

Nørrebro Post

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Editorial.

Written on behalf of 8a and 8b by: Emilie Rudkjøbing, Bertram Lund & Jesper Winther



8a & 8b.

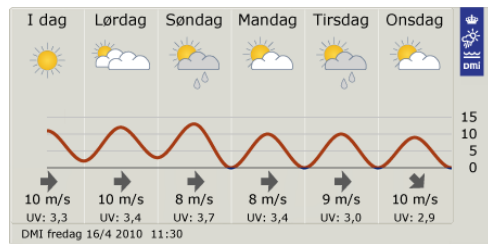
We are two school classes in 8th year. This week we have been mixed in groups of three to work on an English newspaper with the theme: Danish Society.

In our newspaper you can read about everything from our monarchy to free abortion to how old you have to be to get punished/go to jail, drink, drive, and have sex and to how we are allowed to express our freedom.

The focus this week in Denmark has been on our Queen Magrethe 2nd's 70th birthday 16th April. Tuesday 13th April a big celebration party was thrown on Christiansborg Castle. All of the royal family were there along with many others. The celebration was covered by our channel 2 and you could watch it on TV. The party included a lot of performances by Danish artists. There was everything from comedy, to magic, to singers.

We hope you enjoy reading our newspaper and that it will give a good view on the Danish society.

Friday Saturday Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday



This is the weather today and 5 days forward.

Free Abortion.

Denmark was one of the first countries to get free abortions.

By: Killian Maccormaic, Mehdi Joda & Celine Ghasemily

June 13th 1973 it was decided that all women in Denmark should have the opportunity to get abortion. According to Danish law, 1683, an abortion would get the same punishment as a murder, and could be punished with death. In 1866 the Danish government changed the law, so that the woman that gets the abortion and the person that performs the abortion would get 8 years of community service. If the woman's life was in danger because of the pregnancy, it would be ok to get an abortion. In 1906 it was illegal to buy any sort of protection (condoms and birth control pills ect.) this law was repealed in 1967. The new medical abortion was developed in

1992, but was not available until 2000. This method is mostly recommended to

women that already have given birth. It is used until the 8th pregnancy week, and more women choose this method, about every third abortion is made this way.

The medical method: the woman goes to the doctor and gets a pill, and then she goes home. Two day after she goes to the hospital and gets another pill, that starts contractions in the uterus. It's possible that you will feel pain in the uterus. After a few hours the abortion is

complete, and you have to stay for observation 4-6 hours.



This is a teens pregnant belly.

The surgical method: the doctor opens the cervical canal and the uterus gets emptied by suction and in rare situations the uterus gets curettage, because there are still are pieces of the fetus. After the surgery the woman would not

have any reactions, some women are unlucky and get infected in the uterus. This method is possible until the 12th week. If you decide to have an abortion after the 12th week you have to get a special permission. First of all you

have to talk to your doctor, and he/she will give you a reference to the hospital. After you have been at the hospital getting scanned, the hospital sends your application to the counsel of abortion. The counsel of abortion will then decide if you can get the abortion or not. If you are under 18 and you want an abortion you need your parents permit. Today there are less 15.000 abortions, every year in Denmark. 30 years ago, there were about 27.900 abortions. In the age of 10-14 in 2006 there were 6265 girls that were on birth control pills, in the age of 15-19 there were 91994 girls. The number of girls on pills is still growing.

In Denmark it is very easy for young people to buy different kinds of birth control. The Danish government has been thinking of lowering the price of birth control. There is many condom shops in Denmark, where all teens can buy condoms very cheap.

Teen Day.

Danish teen seems to be very social at the age of fourteen to nineteen. Many teenagers who live in Copenhagen, use their possibilities well, and like to work with their interests.

By: Fouad Fartous, Rim Mansour and Lukas Rossander.

"There are many possibilities, but there could be a little bit more possibilities" says Mikkel Sønderup Bruhn to the newspaper.

There are many activities in Copenhagen though; people have got many offers, like going to a club for all kids at their own age. "When you grow up, there won't be the same offers as when you were a kid", says Mikkel Sønderup Bruhn.

Most of the teenagers, like to "hang" out with their friends, in any kind of weather.

Danish teens chose their friends through their interests. Then you also have something to talk about in your spare time. The teenagers love to party in the weekends and in the vacations.

Already at the age of fourteen the teens start to party a lot and a big part drink alcohol. The teens feel safe enough in Copenhagen, as Robert Junker says: "Copenhagen is safe enough". A parent, Helle Rodenberg thinks that teens do not use their spare time wisely because they do not make a priority for the education.

"If he doesn't take care of his school, then I won't pay for travelling or partying" says Helle about an anonymous

teen that is related to her. Facts about teen, typical teen activities:



Teenagers checking out the internet

1. It is said that teens eat a lot of fast-food, which isn't healthy. The teens normally eat a big meal three times a day.

Breakfast is important for having a good day, but some teens chose to not eat breakfast – Breakfast will be eaten around 7 O'clock, and in the week-ends there will be different times to eat breakfast. The lunch is around 12 O'clock, and fast-food is very popular and will be eaten at that time.

Dinner is around 18 O'clock and fast-food or moms food will be eaten.

2. Teens drink much, and parties a lot. There are many teens who smoke.
3. Computers are very popular, and mostly all Danish teens have a computer, Facebook very popular. The television is popular too, and many Danish teens see television daily, and some teens have their favorite series/show.

Absolute Monarchy

Denmark hasn't always been controlled by Politian's. The king once had the power.

By: Emilie Rudkjøbing, Bertram Lund & Jesper Winther

Absolute monarchy was introduced in Denmark in 1660 under King Frederik 3th. Denmark was in ruins because of wars with Sweden and the king sum-

moned for a meeting with the citizens, the clergy and the nobility. They had to find a solution to Denmark's economical problems. The clergy was the people to suggest that the king should have all power and the citizens supported it. The nobility had a lot of power at that time and they didn't want to lose it. So they weren't supporters of the suggestion. The nobility ended up being threatened to agree to the settlement and in 1661 the rules for absolute monarchy was established and done.

Absolute monarchy means that the king is in charge of all decisions made and

once he dies, his firstborn son will take over the reign.

Absolute monarchy ended in 1849 with a peaceful revolution, and Denmark's first basic law was written.



The Danish basic law

The Danish monarchy

The Danish monarchy is rather important for the Danes because it is the royal family that represents Denmark for the country it is. Some people don't like the monarchy so much, while other people think that it is good to have a monarchy. Queen is famous for various things, -for example; that she smokes a lot- and there are also quite a lot rumors. Here is something about the queen and her family.

By Robert Junker, Astrid Rehné og Emilie Shlyler.

The Queen's birthday This year on Friday 16th of April 2010 the Danish Queen Margrethe turns. And many television channels are focusing on the big advent. There is going to be more than 200 people at the party, and a lot of security to make sure that the queen is safe. The guest has to show up at the castle Amalienborg, and walk

down the red carpet were you can see all the lovely dresses and smokings. The party starts at 6 o'clock pm. and you can follow the whole party on TV until 11 o'clock pm. It's a tradition that every year on HM the Queen's Birthday people stand under the balcony of Amalienborg with flags and congratulate her to wish her a happy birthday. Here Is a program for the big day:

Fridag: the 16th of April. at 12.00 am. The Queen and the royal family shows up at the balcony at Amalienborg.

at 12.40 am The royal couple drives in a caret from Amalienborg to the Town hall.

The caret rude look like this:

Amalienborg Marmorkirken St. Kongensgade Kgs. Nytorv Strøget The Town Hall.

13:00 pm. Lunch reception at Copenhagen City Hall. Entertainment in City Hall. Sigurd Barret appear together with Copenhagen schoolchildren, Tivoli Garden, Music Academy Children's Choir and Pantomime.

13.50 pm. Royal Couple appear on the City Hall balcony one more time.

at. 20:00 Dinner and dancing at

Fredensborg Castle. From the royal family participates the royal couple, Crown Prince, HRH Prince Joachim and H.K.H. Princess Marie, H.K.H. Princess Benedikte and H.H. Prince Richard.



Queen Margrethe 2nd of Denmark .

The Queen's New Year speech Her Majesty the Queen reads her New Year speech out loud every year on 31 December at 18:00. The speech broadcast live on television and radio

from the queen's reception room at Christian 10th palace at Amalienborg. On New Year's Eve in 1941, the first New Year speech was broadcast on the radio that was written and read by Christian 10th. The first time Margrethe 2nd read her first New Year's speech was 38 years ago. The speech is often about what's happened in the last year.

The royal family and their duties

In Denmark we got a constitutional monarchy, which means that the monarch can't do political acts by his/her own. Formally the queen Margrethe II, is the head of the government, but nowadays the queen does not have any real power other than that she has to sign every law presented to her by the government. In theory she can refuse, but in practice she has to sign the laws she gets handed over. The queen and the rest of the royal family also represent Denmark to rest of the world. As the royal family they may not show any of their own political ideas, they have to stay neutral to politics. The different royal members also got a lot of foundations, for example supporting cultural institutions, archaeology and science. They also do a lot of charity work. The royal family sometimes chooses to take patronages, meaning they support certain events, institutions, organization or different cases. Then they support the patronages by coming to meetings, inspiring people to support the certain case and other publicity work for the patronage.

King Christian 4th influence on Copenhagen.

Danish kings had their own influence on the cultural Danish society. King Christian 4th was one of them.

By: Emilie Rudkjøbing, Bertram Lund & Jesper Winther

Christian was born 12th April 1577 and died 28th February 1648. He became king when he was 11 years old, but since he hadn't come of age, he could not lead the country or sign paperwork, and so four other people took over. Christian was crowned king 29th August 1596 and he finally took over his country. There were a lot of long wars and economical crises during King Christian 4th's time as king. He is still one of the most famous people in Danish history. He is the king that has had the biggest influence on the cultural Danish society. He has built a lot of great and now historical buildings. **Rosenborg Castle:**

Rosenborg Castle is located in the king's garden and was built in 1606 after order from King Christian 4th. It is one of his many architectural wonders. It was originally built as a summerhouse but as it kept getting expanded it turned into the marvelous castle it is today. After

1710 the castle was only used for royal residence twice. The first time in 1794 after the burn of Christiansborg palace and the second time in 1801 because of the British attack on Copenhagen. The castle now hosts some great collections. One of the big tourist interests is the Danish crown jewels. The castle has an exhibition of them.

The Stock Exchange (Børsen):

It took King Christian 4th 4 years to build the Stock Exchange; the building started in 1620 and ended in 1624, although the eastern gable wasn't done until 1640. It is the oldest stock exchange in Denmark. Its architectural style is Dutch renaissance and the building is known for its "dragon spire."

The "dragon spire" was added to the building in 1695 and it is a spire of four dragon tails that is twined together. The stock exchange is 128 meters long and 21 meters wide. King Frederik 7th sold the building to Grosserer- societiet in 1857 and got the building protected.



This is the stock exchange with the famous

Today the building is owned by Danish Profession.

The Round Tower:

The building of The Round Tower started in 1637 and was finished in 1642. It measures 41, 8 meters with its observatory and it got its own church in 1665, The Trinitatis church. It also has a library that was built in 1657. The tower doesn't have stairs, instead it has spiral shaped ramp. One of the reasons the tower doesn't have stairs is because the king wanted to be able to ride on his



The round tower

horse or in a carriage all the way to the top. The round tower was at first used for astronomic observations.

Now the tower is a big tourist attraction. If you go to the top you will have a beautiful view of most of Copenhagen.



King Christian 4th.

The age of consent in Denmark

In Denmark the age of consent is 15, and then you can have legal sex with another person. In Europe the age of consent is from 12-18, when in the U.S you have to be 18 years old. So you can see how different the countries look upon it.

By AnneSofie Engler, Ann-Marie Rasmussen & Aksel Sørensen

In the year of 1930 the age of consent was raised from 12 to 15. You were also allowed to be gay, though the age of consent here was 18. Before 1930 it was forbidden to be gay. In 1976 the age of consent of gays was lowered also to 15.

In Denmark it is okay to be homosexual, of course there is always be someone who doesn't feel comfortable about it. In Denmark homosexuals are allowed to marry, or as we call it: 'enter a registered partnership', though the priest can decide himself if he wants to do it.

If you are an adult and have sexual contact with someone younger than 15,



then you can get in prison for 8 years, for personal attack on minors. If a 14 year old and a 16 year old are boyfriend and girlfriend and

they are together sexually on a voluntary basis there will often be no trial because it was not an attack.

The age of consent exists firstly because the legislators think that most young people are physically and mentally ready to have sex, but also to prevent elders to have sexual contact with minors without the consequence of prison.

Age limits for the various transportation

Some people bike, some people take the car and some people take the bus that someone else is driving every day. Is this different from other countries? In this article you will get to know about the Danish ways of having a driver's license, of who is taking the bike to work or school every day and of what will happen if you break the law.

By AnneSofie Engler, Ann-Marie Rasmussen & Aksel Sørensen

The law says that you can begin taking a driving lesson three months before you are 18, that is if you want to drive a car or a small motorcycle lesson. If you want to take lessons for big motorcycles and trucks, then you can take it three months before you're 21. The age limit of having a driver's license in Denmark is 18, but the minister of justice wanted the age limit for trucks to be raised from 18 to 21, because the trucks gets bigger and bigger and more accidents happens. In 2009 this was confirmed. If you have a driver's license, this is what it will say on it:

Last name
First name(s)
birth date and -place
The date that the card came into force
The date the cards expires
The issuing authority

The civil registration number
You signature
What you are allowed to drive there are different vehicles you are allowed to drive:
Motorcycles
An ordinary car with max eight seats
Truck with a weight of min. 3500 kg.
Busses
Vehicles with trailers
Not all people have the permission to drive all kinds of vehicles.

Consequences for breaking the law:

If you break the traffic laws there are different consequences. You can either get a ticket or get in to prison and sometimes you go on unharmed with a warning. The Danish people did get a new way to punishment those how's breaking the law. You can get a clip in your license if you do something illegal, fx If you drive too fast then you can get a clip. It's not that you will get a hole in your license; it will be registered on the computer.

We spoke with an ordinary girl called Sabrina Hansen about bikes to school almost every day. *"I don't bike in the winter, because it's too cold. I like to bike, it gives me energy and I feel well afterwards. One time, once I turned right on a red light and there was no one there, but then a cop on a bike on the other side of the road, I hadn't seen, biked over to me and said that I wasn't allowed to do that, but I fortunately didn't get a ticket"*, says Sabrina. There are over one million people that bike every day in Denmark.

Tattoos

In Denmark it is legal to get a tattoo when you are 18.

By Wala Hassan and Toni Rowland

Most people believe that 18 is all right, but some would like to put the age a bit lower because youngsters still get a tattoo even when they are younger than 18.

It is okay to get a tattoo most places on the body, but it is not legal to get a tattoo on your wrist, feet, neck or head. Most people think it is all right not to

get tattoo's those places, because a tattoo can say a lot of things and give different views on people. For example if you have a scary tattoo on your arm or something like that, it is good you can cover it a bit. But yet there is also a lot who get tattoos those "special" places, but that has been done in another country or illegally in Denmark. If you

want to get a job you have to cover your tattoos, because some employers don't accept them.

In our parents generation it wasn't so popular to get a tattoo, but now there is an incredible lot who get them both boys and girls.

Should the official age of criminal responsibility go up or down?

There is a big discussion whether the official age of criminal responsibility should go up or down.

By: Kamilla Hede Andersen

The present border was introduced in 1907. It is if you do something illegal when your 15 years old you can get in prison. More and more people wants the age to go further down to 14 years old, they think that the young people under 15 get away with crime too easily. One of the reasons is that there are more kids/young people who are lacking the idea of the consequences of what they have done.

The Danish People Party thinks that it should be lower, down to 12 years old and not only 14. The thinks that it would be much better and help a lot on the level of Danish youth crime if it gets down to 12 years old. *"The crime in a group of kids/younger people under the age 15 has got so violent, that it is crucial, that we get the criminal*



responsibility age down to 12 years!," says the Danish People Party legal spokesman Peter Skaarup. But there are also many who are against it. They want the age to come up and not down. They don't think it's going to help anything to bring it down. *"A boy in prison, down. They think that the young people just are going get into more trouble than they are now. "There is no relevant argument to let the*

official age of criminal responsibility to go down. First there is not any basic prove about the rising with crime among kids/younger people. Secondly is a prison only teaches the young people new tricks among other criminals," says the Unity list- Line Barfod.

But there is also much talk about that the official age of criminal responsibility should not be there at all! *"we could remove it completely and help that boy in 7th class, who is out in crime or drugs and doesn't meet up in school. It is important for me to say that they are not going to prison. They need a lovely, worm hand help them back on the track,"* says Lefts legal spokesman Kim Andersen.

But now the age of criminal responsibility is still 15.

Freedom of expression

Freedom of expression is the right to express your opinions and attitudes about everything without any permit, but under limitation of the law.

By: Rajab, El-yassir Nathalie Jørgensen and Manar Gannam.

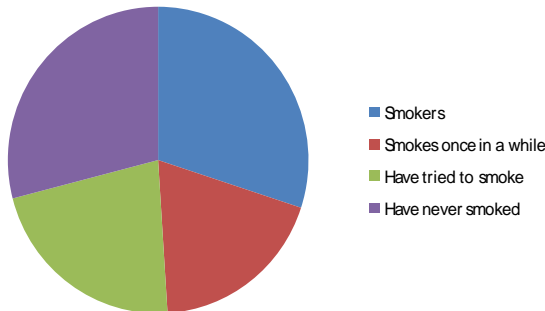
Denmark is a free country where the people are allowed to publish their thoughts and express what they mean, but according to the paragraph of discrimination and racism there are certain limits. Both paragraphs says that the people of Denmark can't threat, taunt or degrade other people because of their races, different colors, nationalities or ethnic origins, religion or sexual orientation. You can be punished by fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years. The paragraphs were made in 1939 to protect all the Danish Jews. The legislation that was introduced at that time wasn't sufficient enough to protect them against Jew-hatred. A lot of debates are still going on because of the existence of the paragraph of racism. It limits the Danish population of saying things that are coarse, offensive and insult. An example is the several statements made from some politicians of the Danish Peoples Party (DF). Those statements have time after time caused debate whether it is within the freedom of expressions or not.

Smoking

In Denmark the age limit for smoking is 18. You can't buy cigarettes or anything that you would use for smoking, as long as you are under 18.

By Marie Moring Nielsen

September first, year 2008 the limit was raised from 16 to 18 years old. The reason the limit was risen was that smoking is very damaging to your health. Another reason why, is that the authorities were hoping that less teenagers would become smokers. It is also illegal for anyone under the age of 18 to bring cigarettes in to Denmark from other countries.



Young people's opinion about alcohol

It is a fact that people under the age of 16 do drink alcohol, actually more than 50% of young people at the age of 14-15 have drunk alcohol, and most of them in an amount that was enough to get drunk.

By: Marie Moring & Julie Folkmann

Anna, 14, drinks once a month and she has been drinking since the age of 12. She has never told her parents about her drinking habits, when she was asked why, the answer was: "because they would kill me!", but with a smile on her lip, she continued "no, but they

would be really, really mad!". Katrine, 15, was asked the same questions, but the answers she gave were quite different. She does drink, but not very often, actually it is only on special occasions, like birthdays and stuff. When she does drink her parents are fine about it, they have given their permission, and some times they are even there. The two girls did agree when the question was whether the age limit of drinking should be risen, or not. "Stupid, stupid, STUPID!" was Anna's comment. Neither of the girls think it would make a huge difference, on how much young people drink, actually Katrine says that it might even be more interesting to drink and get drunk.

Military service

More and more young people want to go into conscription today. Most of them sign up for the military once they turn 18

and get their drivers license.

By : Kamilla Hede Andersen

You have to be 18 years old to get into the military. Today it is very popular to do military service. In 2006 you had to take a number. Those who drew the number 18.000 or higher didn't have to go and those who took a lower number had to go to the military. Now you don't have to draw a number because more

Denmark's alcohol age limit

In Denmark you are granted permission to drink alcohol at the age of sixteen.

By: Benjamin Krogh

Many politicians claim that the age limit should be raised to eighteen, but the youth of Denmark doesn't want that. People at the age of sixteen or below think it's strange that they can buy alcoholic beverages in the supermarket, but they can't go to a restaurant and get alcohol served. The government of Denmark hopes that the ban sends out a signal to the youth and convinces them that the trouble is not worth it.

Many young people insist that the plan of banning alcohol at the age of eighteen should be discontinued. People think that alcohol would be even more



coveted if the ban is made. The youth of Denmark also claims that the ban is useless because the most accidents and violence are committed by the older audience. Especially in the Easter where stores and supermarkets

all over Denmark, releases a special beer, which we also do in Christmas. At those two points of the year the number of car accidents and violence is increased slightly. The most people of Denmark think it's only a large number of coincidences, but the youth of Denmark is not convinced.

The people's opinion

The permission to drink alcohol is about to get raised from sixteen years to eighteen. There are many very different statements.

By: Benjamin Krogh

For instance, this guy enjoys alcohol, but he can't buy it in stores. "Drinking has always been a big part of my life, I like the freedom of drinking, but I can't buy it in stores because I'm under sixteen. It's very hard for me to drink because my parents don't think I'm ready for alcohol and they think it's not good for me because of my school." This is the statements of a Danish politician who is also against the "solution". "I'm part of the youth and I know how the things happen. I wouldn't help to set the limit up further. Young people will get older friends or get it in any other way. It's far less risky to get older people to buy it for you than just allow it. Would it help to ban something? Then it just gets exiting." This statement is very different to the

other ones. This anonymous guy at the age of 17 thinks it's a great idea to raise the limit.

"I'm happy to hear that the government is finally going to raise the limit to eighteen. The youth is not even close to being mature enough to administer alcohol at the age of fifteen to sixteen." And finally, the last statement comes from a parent who thinks that it is solely the parents' responsibility to keep track if their own kids.

"I think it's the parents who should take responsibility for their own kids. The parents should help the young with their inappropriate habits and to control their needs and so on. Unfortunately I must say that a ban is NOT the solution. We must give our kids a healthy attitude to alcohol instead of ban it.

As conclusion to these statements it seems like the issue can't be solved as easily as the government and politicians expected.

and more people sign up for it- It is probably because the military seems more relevant, than it did before. One of the reasons could be that the young people know that a career in the military can give more possibilities to go out into the world and try to make a difference. You are in the conscription in 10 months, where you do military stuffs and it's not for fun it's really hard work. When you are in the service, then you get paid, the pay is about on 7.247,49 kr. pr. Month (about 1000£) then you have to pay tax, but you also have to pay

house money to the military to live in the barracks, that is on 176,00kr. (Tax free) pr. day. Military service is for both boys and girls but there are many people who think that the conscription should only be for boys, because they think girls can't handle the pressure, as well as the boys can! Some people suggest that there should be conscription for girls and one for boys as well. Then the girls can get a milder periode in the military!

Democracy in Denmark

Denmark is a democratic country. There are different ways to be democratic. There is the big parliament, the local parliament and many more.

By: Mikkel Bruhn and Rasik Maharjan.

Denmark is a democratic land. Denmark is a democratic society founded on the rule of law. In Denmark the government and the state administration, including the police, are subject to democratic control and that is why court act independently of the government. All citizens in Denmark have their own fundamental right and liberties, and they should respect the law. All the people in Denmark must be treated properly.

Democracy in Denmark started in 1849 and it's based on the Danish Constitution of 1849. In 1915 women got their right to vote. The main thing was to limit the monarch's power. Constitution of 1849 helped to establish many things for e.g. the parliament called folk ting. Constitution of 1849 also helped to secure civil rights for e.g. People in Denmark have freedom of speech and private property rights. Constitution is separated into 3 it is the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. The Constitutional act of Denmark in the form it has now signed on 5 June 1953 as the existing law of Denmark. It is very difficult to change this law. You need to make a voting in Danish population. The right to vote Parliament
In Denmark you need to have citizenship and you need to be 18 years old to

vote for Folketinget. Local parliament
If you have been living in Denmark for 3 years you can vote in municipality election. You still have to be 18 years old to vote.

Folketinget – The Danish Parliament

In the Danish Parliament there are two groups: The left wings and the right wings. There are 8 parties in the Danish parliament. With every election there are two candidates running for premier minister, one from the Liberal Party and one from the Danish Socialist Democrats.

The Danish Social Democrats is the old working class party. Other parties can also run for the premier minister but very fast they will see that they can't win and then they will have the choice to support the Liberal party or the Danish Social Democrats.

The reason why it's only those two parties, who will have real candidates for the premier minister, is that they have most people behind them. But it is not like in the USA, where it's only the two parties that have the power. In Denmark you have to work together with other parties to win the election. If you do not work with other parties, you can't win the election. The Danish Social Democrats works with the parties: The Red-Green Alliance, Socialist People's Party and The Danish Social-liberal Party.

The Red-Green Alliance is a very, very left wing party, some would say Communists. The Red-Green Alliance is the most left wing party in the parliament. The Socialist People's Party, they are also left wings but not so much as The Red-Green Alliance. The Socialist People's Party is socialistic. After them

we have the Danish Social Democrats, they are also left wingers and this is the party that are running for the premier minister. Socialist People's Party, The Red-Green Alliance and The Danish Social-Liberal Party are working with them.

We have The Danish Social-Liberal Party, they are a party in the middle. They are called radicals and at the moment they support the Danish Social Democrats, but it's different with every election who they support, but mostly the Danish Social Democrats.

On the other side of the middle we have The Liberal Alliance. They are a party in the middle but they support the Liberal Party, The Liberal Alliance is a small party. They do not have so much influence and if you believe the exit polls, The Liberal Alliance will be out of the parliament with the next election.

After The Liberal Alliance, we have The Conservative People's Party, they are conservative and they are a right wing party. They support The Liberal Party. The conservatives have had the premier minister post many years ago, but not very many people support them anymore.

So we have The Liberal Party, they are the big right wing party. They are liberals and it is this party which is running for the premier minister post, at the right wing.

After them we have the Danish People's Party, they are very, very right wing and they are nationalistic. They support The Liberal Party.

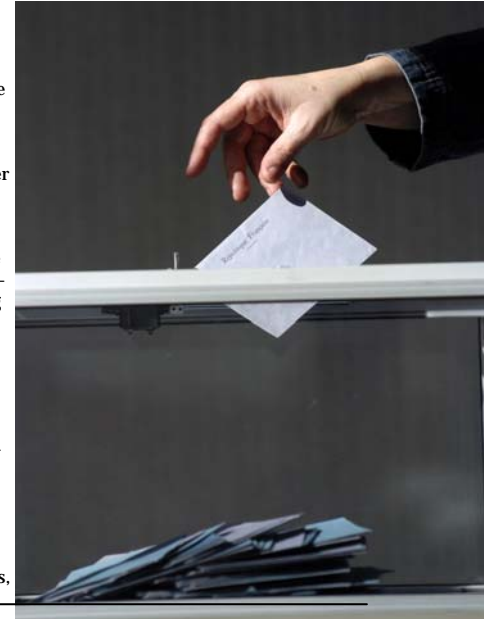
The party who has the premiere minister post right now is The Liberal Party. They are in government with the Conservative Party. Danish People's Party is not in the government but they have a lot of influence because the government doesn't have the majority of votes,

so it's cause the Danish People's Party that they have the government majority.

There are 179 politicians in the parliament. You must have 90 to get the majority.

You must have at least 2 percent of the votes to get in to the parliament. If you have 2 percent of the votes, your party can get in to the parliament with 4 politicians. If you believe in the exit polls the Danish Social Democrats will get the majority and the premier minister post in the next election.

Under the parliament we have the local parliament, who run schools and take care of the older people.



The people's rights

By: Lorena Huaman, Casper Kofod, Nida Syed and Anton Huaman

Here in Denmark we have got some parties in something we call the parliament. We do also have groups outside the parliament. Those groups are trying to get out with their message about how Denmark is going to be controlled and many other things. We will try to explain how these groups show the people about their ideas.

Demonstration.

Demonstration is one of the way to show Denmark what they are fighting for.. A demonstration is groups of people who meet in a special place, and walk around and says what they are demonstration for. if more people are coming to the demonstration, than people will listen more. Sometimes a demonstration is legal, and sometimes is not. If it's not legal then the cops will come, and arrest you, but to the legal demonstrations the cops are just going around you and kind off protect you.

Blogs

A blog is a type of website/diary which is updated. Blogs can be about people's interests and hobbies, such a sport, animals and many other things. Blogs also used by groups and parties to show people what they are fighting for, f.eks. Skolelever/schoolstudents.dk

Debates

You can still be democratic if you are under 18 years old, e.g. you can be member of party youth organization, debates and blog to say you own opinion.

All political parties in Denmark have a youth organization. Here you can be a member before you are 18. Here you discuss your political views. At the moment the parties have 10.334 members.

You can be member of DSU (Denmarks Socialdemocratic Party's Youth Organization). They are the second largest group with 1942 members). Here you can e.g. write a reader's letter to local newspaper, where you can argue for all your opinions.

DSU was formed in 1920 after conflict between Socialists and communists after the First World War. Founders of DSU wished to make a change in society for the better. Socialist's people's party youth (SFU) is a Danish political youth organization, SFU'S founding values socialism, democracy and solidarity, the political focus has been on welfare, integration, education and feminism. SFU is the largest group with 3162 members. Also Conservatives and the Liberals have more than 1000 people in their youth groups.

A letter to the editor.

A letter to the editor is a short letter written by a person who wants to raise his/hers voice. Because a person who is over 18 has right to

vote, kids under 18 can instead write a letter to the editor or go to a demonstration or write on a blog. That's how the media and the newspaper can hear us. To the media and the newspaper a letter to the editor really important because of in Denmark kids can only raise their voice by go to a, demonstration or write a letter or write a blog or go to debates.



The Danish School System

The Danish school system is a special system. If you don't know why, then you have to read this text and you will get a good extensive. By: Rama Fartous, Amani Barakji and Loai Kebabli

The comprehensive school:

The Danish school system is a special system; other countries haven't got the same system as Denmark. In Denmark the Danish public schools are free, because the Danish people pay tax, about 38 % of their income to the state.

The public schools appreciate that the pupils have different backgrounds and that they are more social, which means that they can be with people from other countries and can respect each other. The Danish public school system is based on the comprehensive

The compulsory education:

There is compulsory education in Denmark. It means that everybody has to go to school from they are 7 years old to they are almost 15 or 16 years old. The schools consist of a 9 years obligatory course. The compulsory education is that everyone has to go in school if not then they have to be taught at home. It's not a duty to be taught in school.

In the public school the pupils have to meet at 8 o'clock almost every day till about 1 or 2 pm. almost everything in a public school is free. The public school has books for every class, that's why the books cannot be bought but only borrowed. Almost all the activities on the school are also free, for example: some trips to the theatre, or the beach, or the swimming bath. But some activities aren't free, for example: The school parties/dances, or the camp school, or some trips to the amusement park. There is no school in Denmark where the pupil or the students wear uniforms.



The pupils who go to a private school is usually children of very famous or rich people, it can be children of politicians, actors, manager, or bosses, but a private school is not only for famous people. There are some private schools for well-to-do people. The ordinary people put their children in private schools because they want them to have a good education, and to get the best possible life as a grown up person. Under these circumstances the people prefer public schools rather than the private schools, because the pupils are involve in other cultures and backgrounds, and because the school system is based on a comprehensive school.

Private schools:

Not all the schools in Denmark are free.

There are some private schools. Here the parents pay a fee for the pupils to attend. The state pay 80 % of the expenses to the private schools and the parents pay 20 %.

A private school is not as a public school, because it's not based on a comprehensive school system. The private school gives more and better education, because the schools appreciate that the pupils get to lift their academic skills.

Subjects:

The schools in Denmark have the same teachers. The pupils get their teachers in first grade, and they follow them till the schooling is over. The subject the pupils get from first grade are; Danish, math, visual art, music and science. In third grade pupils start English, history and religion. The English teacher will properly continue with the pupils in till the schooling is over. In seventh grade the pupils start physics/ chemistry, biology, geography. The pupils have to pick a foreign language, either French or German to get a place in high school.

After 9th grade

In Denmark we have something we call "Efterskole/After school". It is really a kind of Boarding school. It is for the age group between 14-18 years. It is a choice for young person goes to Boarding school after 9th grade. But it costs money.

By: Hjalte Bak, Wlaa Awad and Anton Skjerbæk

When you go to boarding school you live there in the school time and at the weekend, but you can also go home to your family at the weekend. The subject 's in Boarding school are more free. In some Boarding school 's they prioritize music or sport. Boarding schools are usually located in the country and never in the city. In these schools you have Danish, math and English And then you choose what line you want. It could be: One Sport 's Boarding school that offers gymnastics, soccer, handball, volleyball, and badminton One music Boarding school that offers choir practice, practice if you have a band, singing hours and lesson to make music videos

Sabbatical

A sabbatical mean that you do without going to school or education for a year. Instead can you choose to take a job for example at the grocers or in a super-market . Others choose to use the sabbatical to go around the world. But there is also somebody who relax at home. Sabbatical is used as a name for free years taken between youth education and further education.



When you take a vocational education you can be for example: carpenter, hair-dresser or mechanic this is only little of what you can be with a vocational education.

There are 13 lines you can choose between and in every of the lines there are some different education. In most of the educations there is a period with study and then a period in training in a business.

Which high school have you chosen?

Sankt Annæ High School

Why did you choose that high school?

I chose sankt Annæ high school because they have focus on music, and it is the best high school in Denmark

Do you like to go there?

Yes, I like to go there, because the people are nice and there is the right spirit. And a lot of music and hot girls.

Is there anything bad to say about the place?

Yes, there is a lot of homework, that is insane. And there is math that sucks.

Is there anything you want to change?

No, only if we can take precisely that field of study we want.

Is there any rules you and your friends must keep?

We may not smoke and drink in school, and we may not make vandalism.

Do you want to change any rules?

No, not really

Do you learn anything?

Yes, I learn a lot.

What do you want to be?

I want to be a musician

Do the things you learn in school, help you to become a musician?

Yes, I have music at the highest level and music theory.

Gymnasium

The Word Gymnasium is taken from the Greek word gymnázesthai that means: to work out naked, Gymnasium can you take when you have passed 9th grade, and the teacher, have told you that your "fit". There's 4 Ways you can go in when you are going to take to a gym, STX, HHH, HTX and HX.

There's many who thinks about what they want to go through when they go out from the Primary school like if you want to have something in the Geography theme it's not so good to take a higher commercial exam, and think about a business though 's

STX: The General student exam Can you take if you want to learn more about language or/and Mathematic, in a more advanced way.

The Education takes 3 years to go through

HTX: Higher Technical exam/ Technical School

Is more a Science and technical school The Education Takes 3 Years to go through

HHX: Higher Commercial Exam

Is more a exam for people who wants to go through a mercantile exam and work in a marked or something The Education takes 3 years or more to go through

10th Grade

It is a class that the students choose after the 9th. If the student feels that he or she isn't ready to go to high school. The 10th class is also something you can choose, if you didn't the understand teaching in the 8th and 9th class. After the 10th you most also be declared fit to attend the high school and if you aren't declared fit then he or she must go to either vacationed training , or sabbatical year .You do not have to pay. What you choose after the 9th or 10th class, depend on, of course your ambition and interests and abilities. If you for example want to become a doctor then you have to take a high school diploma.

HF: Higher Preparatory Exam

Just one you can take if you have passed 10th grade, The Education takes 2 years to go through

When you want to go to a Gymnasium you HAVE to fill a Training plan and have passed the 9th grade. But if you haven't pass the 9th grade you have to go through a test that say if you're fit to go on a gymnasium for not.

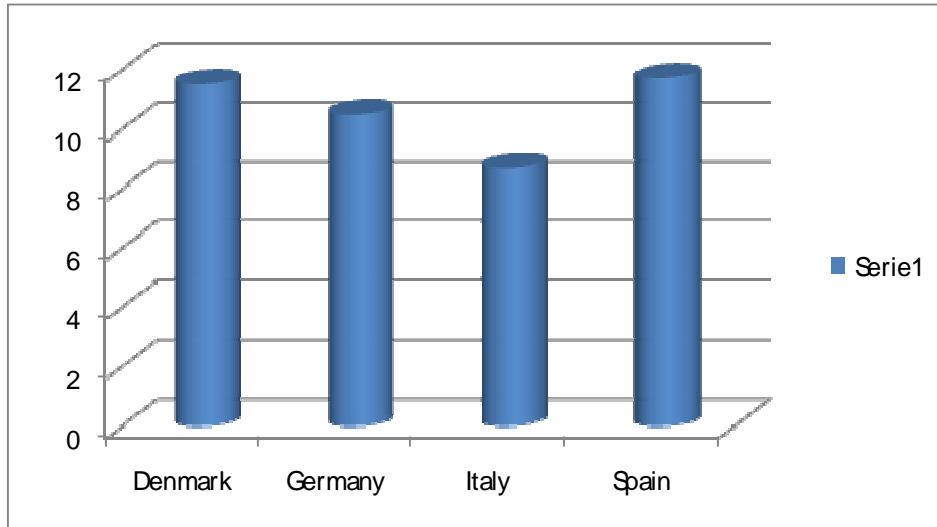
In the exam they can choose that it has to be an oral exam or a writing exam, that show's them that you're fit to go through the gym or not. And when you have to go into a gym you have to have some subjects in different levels, and the levels have been mixed in A, B, and C Levels that shows them if you're fit.

Danish Statistics

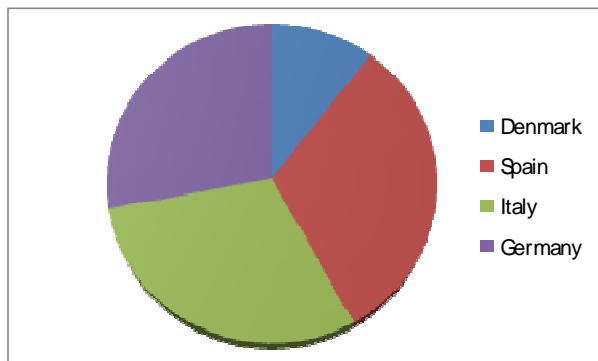
Most popular names:
 Girls: 1. Freja 2. Emma
 Boys: 1. Lucas 2. Mikkel
 Most popular last names:
 1. Jensen 2. Nielsen

The young Danish girls and boys have an European record in drinking alcohol.
 Half of the young Danish girls and boys have been drunk for the past 30 days.
 In one year the boys and girls of the age of 15 drink 12,5 litre alcohol
 Last time they were drunk they drank 7,5 centilitre alcohol.
 Denmark 7,5 centilitre alcohol
 Isle of Man 7,2 centilitre alcohol
 Great Britain 6,2 centilitre alcohol

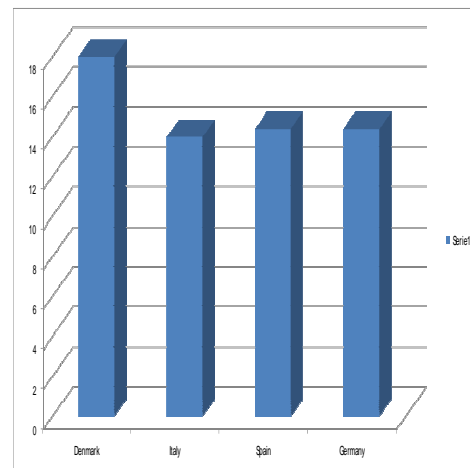
In Denmark there are living 5.534.738 and among them app. 170.000-180.000 are Muslims.



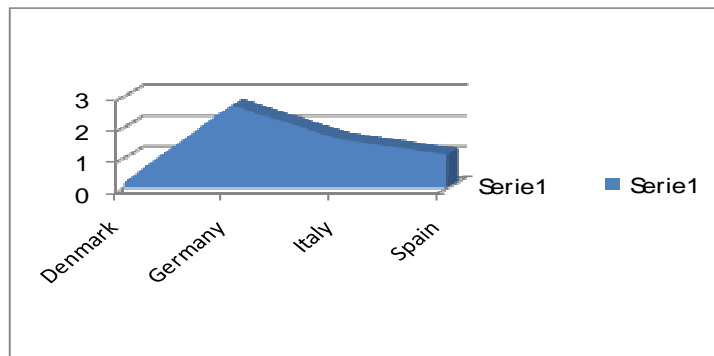
Use of alcohol per person per year over the age of 15.



Statistics over Woods



Statistics over young people as a percentage of whole population



Statistics over Co2





TV-programs 16/4 2010

Tv2

- 06:30am **Good morning Denmark**
Morning talkshow
- 08:45am **Good morning Margrethe**
Morning talkshow
- 09:25am **Good morning Denmark**
Morning talkshow
- 10:00am **News**
- 10:10am **Margrethe II, The queen of Denmark: Congratulations!**
The queen's birthday
- 16:00pm **News**
- 16:05pm **Regional News**
- 16:15pm **Margrethe II, The queen of Denmark: Congratulations!**
The queen's birthday
- 17:00pm **News**
- 17:15pm **Margrethe II, The queen of Denmark: Congratulations!**
The queen's birthday
- 18:00pm **News, Finance and sport**
- 18:10pm **Regional news**
- 18:25pm **Margrethe II, The queen of Denmark: Royal Dinner**
Live from Fredensborg.
- 21:20pm **Best of Bremen**
Sketch show.
- 21:55pm **Rune Klan goes large.**
Comedy show.
- 23:40pm **Detective Monk**
American crime comedy show.
- 00:30am **A Different Loyalty**
American-English drama from 2004.
- 02:10am **Blueberry**
French-American-Mexican western from 2004.
- 04:15am **Law and disorder**
English coop show.
- 05:30am **Teletubbies**
entertainment for the kids.
- 05:50am **Borge firefighter.**
for the kids

A typical Danish teenager's TV day.

- 07:00-07:30am **The voice.**
Music channel
- 07:30am-15:15pm **MTV**
Music, comedy and reality programs
- 13:15-14:15pm **America's next top model – tv3**
Model competition
- 15:10-17:00pm **Boggie – Dr1**
Danish entertainment for teens.
- 17:00-18:00pm **Friends – tv2**
Comedy
- 18:00-19:00pm **Two and a half men – tv3+**
Comedy
- 21:00-21:30pm **De unge mødre (The young mothers) – Channel 4**
Danish reality show.
- 20:35-21:25pm **Desperate housewives – tv2**
American drama/comedy show.
- 22:00-22:45pm **Paradise Hotel – tv3**
Danish reality/entertainment show.



Paradise Hotel 2010 contestants.

The Mohammed crisis

The 30th September 2005 was the day where the Danish newspaper Jyllands-Posten released their daily post with the Mohammed Pictures. It became a big problem for all the Muslims in the Middle East and for Denmark and the Danish population.

By: Bastian

In September 2005 Denmark was known for the Mohammed-Pictures almost all over the world. It basically started because a Danish writer named Kåre Bluitgen asked some Danish artist if they could draw him some pictures for his book which were in progress. His book was about the life of the prophet Mohammed. Many of them didn't respond but he got a picture from an anonymous person. He used the picture in his book, but he never had any trouble.

September 30th was the day that the Danish newspaper "Jyllands Posten" released their daily post with the Mohammed-Pictures. Jyllands Posten had set a challenge to draw a picture of Mohammed. They had heard that no one dared to paint him because of the things that could happen. One month earlier was the day that a Dutch movie instructor got killed because he had made a movie with a naked Muslim girl. So drawing a picture of Mohammed was a sort of dare to all the artist. Jyllands Posten has a lot of artists working for them. They are drawing caricature pictures every day for the newspaper, but this was a harder task that it used to be. Jyllands Posten had asked 40 artists if they could draw a picture of the Muslim prophet, Mohammed. Only 12 agreed and they were all in the newspaper that day. The rumor went fast and the same day as the newspaper was released, one of the artists got a death threat. The police found the guy who had called him. It was a 17 year old boy and he was put to jail. Muslims all over the world were protesting because they felt offended. A normal Danish person couldn't walk around in Denmark or sit in their own homes without hearing about the new Mohammed Crisis. You couldn't watch TV without seeing anything about the crisis in the news. You could see angry Muslims while they were setting the Danish flag on fire. Even more death threats were sent to one of the artists. His name is Kurt Westergaard. Lately a Somalia guy broke in to his house and tried to attack him with an axe. Kurt Westergaard ran into a safety room while his 6 year old grandchild was still watching TV in their living room. The Somali tried to break down the door into the safety room, but the police came and arrested him, and nothing happened to Kurt Westergaard or his 6 year old grandchild.

The start of the Mohammed Crisis was very chaotic. Many Danish politicians discussed what they should do. In Denmark we have freedom of expression, so a part of the politicians thought that it was okay because that every Danish person has the right to say and do everything as long as you don't violate anyone. Today Kurt Westergaard lives on a secret address and he is protected by PET (Secret Service).