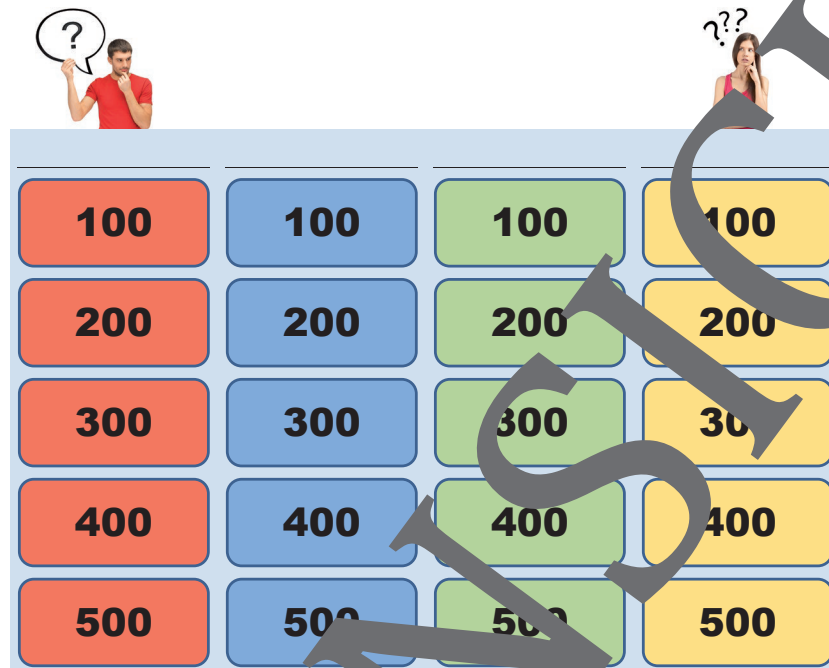


History Jeopardy: It's all about questions and answers! In einem Quiz zentrale Inhalte für das Abitur wiederholen (Kl.10–12)

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What Plato knew a long time ago, you can discover more [...] in an hour of play than a year of conversation.

Wie entwickelte sich die erste Demokratie der Welt? Was verbindet und unterscheidet die Revolutionen in England, Frankreich und Amerika? Welche Faktoren führten zum Ausbruch des Ersten Weltkriegs? Welche Auswirkungen hatte die Weltwirtschaftskrise 1929? Inwiefern war der Fall der Mauer eine gesellschaftliche Revolution? Und wie war es doch möglich die englischen Schlüsselbegriffe hierzu?

Bei diesem Jeopardy-Quiz wiederholen Ihre Schülerinnen und Schüler die zentralen Themengebiete – Abiturstufe von der Antike bis zum Ende des kalten Krieges. Auch verschiedene Themen der Sekundarstufe I können wiederholt werden.

So macht bilingualer Geschichtsunterricht Spaß – ideal für die individuelle Abiturvorbereitung, oder für die Verwendung als Einstiegs-, Sicherungs- oder sogar Erarbeitungsphase.

Klassenstufe: 10–12

Dauer: pro Quizvorlage max. 2 Stunden, abhängig von der Einsatzart

Bereich: Methoden, Wiederholung, Schwerpunktthemen des Abiturs, Erarbeitung eines neuen Themengebiets

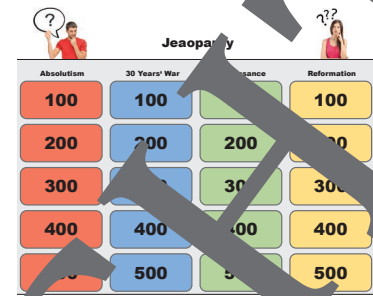
Kompetenzen:

- historische Ereignisse und Strukturen einordnen
- Herrschafts- und Gesellschaftsstrukturen zielgerichtet beschreiben und vergleichen
- historischen Wandel aus verschiedenen Ursachen heraus beschreiben
- zentrale historische Begriffe korrekt erläutern
- historische Sachverhalte in der Fremdsprache wiedergeben

M 1 Jeopardy – the rules of the game

Preparation

- Choose a referee¹. He/she is the only one allowed to see the questions and answers. The rest of the class can only see the scoreboard² with the different categories.
- Then form a team of three to four people.
- The referee sets a timer for an assigned³ game time.



A Jeopardy scoreboard grid with four columns: Absolutism, 30 Years' War, Renaissance, and Reformation. Each column has five rows representing point values: 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500. The grid is currently empty.

Absolutism	30 Years' War	Renaissance	Reformation
100	100		100
200	200		200
300	300		300
400	400		400
500	500		500

Aim

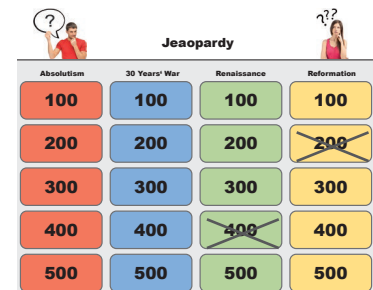
- The team with the highest number of points wins the game.

Rules

- The teams take turns⁴ choosing a category and a level. The higher the point level, the more difficult is the question.
- Then the referee reads out the question. The team has 10 seconds to answer in a full sentence.

Correct answer → the team gains the points and the referee writes them down. The question can't be chosen again so the referee crosses it out on the scoreboard.

Incorrect answer → A different team may choose the question again.



A Jeopardy scoreboard grid similar to the one above, but with some cells crossed out with an 'X'. The 200 point cell in the Reformation column and the 400 point cell in the Renaissance column are crossed out.

Absolutism	30 Years' War	Renaissance	Reformation
100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500

- The game is over when the time is up. The team with the highest number of cards wins the game.

Annotations

- 1 **referee**: die/die Schiedsrichter/-in – 2 **scoreboard**: here: die Punkttafel – 3 **assigned**: vorgegeben – 4 **to take turns**: sich abwechseln

M 4 History Jeopardy – questions and answers (Ancient Athens)

Points	The Development of Athenian Democracy	The Institutions of Athenian Democracy	The Social Structure of Athens	Assessment of Athenian Democracy and Relevance Today
100	What does the word "democracy" mean? <i>rule of the people</i>	Which institution was central to Athenian democracy? <i>the ekklesia=the general assembly</i>	What were the four social groups in ancient Athens? <i>citizens, slaves, women and children, metics</i>	Which form of government today is closest to Athenian democracy? <i>direct democracy</i>
200	Who was Draco? <i>reformer that created the first written law</i>	How many citizens were part of the boule governing council, after the reforms of Cleisthenes? <i>400 out of 1000</i>	What were the criteria for becoming an Athenian citizen? <i>male, born from Athenian parents, two years of military service, over eighteen years old</i>	Which characteristics mark the Athenian system as democratic? <i>e.g. people could vote, written down laws, participation of people...</i>
300	Which two reformers contributed most significantly to the development of Athenian democracy? <i>Solon and Cleisthenes</i>	How were most positions within the Athenian administration decided upon? <i>by lottery/sortition</i>	How many percent of the Athenian population were eligible? <i>10% of over 100000 population</i>	To which Greek philosopher(s) do we owe our knowledge about Athenian democracy? <i>e.g. Aristotle</i>
400	What were the basic principles of Athenian democracy as mentioned by Aristotle and Herodotus? <i>isonomia</i>	What does the principle of "ho boulomenos" mean? <i>wide participation/ everyone who wishes can take part in political decisions</i>	What was the economic situation in Athens? <i>craftsmen, traders, men, often successful</i>	What are the disadvantages pertaining to randomized sortition? <i>e.g. no expertise, less continuity</i>
500	What was the main reason for the development of Athenian democracy? <i>social conflicts between aristocrats and peasants</i>	What was the intention behind introducing ostracism? <i>exile citizens that were deemed a threat to democracy / potential tyrant</i>	What social status did an Athenian citizen need to have to become a member of the boule? <i>zeugtata status or above</i>	What was the reason for the exclusion of women from Athenian democracy? <i>excluded from citizen rights</i>

M 9 History Jeopardy – questions and answers (The German Revolution of 1848/49)

Points	Social and Economic Origins of the Revolution	The Supporters of the Revolution and the National Assembly	Development of and Reactions to the Revolution	Failure and Legacy of the Revolution
100	What happened in the town of Silbereichen in 1844? <i>revolt of weavers</i>	How do historians call the demands of the revolutionaries? <i>March Demands</i>	Which year is commonly known as the "revolutionary year"? <i>1848</i>	Which event can essentially be called the deathblow for the revolution? <i>refusal of Frederick William IV to accept the crown of emperor</i>
200	How can the term "pauperism" be translated? <i>mass poverty</i>	What synonym was used for the National Assembly? <i>Paulskirchenparlament</i>	Which event is usually seen as the trigger of the Springtime of the Peoples? <i>February Revolution in Paris</i>	What wish remained in large parts of the German population even after 1849? <i>German unity</i>
300	Which three long-term and short-term causes are usually associated with the German Revolution? <i>population growth, industrialization, economic crisis of 1845 ff.</i>	Politically speaking, which two contrasting groups of revolutionaries existed? <i>moderate liberals, radical democrats</i>	What were some of the demands made by the revolutionaries? <i>e.g. a constitution, human rights, political participation, social justice</i>	What happened to many former delegates of the parliament, the 48ers? <i>fled abroad</i>
400	How did people try to escape the miserable conditions (in the countryside)? <i>emigration, escape to big cities</i>	Which three groups were mostly in favour of the revolutionaries' demands? <i>middle class, urban lower class, rural population</i>	How did a large number of members of the German Civil Constitution and the first National Assembly react to the March Ministers' concessions? <i>they refused to accept them</i>	Why did the revolution fail? <i>different interests of revolutionaries, difficulties to coordinate actions in all regions, inexperience of parliamentarians</i>
500	Put the following phenomena into the correct order: loss of purchasing power, food shortages, increasing food prices, dismissal of workers, crop failure. <i>4, 2, 3, 5, 1</i>	Which were the four key topics discussed in Frankfurt? <i>republic or monarchy, federal or centralised state, basic rights, German territory</i>	In how far did the demands in Austria differ from those in Germany? <i>peoples of the multi-ethnic state demanded national independence</i>	What happened to political mentality, and what had the revolutionaries achieved during the revolutionary year? <i>political awareness, beginning of political parties</i>

M 10 History Jeopardy – questions and answers (German Empire 1871–1918)

Points	Unification and Modernization of the Empire	Interior Affairs and Constitution	Foreign Policy	Society in the German Empire
100	What is the name of the German Chancellor/Prussian Prime Minister that was the driving force behind the unification of the German states? <i>Otto von Bismarck</i>	Which year is called the year of the Three Emperors? <i>1888</i>	What did William II want Germany to have? "Her place ... <i>... in the sun."</i>	What class developed due to the booming German economy and industrialization? <i>working class</i>
200	Which German nation state was the dominant force in the Empire? <i>Prussia</i>	What was the "Kulturkampf"? <i>term referring to the conflict between the German imperial government and the Catholic Church (e.g. over control of education)</i>	What was the alliance between Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary called? <i>Three Emperors' League</i>	During the time of the German Empire, helped by the process of industrialization, more and more people moved to the cities. What is this process called? <i>urbanization</i>
300	Which piece of writing triggered the Franco-German War of 1870? <i>Ems Dispatch</i>	What powers did the German Emperor possess? Name four. <i>e.g. appoints ministers, signs foreign policy, controls armed forces, chooses and dismisses chancellor</i>	regard to territorial gain and colonies, Bismarck claimed that Germany was ... <i>a satiated power</i>	Which group wielded a considerable amount of power in the German Empire? <i>the "junkers", the aristocratic landowning class</i>
400	By what means did Bismarck want to unite Germany? <i>"blood and iron"</i>	What was Bismarck's intention when introducing a social welfare system? <i>gain the support of the working classes</i>	In how far did Germany's stance in foreign policy change after Bismarck's resignation? <i>more aggressive, growing international isolation during strategic mistakes</i>	What type of building was the answer to the exponential growth of Berlin from 1871 onwards? <i>tenement / "Mietskasernen"</i>
500	Why was the unification in 1871 different from the one envisaged in 1848? <i>it was a unification/ revolution from above</i>	Whose up-coming reign had initially inspired hope for a liberalisation of Germany, including augmented influence for the parliament? <i>Frederick III.</i>	In how far did the German government act unwisely during the July Crisis of 1914? <i>it gave Austria-Hungary a "blank cheque" and guaranteed them unconditional support</i>	What type of housing was usually built in the suburbs of Berlin to highlight the military power of the German Empire? <i>The Casern of Köpenick</i>

M 11 History Jeopardy – Questions and Answers (The First World War)

Points	Trigger and Causes	Characteristics of Warfare	US War Entry and the Russian Revolutions	The End of the War
100	What was the trigger that set off the First World War? <i>the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand</i>	Which emotion was most striking or characteristic for the soldiers and their relatives when the war first started in 1914? <i>enthusiasm</i>	What was the name of the US president that declared the war entry? <i>Woodrow Wilson</i>	How many years did the First World War last? <i>4 years, 1914-1918</i>
200	What is the correct technical term for the competition between Germany and GB in which they fought for supremacy on sea? <i>naval arms race</i>	What type of warfare was typical for the Western Front? <i>trench warfare</i>	The new Russian leaders kept true to their promise of ending the war for Russia. What was the peace treaty between Germany and Russia called? <i>Treaty of Brest Litovsk</i>	Which was the most significant of the peace treaties that ended the First World War? <i>the Treaty of Versailles</i>
300	What were the causes of WW 1 as described by the acronym "MAIN"? <i>militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism</i>	Why was the First World War fought with new intensity? <i>technological development led to new arms for e.g. in the area of chemical warfare</i>	Which treaty did Germany's part in during the revolution? <i>resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare after the Zimmerman Telegram</i>	When was the official armistice signed that ended WW 1? <i>November 11th, 1918</i>
400	Why were the alliances – the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance – dangerous on political level? <i>one incident had the potential to initiate a domino effect of war declaration</i>	Even though the battles did not take place in Germany the so-called home front had to suffer too, why? <i>British Naval Blockade</i>	What was the slogan of the Bolsheviks during the revolution? <i>"Peace, land and bread"</i>	Which major political event went hand in hand with the end of the war in Germany? <i>abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm</i>
500	What is Christopher Clark's thesis about the different nations' involvement in starting the First World War? <i>they were sleepwalkers</i>	Which type of writings do we owe the fact that we have a lot of first-hand accounts from the western front? <i>the letters from the trenches</i>	Why had public opinion in the US already been negative towards Germany before 1917? <i>sinking of the passenger ship Lusitania</i>	Why was the Russian Revolution important in providing the war with a new cause of military action? <i>collapse of the eastern front</i>

M 13 History Jeopardy – Questions and Answers (the Weimar Republic)

Points	The Revolution	The Constitution and the Parties	Crisis and Recovery (1919-1929)	Reasons for Failure
100	Which event triggered the revolution of 1918/19? <i>mutiny of sailors in Kiel, they did not want to be killed in a suicide mission</i>	Which parties were part of the "Weimarer Coalition"? <i>SPD, Centre Party and DDP</i>	What is the period of economic growth, expansion of liberal values and flourishing of the arts called? <i>Golden Twenties</i>	Which term is used to refer to the world economic crisis of 1912/30? <i>Great Depression</i>
200	Which two political leaders declared two different republics on the same day? <i>Liebknecht and Scheidemann</i>	What was guaranteed to all German citizens according to the constitution? <i>fundamental rights</i>	Which two events went hand in hand in 1923 and led to a great crisis? <i>hyperinflation and the occupation of the Ruhr area</i>	Which conspiracy theory contributed to the end of the Weimar Republic? <i>stab-in-the-back myth</i>
300	Other than the communists, the SPD under Ebert did not want a violent revolution. What was their aim? <i>evolutionary development that would consolidate democracy and a constitutional state</i>	Who was granted the right to vote in the Weimar Republic? <i>it was granted to everyone over the age of twenty, including women</i>	How did the League of Nations help to stabilize the Weimar Republic? Give three examples. <i>e.g. League of Nations, Locarno Pact, admission to League of Nations</i>	Which event was used as an excuse to demonize all communists? <i>the Reichstag Fire</i>
400	What are the three stages of the Revolution of 1918/19? <i>Revolution from Above (Oct. 1918); Popular Revolution (Nov. 1918); Spartacist Challenge (Jan. 1919)</i>	What had been the intention of the creators of the constitution when introducing the powerful office of president? <i>wanted him to act as a counterbalance to the power of the parliament</i>	Why was the conference of Lausanne significant? <i>it led to the signing of the Treaty of Reparations for Germany</i>	What did the so-called Enabling Act include? <i>restriction of basic rights as guaranteed by the constitution</i>
500	What did the Spartacus League want to achieve? <i>a workers' state along Soviet lines</i>	What was one of the biggest problems for the young democracy in parliament? <i>There were too many parties that openly campaigned against democracy: e.g. DNVP, KPD, NSDAP</i>	After WW 1 Germany had lost prestige politically. In which areas, however, were people able to regain the nation's reputation? <i>scientific research, e.g. number of nobel prizes</i>	Which article of the constitution was seen as a criticism for the Weimar Republic? Why? <i>Article 48 gave the president too much power</i>