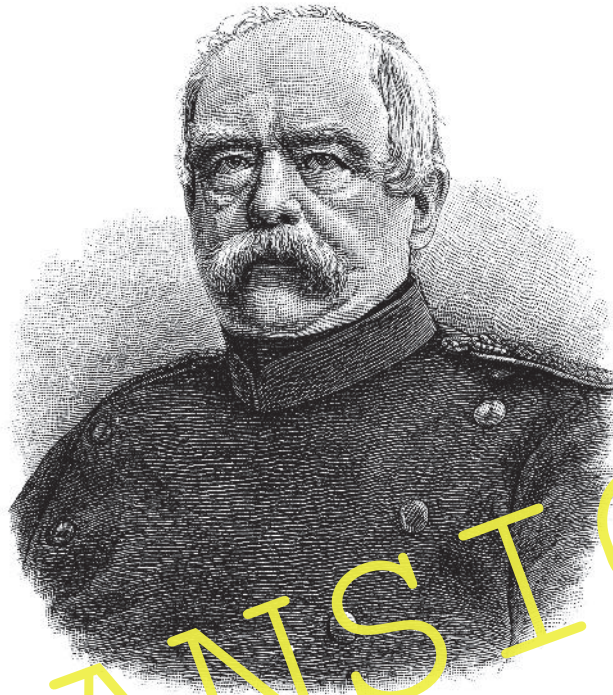


Carrot and Stick – Bismarck's Domestic and Foreign Policies. Grundzüge seiner Politik erfassen und beurteilen (Klasse 8)

Nach einer Idee von Silke Bagus, Nohra



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Bismarck: an imperial chancellor who governed with carrot and stick.

Mit dem deutschen Kaiserreich entsteht erstmals auf deutschem Boden ein einheitlicher Staat, der von Bismarck maßgeblich geprägt wird. Warum heißt es, Bismarck habe mit Zuckerbrot und Peitsche regiert? Wie versuchte er, das neue Reich außenpolitisch abzusichern? Und warum heißt die Hauptstadt von North Dakota Bismarck?

Mithilfe von Rätseln, selbst verfassten Briefen und Standbildern finden die Schüler Antworten auf diese Fragen und stellen in einem Brettspiel ihr Wissen unter Beweis.

Klassenstufe: 8

Dauer: 6 Stunden

Bereich: 19. Jahrhundert, Gründung des deutschen Kaiserreichs, Reichsverfassung, Bismarcks Innen- und Außenpolitik

Kompetenzen:

- ein Verfassungsschema auf Englisch erläutern
- die Zwiespältigkeit von Bismarcks Innenpolitik bewerten
- selbstständig erarbeitetes Wissen in einem Standbild umsetzen

4./5. Stunde: Bismarck's foreign policy: the alliance system

Material	Verlauf
M 10	Puzzle / Einstieg in Form eines Kreuzworträtsels, das den Stoff der vorangegangenen Stunden wiederholt
M 11–M 15	The alliances / Arbeitsteilige Gruppenarbeit zu Bismarcks außenpolitischen Bündnissen
M 16	Freeze frame / Festigen des Wissens durch Erstellen eines Standbilds; Analysieren des Wertes des Bündnissystems für das Reich

6. Stunde: Game: following Bismarck's footsteps through the German Empire

Material	Verlauf
M 17–M 19	Follow Bismarck! / Wiederholen und Festigen des Wissens und des themenrelevanten Wortschatzes

Materialübersicht**1. Stunde:** Unity through war – the long path to establishing the German Empire

- M 1 (Fo) "Germany" from 1815 to 1866
 M 2 (Tx) Unity through war
 M 3 (Ab) Create a timeline

2. Stunde: The political organisation of the Empire

- M 4 (Ab) The political organisation of the Empire
 M 5 (Tx) Help card "Imperial Constitution"
 M 6 (Tx) Who is talking about what here? – Statements from citizens of the Empire

3. Stunde: Carrot and stick – domestic policy in the German Empire

- M 7 (Bi) Picture puzzle
 M 8 (Tx) Carrot and stick: domestic policy in the German Empire
 M 9 (Tx) Help card "Writing a letter"

4./5. Stunde: Bismarck's foreign policy: the alliance system

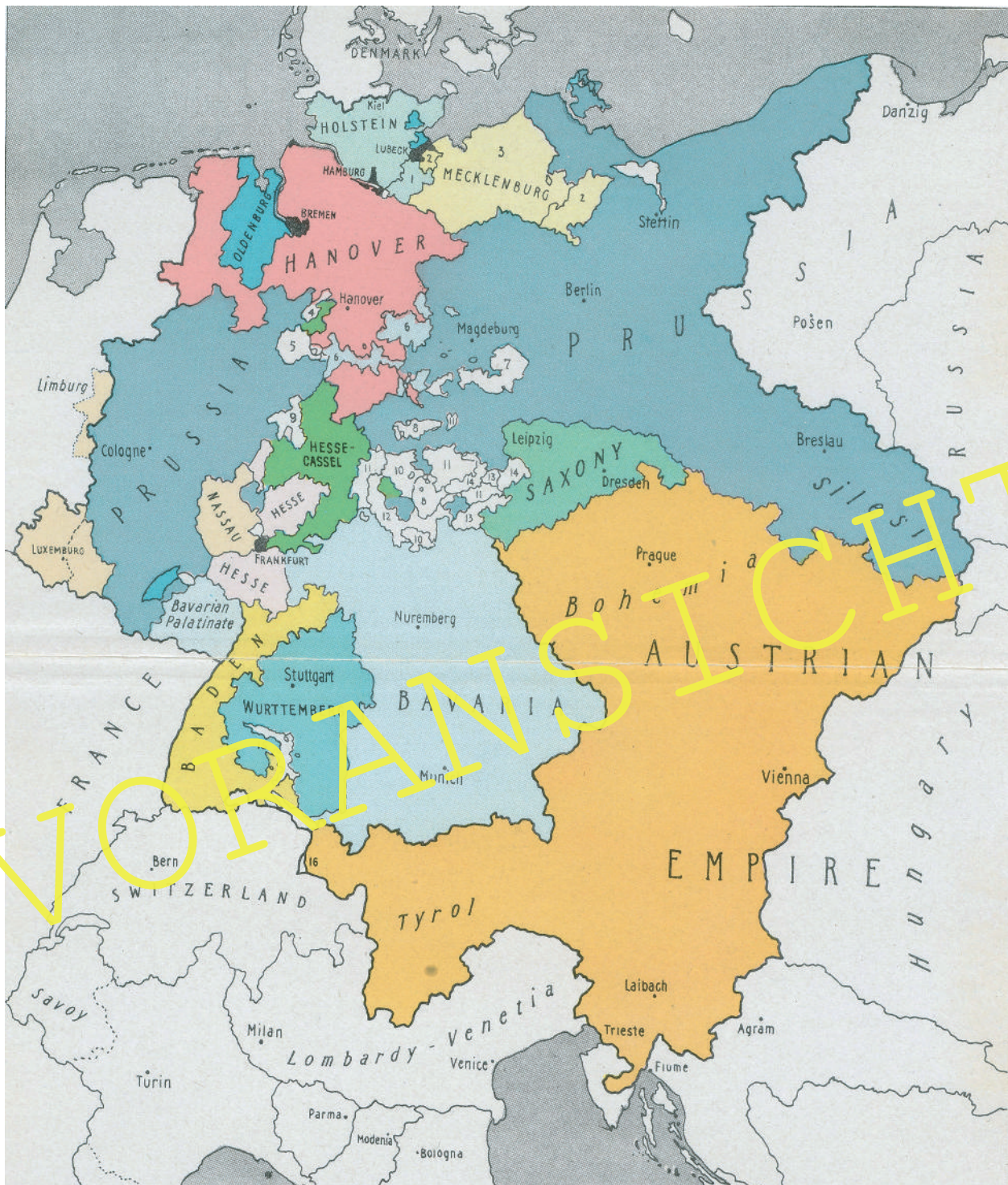
- M 10 (Ab) Puzzle – what is today's topic?
 M 11 (Tx) Group 1: League of the Three Emperors
 M 12 (Tx) Group 2: Dual Alliance
 M 13 (Tx) Group 3: Triple Alliance
 M 14 (Tx) Group 4: Reinsurance Treaty
 M 15 (Ab) Bismarck's alliance system
 M 16 (Ab) Instructions for a freeze frame

6. Stunde: Game: following Bismarck's footsteps through the German Empire

- M 17 (Ab) Rules of the game: following Bismarck's footsteps
 M 18 (Bv) Board for the game
 M 19 (Bv) Playing cards

Ab: Arbeitsblatt – **Bi:** Bild – **Bv:** Bastelvorlage – **Fo:** Farbfolie – **Tx:** Text

M 1 "Germany" from 1815 to 1866



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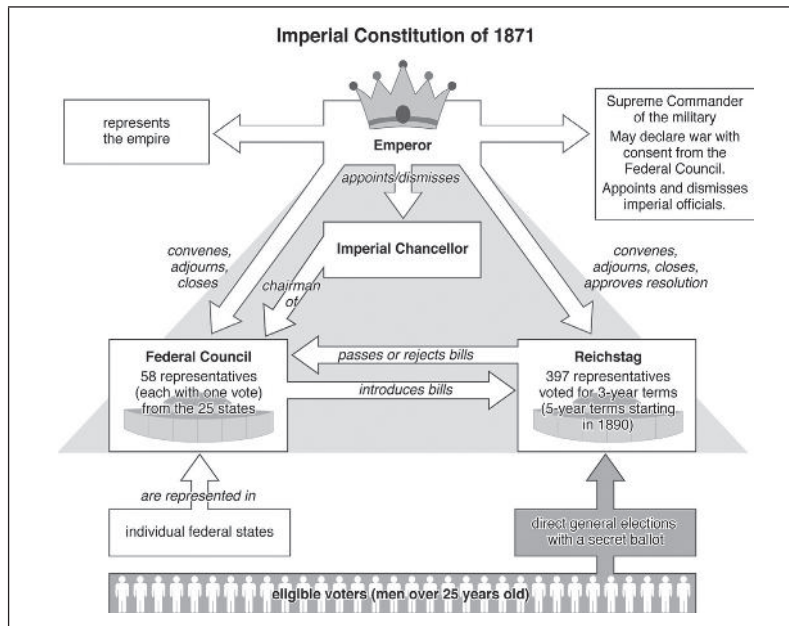
The German-speaking regions in Europe in the middle of the 19th century

Tasks

1. Take a look at the map and say what comes to mind.
2. Explain why Germany is put in quotation marks ("...") in the heading.
3. What was the name of this group of states?

M 4 The political organisation of the Empire

With the help of this worksheet, you can learn about the political organisation of the German Empire. Find out who had which rights and duties.



Vocabulary for describing the constitution

consent: Zustimmung

to appoint ↔ to dismiss: ernennen/entlassen

official: Beamter

to convene: einberufen

to adjourn: vertagen

to approve resolution: der Auflösung zustimmen

chairman: Vorsitzender

Federal Council: Bundesrat

to introduce a bill: ein Gesetz einbringen

ballot: Abstimmung

eligible voter: Wahlberechtigter

Already before the founding¹ of the Empire, Bismarck had prepared a _____ for the North German Confederation. Most of it was used for the newly founded Empire.

The _____ used this opportunity to give himself a very powerful position. He had _____ over the army and could make decisions about peace and war. Additionally, he appointed and dismissed the _____. He also convened and adjourned the _____ and the *Reichstag*. He could also unilaterally² dissolve both of these.

The _____ had only the Emperor as a higher authority. Normally, he was also the Prussian Prime Minister, which secured³ Prussian dominance in the Empire. The Imperial Chancellor – a position which Bismarck had created for himself – was the _____ of the Federal Council. The Federal Council, together with the _____, was responsible for making laws.

The Federal Council consisted of representatives from the governments of the 25 _____. The state governments and the members of the *Reichstag* were chosen by vote of men at least _____ years old. The voting process was secret, equal⁴ and universal. Women had no political rights in the _____.

Annotations


1 **to found:** gründen – 2 **unilaterally (adv.):** einseitig, eigenmächtig – 3 **to secure:** sichern – 4 **equal:** gleich

Task

Read the text carefully. Fill in the gaps with help from the diagram.

Tip: If you can't complete the task, alone or with a partner, you can ask your teacher for a help card with the missing words.

M 5 Help card "Imperial Constitution"

 <p>Do you need help? Then you've come to the right place!</p> <p>On the back you will find all the words which are missing from the text.</p> <p>Good luck filling in the gaps!</p>	<p>25 – Emperor – supreme command – Imperial Chancellor (2x) – <i>Reichstag</i> – Federal Council – individual federal states – constitution – German Empire – chairman</p>
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M 6 Who is talking about what here? – Statements from citizens of the Empire

I have no political rights.	Next year I will be 25 years old. Then I will be allowed to vote.
I am allowed to convene the Reichstag, and also to dissolve it.	I am the ruler of the Empire.
I am also the King of Prussia.	My vote has the same value as the vote of my rich neighbour.
I appoint or dismiss the Imperial Chancellor.	We send representatives to the Federal Council.
Nobody knows for whom I vote.	My colleagues and I discuss and decide on bills.
I am the chairman of the Federal Council.	I have supreme command of the military.

M 11 Group 1: League of the Three Emperors

Group 1: League of the Three Emperors

On 22nd October 1873 the German Empire, Austria-Hungary¹ and Russia agreed to form the so-called League of the Three Emperors².

The most important goal³ of all the allies⁴ was to keep peace in Europe. Bismarck additionally wanted to make sure that the German Empire could not become isolated from the other European countries. The agreement also had the effect that Russia did not form a close relationship with France. Indeed, Bismarck's greatest fear was that, if there were war, the German Empire would have to fight on two fronts. With the new League, France became isolated in Europe, which was Bismarck's most important foreign policy goal⁵.

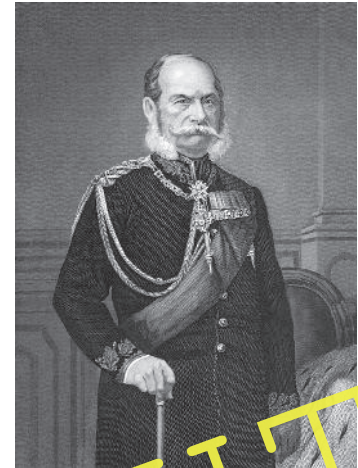


Alexander II, Emperor of Russia (1855–1881)

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The agreement fell apart⁶ during the crisis in the Balkan countries from 1876 to 1878. Russia supported the Orthodox Christian groups in their struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire⁷. This, however, was against the interests of the Austro-Hungarians, who would have liked to integrate⁸ the Balkans into their own empire.

Nevertheless, Bismarck was able to renew the agreement in 1881. This time, it was named "Three Emperors' Alliance"⁹. Each member promised the others to stay neutral in case of an attack from a fourth country. This alliance, however, fell apart as well in 1886 because of the conflicting interests of Russia and Austria-Hungary in the Balkans.



William I, Emperor of the German Empire (1871–1888)

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Franz Joseph I, Emperor of Austria (1848–1916)

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Annotations

1 **Austria-Hungary**: die Monarchie Österreich-Ungarn, wie das Reich des Hauses Habsburg 1867–1918 genannt wurde – 2 **League of the Three Emperors**: Drei-Kaiser-Abkommen – 3 **goal**: Ziel – 4 **ally**: Verbündeter – 5 **foreign policy goal**: außenpolitisches Ziel – 6 **to fall apart (fell, fallen)**: zerbrechen – 7 **Ottoman Empire**: Osmanisches Reich – 8 **to integrate**: eingliedern – 9 **Three Emperors' Alliance**: Drei-Kaiser-Bund

Tasks

1. Read the text carefully. Together with your group members, fill in the information on the worksheet "Bismarck's alliance system".
2. Choose a group member to present your results. First, discuss together how you would like to present the most important information (slides, poster, whiteboard ...). Your presentation should last no longer than 10 minutes. Your classmates will need time to note down your information.

M 16 Instructions for a freeze frame

To make a freeze frame you will need the following materials:

- 4 different coloured pieces of string
- National flags or labels with abbreviations for France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy

GERMAN EMPIRE

Take a blue string and give one end to your partner in the Dual Alliance.



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Take a red string, hold it in the middle and give the ends to your two partners in the Three Emperors' League.



ITALY

Take a green string, hold it in the middle and give the ends to your partners in the Triple Alliance.



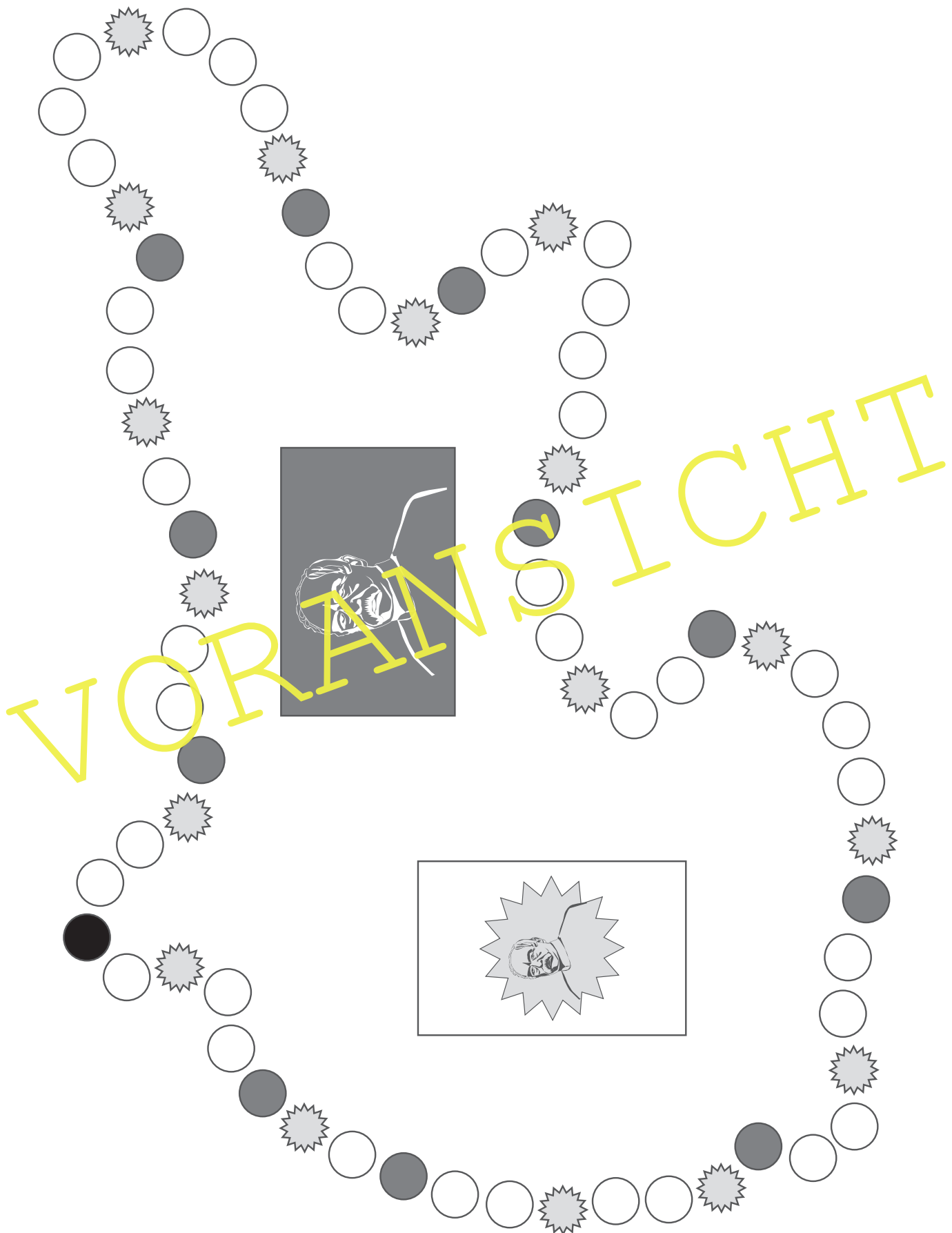
RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Take a black string and give one end to your partner in the Reinsurance Treaty.




Observation tasks for the rest of the pupils:

Walk around the European countries and observe the different alliances. What can you say about the situations of the following countries?

- Germany,
- Austria-Hungary,
- France and
- Russia

M 18 Board for the game

M 19 Playing cards

<p>JOKER</p> <p>You may keep this card and ask another player for help answering a -question.</p>	<p>Move forward three spaces.</p>	<p>Go back two spaces.</p>
<p>You may roll the dice again.</p>	<p>You miss your next turn.</p>	<p>JOKER</p> <p>You may keep this card and ask another player for help answering a -question.</p>
<p>In your next turn, move double the points you roll with the dice.</p>	<p>In your next turn, move backwards the number of points you roll with the dice.</p>	<p>Move forward to the next -space.</p>
<p>JOKER</p> <p>You may keep this card and ask another player for help answering a -question.</p>	<p>Move forward three spaces.</p>	<p>Move backwards two spaces.</p>
<p>You may roll the dice again.</p>	<p>You miss your next turn.</p>	<p>JOKER</p> <p>You may keep this card and ask another player for help answering a -question.</p>
<p>In your next turn, move double the points you roll with the dice.</p>	<p>In your next turn, move backwards the number of points you roll with the dice.</p>	<p>Move forward to the next -space.</p>
<p>Move backwards one space.</p>	<p>You miss your next turn</p>	<p>Move backwards one space.</p>

<p>Who were the allies of the Dual Alliance?</p> <p>German Empire and Austria-Hungary</p>	<p>Who were the allies of the Triple Alliance?</p> <p>German Empire, Austria-Hungary and Italy</p>	<p>When was the Reinsurance Treaty signed?</p> <p>1887</p>
<p>Which countries made the League of the Three Emperors?</p> <p>German Empire, Austria-Hungary and Russia</p>	<p>Why did the Three Emperors' Alliance fail?</p> <p>Because of the conflicting interests of Russia and Austria-Hungary in the Balkans.</p>	<p>When was the German Empire founded?</p> <p>On 18th January 1871</p>
<p>When did Germany and Denmark go to war against each other?</p> <p>1864</p>	<p>Why did Germany and Denmark go to war against each other?</p> <p>Conflict over Schleswig and Holstein</p>	<p>Why did Prussia and Austria-Hungary go to war with each other?</p> <p>They couldn't agree on the authority over Schleswig and Holstein.</p>
<p>What was the consequence of the Austro-Prussian War?</p> <p>Dissolution of the German Confederation</p>	<p>When was the North German Confederation founded?</p> <p>1867</p>	<p>What was the content of the Ems Dispatch?</p> <p>The Hollenzollerns refused to permanently give up claim to the Spanish throne.</p>
<p>When was the Ems Dispatch sent?</p> <p>July 1870</p>	<p>What happened on 19th August 1870?</p> <p>France declared war on Prussia.</p>	<p>Where was the German Empire proclaimed?</p> <p>In Versailles Palace (in occupied France)</p>
<p>Which regions did France have to cede to Germany according to the peace treaty of 1871?</p> <p>Alsace and Lorraine</p>	<p>Who designed the new constitution for the German Empire?</p> <p>Bismarck</p>	<p>Which position was included in the position of German Emperor?</p> <p>He was also King of Prussia.</p>
<p>Who made decisions about war and peace?</p> <p>The German Emperor</p>	<p>Who was the second most powerful man in the country?</p> <p>The Imperial Chancellor</p>	<p>Which position was included in the position of the Imperial Chancellor?</p> <p>He was also the Prussian Prime Minister.</p>