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Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

<http://www.germany-info.org>

<http://www.phil.uni-erlangen.de/~p1ges/heidelberg/gh/gh.html>

<http://www.kidport.com/RefLib/WorldGeography/Germany/Germany.htm>



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Presents

WORLDQUEST Germany

AVAILABLE
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INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. "WorldQuest" offers students a unique perspective about the chronological developments of the greatest cultures the world has ever known.

As a complementary device with each program, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

**Subject Profile • Q & A • Discussion Points & Activities
Vocabulary • Geography (Including Maps) • Timeline**

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

<i>Subject Profile</i>	1
<i>Introduction & Geography</i>	2
<i>Rivers & Early History of Man</i>	3
<i>Romans & Johannes Guttenberg</i>	4
<i>Reformation and Music Masters</i>	5
<i>Unification of Germany & WWI</i>	6
<i>World War II</i>	7
<i>Cold War & Modern Germany</i>	8
<i>Capital & Hamburg</i>	9
<i>Munich & Government of Germany</i>	10
<i>Government, Economy, People and Culture</i>	11
<i>Map #1 of Germany</i>	12-14
<i>Map #2 of Germany</i>	15-16
<i>Timeline of Germany</i>	17

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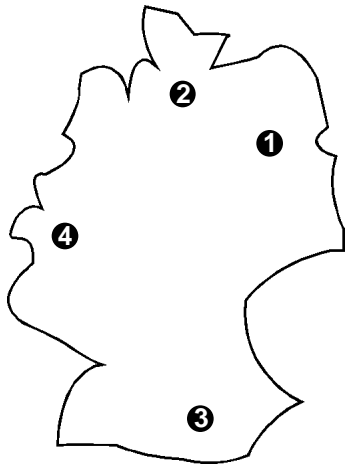
E-Guides available at www.filmideas.com

TIMELINE of GERMANY

- **100,000 years ago:** "Neanderthal Man" inhabits the region.
- **2000 BCE:** A Celtic culture inhabits the region.
- **2nd Century BCE:** The Teutons conquer the Celts.
- **1CE:** The Romans conquer parts of Germany.
- **777:** The Franks rise to power.
- **1158:** Munich is founded
- **1273:** Dynastic rule begins to govern Germany.
- **1397:** Johannes Guttenberg is born.
- **1450:** Guttenberg perfects the printing press.
- **1517:** Martin Luther writes the 95 arguments.
- **1770:** Beethoven is born.
- **1856:** Remains known as "Neanderthal Man" are discovered.
- **1914-1918:** World War I.
- **1933-1936:** Hitler rise to power.
- **1939:** Hitler invades Poland and WWII begins.
- **1941:** Japan attacks Pearl Harbor and the U.S. enters WWII.
- **1944:** D-Day invasion
- **1945:** WWII ends but the Cold War begins.
- **1961:** The Berlin Wall is built.
- **1990:** The Cold War ends.

Map #2 of Germany

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 15. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location.



- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____

GERMANY

From the Rhine to the Bavarian Alps, Germany is one of Europe's most scenic regions. Its colorful landscapes have inspired the music of Beethoven and Bach, the ingenuity of Johannes Guttenberg's printing press, and the courage of Martin Luther's 95 theses. Today, Germany continues to influence the world as a leading exporter of manufactured goods.

At approximately, 138,000 square miles Germany is the fourth largest country in Europe. But Germany's borders have not always been well defined. After World War II, allied victors divided the country into East and West Germany. It remained two different countries for nearly 45 years. But on October 3rd, 1990 the two parts were reunited as the country we know today.

In 1856 human remains known as the "Neanderthal Man" were identified as the early inhabitants of the region. The remains were dated over 100,000 years and can be seen today in the Rhineland museum. By 2,000 BCE, Europe's Celtic culture began to inhabit the area. However, the Celts were eventually conquered by a culture known as the Teutons. Over the next 400 years, during the rise of the Roman Empire, borders between Rome and the Germanic tribes shifted frequently. But from 1273 to the early part of the 20th century dynastic rule governed the region.

From the 15th to 19th century the rise of German culture permeated throughout Europe and its affects reformed the world. Starting in 1450, Johannes Guttenberg's printing press provided widespread distribution of books whereby literacy among the general population increased dramatically. Then, in 1517, Martin Luther's 95 theses, or arguments, while opposing the corrupt practices of the Catholic Church founded a new faith called Protestantism. Protestantism began to spread throughout Germany and into other parts of Europe. By the 17th century German culture rang throughout Europe while producing some of the world's most gifted musical composers - Bach and Beethoven.

As Germany's stature fluctuated during the height of World War I and II its tenacity never diminished. Upon the conclusion of the Cold War, East and West Germany united after 45 years. As we now enter the 21st century, Germany is once again influencing the world with its industrious strength and inventive spirit.

Introduction & Geography of *Germany*

For MORE geography SEE maps on pgs. 12-16

Q & A :

- 1) Q -What country is located at the center of the European Continent?
A - Germany
- 2) Q -What is the name of Germany in its native language?
A - Deutschland
- 3) Q - How many years was East and West Germany divided?
A - 45 Years
- 4) Q - How many countries border Germany?
A - Nine
- 5) Q - What is the highest mountain peak in Germany?
A- Zugspitze

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Review with the class some of the important geographic locations of Germany on a large map.
- 2) Assign the students to create their own detailed maps on paper or a computer. Indicate on the map cities, mountains, famous sites, rivers, etc.

VOCABULARY:

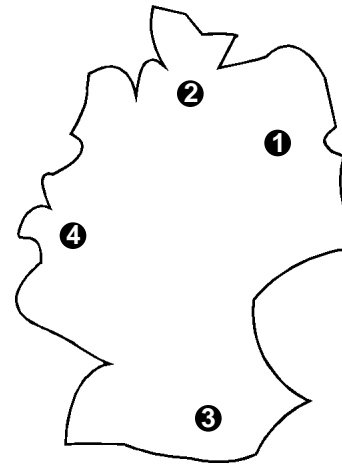
GERMANY: The 4th largest country in Europe located in the center of the continent with 138,000 square miles. Also known as Deutschland in Germany's native language.

RHINE RIVER: A body of water which flows 820 miles and is Germany's most important economic trade routes.

ZUGSPITZE: The highest mountain peak in Germany at nearly 10,000 feet.

Map #2 of *Germany*

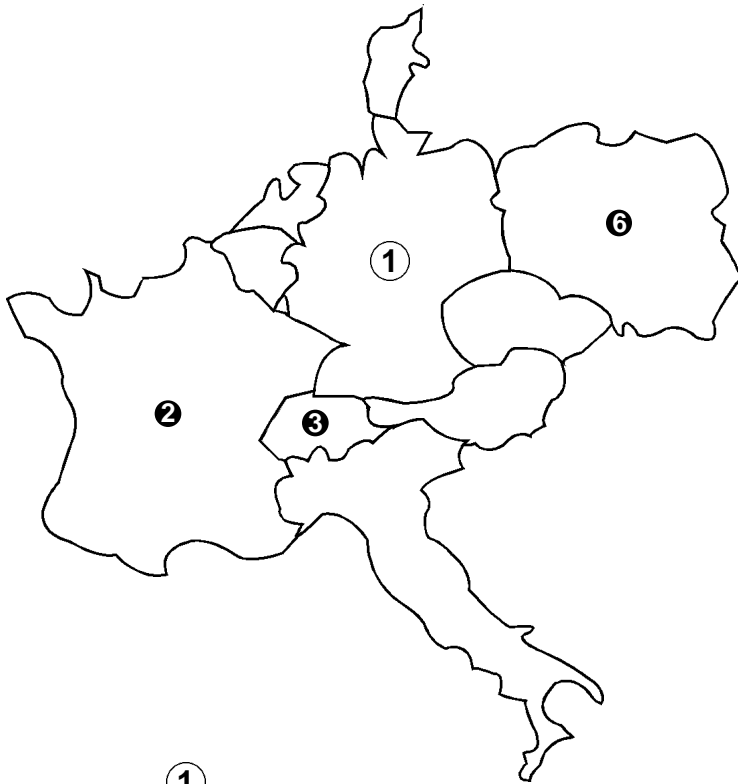
Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



- ① **BERLIN:** The Capital City of Germany.
- ② **HAMBURG:** The second largest city in Germany and the birthplace of Hamburgers.
- ③ **MUNICH:** Capital city of Bavaria.
- ④ **BONN:** Birthplace of Ludwig Van Beethoven.

Map #1 of Germany

Study the map and locations on pgs. 12 & 13. Then on the solid black line write the name of the location. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description of each location.



- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____
- ⑤ _____
- ⑥ _____

Rivers of Germany & Early History of Man

Q & A :

- 1) Q - Name two rivers located in Germany?
A - The Rhine, Danube, Elbe, Oder
- 2) Q - What was the name of the skeleton remains discovered in 1856?
A - Neanderthal Man
- 3) Q - What culture dominated the region in 2,000 BCE?
A - The Celts
- 4) Q - Who conquered the Celts in the 2nd century?
A - The Teutons

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) The rivers of Germany are a special geological feature of its landscape. Assign the students to write a brief profile of the rivers and then locate them on a map.
- 2) Assign the students to research the early cultures which inhabited the area.

VOCABULARY:

DANUBE RIVER: The longest river in Germany at 1,770 miles.

NEANDERTHAL MAN: The human remains discovered in 1856 identified a human species which lived over 100,000 years ago.

CELTS: A civilized and skilled culture which inhabited the area approximately 2,000 BCE.

TEUTONS: An early culture who conquered the Celts and defended territories against the Roman Empire.

The Romans & Johannes Guttenberg

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What culture became the antagonist of the Romans?
A - The Teutons
- 2) Q- Who united the German tribes under one king in 777?
A- Charles the Great or Charlemagne
- 3) Q - Who invented the Printing Press?
A - Johannes Guttenberg
- 4) Q - What became one of the first books Guttenberg printed?
A - The Bible

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to research Guttenberg's printing press and how it changed the world. Like the printing press, discuss what other inventions have greatly influenced the world.
- 2) Discuss how books were published before the invention of the printing press.
- 3) Explain how the Roman Empire affected the ancient world and its relationship with the Germanic tribes.

VOCABULARY:

CHARLES the GREAT (CHARLEMAGNE): The Frank leader who, for the first time, united most of the German Tribes under one ruler.

ROMAN EMPIRE: A dominating culture originating from Italy which expanded its ruling territories throughout the ancient world.

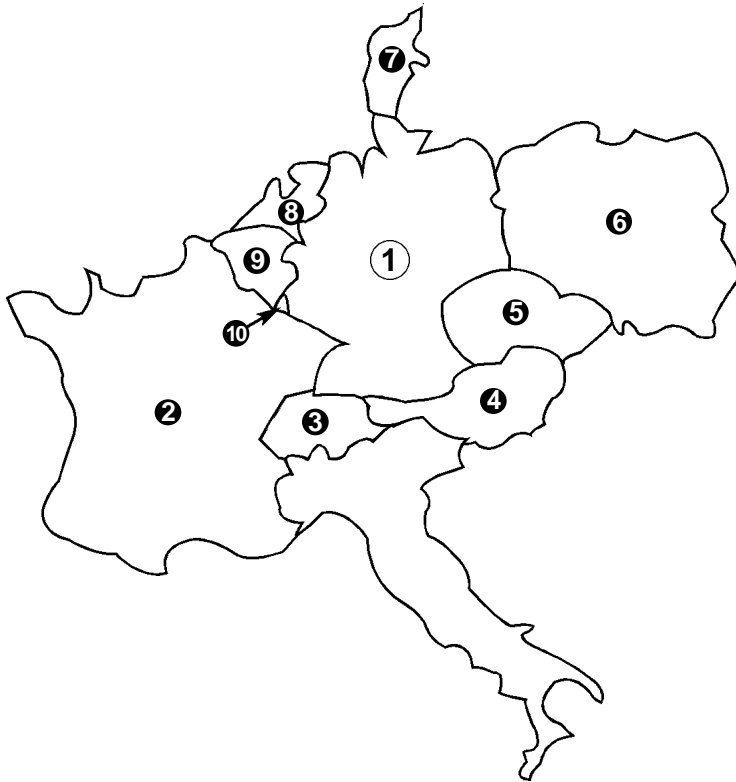
JOHANNES GUTTENBERG: The person who Invented the printing press in 1450.

Map #1 of Germany

Study the modern-day map on pg. 12 and its significant locations numbered 1-5. Then test your geography skills on pg. 14.

- ① **GERMANY:** The 4th largest country in Europe located in the center of the continent with 138,000 square miles. Also known as Deustchland in Germany's native language.
- ② **FRANCE:** Country located East of Germany and was a major ally of the United States and Britain during WWII.
- ③ **SWITZERLAND:** Country located along the southwest border of Germany.
- ④ **AUSTRIA:** Country located along the southern border of Germany.
- ⑤ **CZECH REPUBLIC:** Country located along the eastern border of Germany.
- ⑥ **POLAND:** Country located along the eastern border of Germany and became the first country invaded by Hitler which started WWII.
- ⑦ **DENMARK:** Country located along the northern border of Germany.
- ⑧ **NETHERLANDS:** Country located along the northwest border of Germany.
- ⑨ **BELGIUM:** Country located along the western border of Germany.
- ⑩ **LUXEMBOURG** Country located along the western border of Germany.

Map #1 of Germany



The Reformation / Music and the Masters

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Who wrote the 95 arguments (theses) opposing the corrupt practices of the Catholic Church? What new faith began to emerge after the 95 arguments were written?
A - Martin Luther / Protestantism
- 2) Q - How did the Catholic Church respond to Luther's opposition?
A - Luther was excommunicated, or banned, from the Catholic Church.
- 3) Q- Name two German classical music composers?
A- Johann Sebastian Bach / Ludwig Van Beethoven.
- 4) Q- What great German music composer was deaf most of his adult life?
A- Beethoven

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to write a biography about Martin Luther.
- 2) Assemble the whole class and listen to Bach and/or Beethoven. Discuss the similarities and differences of these two great composers. How does the music compare to other forms of music?

VOCABULARY:

MARTIN LUTHER: A religious monk, who in 1517, wrote the 95 arguments opposing the corruptions of the Catholic Church. These arguments led to the founding of the Protestant Church.

BACH & BEETHOVEN: Two well known German classical music composers.

Unification of Germany / World War I

Q & A:

- 1) Q - What two leaders unified Germany in 1861?
A - William I & Otto Von Bismarck
 - 2) Q - What act led to the start of World War I?
A - A Serbian assassinated Austrian Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand and wife Sophie
 - 3) Q - What allied countries did the United States support?
A - France and Great Britain
 - 4) Q- What treaty was signed to end World War II?
A- Treaty of Versailles
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the issues which led to World War I. What conditions were imposed on Germany after signing the Treaty of Versailles.
-

VOCABULARY:

OTTO VON BISMARCK: Prime minister of Prussia who along with William I unified Germany in 1861.

WILLIAM I: Along with the prime minister of Prussia, Otto Von Bismarck, unified Germany in 1861.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES: A document signed after World War I which required the Germans to pay the war debts of France and Britain.

German Economy / People and Culture

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Name the world's three leading exporters of manufactured goods?
A - Germany, The United States, Japan
 - 2) Q - What are the primary goods manufactured in Germany?
A - Automobiles, Ships, Textiles, Chemicals, Cameras and Electronics
 - 3) Q - Name two kinds of German food popular in America?
A - Hamburgers & Frankfurter (Hot Dog)
 - 4) Q - What is the most famous sport in Germany?
A - Soccer otherwise known as European football
 - 5) Q- What outdoor activities do Germans enjoy?
A- Skiing, Mountain Climbing & Hiking
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to find products sold in retail stores. How do German products compare to those imported from other countries.
 - 2) If possible visit an area near your community where the German culture can be experienced. Enjoy the food, dance and music etc.
-

VOCABULARY:

SOCCER: The most popular sport in Germany. Also known as European Football.

Munich / Government of Germany

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What is the capitol state of Bavaria?
A - Munich
- 2) Q - What famous cathedral is located in Munich?
A - Frauenkirche built in 1494
- 3) Q- What is the present form of government in Germany?
A- Federal Republic
- 4) Q- Name Germany's two legislative houses?
A- Bundestag (Upper House) and Bundesrat (Lower House)
- 5) Q- What is the legal branch of Germany's government?
A- The Federal Constitutional Court

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Munich is famous for its cathedrals. Assign the students to research the architectural design used to build these famous structures.
- 2) Discuss the similarities and differences between the government of Germany and the United States. Then discuss how the government of the United States and Germany are similar and different than other governments throughout the world.

VOCABULARY:

MUNICH: The capital of the state Bavaria and is world famous for its cathedrals and museums.

BUNDESTAG: The legislative body Germany's upper house.

BUNDESRAT: The legislative body Germany's lower house.

World War II

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What form of government was Germany imposed to implement after World War I?
A - Democratic Government
- 2) Q - What conditions plagued Germany after World War I?
A - An economic depression resulting from the conditions imposed in World War I's Treaty of Versailles.
- 3) Q - Name the political party which emerged as a result of Germany's economic depression? Who became this party's leader?
A- The Nazi Party / Adolph Hitler
- 4) Q - What was the first country invaded by Hitler's Germany?
A - Poland
- 5) Q- What prompted the United States to enter World War II?
A- Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the major issues prompting World War II. How have the techniques of fighting a war changed throughout world history. Discuss how different the world would be today if Japan, Germany, and Italy won World War II.

VOCABULARY:

NAZIS: Also called the National Socialist German Worker's Party. Led by Adolph Hitler, it emerged as Germany's dominant party in the early 1930's.

ADOLPH HITLER: Leader of Germany's Nazi party who, after invading Poland, started World War II.

The Cold War & Modern Germany

Q & A:

- 1) Q - What happened to Germany after World War II?
A- The country was divided into East and West Germany
- 2) Q - What began as World War II ended? Define?
A- The Cold War / A non-combat confrontation between Capitalist countries of the West and Communist countries of the East.
- 3) Q - Name the barrier built by the Soviets to separate East and West Berlin?
A- The Berlin Wall
- 4) Q - How many states does Germany have today?
A - 16 states
- 5) Q- What world organization is Germany a key member?
A- NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss how Germany has changed since the Cold War ended.

VOCABULARY:

COLD WAR: A non-combat confrontation between Capitalist countries of the West and Communist countries of the East.

BERLIN WALL: The barrier built by the Soviets to separate East and West Berlin during the Cold War.

IRON CURTAIN: The term used to describe how the Soviets closed highways and railroads into East Berlin to prevent westerners from entering the Soviet controlled Eastern zone.

The Capital / Hamburg

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Name the capital city of Germany?
A - Berlin
- 2) Q - Name the gate which symbolizes Berlin's historic past? Name the historic main street of Berlin?
A - Brandenburg Gate / Unter Den Linden Boulevard
- 3) Q- What is the second largest city in Germany and what famous food was invented in this city?
A- Hamburg / Hamburgers
- 4) Q- Name the primary industry in Hamburg.
A- Banking and Finance

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to visit Berlin and Hamburg on the internet. Then if possible via a teleconference call or chat room assemble the class to ask questions for students in a German classroom and for German students to ask American students questions about their country. An interpreter may be needed or the questions communicated in both German and English.

VOCABULARY:

BERLIN: The capital city and the largest city located in Germany.

HAMBURG: The second largest city in Germany and is famous for inventing the Hamburger.