

Hallo!

Die dritte Woche beginnt. Wer hätte das geglaubt...

Ich finde die Situation sehr seltsam. Unterricht in dieser Form vorzubereiten ist genauso doof wie die Aufgaben alleine zu bearbeiten.

Ich würde lieber in die Schule gehen und mit euch Unterricht machen.

Trotz all der Einschränkungen finde ich aber die Maßnahmen richtig und halte mich auch strikt daran.

Ich habe – am Sonntag, 29. März 11.15 Uhr - von 12 Schüler/innen eine Rückmeldung.
Natürlich habe ich mir das notiert, denn wir machen das hier ja nicht zum Spaß!

Diese Woche werde ich mir deine Ergebnisse genau ansehen.

Deine Aufgabe für diese Woche ist,

1. ein SUMMARY des Textes ‘UP ON 119th STREET’ zu schreiben.

Die Arbeitsanweisung mit Hilfestellung und Tipps findest du auf der 2. Seite der 3. Woche.
Der Umfang deines Textes sollte nicht unter 200 Wörtern sein.

Ich möchte den Text in einer Form, die ich gut korrigieren kann.

Das heißt: Am Besten als word-Dokument mit doppeltem Zeilenabstand. (so wie hier)

Wenn das aus technischen Gründen nicht möglich ist, geht auch ein handschriftlicher Text,
der gut lesbar und mit zweizeiligem Abstand geschrieben ist.

Falls du Fragen hast, schreibe mich an.

2. Die zwei Texte ‘Black America’ liest du bitte durch, suchst die dir unbekannten Wörter heraus und schreibst sie auf.

Zu jedem Teil schreibst du bitte auf,

a) was du noch nicht wusstest

(I didn't know, that... / It was new for me, that... / I had never heard about...)

b) wie deine Meinung zur Rassendiskriminierung ist.

! Das ist schwer, aber versuche es doch mal.

Bitte schaue täglich auf die Homepage und vergiss nicht, englische Filme zu schauen und Sport zu machen.

Und: Bleib' gesund :)

English 8 E-Course

How to write a summary

It has to contain the most important parts of the text, should be written in present tense (that's much easier than in past tense), you should not include your personal opinion.

What you have to do

- Read the text carefully
- Take notes of the important parts, underline words...
- Look at the beginning and the end of the story.
- Are there important names, places, dates?
- You can also make a chart: who - what - where - when - why
- Leave out examples, stories, details
- Only write complete sentences, remember: S-V-O
- Mind the grammar: if you begin in present tense, all verbs should be in present tense

These words can help you:

- The story / text / film ... is about...
- At the beginning.../ At first...
- Later / Then...
- At the end.../ In the end...
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Use these words as connecting links:

* but * before * finally * after *...

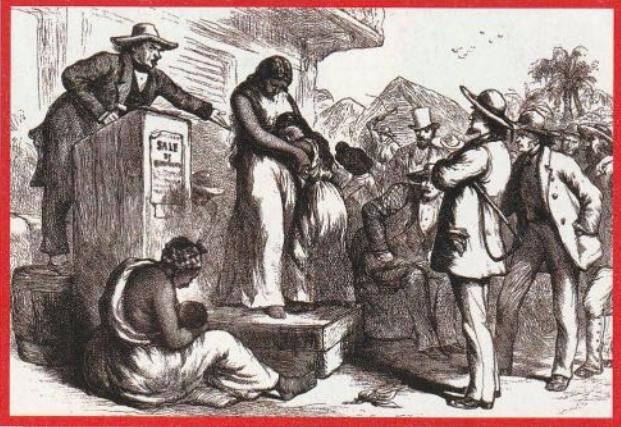
Black America

February is Black History Month. So today, US Mag brings you pictures, texts, poems and photos that highlight events in the history of black America – a history that began when the first slave ship arrived from Africa in 1619.

South Carolina Gazette

SALE OF NEGROES

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1833, AT 1.00 P.M.,
RICHARD CLAGETT WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING
SLAVES AT POTTERS MART, IN CHARLESTON, S.C.
- A negro woman who can do all kinds of housework.
She is a good cook, washes and irons. She has four
children, one girl about 13 years, another 7, a boy
about 5, and a baby 11 months old. 2 of the children
for sale with the mother, the others separately.



Sale of slaves, 1861

In 1820 the northern states, where lots of new factories and industries were growing, finally abolished slavery; people there no longer needed slaves, and many thought slavery was wrong. But the white people of the southern states felt they still needed slaves to work on their farms and plantations – in 1861 they had over 4 million slaves.

The Southerners thought the new president, Abraham Lincoln, might try to abolish slavery in the South, too.

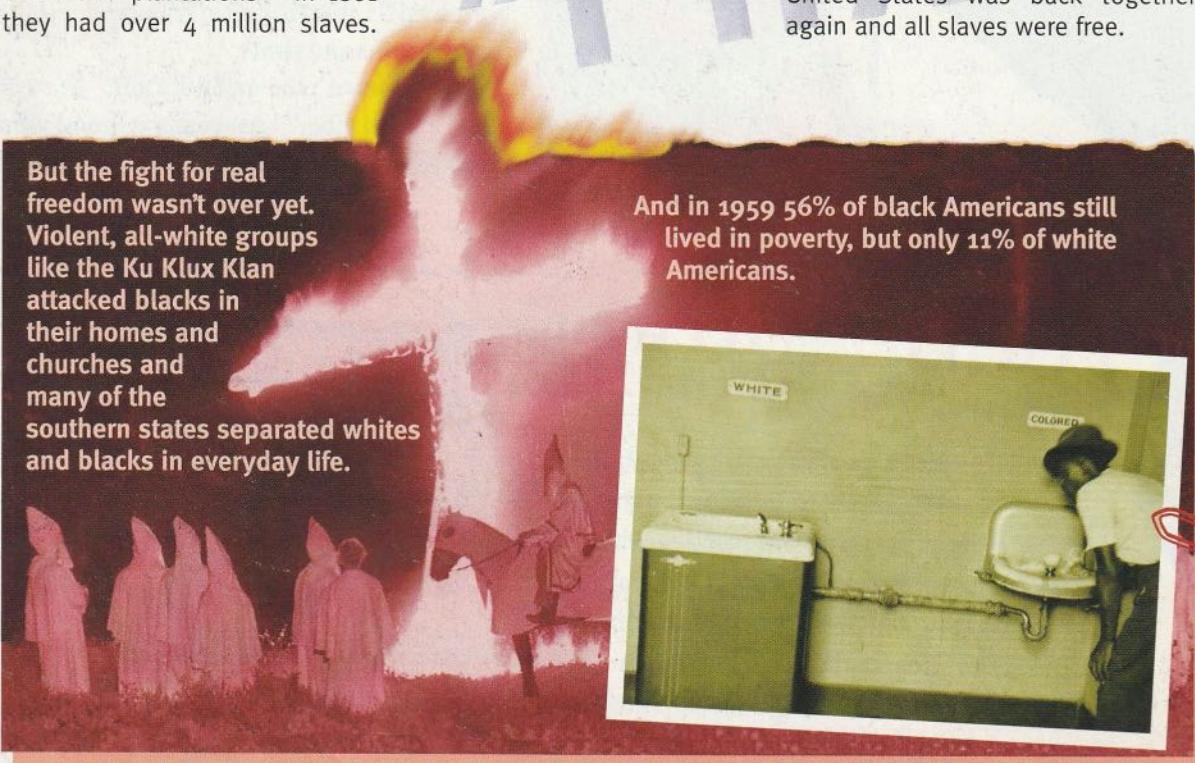
So, in 1861, eleven southern states left the United States. Lincoln decided to fight to keep the country together – the Civil War had begun. When it ended in 1865, over half a million people were dead, but the United States was back together again and all slaves were free.

*"We had parties and we sang:
Massa sleeps in the feather bed,
Nigger sleeps on the floor;
When we get to heaven
There'll be no slaves no more."*

Millie Williams, freed slave

But the fight for real freedom wasn't over yet. Violent, all-white groups like the Ku Klux Klan attacked blacks in their homes and churches and many of the southern states separated whites and blacks in everyday life.

And in 1959 56% of black Americans still lived in poverty, but only 11% of white Americans.



In the 1950s and 1960s many brave people, blacks and whites, joined the Civil Rights Movement. The movement wanted to stop separating blacks and whites. Here are probably two of the most famous people who worked for the movement.



Rosa Parks at the police station after she had refused to leave the whites-only section of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, 1955

"I did not get on that bus to get arrested; I got on that bus to go home. I had no idea that I was making history. I was just tired of giving in. I felt that what I did was right. I chose not to move because I was right. When I made that decision, I knew that I had the strength of God and my ancestors with me."

Rosa Parks



Martin Luther King after his "I have a dream" speech in Washington, 1963

"I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave-owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood [...] I have a dream my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

Martin Luther King

A DREAM
→ In 1964 Congress passed a Civil Rights Law.
→ On 4th April 1968 a white man shot and killed Martin Luther King.
→ The fight goes on ...



The Good News About Black America

It's a good time to be black in America. Crime is down; jobs and income are up. White kids choose African-Americans as their heroes. But not everyone is celebrating.



Toni Morrison



Colin Powell



Will Smith



Michael Jordan

MARTIN LUTHER KING'S dream hasn't arrived yet, but it is much closer. Today more black Americans have jobs and own

their own homes than ever before. Murders and violent crimes are down. Black children are doing better at school. More young blacks are in college than at any time in history. There are fewer very poor black families. Michael Jordan, Lauryn Hill, Colin Powell - white and black Ameri-

cans have black heroes. Black has never been so beautiful. But it isn't all good news. It is still harder for blacks to get jobs, they still earn less on average than whites and there is still racism in America. We have come so far, but we haven't escaped the past.



Oprah Winfrey