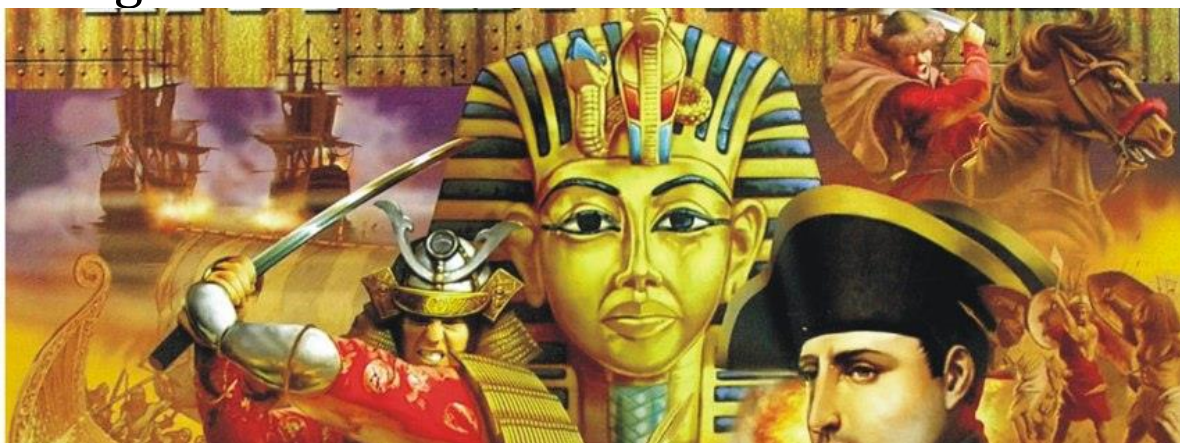


HISTORY IN ENGLISH

‘Zweisprachiger Unterricht’ is fun!

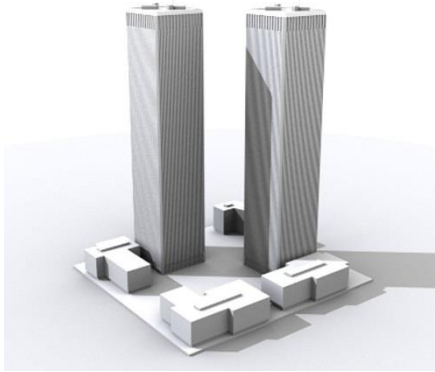


Do **you** want to join a bilingual class?



‘HISTORY IN ENGLISH’ HELPS YOU TO UNDERSTAND ENGLISH!

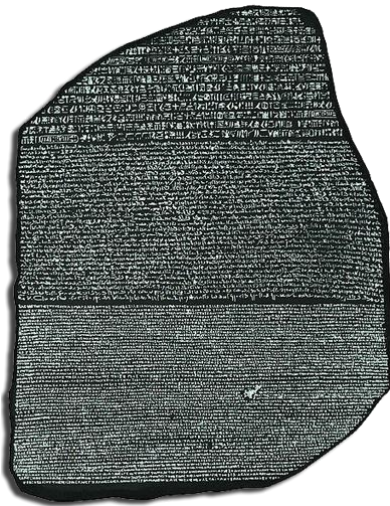
WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW:



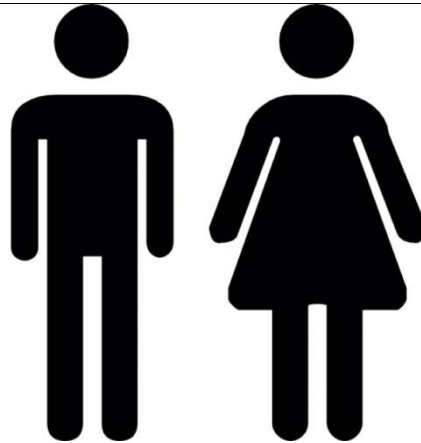
why these two buildings were destroyed.



what dream this man had.



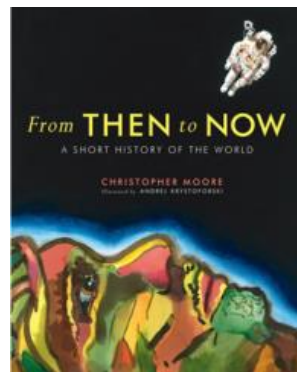
how to read the hieroglyphs on this stone.



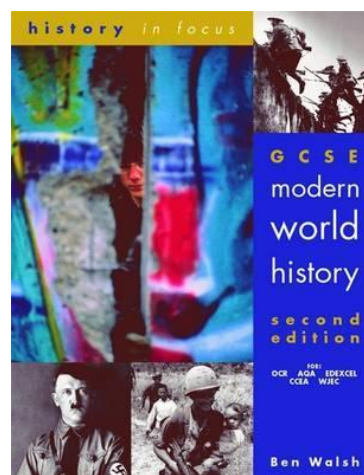
Why **he** could vote but **she** could not vote in Switzerland until 1971.

Can you **read** and **understand** the following excerpts (Ausschnitte) from our history books?

- 1) History Book: For the **Quarta/Tertia**:
'From Then to Now' by Christopher Moore
Toronto, 2011, (excerpt from the chapter
about the Middle Ages, p. 82)



- 2) History Book: for the **Sekunda/Prima**:
'Modern World History' by Ben Walsh
London, 2014 (excerpts about WWI and
WWII, pp. 231 and 284)



Life – and Death

While kings and crusaders fought in the Middle East, people in Europe got on with living and farming. Life changed very slowly for most of them. Children inherited their parents' farms and went on planting the same crops and raising the same livestock. As the population grew, Europe became crowded. Farmers expanded their fields and pastures from the fertile valleys up into the hills. On the edge of the North Sea, the Dutch people built tall dikes to keep out the sea along their low-lying coastline, while they pumped out the water to create new land.



But Europe's population did not always grow. Sometimes new diseases play a greater role in history than kings or warriors. People encounter unfamiliar germs, or suffer an infestation of flea-bitten rats – and suddenly they are struck by a plague of some highly infectious disease. In the 1340s, a thousand years after the collapse of Rome's mighty empire, a plague erupted somewhere in Central Asia. In India and China it killed millions, but Asia had suffered plagues before, and many people had some immunity to this disease. In 1347, however, traders fleeing home-ward to escape the epidemic brought the plague to Italy. It was completely new in Europe. It raged across the continent like wildfire, from Italy to Germany to France to Britain, north to Norway – even to faraway Iceland. It was called the Black Death.

SOURCE 22

It was just as dangerous to go back as it was to go on. There were machine gun bullets spraying to and fro all the time ... When I reached our trenches I missed my footing and fell on the floor, stunned. When I got up I saw an officer standing on the fire step looking through binoculars at No Man's Land. As I walked down the trench towards the dressing station he stood in my way with a pistol in his hand. He never said a word, but then he just stepped aside and let me pass. When I got to the dressing station I asked someone 'What's that officer doing back there with the gun in his hand?', and they said that his job was to shoot anyone who came back not wounded. I thought to myself, what kind of a job is that? Anyone could have lost his nerve that day.

Memories of the Somme. A British soldier interviewed by the Sunday Times for an article published in 1986 – the 70th anniversary of the Battle of the Somme.

SOURCE 32



Illustration from a Nazi children's book. The children are being taught to distrust Jews