

Aufgaben vom 21. & 22.04.2020



*** The Great Famine ***



In the middle of the 19th century Ireland was hit by a natural catastrophe - a potato disease. At that time, potatoes were the main food for half the population, so millions of people went hungry. Mothers gave their children seaweed¹ to eat because that was all they had. A lot of people were potato farmers, and when there were no potatoes, they did not earn any money. So a lot of them
5 lost the houses, which they lived in, because they could not pay for them anymore. Poor houses² and the houses of rich people were soon crowded with hungry and homeless families. Some families who did not know where to go even made holes in the ground to live in for a while. Others tried to build very simple huts which were made out of wood.

Nobody knows how many exactly, but about one million people died. That was 20-25% of the
10 population of Ireland at that time. In some places, dead people were lying in the streets or in their houses and there was nobody to take them away. People did not have the money or the power to do anything about the bodies. Some people were dead for as long as eleven days before they were finally burnt. There was not even enough wood to make coffins³ for all the people who died, so the Irish invented coffins with special bottoms⁴. At a funeral, the dead body was dropped out of
15 the coffin so that it could be used later again.

People started to think that their only option was to leave Ireland. Between 1845 and 1850, about a million emigrated to England, Scotland and South Wales, and also to Australia and the United States of America. The people who moved to America sailed on overcrowded⁵ ships from small harbours in the west of Ireland to the American east coast, mainly to New York City.

20 The ships were often very old and there was not enough food for all the people on board. The ships were known as coffin ships because a lot of passengers died during the hard and long journey.

But the tickets were expensive, so very often a family could only buy one ticket first. A young family member went to America first to start a new life and earn some money. Then they sent
25 the money home so the rest of the family could finally emigrate to America too.

All those people died or left Ireland because there were not enough potatoes to eat, but at the same time a lot of food was exported to England, more than enough to feed the Irish population. The English government did not do anything to help the Irish, so, even long after the potato famine, many Irish were angry with the English.

¹ Seetang ² Armenhaus ³ Sarg ⁴ Boden ⁵ überfüllt

1 Working on the text

1. Take notes - on the situation during the Great Famine and
- on the aspects of dying people.
2. Collect the information about the emigration of Irish people in a cluster.
3. Find the reasons and consequences of this event and illustrate your ideas separately.

2 Emigrating from Ireland

In her diary Fiona Mulligan describes her life in Ireland before she left and her journey to America. It was a time full of emotions for Fiona. Write the adjectives that describe her thoughts and feelings during that time in each part of the table. Underline the part of the text that expresses this feeling. Some adjectives can be used more than once.

* angry * awful * calm * careful * curious * depressed * excited * frightened * frustrated * glad
* happy * hopeful * ill * lonely * lost * optimistic * pessimistic * proud * sad * scared * shocked
* shy * surprised * terrible * unhappy * well * worried

<p>7th May 1847</p> <p>Life in Ireland now is difficult. I married Bryan two years ago and still I'm alone here. I hope it was a good idea from him to go to America. I often wonder what it's like to live there.</p>	1
<p>8th May 1847</p> <p>Donald had a bad day today. I hold him, I sing to him and tell him about his dad. The poor child - he doesn't even know his dad. I hope Bryan can send money for my ticket soon.</p>	2
<p>9th May 1847</p> <p>A letter from Bryan has arrived. He tells me all these fantastic things about New York. It is a busy city with a lot of new Irish people coming in all the time. There's work for him, he says. That's good. I'll use the money to buy food and pay for our home. I'm very lucky to have him.</p>	3
<p>23rd May 1847</p> <p>Mum died today. She always gave Donald everything she had. I knew she couldn't go on like this, but she wanted Donald to live. More than she wanted to live. Now she has starve. It's a tragedy. Our government exports all this food to England and my poor mother has to die. That's not fair. I could cry all day. I love you, Mum.</p>	4
<p>12th June 1847</p> <p>The O'Haras and the Finleys have left Ireland today. Almost half the village lives in America now. But they have no choice. They are too poor to pay for their house or their food.</p>	5
<p>20th June 1847</p> <p>Another letter from Bryan. With tickets to America for Donald and me. I can't believe it!</p>	6
<p>21st June 1847</p> <p>I looked at the tickets all day. I've never been on one of those big ships before. Three weeks on the Atlantic - that must be dangerous. But I must do it - not only to see Bryan and bring our family together again ... but to survive.</p>	7
<p>20th July 1847</p> <p>We're on a McCorkell Line ship from Derry. Everything we own now is in one small bag. The ship is crowded and dirty. I didn't know how bad it would be. Many of the passengers are seasick and I often have a headache.</p>	8
<p>28th July 1847</p> <p>Donald cries a lot - I think he's scared by the sounds of the ship and the other people. I hope he doesn't get sick. It's difficult to find good food and enough clean water for him. My poor child. I try to think of Bryan. That helps me. It'll be great when I see him again! I love you, Bryan.</p> <p>When the sun shines, I take a walk on the deck. Then I feel a little better, but looking around and seeing the Atlantic Ocean for miles and miles, I know I'm still a long way from New York. The decks are dangerous for children. I don't want Donald to fall off the ship. I always hold his hand when we're up here.</p> <p>I saw this girl again today. She has a little boy too, and I think she's alone with him, just like me. Should I go and talk to her? I don't like talking to people I don't know.</p>	9
<p>30th July 1847</p> <p>Her name is Lara. I finally talked to her. She's going to live in New York too. Maybe we can be friends.</p>	10
<p>8th August 1847</p> <p>It was the best day of my life when I saw Bryan at the harbour. He looked great, wearing really nice clothes. And he looked strong. He is my husband!</p> <p>I'm in New York. I'm alive. Donald is alive. We can begin a new life together. Thank you, God!</p>	11
<p>10th August 1847</p> <p>I like Bryan's apartment. It's a bit crowded, but nice and clean. The people he lives with are very nice. Bryan has big plans. He and a friend want to found a business. Right now it's only a dream but I imagine he really could do it!</p>	12
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3 Language

Translate the passive constructions.

1 Ireland was hit by a natural catastrophe.

2 At a funeral, the dead body was dropped out of the coffin so that it could be used later again.

3 The ships were known as coffin ships.

4 A lot of food was exported to England.

4 Learn how - Using timer markers

a) Read the given text again and write down as many time markers as you can.

▶ LB. S. 146 SF 13

b) Now find the different adjectives to describe people, things and places.

▶ LB. S. 144 SF 10

c) Copy three different relative constructions.

▶ LB. S. 162-163 GF 4

5 Writing - Now you

Imagine you would have lived in Ireland and / or emigrated at the time of the Great Famine.

Write an interesting and well-structured text. Give yourself an Irish name. Tell us about your family, your situation, what you did / didn't do and your feelings. All the material you have worked on so far can help you. Remember to use all the aspects you have learned in the writing course.

Liebe Schüler & Eltern,

ich möchte hiermit auf eine Möglichkeit hinweisen, die es euch / Ihnen erlaubt, eure / Ihre Vokabeln intensiv zu lernen. Und das nicht nur während der Zeit des Homeschooling, sondern dauerhaft. Ich empfehle deshalb heute phase6.

„phase 6 ist ein digitaler Vokabeltrainer, der auf dem System der Lernkartei basiert. Der Benutzer kann eigene Lerninhalte erstellen oder aus ca. 600 qualitätsgeprüften Lerninhalten wählen, die in Kooperation mit großen Bildungs- und Schulbuchverlagen entstehen.“

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phase6>



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phase6 classic orientiert sich an deinem persönlichen Wissensstand: **Schwierige Vokabeln werden häufiger wiederholt** als jene, die du schon gut kennst.

phase6 kann über jeden internetfähigen Computer, über Windows-Tablets sowie mit Smartphones und Tablets mit Android oder iOS genutzt werden.

www.phase-6.de

Es gibt unterschiedliche kostenfreie und auch kostenpflichtige Optionen, welche ihr und Sie nutzen können. Das Vokabeltraining orientiert sich exakt an dem Lehrbuch *Access*, mit dem wir arbeiten. Besonders vorteilhaft erachte ich die Möglichkeit, dass man sich die Aussprache jeder Vokabel anhören und auch selbst sprechen kann. Es sind jedoch auch die Beispielsätze aus dem Vokabelteil enthalten.

Es lohnt sich auf jeden Fall, dort einmal hineinzuschauen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

S. Martin