

ABITUR 2018

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG Englisch

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Q1

1.1 THE AMERICAN DREAM

Statue of Liberty

- Given to the USA as a gift from France as a celebration of 100 years of independence from Britain
- Most famous American icons, symbolising enlightenment, independence and freedom

Ellis Island

- The place where most immigrants set foot on the American soil
- An island of hope and tears as some immigrants were detained or sent back
- A gateway to a better life

The Puritans

- End of the 16th century, some English protestants that Protestantism wasn't that much different from Catholicism
- Decided to leave England and seek their luck somewhere else
- First settled in Holland
- Wished to remain English subjects but wanted to be free to worship god
- Intention to purify the Church of England
- A group of members left England and sailed on the Mayflower to Plymouth Bay

The New Canaan

- The land god promised to the Israelis
- „A land of milk and honey“
- America sees itself in this tradition

Manifest Destiny

- Stands for the belief that America is a nation ordered by god to expand across the North American continent
- American people have been chosen to establish on earth moral dignity and salvation of man
- America → A country that is superior to all other countries
- Stresses the virtue (betont den Wert) of American people

Frontier Spirit

- Expansion of the American nation from coast to coast
- Pushing the borderline between civilisation and wilderness further back
- After this mission new frontiers and challenges were needed
- Scientific and technological progress (for example the moon landing)

Declaration of Independence

- Written in 1776 by Thomas Jefferson
- All American citizens are declared equal
- Opportunities for every American (at first, women were excluded)
- Making the own personal dreams come true
- The 13 colonies declared their independence from England and went to war against England
- Was completely different of what King George of England declared

American Constitution

- New ideas of a democratic state in the preamble of the constitution
- Establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility (Friedlichkeit), common defence, promote the general Welfare and secure the liberty

Bill of Rights

- First ten amendments of the constitution
- Written because some feared that the new American government would threaten (bedrohen) everyones ability to achieve personal goals, happiness and freedom
- First congress of the US proposed twelve amendments, ten were added

GLOSSARY 1

Multicultural society

A society where multiple ethnic groups and their culture are accepted in their own right

Salad bowl

The various ethnic groups in the US adding their traditions and cultural values to the American people. They do not merge to one, rather stay distinct

Melting pot

The various ethnic groups do not remain their cultural heritage, rather melt into a new nation

1.2 HOW TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD

Background information

- Written by Harper Lee during the civil rights movement
- The story takes place when Scout Finch is a young child but his speaking style reveals that she tells the story later as an adult
- A book about racism and a coming of age story
- Examines serious social problems

Setting

- The novel is set in a small southern community Maycomb County in the 1930s
- The town has three communities, the blacks, whites and the white trash
- Outwardly there is peace between these three, but hostility (Feindschaft), racial prejudice and friendlessness prevails
- The inhabitants continue to see the whites as a supremacy

Characters

Atticus Finch

A highly respected attorney (lawyer) of Maycomb. He is father of Scout and Jem's father and wants to deliver justice

Scout Finch

Atticus' daughter who is an impulsive girl who keeps ending up in fights. She is a lot more emotional than her brother

Jem Finch

Son motivated to follow his father's footsteps. The idea of maturity (Reife) is depicted in his character as he gains maturity by the end of the novel. He is against prejudice and a very ethical character

Arthur Radley

Strange character, called Boo, who hardly ever leaves his house. Doesn't want to maintain relations with townsfolk. Tried to establish an indirect friendship with the children

Bob Ewell

An uncultured, evil character who beats his children and even doesn't fear murder

Concise summary

- Jem and Scout go to school together
- On their way to school, they pass the Radley house
- Their curiosity makes them to try out things that make Boo Radley leave his house
- Their father does not want them to torment Boo
- Atticus defends Tom Robinson, a black man that is accused of having molested (belästigen) a white girl
- The children are very sad when the father loses the case
- The relation between Boo and the kids becomes important again, when Radley saved them from being killed by Bob Ewell

- It is also revealed, that Tom Robinson is harmless

Analyses

- A climax is being created in the courtroom as the audience gets to feel that Tom Robinson isn't guilty
- The novel deals with gender roles, racism and prejudice
- As well with the importance of moral education like maturity and perspective

1.3 IMMIGRATION

- It began with the movement of the earliest nations out of Africa into the middle east
- People that emigrate in order to develop a territory are called settlers or colonists
- Populations that emigrate because of war or danger are called refugees
- It can be explained with push and pull factors
- Those can be
 - Economic reasons (wage rates, infrastructure, job opportunities)
 - Educational reasons (school facilities)
 - Religious reasons (oppression, discrimination, prosecution)
 - Political reasons (prosecution because of political view, war, human rights situation)
 - Personal reasons (marriage or transferred patriotism)
- One of the main issues is whether immigrants keep their own culture or integrate into the new one
- Economic survey show that immigration makes the average American wealthier

Hispanics

- Illegal immigrants are people that stay in the US without permission or without a valid visa
- Many come from the fence border in Mexico
- There are estimated 7 to 20 million illegal immigrant in the US
- Nearly half of the immigrants haven't completed high school and are less educated than the average American
- Many immigrants with an Hispanic background find work in the USA
- President Trump wants to restrict the immigration and wants to send illegal immigrants back to their home country

1.4 LIVING TOGETHER

Gender issues

- Nobody should be treated differently because of their gender
- It is a principle of the human rights
- A society hold on on different constructs of a „real“ man or a „real“ women
- Those range from what they should look like, what they are capable of and how they should behave
- The media is still keeping those stereotypes alive
- If someone does not confirm his gender role, he may won't get accepted by the society and will probably face issues, even in western states
- Many children grow up in a husband, wife and children scenario
- In today's society, families that aren't representing the standard family role are widely accepted but in some countries a deviation could lead to difficulties
- Parenting styles, home environment and role modelling have an impact on the development of a child
- Many forms of same sex marriage are getting more and more accepted

African American Slaves

- From the 17th to 19th century about 3.5 million slaves lived in the US
- American civil war was caused by eleven states that refused to end slavery
- During the civil war, Abraham Lincoln declared that alle slaves in the secession (separated) states
- After the civil war, slavery was illegal but many former slaves states passed laws that discriminated minorities

The Civil Rights Movement

- African Americans founded the NAACP, an organisation which aim it was to call attention to discrimination
- Rosa Parks refused to give up a seat in the bus and got arrested
- Led by Martin Luther King, public transportation got boycotted by blacks
- Followed by the ideas of Gandhi, they organised peaceful protests to stop segregation
- During a march to the US Capitol, Martin Luther King gave his famous speech „I have a dream“
- Forced by the public to take action, the US government passed laws to end segregation
- Discrimination didn't end completely though, as still today blacks have a high poverty rate and a big risk of unemployment

Q2

2.1 TRADITION AND CHANGE

From the British Empire to the head of Commonwealth

- During the industrial revolution, Britain was the worlds first industrial nation
- It is a permanent member of the UN-Security council
- Within the commonwealth, the UK maintains strong connections to former colonies, that are now independent

Political System

- Constitutional monarchy
- Official state religion: Church Of England
- Power is in the hands of the prime minister and the cabinet as well as the parliament
- The monarch has no political power, has rather a representative function
- The parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords

Arguments for and against a monarchy

- Younger people are more wanting a republic and older, not educated persons

PRO MONARCHY

- A hereditary head of state stands above the politics of the day and can be a safeguard against Britain becoming a dictatorship
- Provides a focus for national unity and British values
- Provides close links to the commonwealth
- The monarch is clearly separated from the head of government
- Can give independent support to NGO's

CON MONARCHY

- A monarchy is inappropriate in modern class democracy where nobody should be discriminated because of their birth
- The monarchy makes the UK seem backwards and unmodern
- In a democracy the people are all a source of political power
- The monarchy is religiously discriminating as only members of the church of England can become a monarch
- A monarch is very expensive (costs around 100 Million Pounds a year)

British immigration

- Britain's booming economy and an open door policy has resulted in a large wave of immigrants
- Many immigrants are from Baltic and new European states like Poland and Slovakia
- Most of the immigrants though are from states of the commonwealth, mostly from India
- They are granted permanent resident in the U.K
- Asian and Pakistan restaurants are a part of every British township
- Popular films have shown the Indian lifestyle in the British culture
- Indian entrepreneurs made a big contribution to the British economy
- Negative factors are for example that some muslim families don't speak English
- As well as a high unemployment among young muslims
- Multiperson households do increase where people from mixed ethnic groups are living together
- A BBC poll showed that 2/3 of the people claim that multiculturalism make Britain a better place to live while only 1/3 saw it as a bad thing

Britain and the EU

- Although they signed the contract of Maastricht, they didn't introduce the €
- It always refused the EU flag and national anthem
- Britain also opted out of the Schengen Agreement
- Britain is adopting a far smaller number of Syrian refugees compared to other European countries
- In June 2016, 51,9% of the citizens voted to leave the EU and it's not quite known yet, when the Brexit will finally happen

2.2 SHAKESPEARE'S EXTREME SITUATIONS

The Elizabethan World Picture

- Harsh criminal laws
- Whipping and hanging for minor offences
- Short-life expectancy
- No rights for women
- society/people are divided in different classes (from top to bottom) like in India for example.
- well-structured system of order and hierarchy only God could stop uncontrolled chaos and disorder in nature
- nature catastrophes are foreshadowing signs. (thunderstorm could be a sign of a coming up civil war)
- nature ruled over stars, the earth and Man's social and political world
- God created a "nature hierarchy" (from lifeless things to human/or god)

Theatres

- Were situated outside the city
- Stages performance every day
- Presented plays, dances and music
- Were attended by people from all social ranks
- All performances presented during the day
- No lighting or special sound effects
- Women's roles were played by men
- Critics were
 - Lead to unmoral and evil behaviour
 - Corrupts youth
 - Not religiously inspiring
 - Keeps people away from work and prayer

Romeo and Juliet

Full title: The Most Excellent and Lamentable Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet

Author: William Shakespeare

Type of work: Play

Genre: Tragic drama

Time and place written: London, mid-1590s

Climax: The deaths of Romeo and Juliet in the Capulet tomb (V.iii)

Protagonists: Romeo; Juliet

Antagonists: The feuding Montagues and Capulets; Tybalt; the prince and citizens of Verona; fate

Settings (time): Renaissance (fourteenth or fifteenth century)

Settings (place): Verona and Mantua (cities in northern Italy)

Point of view: Insofar as a play has a point of view, that of Romeo and Juliet; occasionally the play uses the point of view of the Montague and Capulet servants to illuminate the actions of their masters.

Summary

Romeo (Montague), who is in love with Rosaline, goes to a party in an effort to forget her or to ease his broken heart. At this party he met Juliet, and immediately fell in love with her. He later finds out that she is a Capulet, the rival family of the Montagues. He decides that he loves her anyway and they confess their love for each other during the very famous "balcony scene" in which they agree to secretly marry the next day. Friar Lawrence agrees to marry them in an effort to end the feuding between the families. Unfortunately, the fighting gets worse and Mercutio (Montague), a good friend of Romeo's, ends up in a fight with Tybalt (Capulet), Juliet's cousin. Tybalt kills Mercutio, which causes Romeo to kill Tybalt in an angry rage. For this, Romeo is banished from Verona.

At the same time, the Capulet's are planning Juliet's marriage to Paris. Juliet does not want to marry this man so she arranges with Friar Lawrence to fake her own death with a sleeping potion that will make everyone think that she is dead. Friar Lawrence promises to send word to Romeo to meet her when the potion wears off and to rescue her to Mantua, where Romeo is currently staying. There they would live happily ever after. Unfortunately, Romeo does not receive this message on time and upon hearing of her "death" goes to Juliet's tomb where he drinks poison and dies. When Juliet's potion wears off, she awakens to find her lover's corpse. She then proceeds to stab herself with Romeo's dagger. The two families find the bodies and their shared sorrow; finally make peace with each other.

Shakespeare's topics

- disorder
- superstition (Aberglaube)
- power and ambition (Begierde)
- crime
- love and hate
- historical events/history
- ordinary people (einfaches Volk)

Love

- Most famous love story in the English literature
- Dominant theme in the play
- A weak version of love is displayed in his yearning to Rosaline
- That Romeo falls in love with Juliet, a girl from a rival household, can be described as „star-crossed lovers“
- The love is so intense that it causes their deaths

Time & Destiny

- Romeo complains, that „sad hours seem long“
- The power of fate is revealed in every point as personal love clashed with social forces
- Lovers take risks in rushing situations that they often misinterpret
- When Romeo sees Juliet for the first time, he compares her to the lights in the ballroom
- She is a light that helps him get over the darkness of his depression about Rosaline

- In the balcony scene, he associates her with sunlight

Shakespeares Language

- Ordinary speech, no metric pattern
- Prose language often used by low status characters and for low comedy

2.3 EAST IS EAST MOVIE

George

- Married to an English woman named Ella
- Has his own Fish & Chips Shop
- Is very strict and wants his sons to marry Pakistani girls without them asking how they feel about it
- Doesn't accept his children's desire to be English
- Gives his sons a watch with their names written in Arabic
- Uses bad language
- Violent

Ella

- Belongs to the middle class
- She is torn between her husband and children
- Is afraid of her husband
- She would like her husband to accept his children as they are

Nazir

- Gets forced married in the beginning of the film
- Runs away
- He is so afraid of his father that he can't even help his brothers
- He is gay and has a French boyfriend
- At the beginning of the film he is his father's favourite son
- Father excludes him from the Family because he thinks he betrayed him
- Is the complete opposite of his father

Maneer

- He is religious and shares the thought that the family will never become completely English
- At the beginning he is on his father's side but soon changes to the rest of the family

Abdul

- He is neutral even when he finds out, that his father wants to marry him and his brother Tariq to Pakistani girls but decides to leave home together with Tariq

Tariq

- He pretends being English and loves girls
- Begins to rebel against his father
- He doesn't care much about islamic values and his fathers roots

Q3

3.1 PROMISED LANDS / DREAMS AND REALTIES

South Africa - Information

- Multi Racial souther African country
- Held its first free elections in 1994
- Most largest and diversified economy in whole Africa
- SA has considerable influence on the continent, especially in Southern Africa
- There are some issues
 - Conflicts around whole Africa
 - Apartheid Struggle
 - HIV / AIDS and other health struggles
 - Education shortage
 - Corruption
 - Poor infrastructure
 - Pollution

Social Issues

- Big gap between poor and rich
- Most blacks are poor, have limited access to education and suffer from high unemployment
- In townships, a small high density settlement where poor people live, there is a lack of social services and quality
- The government is investing billions of money to upgrade SA's infrastructure

Politics and History

- The country has a lot of metal and mineral deposits

- Further key exports include machinery and equipment
- There are 11 languages spoken, but English, Afrikaans, Xhosa and Zulu are most widely spoken
- The Cape region was a former Bantu tribe area
- A Portuguese seafarer first set foot on SA's soil and in the 17th century German and Dutch (Boer) settlement started
- They enslaved and expelled innocent people
- In the 18th century, the Zulu tribe developed power
- After the occupation by the British, the Cape region became British
- The „Great Trek“ in which Dutch settlers moved up-country to find independence
- They came into collision with Zulu
- By the mid 18th century, the Boers established their control in some territories and the annexation of these territories by the British triggered the Anglo-Boer war
- In 1909 these colonies were united by the British to the Union of South Africa
- In the following decades, racial discrimination laws were passed
- After WWII, the apartheid system was installed
- In the later 20th century, the apartheid system started to collapse due political pressure
- The African National Congress and the player Nelson Mandela were essential players in the war for freedom and equality
- In 1997 a new constitution was signed

Reasons why Apartheid has ended

- Domestic development
- black protests became increasingly numerous and violent
- death of hundreds of blacks
- 1985 the government declared a state of emergency
- white resistance to apartheid grew
- Economic development
- international gold price fell sharply
- government had to spend enormous amounts on defense and weapons
- farming and mining ceased to be the major industries
- new industries required large numbers of skilled workers (Bantu Education System prevented this)
- International developments
- outside pressure grew (protests)
- 1990 Mandela was released from prison
- the ban on the ANC and other political parties was lifted
- old apartheid laws were repealed
- 1993 new constitution
- 1994 first democratic election
Mandela became the first black South African president

3.2 MOTHER TO MOTHER

Siehe FINALE „Englisch“