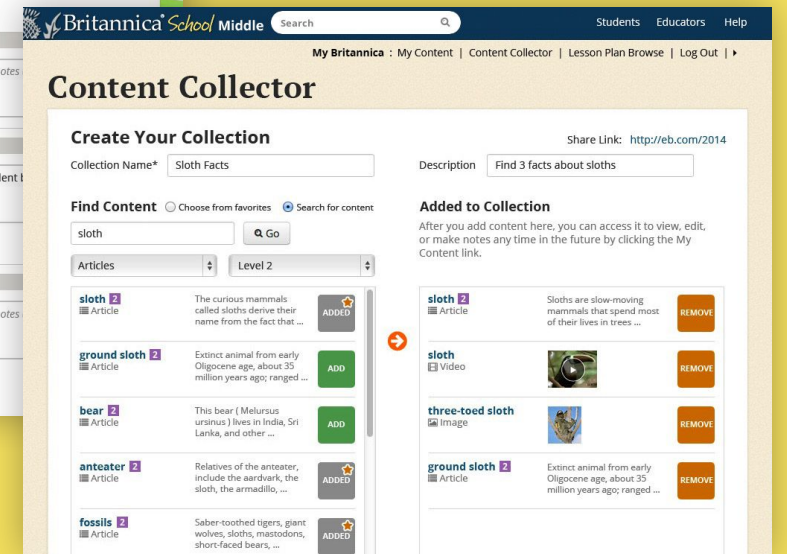
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**“Working with teachers on the Lesson Plan Builder definitely helps build a relationship between the library media specialist and teachers.”**

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