



Bilingualer Unterricht: Geschichte

Standards für inhaltsbezogene Kompetenzen – Content Skills

Die folgende Übersicht soll die Nutzung der fremdsprachlichen Terminologie im bilingualen Geschichtsunterricht erleichtern. Die Arbeitsbegriffe orientieren sich am M-Niveau. Ergänzende Begrifflichkeiten im E-Niveau sind in Klammer gesetzt.

Aus Gründen der Übersichtlichkeit wurden an dieser Stelle lediglich die Themen aufgelistet. Die dazugehörigen Operatoren und die Verweise auf andere Kompetenzen, andere Fächer und auf die Leitperspektiven sind dem Bildungsplan zu entnehmen.

3.2 Klassen 7/8/9

3.2.0 Orientierung in der Zeit / *Orientation in time*

6th to 15th century: Middle Ages in Europe;
from 15th century onwards: European Modern Time: Renaissance, European expansion overseas, 1517: Beginning of reformation;
1789-1914: "The long 19th century": 1789 French Revolution, 1848: European revolutions, after 1850: high industrialization in Europe, 1871: Foundation of the German Empire, around 1900: imperialism, beginning of worldwide economic and communicative interconnectedness (globalization), 1914-1918: World War I;
1917/18-1939: interwar years – breakthrough and breakdown of the young parliamentary democracies in Europe: 1917 Russian Revolution, 1918/19-1933: Weimar Republic;
1933-1945: Nazi regime/rule, 9th November, 1938: Night of the Broken Glass/"Crystal Night", 1939-1945: World War II, 8th November, 1939: Georg Elser's assassination attempt on Nazi leaders, 20th July, 1944: July Plot;
1947-1989: Cold War, from 1949 onwards: FRG/GDR, 1952: foundation of Baden-Württemberg, 17th July, 1953: People's Uprising in East Germany, 1961: building of the Berlin Wall, from 1989 onwards: revolutions in Eastern Europe, Peaceful Revolution, 9th November, 1989: the fall of the Wall, 3rd October, 1990: German Unity.

3.2.1 Europa im Mittelalter – Leben in der Agrargesellschaft und Begegnungen mit dem Fremden / *Europe during the Middle Ages – Life in the agrarian society and encounters with the unfamiliar*

TK	Topics	Working terms
1	The Feudal system Life in the medieval village Peasants Medieval castles Knights Medieval monasteries	[agrarian society;] manorial system; village; castle: knighthood; church: e.g. piety, [monastery/convent school,] monastery
2	[Feudal system Investiture]	[classes/status: clergy, nobility, peasants; manorial system; oath of fealty, fief; monarchy]
3		“City air is liberating”: [self-government:] council, citizen/patrician; market, guild; Jews [: protection privilege]
4	- Window to the world: The Silk road - The Mongolian Empire - Marco Polo - The plague in Europe	Silk Road: silk, plague; [Empire: the Mongolian storm, pax mongolica]
5	- Window to the world: Jerusalem and the crusades	crusade, [“holy war”]

3.2.2 Wende zur Neuzeit – neue Welten, neue Horizonte, neue Gewalt / *The transition to Modern Times – new worlds, new horizons, new violence*

TK	Topics	Working terms
1	- A new age begins: Humanism and Renaissance - Leonardo Da Vinci: art & inventions - Copernicus: Heliocentric system vs. Geocentric system - Galileo Galilei - The invention of printing: Johannes Gutenberg - How did the printing	[renaissance: e.g. individual, new science,] Copernican turn, e.g. nature observations, printing [, e.g. banking system, long-distance trade]

	<p>process work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [- The invention of modern banking - The rise of the <i>Fuggers</i>] 	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Window to the world: The expansion of the Ottoman Empire - The circumnavigation of Africa - Vasco da Gama 	Ottoman Empire [cultural transfer/cultural conflict], sea route to India
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Age of Discovery - Columbus: “The discovery of America” - What happened to the native population? - The impact of the European landing on the native population - Triangular Trade 	colonialism, e.g. <i>Aztec Empire</i> , <i>Incan Empire</i> , <i>Mayan Empire</i> ; triangular trade [, luxury goods]
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The church and the abuse of power - What people around 1500 feared the most - The selling of indulgences - Who was Martin Luther and what did he criticize? - The 95 thesis and their impacts on Europe - What did the Reformation change in Europe? - The Peasants’ War 	Reformation [, Peasants’ War, Empire:], e.g. <i>territorial states</i> , <i>confessionalization</i> ; [pax universalis]

3.2.3 Die Französische Revolution – Bürgertum, Vernunft, Freiheit / *The French Revolution – bourgeoisie, reason, freedom/liberty*

TK	Topics	Working terms
1	- The living conditions of the French population in	The Sun King, estate-based society, Enlightenment [: e.g. <i>reading club</i> , <i>educational trip</i>]

	<p>the 18th century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absolutism - Louis XIV – the Sun King - Ideas of the Enlightenment philosophers - The “financial crisis” of France - What caused the French Revolution? 	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The States General - Bastille Day 1789 - The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen - Constitution - France becomes a Republic 	<p>revolution: human and civil rights, constitution; [universal suffrage; constitutional monarchy,] republic</p>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reign of terror - The achievements of the revolution 	<p>liberty, equality [, nation, the Reign of Terror]</p>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Window to the world: The American Revolution - The first settlers - New England colonies - The Boston Tea Party - The Declaration of Independence in 1776 - The War of Independence - The constitution of the USA 	<p>revolution: The Declaration of Independence; [transfer of ideas: human and civil rights]</p>

3.2.4 Europa nach der Französischen Revolution – Bürgertum, Nationalstaat, Verfassung
/ Europe after the French Revolution – bourgeoisie, nation-state, constitution

TK	Topics	Working terms
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rise and decline of Napoleon’s rule - Napoleon’s impact on 	<p>Napoleon’s land consolidation [secularization, mediatization]</p>

	the German Southwest	
2	- Congress of Vienna - The Holy Alliance	restoration, “unity and freedom” [; nationalism, liberalism:]; “Spring of Nations”
3	- Student societies - Wartburg Festival - Karlsbad Decrees - Hambach Festival - Abundance of freedom of speech and press - Symbols and songs	bourgeoisie, [e.g. clubs & societies, song of freedom] censorship
4	- The Revolution of 1848/49 in different parts of Germany and Europe - National Assembly / Frankfurt Parliament - The Basic Rights of the German People - Constitution and its problems - Why did the Revolution fail? - Reaction and legacy	[National Assembly,] nation-state, constitution: [suffrage,] human and civil rights [; counter-revolution]
5	- Window to the world: Reasons for the emigration to America	link: migration
6	- Bismarck and Prussia - Road to German unity - Ems Telegram - Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871 - Proclamation of the German Empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles - Delayed foundation (compared with France and Poland) - Constitution of the German Empire	Foundation of the German Empire from the top, old nation-state / young nation-state

3.2.5 Der industrialisierte Nationalstaat – Durchbruch der Moderne / *The industrialized national state*

TK	Topics	Working terms
1	Economic and social changes during high industrialization	Industrialization: e.g. factory, railway, labourer, entrepreneur, [economic liberalism]
2	Everyday life of workers, labour movement and “social question”	[class society] labour movement, communism, social democracy, union, [social legislation]
3	The modern way of life around 1900	[urban sprawl] Metropolis, e.g. emancipation of Jews, women; e.g. antisemitism, militarism, [radical nationalism]
4	Commemorative cultures of the German monarchy and the French republic.	Authoritarian state/ democracy: e.g. Day of Sedan, birthday of the emperor/ 14 July
5	Window to the world: The world at the end of the 19 th century: an economic and communicatively linked place of interaction	Networking: e.g. railway, steamboat, telegraph, [World’s Fair] migration

3.2.6 Imperialismus und Erster Weltkrieg – europäisches Machtstreben und Epochenwende / *Imperialism and World War 1 – European fight for power and change of epoch*

TK	Topics	Working terms
1	Window to the world: Analysing Imperialism using the example of Africa	Imperialism, colonial empire, racism, [social Darwinism]
2	Causes of the First World War and its impact on everyday life	Radical nationalism, arms race, system of alliances; e.g. battle of material, home front
3	The fall of monarchic empires within Europe. Contrasts and differences between the US and the Soviet model at the end of the First World War.	[Empire; liberalism] Export of democracy/ communism: October Revolution

3.2.7 Europa in der Zwischenkriegszeit – Durchbruch und Scheitern des demokratischen Verfassungsstaates / *Europe between the World Wars – breakthrough and failure of the democratic constitutional state*

TK	Topics	Working terms
1	Breakthrough and failure of parliamentary democracy in Europe after the First World War.	Fourteen Points: democratization, right to self-determination, successor state, [e.g. ethnic minorities, improvised democracy, acquired/learned democracy, young nation-state, old nation-state, economic crisis] dictatorship, [social darwinism]
2	Democratic restart of the Weimar Republic.	Democracy: Weimar Constitution, [Weimar Coalition]
3	Causes of the failure of the Weimar Republic in comparison with the persistence of democracy in France.	[Versailles Peace Treaty] War guilt clause/ winning countries (Allied Forces); anti-democratic thought [alte Eliten] / gelernte Demokratie; the Great Depression, [the seizure of power/ 6 février, NSDAP/ front populaire]

3.2.8 Nationalsozialismus und Zweiter Weltkrieg – Zerstörung der Demokratie und Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit / *National Socialism and Second World War – destruction of democracy and crimes against humanity*

TK	Topics	Working terms
1	Nazi ideology	National Socialism, racism, antisemitism, [living space] people's community, leader principle
2	Nazi takeover of Germany	[seizure of power] „Gleichschaltung“ (bringing in line / enforced political conformity)
3	Everyday life in Nazi Germany between consent, repression and resistance	Dictatorship; [profiteer], aryanization, propaganda; mass organization: e.g. Hitler Youth, League of Young Girls, terror, persecution, concentration camp, pogrom, political, racial and religious persecuted, Jews, Sinti and Romanies, homosexuals, euthanasia, resistance
4	The Second World War	War of destruction; holocaust - Shoah
5	Nazi leadership in occupied Europe	Occupation, forced labour, collaboration, resistance
6	Window to the world: Japanese expansion during the Second World War	Imperialism

7	Responsibility resulting from Nazi crime.	guilt, joint guilt, responsibility
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3.2.9 BRD und DDR – zwei Staaten, zwei Systeme in der geteilten Welt / *The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic – two states, two systems in a divided world*

TK	Topics	Working terms
1	Consequences of the Second World War and post-war Europe	Flight and expulsion, Zusammenbruchsgesellschaft
2	Structures of the Cold War	East-West conflict; [Systemgegensatz], Cold War: Blockbildung, [Staatenteilung] arms race
3	Democracy in the two German states	“Grundgesetz”: [basic human rights], multi-party system/ “Einheitsliste”
4	Development of the economy in the Federal Republic of Germany compared with the German Democratic Republic and its impact on everyday life	[social] Market economy/ command economy, e.g. Post-war economic boom/ basic services/ guest worker/ contract worker
5	Repression of the people in the German Democratic Republic and its impact on everyday life	“Stasi”, the Wall, national uprising, e.g. “Republikflucht”, opposition of the youth
6	Liberalization measures and emancipation movements in the Federal Republic of Germany during the 1960s and 1970s	“1968”, change of values: alternative ways of life, [pluralization]
7	Window to the world: Impact of the Cold War on Cuba	[Putsch, military dictatorship] revolution, Cuban missile crisis
8	Causes for the collapse of the Eastern Bloc and the end of the Cold War	[digital revolution, arms race] national debt, policy of reform, arms control

9	The Peaceful Revolution and the German reunification process	[civil rights movement], flight movement, peaceful revolution, fall of the Wall, Two-Plus-Four Treaty, German unification
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