

„I have a dream“

Textarbeit zum Thema „Rassen(un)gleichheit in den USA“ (Klasse 9–10)

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Am 4. April 2018 jährt sich die Ermordung Martin Luther Kings zum 50. Mal. Teilweise wurden die Anliegen des schwarzen Bürgerrechtlers umgesetzt; dennoch gibt es weiterhin Ungleichheiten zwischen Afroamerikanern und Weißen in den USA. In einer *jigsaw reading activity* erfahren Ihre Schüler mehr über die geschichtliche und aktuelle Situation. Sie analysieren einen Auszug der berühmten „I have a dream“-Rede und formulieren eine eigene gesellschaftspolitische Vision. Dabei eignen sie sich neuen thematischen Wortschatz an, trainieren ihr Leseverstehen und die Sprachfähigkeit.



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„I have a dream“. Martin Luther Kings Traum bewegt die Menschheit noch heute.

Das Wichtigste auf einen Blick

Kompetenzen:

- thematischen Wortschatz aneignen
- das Leseverstehen trainieren
- die Sprachfähigkeit verbessern
- Texte inhaltlich wiedergeben
- Stilmittel eines Texts herausarbeiten
- Wissen zur Landeskunde der USA vertiefen
- gesellschaftspolitische Themen diskutieren

Dauer:

5 Schulstunden (+ Test)

Niveau:

Klasse 9–10

Einbettung:

lehrwerksunabhängig einsetzbar, z. B. nach der Behandlung des Themas „USA“ in Klasse 8

Materialübersicht

1. Stunde: Racism now and then

M 1	(Tr)	Black and white
M 2	(Tx)	Jigsaw reading – text A: Black slaves, white masters
M 3	(Tx)	Jigsaw reading – text B: The Montgomery bus boycott
M 4	(Tx)	Jigsaw reading – text C: King's peaceful protests
M 5	(Tx)	Jigsaw reading – text D: Black lives matter... not to everyone
M 6	(Tk)	The missing pieces

2. Stunde: Putting the jigsaw together

M 7	(Ws)	Black and white – language support
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3. Stunde: Let's talk about it

M 8	(Ca)	What do you think?
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4./5. Stunde: I have a dream – how about you?

M 9	(Tx)	I have a dream
M 10	(Ws)	What dream do you have?

6. Stunde: Test

M 11	(LEK)	The Ku Klux Klan – racism now and then
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Legende der Abkürzungen

Ca: Cards; LEK: Lernfolienkompendie; Tk: Task; Tr: Transparency; Tx: Text; Ws: Worksheet

So können Sie kombinieren und kürzen

- Um das Leseverstehen zu trainieren, verwenden Sie **M 1–M 6**.
- Greifen Sie **M 1**, **M 7** und ausgewählte Fragen von **M 8** heraus, um den Fokus auf thematischen Wortschatz und die Kompetenz Sprechen zu legen.
- Wenn Sie sich auf Martin Luther King und seine berühmte Rede konzentrieren wollen, verwenden Sie **M 4**, **M 9** und **M 10**.
- Zusätzlich können Sie das binnendifferenzierte **Zusatzmaterial ZM 6**, das Ihnen auf der **CD 38 bzw. in der ZIP-Datei** zur Verfügung steht, verwenden. Dabei handelt es sich um eine einfachere Version der **Einsetzübung M 6**.



M 1

Black and white

Three pictures from three centuries. What do you think is happening in each of them?



Useful words

- protest
- racism
- discrimination ⇔ equal rights
- slave ⇔ master
- peaceful ⇔ violent
- civil rights movement

Jigsaw reading – text C

How can you fight for your rights without violence¹? Read and find out.

King's peaceful protests

Is the policeman going to beat you? ... or worse? Only two weeks ago, they shot a young man. A peaceful protester like you. You are afraid. And angry. Sometimes you wish you could fight back! But no, you must not. You know why, but it is so, so hard ...

5 After the end of slavery² in the USA, black people still did not have equal³ rights.
 ① In the South, they even had laws⁴ that oppressed⁵ black people.

10 Martin Luther King was a black pastor and leader in the African American Civil Rights Movement⁶. He wanted equal rights for black people, but he did not want to use violence to fight for them. His role models⁷ were Jesus Christ, who had said “love your enemies”, and Mahatma Gandhi, who had fought for Indian independence⁸ using a method called “nonviolent⁹ civil disobedience”.

15 Martin Luther King led many peaceful protests against racism. They organized sit-ins: black people entered and sat down in places where only white people were allowed. ② Or they marched¹¹ through cities without permission¹² from the (white) town councils¹³.

20 The police in the South often beat or tear-gassed¹⁴ the protesters. King and other protesters went to prison several times for their civil disobedience. ③ What people all over the USA saw on TV was white police and racists using violence and civil rights protesters being peaceful. It became clear that the racists were wrong and the protesters were right.

In 1963, during the March on Washington, King gave his most famous speech¹⁵ – “I have a dream”. ④ The following year he won the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1964, 1965 and 1968, three new laws banned¹⁶ discrimination in the USA.

On 4 April 1968, King was shot by a white racist and died in a hospital.



Film tip: If you want to learn more about this topic, you can watch the movie “Selma” – a film about Martin Luther King and black people’s fight for their right to vote¹⁷.

1 **violence:** die Gewalt – 2 **slavery:** die Sklaverei – 3 **equal:** gleich – 4 **law:** das Gesetz – 5 **to oppress:** unterdrücken – 6 **African American Civil Rights Movement:** die Bürgerrechtsbewegung der Afroamerikaner – 7 **role model:** das Vorbild – 8 **independence:** die Unabhängigkeit – 9 **nonviolent:** gewaltfrei – 10 **civil disobedience:** der zivile Ungehorsam – 11 **to march:** marschieren – 12 **permission:** die Erlaubnis – 13 **town council:** der Stadtrat – 14 **to tear-gas:** mit Tränengas beschießen – 15 **speech:** die Rede – 16 **to ban:** verbieten – 17 **to vote:** wählen

M 7

Black and white – language support

These words will come in useful when you discuss racial inequality in the USA!

<u>English word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>German word</u>
discrimination	to not buy or use something as a form of protest	gleiche Rechte
to boycott	a person with African background in the USA	Rassist, der für die Vorherrschaft der Weißen kämpft
equal rights	a group of people fighting for equal rights of African Americans in the USA	boycottieren
African American Civil Rights Movement	owning slaves is made illegal	Bürgerrechtsbewegung der Afroamerikaner
abolition of slavery	a person who believes that people with white skin are better	Afroamerikaner(in)
white supremacist	the same rights for everybody	Diskriminierung
African American	treating a certain group of people unfairly	Abschaffung der Sklaverei
to ban	peaceful	Ausschreitung
nonviolent	to make illegal	Rassentrennung
riot	separating people of different skin color and treating them differently	ziviler Ungehorsam
racial segregation	not obeying laws as a form of protest	gewaltlos
civil disobedience	violent protest	verbieten

Tasks

1. Match the definitions, English words and German words.
2. Make word families of the underlined words: write down nouns, verbs, adjectives and opposites as well. Use a dictionary.

Example: **slavery**: slave (noun), to enslave (verb), enslaved (adj.)

M 9

“I have a dream”

One of the most powerful speeches ever was given by Martin Luther King. People all over the world associate the words “I have a dream” with him and his fight for racial equality. Read the most famous excerpts here.

The dream

On 28 August 1963 during the “March on Washington”, Martin Luther King called for an end to racism. 200,000–300,000 people participated in this march. Look at the photo: a huge crowd is listening to him!

A year later, discrimination based on race, skin color, religion, sex or national origin² was banned by law in the USA. King won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Here are the most famous of his words, which still inspire³ people today:

“I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up, and live out the true meaning of its creed⁴: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident⁵: that all men are created equal.’

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at a table of brotherhood⁶.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering⁷ with the heat of injustice⁸ and sweltering with the heat of oppression⁹, will be transformed into an oasis¹⁰ of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged¹¹ by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.

[...] I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious¹² racists, [...] little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today!”



Martin Luther King is giving his famous speech “I have a dream”.

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Source: Martin Luther King: I have a dream. Reprinted by arrangement with The Heirs to the Estate of Martin Luther King Jr., c/o Writers House as agent for the proprietor New York, NY.

1 **to associate with**: assoziieren mit – 2 **origin**: die Herkunft – 3 **to inspire**: inspirieren – 4 **creed**: die Überzeugung – 5 **self-evident**: offensichtlich – 6 **brotherhood**: die Brüderschaft – 7 **to swelter**: verschmachten – 8 **injustice**: die Ungerechtigkeit – 9 **oppression**: die Unterdrückung – 10 **oasis**: die Oase – 11 **to judge**: beurteilen – 12 **vicious**: boshaft