

Sind Schulbücher (schon) sprachbewusst?

Mag. Lisa Fast-Hertlein



Hinweis:

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Sie finden auf den folgenden Folien Auszüge aus einem englischsprachigen Schulbuch für den Geschichtsunterricht in Deutschland (*Exploring History for bilingual classes 1*, Westermann, 2018).

Der Schulbuchtext wird zunächst als Fließtext präsentiert (Folie 3), Elemente der Textstrukturierung wurden entfernt.

Welche Änderungen im Layout würden den Zugang zum Text erleichtern?

In August 1914, when war broke out in Europe, the British Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey said: "The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime." He was one of the few who realized that this war would be totally different from former ones and would turn out to be, in the words of the British poet, Siegfried Sassoon, "Hell's Last Horror". The Great War or World War I became a global military conflict which left millions dead and shaped the modern world. But who was to blame?

The causes of the war were complicated and historians still suggest different interpretations about who was responsible for its outbreak. As shown in the last chapters, colonialism had negative effects on the relationships between European nations. Tensions rose, a massive arms race began and an inflexible system of opposing alliances created an atmosphere of fear and insecurity. There was a general sense that war was likely to break out.

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Absätze

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Zwischentitel mit Farbe, Fettschrift und größerer Schriftgröße

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Bild

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M 1 “The Boiling Cauldron”
 English Cartoon, published in
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Bildunterschrift mit Fettschrift

The Schlieffen Plan:
Der Schlieffenplan
July Crisis:
Julikrise



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Wortübersetzungsfeld mit Linien, Farbe, Fettschrift (englische Fachbegriffe ins Deutsche übersetzt)

Historical Terms

The Schlieffen Plan:
Der Schlieffenplan
July Crisis:
Juli-Krise

The Road to War

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The Balkans – the powder keg of Europe

The spark that finally *ignited* the war was the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his wife in Sarajevo. The Bosnian assassin was supported by a group of Serbian nationalists. Although a number of conflicts like the Moroccan Crises had been solved peacefully, the Balkans in south-eastern Europe were a dangerous trouble spot. The states had been part of the *crumbling* Turkish Ottoman Empire. Therefore powers like Austria and Russia tried to expand into this area. Russia encouraged a movement to form a Pan-Slavic union of all Slavs under the protection of Russia. This would include Bulgarians, Serbs and the majority of the population in Montenegro and Bosnia. Since many Slavs lived in Austria-Hungary its government saw Slav nationalism as a serious threat to the empire and a potential cause of war. The assassination of the Austrian Archduke set into motion a series of fast-moving events – the **July Crisis** – which eventually led to war.

Austria consulted Germany. William II promised support for every Austrian action, a "*carte blanche*" was given. In the light of this promise Austria used the murder as a



The Boiling Cauldron
English Cartoon, published in "Punch", 1908



The Assassination in Sarajevo
Police arrest Ferdinand Behr for interfering in the arrest of the Sarajevo assassin Gavrilo Princip. Behr proved that he was not involved.
Photograph, 28 June 1914

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Chronology

Chronology of Events during the July Crisis 1914

28 June	Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria is assassinated in Sarajevo.
6 July	Germany gives Austria 'carte blanche'.
20–23 July	French President Poincaré visits St. Petersburg and declares that France will be on Russia's side whatever happens.
23 July	Austria sends an ultimatum to Belgrade (Serbia): (1) that Serbia was to ban all societies organizing anti-Austrian propaganda (2) that Serbia was to dismiss all officials to whom Austria objected (3) that Austrian police and officials were to enter Serbia to make sure that these two demands were carried out.
25 July	Russia promises to help Serbia. Serbia accepts (1) and (2) of the Austrian ultimatum, but refuses to accept (3) for reasons of her sovereignty. Austria mobilizes part of her troops.
28 July	Austria declares war on Serbia.
29 July	Russia mobilizes part of her troops (against Austria-Hungary). In an ultimatum to Belgium, Germany demands the right for her troops to march through Belgian territory in case of war against France.
30 July	Russia mobilizes all her forces (directly against Germany).
31 July	In two ultimatums Germany demands that a) Russia demobilize and b) France declare her neutrality in case of war between Germany and Russia.

Vocabulary

fortress: a strong building or place to protect against attacks
gamble: a risky action
powder keg: small barrel of gunpowder
to ignite: to start to burn
to crumble: to break off
"carte blanche": complete freedom to act as one thinks best
ultimatum: a final threat to use force if sb. does not do what is wanted
to reject: unwilling to accept sth.

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ergänzend (auf der folgenden Seite 189):

- grafische Darstellung (Zeitstrahl) mit Farbe
- tabellarische Darstellung (Chronologie) mit Linie, Farbe, Fettschrift
- Worterklärungsfeld mit Linien, Farbe, Fettschrift, Kursivschrift

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31 July	In two ultimatums Germany demands that a) Russia demobilize and b) France declare her neutrality in case of war between Germany and Russia.
1 August	a) Russia does not answer the German ultimatum and b) France mobilizes her forces and rejects the ultimatum. Germany mobilizes her forces. Germany declares war on Russia.
2 August	Great Britain mobilizes her fleet.
3 August	Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium.
4 August	Great Britain declares war on Germany because she has violated Belgian neutrality.

Vocabulary

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- gamble*: a risky action
- powder keg*: small barrel of gunpowder
- to ignite*: to start to burn
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- ultimatum*: a final threat to use force if sb. does not do what is wanted
- to reject*: unwilling to accept sth.

that Austrian officials should be allowed into Serbia to arrest the murderers. After Russia had offered support for Serbia, Serbia rejected the Austrian demand because it violated Serbian sovereignty. On 28 July Austria declared war on Serbia and one day later Russia mobilized its army. This development brought Germany into the conflict. When Russia refused to stop the mobilization, Germany declared war on Russia on 1 August. Germany invaded Belgium and France two days later. On 4 August the British government declared war on Germany. The automatic sequence of mobilization by the great powers destroyed any hope of a political settlement. The First World War had begun.

War
 Mobilized troops in Paris, 1914

Trip to Paris
 German soldiers on their way to the front, 1914



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1. Before the War

- a) Describe the situation in the cartoon (M1) and identify the nations which the figures on the cauldron represent.
- b) Explain the message of the cartoon.
- c) Look at the chronology (p. 189) and assess which measures encouraged war, which were intended to prevent war.
- d) Describe the photos (M3, M4) and explain why many people were enthusiastic about the war.

2. The Question of Guilt

- a) Assess William's statement (M5).
- b) Describe the cartoon and explain how the cause of war is illustrated (M6).
- c) Discuss this assessment (M7) and the question who was to blame for the outbreak of the war.
- d) Comment on Lloyd George's quote: "The governments of Europe stumbled and staggered into war" (Lloyd George was English Prime Minister).
- e) Compare the statement in M8 with those in M5 and M7.

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Aufgabenstellungen (*Tasks*) auf Seite 191 (*1. Before the War* – inhaltlich zu den Seiten 188-189):

Mögliche Fragen zu den Aufgabenstellungen 1:

- Sind die Aufgabenstellungen verständlich und durchführbar?
- Kann Aufgaben c) gelöst werden, wenn wir nicht wissen, was „assess“ bedeutet?
- Wenn wir raten müssten, was könnte unter „assess“ zu verstehen sein?
- Mögliche Operatoren wie *identifizieren*, *markieren*, *erklären* oder *beschreiben* würden sehr unterschiedliche Herangehensweisen an den Text erfordern und unterschiedliche Ergebnisse erzeugen. Was bedeutet dies für Lernende, denen hier das Wortschatzwissen fehlt?

Bedeutung von Operatoren! (<https://www.dazunterricht.at/glossar/operatoren/>)

Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

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