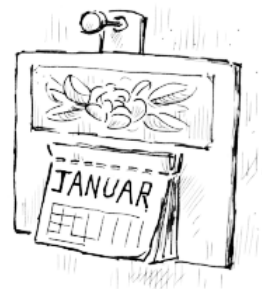


Ein Jahr in Deutschland



Moral and spiritual aims

- To enable pupils to discern between those holidays and festivals which have a religious significance and those which are purely secular.
- The sequence of religious festivals throughout the year builds up a picture of some of the main events in the life of Jesus.

Overview of the unit:

This is an activity based unit, focussing on a game. It follows the cycle of religious and secular holidays and festivals in German-speaking countries throughout a calendar year. As an introduction to the game, there is a German/English matching exercise with the names of the festivals. In the game itself, players move round a board; progress is based on recognising whether the festivals have religious significance or not. Finally there is an exercise ordering significant events in the life of Jesus, using some of the festivals in the earlier part of the unit. This could be used just before Easter.

Links with the National Curriculum Knowledge, Skills and Understanding (KSU):

3(b) (c) (d), 4(c)

Breadth of Study: 5(a)

Cross-curricular links: personal and social education, religious studies.

Arbeitsblätter 1a and 1b - Ein Jahr in Deutschland

Each pupil will need a copy of *Arbeitsblatt 1a* to complete. They also need to be able to refer to the left hand section of *Arbeitsblatt 1b*. This contains the missing information from the columns of English and German festival names on *Arbeitsblatt 1a*. These can be completed either by writing in the missing information, or by cutting them out and sticking them in place. Lower ability pupils should be encouraged to use dictionaries. Definitions are only given where needed.

Solutions:

New Year's Day = Neujahrstag
 Epiphany = Dreikönigsfest
 St. Valentine's Day = Valentinstag
 Monday before Ash Wednesday = Rosenmontag
 Shrove Tuesday = Fastnacht/Faschingsdienstag
 Ash Wednesday = Aschermittwoch
 1st day of Spring = Frühlingsanfang
 Palm Sunday = Palmsonntag
 Maundy Thursday = Gründonnerstag
 Good Friday = Karfreitag
 Easter Sunday = Ostersonntag
 May Day Bank Holiday = Tag der Arbeit
 Mother's Day = Muttertag
 Ascension = Christi Himmelfahrt
 Pentecost = Pfingstsonntag
 1st day of Summer = Sommeranfang
 Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary = Maria Himmelfahrt
 1st day of Autumn = Herbstanfang
 Unification Day = Tag der deutschen Einheit
 Harvest Festival = Erntedankfest
 Carnival = Karneval
 Advent Sunday = Advent
 St. Nicholas' Day = Nikolaustag
 1st day of Winter = Winteranfang
 Christmas Eve = Heiligabend
 Christmas Day = 1. Weihnachtstag
 Boxing Day = 2. Weihnachtstag
 New Year's Eve = Silvester

Suggestion: When the two outside columns on *Arbeitsblatt 1a* are complete, they could be cut up to form a matching game that pupils could play in pairs.

Arbeitsblätter 1b, 1c and 1d - Ein Jahr in Deutschland. Kalenderspiel.

How to play the game:

Divide class into groups of 4 or 5.

Each group will need:

- a game sheet *Arbeitsblatt 1c*
- a set of cards cut out from *Arbeitsblatt 1d*
- a die
- an answer sheet from *Arbeitsblatt 1b*.

One person in the group will not play the game but will check the answers against the answer list on *Arbeitsblatt 1b*.

In turn, players start on January 1st. They roll the die and move clockwise around the board. When a player lands on a festival, the person with the answer sheet asks the question „Ist dieser Feiertag religiös oder nicht religiös?“. The player must answer e.g. „Der Tag der deutschen Einheit ist nicht religiös“. The answer is checked against the sheet and if correct, the player takes a relevant card * or • (made from *Arbeitsblatt 1d*). For a wrong answer, miss a go.

The game continues until all the cards are distributed. The winner is the player with the most cards. (For lower ability pupils it might be advisable to omit saying the names of the festivals.)

Game instructions in German:

Spielt in Gruppen von 4 oder 5.

Jede Gruppe braucht:

- Arbeitsblatt 1c
- die Karten von Arbeitsblatt 1d
- einen Würfel
- die Lösungen von Arbeitsblatt 1b.

Eine Person spielt nicht. Er/sie ist Quizmaster/in und hat Arbeitsblatt 1b.

Beginnt am 1. Januar.

Rollt den Würfel und macht einen Zug.

Wenn ihr auf einem Feiertag landet, fragt der Quizmaster/die Quizmasterin: „Ist dieser Feiertag religiös oder nicht religiös?“

Ihr antwortet, zum Beispiel: „Der Tag der deutschen Einheit ist nicht religiös.“

Ist die Antwort richtig, nehmt eine Karte * oder • (von Arbeitsblatt 1d).

Ist die Antwort falsch, müsst ihr eine Runde aussetzen.

Das Spiel endet, wenn es keine Karten mehr gibt. Der Spieler/Die Spielerin mit den meisten Karten gewinnt.

Notes about dates: The date of Easter and its associated festivals varies from year to year. For the purpose of this game, Easter has been placed in April, with Ash Wednesday in February, as this is the most usual.

Erntedankfest (Harvest) is usually celebrated in October.

Variation: After the game has been played once, pupils give the English equivalent instead of saying whether a festival is religious or not. For each correct answer pupils score one point, for an incorrect answer they miss a go. Answers can be checked against *Arbeitsblatt 1a*.

Solutions:

These are to be found in a list on *Arbeitsblatt 1b* - to be given to one player in the group.

Suggestions: *Arbeitsblatt 1c* can also be used as an individual worksheet. Pupils can colour in the different months and then the festivals according to whether they have a religious significance or not. This could be used as display work and done either before or after the game.

Arbeitsblätter 2a and 2b - Christliche Feste und das Leben von Jesus Christus

This exercise helps pupils understand some of the significant events in the Christian calendar and the life of Jesus, by matching events and dates from some of the festivals used in the game earlier in the unit.

Sentences a-j on *Arbeitsblatt 2b* should be cut out and stuck onto, or copied into, the table on *Arbeitsblatt 2a*. When complete, it will describe the main events in the life of Jesus.

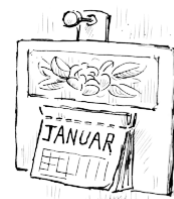
Solutions:

1 = j, 2 = d, 3 = c, 4 = b, 5 = f, 6 = i, 7 = h,
8 = e, 9 = g, 10 = a

Suggestions: This exercise can be made into a listening activity with the teacher reading the description of the event for pupils to match with the date.

When the table is complete, it could be copied out and illustrated to create display work in German on the life of Jesus.

Ein Jahr in Deutschland



Lies diese Liste. Füll die Lücken aus. Benutze das richtige englische oder deutsche Wort von Arbeitsblatt 1b.

Englisch	Definition	Deutsch
		<i>Neujahrstag</i>
Epiphany	The wise men (kings) presented their gifts to Jesus.	
St. Valentine's Day		
	Carnival time in Germany.	<i>Rosenmontag</i>
	Historically people marked the last day before Lent by eating up luxury food which should not be eaten in Lent. Carnival time.	<i>Fastnacht/ Faschingsdienstag</i>
Ash Wednesday	The first day of Lent (Lent lasts 40 days).	
		<i>Frühlingsanfang</i>
Palm Sunday	Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey.	
	Jesus had his last meal with his disciples (followers).	<i>Gründonnerstag</i>
Good Friday	Jesus was crucified on a cross.	
Easter Sunday	Jesus rose from the dead.	
	A bank holiday for all workers.	<i>Tag der Arbeit</i>
Mother's Day		
	Jesus returned to Heaven.	<i>Christi Himmelfahrt</i>
	Jesus' followers received the gift of the Holy Spirit.	<i>Pfingstsonntag</i>
1st day of Summer		
	Roman Catholics celebrate Mary, the mother of Jesus, entering Heaven.	<i>Maria Himmelfahrt</i>
1st day of Autumn		
	Germans celebrate the 1990 reunification of East and West Germany.	<i>Tag der deutschen Einheit</i>
	People thank God for the fruit of the earth and food.	<i>Erntedankfest</i>
Carnival	Carnival time begins.	
Advent Sunday	The first Sunday in Advent. (There are four Sundays in Advent before Christmas.) Christians prepare to celebrate the coming of Jesus.	
	In Germany St. Nicholas leaves sweets in the shoes of good children.	<i>Nikolaustag</i>
1st day of Winter		
	People in Germany exchange Christmas presents this evening.	<i>Heiligabend</i>
	The birth of Jesus is celebrated.	<i>1. Weihnachtstag</i>
Boxing Day		
	The coming of the New Year is celebrated at midnight.	<i>Silvester</i>

Ein Jahr in Deutschland

Finde die Tabelle „Ein Jahr in Deutschland“, Arbeitsblatt 1a. Setze diese Feiertage in die richtigen Lücken ein.



New Year's Day
Maundy Thursday
Christmas Eve
Christmas Day
Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary
Shrove Tuesday
New Year's Eve
1st day of Spring
The Ascension of Jesus
Pentecost
Monday before Ash Wednesday
St. Nicholas' Day
Harvest Festival
May Day Bank Holiday
Unification Day

Palmsonntag
Muttertag
Winteranfang
2. Weihnachtstag
Dreikönigsfest
Valentinstag
Karneval
Aschermittwoch
Karfreitag
Advent
Ostersonntag
Herbstanfang
Sommeranfang



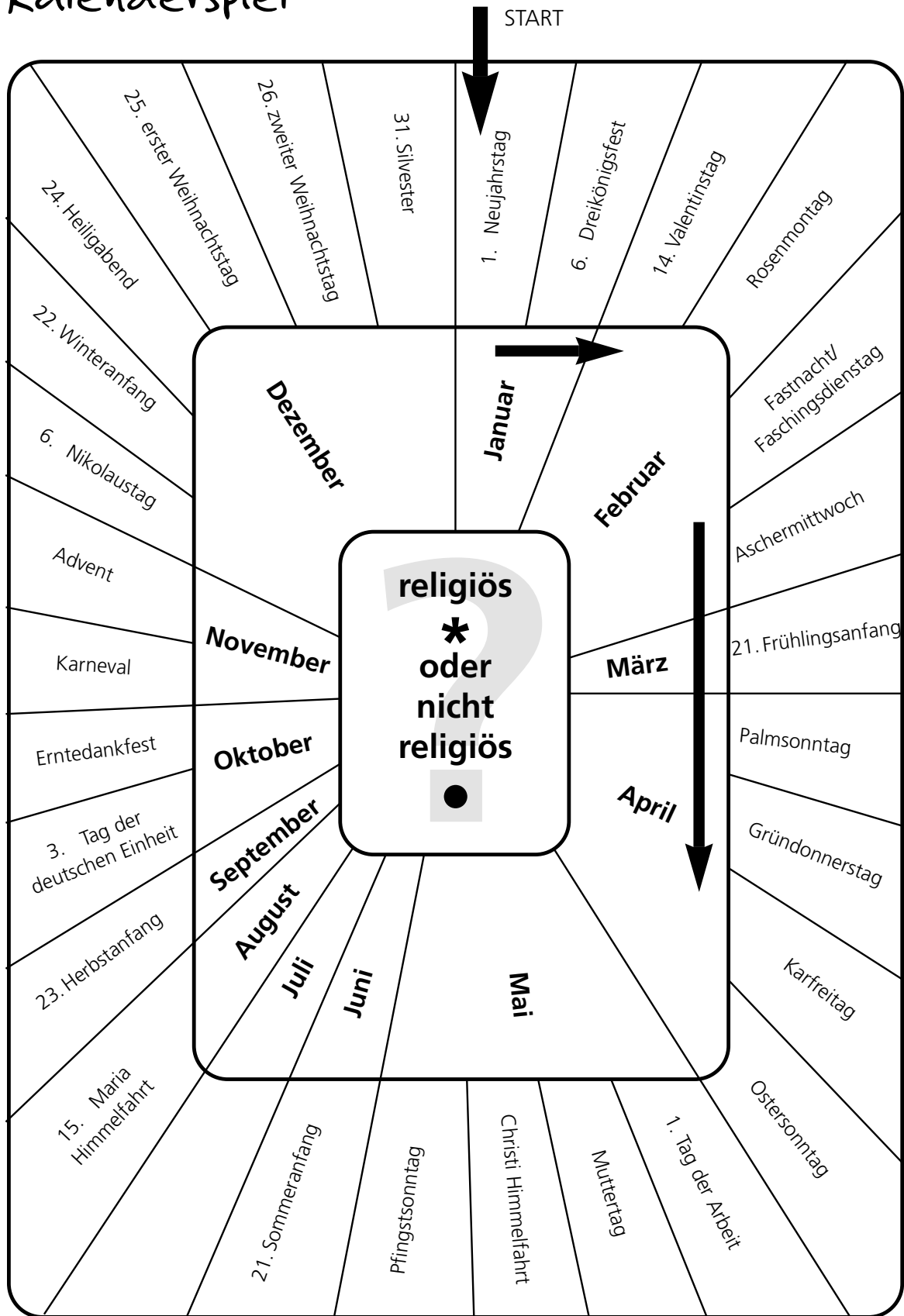
Die Antworten zum Kalenderspiel

* = religiös
• = nicht religiös

Ein Jahr in Deutschland

Januar	Neujahrstag •
	Dreikönigsfest *
Februar	Valentinstag •
	Rosenmontag •
	Fastnacht/Faschingsdienstag •
	Aschermittwoch *
März	Frühlingsanfang •
	Palmsonntag *
April	Gründonnerstag *
	Karfreitag *
	Ostersonntag *
Mai	Tag der Arbeit •
	Muttertag •
	Christi Himmelfahrt *
	Pfingstsonntag *
	Sommeranfang •
Juni	
Juli	
August	Maria Himmelfahrt *
September	Herbstanfang •
Oktober	Tag der deutschen Einheit •
	Erntedankfest *
November	Karneval •
	Advent *
Dezember	Nikolaustag •
	Winteranfang •
	Heiligabend *
	1. Weihnachtstag *
	2. Weihnachtstag •
	Silvester •

Kalenderspiel



Karten für das Kalenderspiel

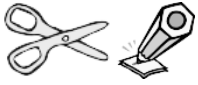


* = religiös

● = nicht religiös

*	*	*	●	●	●
*	*	*	●	●	●
*	*	*	●	●	●
*	*	*	●	●	●
*	*	*	●	●	●
*	*	*	●	●	●
*	*	*	●	●	●
*	*	*	●	●	●

Christliche Feste und das Leben von Jesus Christus



Finde die passenden Definitionen a-j (Arbeitsblatt 2b) und füll die Tabelle aus:

1	25. Dezember	
2	6. Januar	
3	Dienstag, Mitte Februar	
4	Mittwoch, Mitte Februar	
5	Sonntag vor Ostern	
6	Donnerstag vor Ostern	
7	Freitag vor Ostern	
8	Sonntag nach Karfreitag	
9	40 Tage nach Ostern	
10	nach Christi Himmelfahrt	

Christliche Feste und das Leben von Jesus Christus

Finde die passenden Definitionen a-j und füll die Tabelle auf Arbeitsblatt 2a aus:



a) Die Jünger von Jesus erhalten den Heiligen Geist.

e) Jesus ersteht nach drei Tagen vom Tod auf.

c) Das letzte Essen vor der Fastenzeit.

j) Jesus ist an diesem Tag geboren.

i) Das letzte Abendessen für Jesus und seine Jünger.

f) Jesus reitet auf einem Esel nach Jerusalem.

h) Jesus stirbt am Kreuz.

b) Der Beginn der Fastenzeit.

d) Die Weisen (Könige) bringen Geschenke für das Baby Jesus.

g) Jesus kehrt zum Himmel zurück.

bringen = bring
 christliche (christlich) = Christian
 erhalten = receive
 ersteht . . . **auf** (auferstehen) = comes alive
 Esel (der) = donkey
 Fastenzeit (die) = Lent, forty days of fasting. This represents the time when Jesus was tempted by the Devil.
 Feste (das) = festival
 ist geboren (geboren sein) = to be born
 Geschenke (das Geschenk) = gifts

Heilige Geist (der) = Holy Spirit
 Himmel (der) = heaven
 Jünger (der Jünger) = disciples
 kehrt . . . **zurück** (zurückkehren) = returns
 Könige (der König) = kings
 Kreuz (das) = cross
 reitet (reiten) = rides
 stirbt (sterben) = dies
 Tod (der) = death
 Weisen (der Weise) = Magi, wise men

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