

# CLIL: From Colonialism to the Decolonisation Era

15<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic	Task	Points
COLONIALISM / AGE OF DISCOVERY	Task 1-1	__/2
	Task 1-2	__/2
	Task 1-3	__/2
IMPERIALISM	Task 2-1	__/2
	Task 2-2	__/2
DECOLONISATION & NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE	Task 3-1	__/4
EXTRA	Extra task 1	__/2
	Extra task 2	__/2
TOTAL		__/14

## **COLONIALISM / AGE OF DISCOVERY**

### **TASK 1: Read the texts on early colonialism and...**

- 1) Identify 7 key words in the texts which relate to the topic of colonialism
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2) Explain the three main motives for European exploration in your own words.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3) Summarise the 'triangular trade' model in your own words.

**EXTRA:** The text explains some of the major consequences for the inhabitants of the colonised territories. Can you think of additional consequences for the Europeans themselves?

## IMPERIALISM

Imperialism refers to a historical phase which reached its peak during the 19th and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Imperialism had an even greater impact on the extension of military, political and economic spheres of influence than colonialism. Thus, 'Imperialism' (lat. imperium = empire) is the process in which the objective is to win power and influence in the world, at the expense of other, non-European peoples. European imperialism was marked by racism, increasingly fierce nationalism, and a sense of mission which originated from these two factors. Basically, it relied on the law of the jungle. Various European countries had a strong ambition for extending their power. It became more or less a race to the territories in Africa (→ 'Scramble for Africa') and Asia which had not yet been colonized. Their own colonial areas had to be increased at the expense of other powers. The colonial powers' desire for raw materials and natural resources from the colonies was also stimulated by the Industrial Revolution.

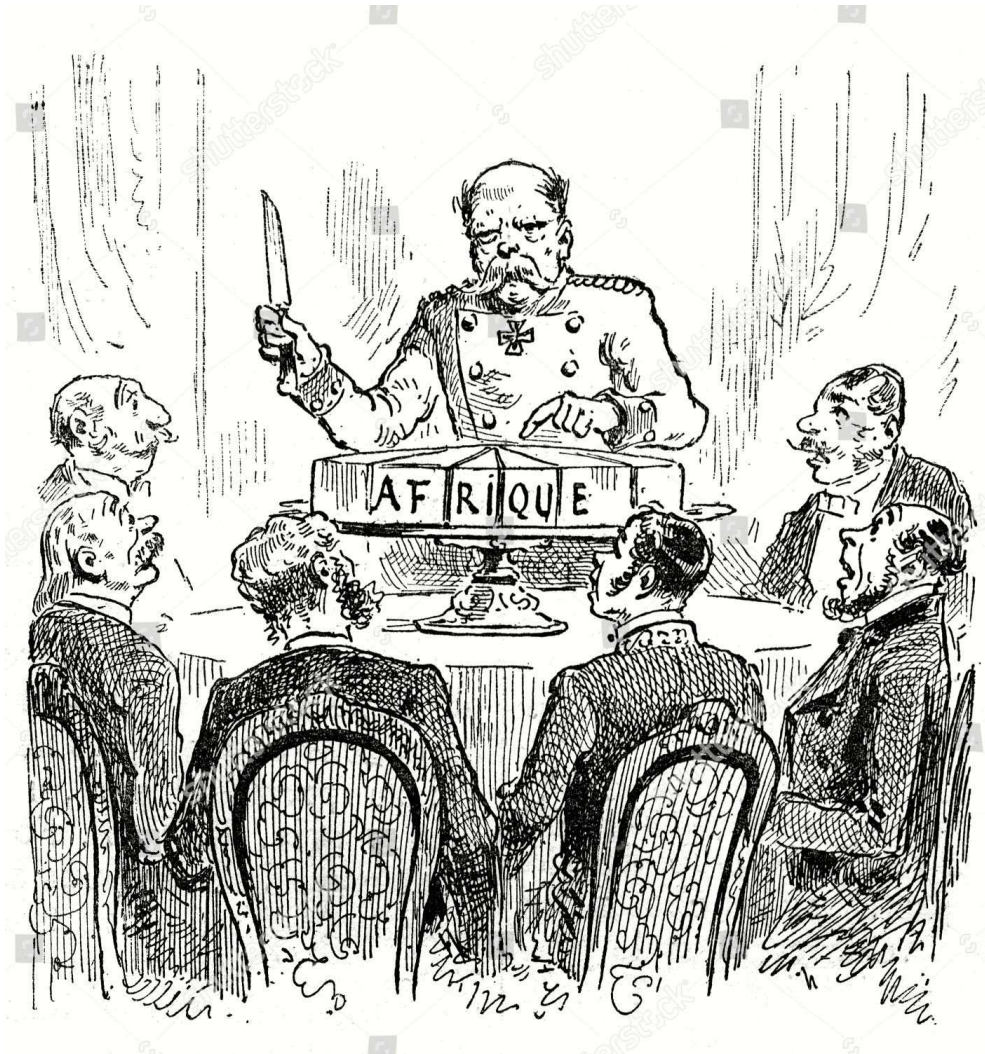
**TASK 2: Read the definition on imperialism above, analyse the sources given on the additional handout and ...**

- 1) Discuss the difference between 'colonialism' and 'imperialism'.

- 2) Find examples of the 'sense of mission', 'fierce nationalism' and 'the objective to win power and influence' in the sources given on the handout and briefly explain your choices.

**EXTRA: The Scramble for Africa.** Provide a brief analysis of the following caricature showing German chancellor Bismarck and other imperial powers around a 'cake' of Africa.

- What did the author try to show?
- Do you think the author was rather pro or against imperialism?



## **DECOLONISATION AND THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE**

**TASK 3: Create an infographic summarising the lasting effects of colonialism.**

Use the caricatures on the handout as a starting point and make use of the glossary at the end if you are in need of important vocabulary.

**GLOSSARY – AGE OF DISCOVERY (*Zeitalter der Entdeckungen*)**

adventurer (n.)	someone who goes on an exciting and sometimes dangerous experience
astrolabe (n.)	a circular device used for measuring the position of stars, and on ships for calculating the ship's position
caravel (n.)	a small sailing ship which was easy to maneuver; developed in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century by the Portuguese
cartography (n.)	the science of art of making or drawing maps
charter (n.)	a formal statement of rights of an organisation or particular group agreed by a ruler
chartered company (n.)	association formed by investors for the purpose of trade, exploration, and colonisation; e.g. East India Company (est. 1600)
circumnavigation (n.)	the act of sailing or navigating around something, e.g. the circumnavigation of Africa
Columbus Day	national holiday in many countries of the Americas celebrating the anniversary of Christopher Columbus' arrival (October 12 or second Monday in October in the US)
discovery (n.)	the process of finding information, a place, or an object, especially for the first time → discoverer (n.) / to discover (v.)
exploitation (n.)	the act of treating someone unfairly, e.g. to not pay or reward someone enough, to use or develop something for your advantage → to exploit (v.)
exploration (n.)	the activity of searching and finding out about something → explorer (n.) / to explore (v.)
Fall of Constantinople	capture of the capital of the Byzantine Empire by an invading Ottoman army in 1453
genocide (n.)	the intentional killing of a large group of people who belong to a particular ethnic group or country
Jacob's staff	a stick or pole with markings used in astronomy and navigation to measure angles (later replaced by sextants)
landfall (n.)	the first land that is reached or seen at the end of a journey across the sea or through the air, or the fact of arriving there
sailor (n.)	a person who works on a ship, especially one who is not an officer
spice (n.)	a substance made from a plant, used to give a special flavour to food; e.g. pepper, ginger, salt...
triangular trade (n.)	historical term indicating trade among three ports or regions; the best-known trading system was the Atlantic slave trade
<b>USEFUL EXPRESSIONS/PHRASES:</b> <b>the sea route to India</b> – der Seeweg nach Indien <b>to fit out ships</b> – Schiffe ausrüsten <b>to calculate the course of the ship</b> – den Kurs des Schiffes berechnen/bestimmen <b>to find a direct sea route to Asia</b> – eine direkte Seeverbindung nach Asien finden <b>to control the overland trade route</b> – die Handelsstraßen auf dem Landweg kontrollieren <b>to round (the Cape of Good Hope)</b> – (das Kap der Guten Hoffnung) umrunden	

**to explore new continents** – neue Kontinente erkunden  
**to sight land / to spot land** – Land sighten

## AGE OF IMPERIALISM

Berlin Conference	conference held in Berlin in 1884-85 which regulated European colonisation in Africa → also: "Congo Conference"
conquest (n.)	the act of taking control or possession of a foreign land, or a group of people, by force → conqueror (n.) / to conquer (v.)
extend (v.)	to add to something in order to make it bigger or longer → extension (n.)
extol (v.)	to say that you think that something is very good
naval power (n.)	a country which has a wide range of powerful military ships, personnel and shore establishments
savage (n.)	offensive term for a person whose way of life is at a very early stage of development; often used by European colonial powers to describe indigenous people of the colonised countries
Scramble for Africa	occupation, division, and colonisation of African territory by European powers between 1881 and 1914
<b>USEFUL EXPRESSIONS/PHRASES:</b> <b>to acquire overseas territories</b> – überseeische Besitzungen erwerben <b>the acquisition of colonies as markets</b> – der Erwerb von Kolonien als Absatzmärkte <b>colonies as suppliers of raw materials</b> – Kolonien als Rohstofflieferanten	

## DECOLONISATION

apartheid (n.)	a political system in which people of different ethnicities are separated, especially in the past in South Africa (1948-early 1990s)
Balfour Declaration (1917)	public statement issued by the British government during World War I announcing support for the establishment of a 'national home for Jewish people' in Palestine
decolonisation (n.)	the process in which a country that was previously a colony becomes politically independent
emerging country (n.)	a country with little industrial and economic activity → developing country / Newly Industrialised Country (NIC)
independence movement (n.)	movements to achieve national independence and/or liberation, might be considered separatist or even terrorist depending on the situation → national liberation movements
North-South Divide	a socio-economic and political divide between rich and industrialised northern states and poorer developing southern states of the world
<b>USEFUL EXPRESSIONS/PHRASES:</b> <b>right to self-determination</b> – Recht auf Selbstbestimmung	