The Washington Post Newspaper in Education (NIE) program provides materials and resources to classroom teachers so they can use newspapers daily with the front page and the rest of the newspaper. In addition, online curriculum can be found at washpost.com/nie. Supporting a timely curriculum with reproducibles and KidsPost quizzes, the program teaches students about the history and importance of newspapers, as well as the freedoms and responsibilities that come with them.

For obvious reasons, the top corners of a newspaper page are called "ears." Little snippets of information are sometimes put here.

The dateline may include the date the story was written by a reporter outside the Washington area.

Editors spend the afternoon reading early versions of the paper at a known density. As papers come off the press, technicians use a tool called a densitometer to measure whether the ink is right. If it's not, corrections are made.

When a reader sees a story, the color should be right everywhere on the page. This is how when a reader sees a story, the color should be right everywhere on the page.

The Front Page is a newspaper's front door. It's the first thing a reader sees. The stories that appear there are ones that will be talked about all day.

What makes a front-page story? Important news, of course, about decisions the president has made, wars that have broken out or planes that have crashed. But editors—the people who run newspapers—want a mix of stories. A good front page might also include articles about a come-from-behind sports victory, a medical breakthrough or an ordinary person who has done something extraordinary—what's known as a "human interest" story. Photographs that grab the readers' eyes also are important parts of the front page.

The Washington Post's front page—also known as A1, the first page of the A section—starts coming together at 2 p.m. meeting called the story conference. Post editors talk about the stories their reporters are working on and which ones seem like good candidates for A1. Thirty minutes later they'll have a list of 25 to 30 A1 choices.

Editors spend the afternoon reading early versions of the stories. By 5:30 they've narrowed the stories to the seven or eight they think should go on the front page. The final decision is made at 6 p.m. meeting—though they may have to make changes as late as the 11 p.m. meeting. By 11:30 p.m. the front page can still be "ripped up" to make room for new stories. The front page will be tinkered with and improved all night long.

Here's a look at all the bits and pieces that make up a typical front page. See if you can find them on today's front page.

**Headline:** The most important story of the day, the one Post editors think is the most important story.

**Subhead:** Smaller than the headline, the subhead gives a little more information.

**Byline:** This is the name of the person who wrote the story. It's sometimes underlined.

**Credit Line:** It contains the byline plus some other information.

**Run Line:** This is the name of the person who reviewed the story.

**Apache Live/Credit Line:** It states "Washington Post Staff Writer" or "Washington Post Foreign Service," or an employee of The Post who wrote the story. It shows "Special To The Washington Post," someone who didn't work for The Post, was paid to write that particular story.

**Batic:** The line used to separate stories.

**Jump Lines:** Stories started on the front page finish up on another page.

**Photo Credit:** The name of the photographer who took the picture, and the organization he or she works for, goes inside rectangles above and credits for the photo.

**Photo Caption:** A sentence or two describing what's in the photo and identifying the person or people in it.

**Jump Mark:** These are red lines that should stop at another page. It's easy to see because the color lines are black.

**Front Door:** This is the first page of the A section—starts coming together at 2 p.m. meeting called the story conference. Post editors talk about the stories their reporters are working on and which ones seem like good candidates for A1. Thirty minutes later they'll have a list of 25 to 30 A1 choices.

**Backward报纸:** Sometimes there's an M1 before the Final. That's called "ears." Little snippets of information are sometimes put here.

**Issue Number:** There are at least three editions of every day's newspaper. The newspaper comes out the day after the story was written and printed the day before, the first edition—which would be marked here by "1," the second printed at 2 p.m., and each one being printed at 1:15 p.m. The second edition in the Baltimore edition is marked with "S" and printed starting at 12:45 a.m. The third edition is marked with an "MG"—printed beginning at 2:15 a.m. Sometimes there are two MGs before the final.

**Holes:** Sometimes you'll also see an "X" by a page. That means there is no story on that page or it had to be "killed." That means the newspaper talk for replacing it with the correct information are sometimes put here.

**Local bar or Registration Line:** It will be talked about all day.

**UPC Code:** There's always a bar code at the bottom of the page, so the product can be run up on the paper as soon as it arrives in the checkout line.

**Key or Refer:** These are red lines that should stop at another page. It's easy to see because the color lines are black.
The Washington Post have collaborated on a historical timeline of the 20th century using front pages. Here are ten final editions—breaking news through the century—that show history in the making.

**1903**—**Soared Like an Eagle**
December 17 – Orville Wright flies a 700-pound aircraft, powered by a gasoline engine, for 12 seconds (120 feet) across the sand dunes of Kitty Hawk, N.C. Little brother, Wilbur, stays aloft for 19 seconds. It is the first time man flies in a mechanically powered machine.

**1929**—**Stocks Collapse**
October 29 – Thousands buy stocks with borrowed money in theoming stock-market of the 1920s. When the bubble bursts, stocks crash. Soffers, savings, and jobs are lost. Banks close. Economic mismanagement leads to the Great Depression, which lasts until World War II.

**1945**—**Atomic Bomb**
August 6 – In World War II, the U.S. bomber Enola Gay drops a new kind of bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The city is leveled and burns. More than 60,000 people die, relatively few of them soldiers. The “Atomic Age” begins.

**1962**—**Missiles in Cuba**
October 22 – The U-2 spy plane is caught on reconnaissance flights over Cuba. John F. Kennedy says the U.S. will hold back a military response.

**1989**—**Berlin Wall Falls**
November 9 – East Germans蜂home in the streets of East Berlin as the Berlin Wall is suddenly opened, allowing people to go from East Berlin to West Berlin.

**1991**—**9/11**
September 11 – More than 3,000 people die on one day when terrorists use airplanes to attack U.S. sites. After being hit, the twin towers of the World Trade Center burn and fall. The west side of the Pentagon collapses when a jetliner slams into it. Passengers resist hijackers and a fourth airplane crashes into a Pennsylvania field. These attacks lead to the U.S. war on terrorism. The world changes.

**What Will Be the Top Stories of the 21st Century?**
History is being made every day. Read daily newspaper front pages from around the world at www.newseum.org, then vote for the top stories from the year 2000 on. We’ll keep a running total, so you can see if your choices match voters across the nation.

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