

TO BE A STRANGER

Güler Orgun

Unterrichtsentwurf für Berufsschulen

Verfasserin: Friederike Haller
Gewerblichen Berufsschule 9 in Linz

Erstellt in Kooperation von

CENTROPA.ORG

erinnern.at

NATIONALSOZIALISMUS UND HOLOCAUST: GEDÄCHTNIS UND BEGEGNUNG

INHALT	3
---------------	----------

HINWEISE FÜR DIE ARBEIT MIT DEM UNTERRICHTSENTWURF	
---	--

Pre-watching activities	4
After watching the movie	5
Grammar	6
Exhibition	7

ARBEITSIMPULSE UND MATERIALIEN	
---------------------------------------	--

Overview	8
Film „Güler Orgun“	9
Texts about Religions	10-15
Paper for creating a word search	16
Summary	17

Dieser Unterrichtsentwurf basiert auf dem Centropa-Film über Güler Orgun. Sie erzählt darin über die Geschichte ihrer Familie spanischen Ursprungs, die Konversion ihrer Eltern zum Islam und über das Wiederfinden ihrer jüdischen Wurzeln.

HINWEISE ZU DEN ARBEITSPHASEN

THEMA	DAUER UE
A] Pre-watching activities	1
B] After watching the movie	1
C] Grammar (optional)	Homework
D] Exhibition (optional)	2-4

CENTROPA-MATERIALIEN

„Güler Orgun“ Ladino mit deutschen Untertiteln	19:49 Min.
---	------------

BESUCH IN DER SCHULE

Neben der eigenständigen Durchführung des Unterrichtsentwurfs besteht auch die Möglichkeit, jemanden aus dem Team von Centropa oder _erinnern.at_ in die Schule einzuladen, der/die Sie dabei unterstützt. Bei Interesse kontaktieren Sie bitte Maria Ecker (maria.ecker@erinnern.at) oder Fabian Rühle (ruehle@centropa.org).

A] Pre-watching activities

Teamwork

Divide the class into six groups. Each group gets a text about one of the most important religions of the world (Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and Animism).

Quelle: Spot on June/2010

Each group prepares a short visualisation, creates a „word search“, „odd one out“, a „gap text“, „categories“, or „crossword“ for their classmates. Then they present the religion to the rest of the class.
(See: Material)

B] After watching the movie

Brainstorming and discussion

First, the students are asked to brainstorm what the film is about.

Then they further reflect in smaller groups of 3-4 students, based on several specific questions (see: material). They sum up their arguments and present their outcome.

Internet research

Students write a short summary – including their personal opinion – of the film (80 – 100 words) by using the platform of www.centropa.org (see material)

HINWEISE FÜR DIE ARBEIT MIT DEM UNTERRICHTSENTWURF

C] Grammar (optional as homework)

Tenses: past, present, future

Students create three posters to illustrate their own story

_ Past: Family history

_ Present: Self description

_ Future: in 10 years

HINWEISE FÜR DIE ARBEIT MIT DEM UNTERRICHTSENTWURF

D] Exhibition (optional)

Students present a small exhibition in their school to inform all the other students about world religions.

Hand out “words search, odd one out,”

Students can use a media station to watch the film Güler Orgun.

Students’ texts (see above) could be part of the presentation, as well as some recipes of Sephardic or Turkish meals also including photos.

ARBEITSIMPULSE UND MATERIALIEN

Working input: Film „Güler Orgun“

Texts about Religions (Quelle: Aninism Spot on June 2010)

Paper for creating a word search (Quelle: Spot on June 2010)

Film „Güler Orgun“

Does the film “Güler Orgun” help to learn more about history? If so, in what ways? Discuss and take notes:

Moving to another country, marrying and changing religions like Güler’s father did – do you or members of your family have similar experiences that you want to share? Discuss and take notes:

Buddhism



Prayer wheels

Buddhism is a major world religion and a philosophy that started in India between the 6th and 4th centuries BC. The goal of Buddhism is to free oneself from worldly suffering and the cycle of rebirth (called "samsara") to reach the heavenly state of nirvana.

Buddhism is based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, who was called **Buddha**, or **The Enlightened One**. Siddhartha was a northern Indian prince who gave up his life in the palace for a life of **fasting**, **abstinence** and **asceticism**. He travelled for six years living with the poor and the sick, and found enlightenment – through what came to be known as **The Four Noble Truths** – by meditating under a **bodhi tree**.

Buddha then taught enlightenment through **meditation** and living one's life based on **certain** moral principles. His teachings were based on some aspects of Hinduism, especially on the idea of **karma**. Karma comes from a **Sanskrit** word meaning "action". It means that your good or bad actions **determine** what happens to you later



The Dalai Lama

in your existence – whether you'll be reborn to live through worldly suffering again, or whether you can reach nirvana.

Buddhism **spread** widely through India in the 3rd century BC, but had almost disappeared from there by the 13th century. It spread through Central Asia and China and Tibet. Buddhism has two main forms, **Mahayana** and **Theravada**, each of which has its own **set of practices** and texts. **Tibetan Buddhism** developed from Mahayana and is known for the **reincarnation** of its spiritual leaders, called **lamas**, the highest of whom is the **Dalai Lama**.

In the 19th century, Buddhism spread to Europe and North America, where it has become very popular, mainly because of its openness and lack of **dogma**. Today, Buddhism has around 376 million **followers** worldwide.



The **mandala** symbol in Buddhism represents the universe, and people use it as a meditation aid.



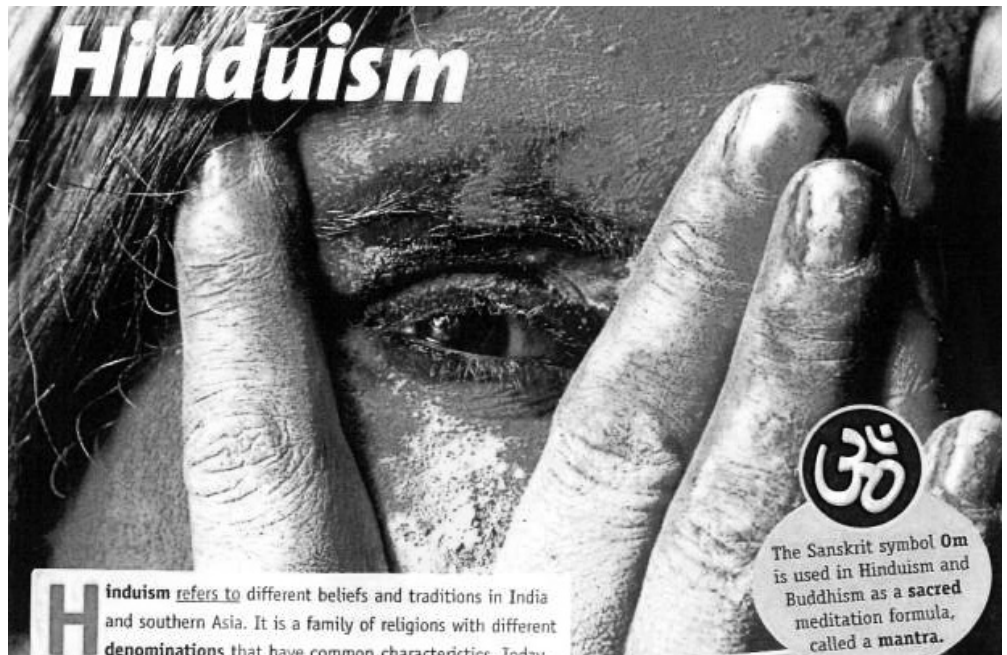
Buddha statues

major	bedeutend, groß
goal	Ziel
suffering	Leiden
cycle	hier: Kreislauf
to determine	bestimmen
to spread	sich ausbreiten
follower	Anhänger(-in)



Buddhist temple

Hinduism



Hinduism refers to different beliefs and traditions in India and southern Asia. It is a family of religions with different denominations that have common characteristics. Today, there are 900 million Hindus around the world, with around 90 per cent in India.

Hinduism does not have a founder, leader, single scripture or common doctrine. However, most Hindus believe in Brahman, the soul of the world and universe that flows through everything. The most important deities are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, who are responsible for the creation, upkeep and destruction of the world. Other important deities are Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and good fortune, and Ganesha, the god of beginnings. Lakshmi is represented as a beautiful woman with four arms, and Ganesha has an elephant's head.

Most Hindus follow a group of texts called the Vedas and have a moral code called dharma. Hindus also believe in a cycle of birth, death and rebirth called samsara, where people are reborn as a human, animal or plant.

The law of karma says that all actions have an equal reaction in the future or even in your next life. So bad actions mean bad things will happen to you, while good ones mean the opposite. One of the goals of a Hindu is to escape samsara so that the individual soul (= atman) becomes one with Brahman. This escape is called moksha, and Hindus reach it by achieving peace, knowledge and enlightenment.

Historically, the caste system was very important for social hierarchy in Hindu society. This class system has different levels called jati, which people are born into. Each level expects respect from lower groups. The caste system still exists in India today.

The Sanskrit symbol Om is used in Hinduism and Buddhism as a sacred meditation formula, called a mantra.

Body-painting is a part of Hindu culture

Cows are holy

Hindu temple

to refer to	bezeichnen	cycle	hier: Kreislau
responsible	verantwortlich	goal	hier: Ziel
upkeep	Instandhaltung	social hierarchy	gesellschaftliche Hierarchie

Islam



Of the world's three great monotheistic religions, Islam is the youngest. Founded in the 7th century in Mecca (in what is now Saudi Arabia) by the Prophet Muhammad, Islam has about 1.2 billion followers – called Muslims – all over the world today.

The Koran (sometimes spelled Qur'an) holds the sacred scriptures of Islam, which reveal the will of Allah. The text is divided into 114 chapters called suras. The archangel Gabriel gave the words of the Koran to Muhammad over 20 years starting in 610. The word "koran" means "recitation". Also important to Islamic law and thought is the Hadith, which records the traditions and sayings of Muhammad.

Faithful Muslims follow the five pillars of Islam: profession of faith in one God and his Prophet (shahada); prayer (salat, to be performed five times a day); charity (zakat); pilgrimage (hajj, to Mecca); and fasting (sawm, during the month of Ramadan).

The mosque is the place Muslims go to pray. Some mosques have a muezzin – who gives the call to daily prayers, traditionally by calling in all four directions

of the compass from a minaret (= the mosque's tower). Before praying, Muslims perform wudhu, the ritual washing of their face, hands and feet. As the head of the mosque, the imam leads the prayers, facing in the direction of Mecca. While believers may pray on their own if they can't go to the mosque, many do go on Fridays, when there is also a sermon given.



Sharia is Islamic law and it covers both private and public life. Anything that is allowed is halal, while anything forbidden is haraam. Especially in non-Islamic countries, the word "halal" is often associated with food that is prepared in a way that allows Muslims to eat it. Pork and alcohol are never allowed.

billion	Milliarde	faithful	gläubig
follower	Anhänger(-in)	to submit	sich unterwerfen, sich hingeben
to reveal	offenbaren		
archangel	Erzengel		



The Blue Mosque in Istanbul, Turkey

Minaret

In Arabic, "islam" means to submit. In the religious context, it means submission to God. "Muslim" means one who submits to God.

Minaret	Minarett	Minarett
mosque	Moschee	Moschee
Muslim	Muslim	Muslim
pilgrimage	Pilgerfahrt	Pilgerfahrt
profession	Erkenntnis	Erkenntnis
prophecy	Prophezie	Prophezie
Ramadan	Ramadan	Ramadan
sacred scripture	heilige Schrift	heilige Schrift
Sermon	Predigt	Predigt
Sharia	Scharia (islamisches Recht)	Scharia (islamisches Recht)
sura	Sure (Abschnitt im Koran)	Sure (Abschnitt im Koran)



Judaism is the first and oldest of the three **monotheistic** world religions that **developed** in the Middle East. (The other two are Christianity and Islam, see pages 3 and 4). The **Jewish** calendar dates back 5,770 years, and the **roots** of the Jewish religion date back around 3,500 years. There are around 15 million **Jews** worldwide.



Prayer shawl

BELIEFS: The fundamental belief of Judaism is the **covenant** between God (or **Yahweh**) and Moses for the children of Israel. God revealed the laws and **commandments** of the **Torah** to Moses. The covenant is an agreement between God and the Jews that they would only **worship** Him and follow His commandments, and in return they would be His chosen people.

PRACTICE: Different forms of Judaism developed across Europe starting in the Middle Ages. From **Orthodox** to **Conservative** and **Reform** Judaism,

there are different interpretations of beliefs and rules. Today Jews generally worship at a **synagogue** or temple – in a service led by a **rabbi**. The **Sabbath** starts Friday at **sundown** and ends Saturday at **sundown**. Some Jews **keep kosher**, following the food laws in the Hebrew Bible (= **Old Testament**). Jewish boys are introduced into the community when they are 13 in a ceremony called a **Bar Mitzvah**, Jewish girls when they are 12 (**Bat Mitzvah**).



PRAYER: Very religious Jews wear **phylacteries** and **prayer shawls** when they pray. Phylacteries are leather boxes with Torah texts in them strapped to the arm and head. Men wear **yarmulkes** in the synagogue.

LANGUAGE: Classical Hebrew is the original language of the Old Testament, and today modern Hebrew is an official language of Israel. Starting in the Middle Ages, **Yiddish** became a dominant language for many Jewish communities, especially in Europe.

Important holidays

Passover – marks the Jews' **exodus** from Egyptian slavery

Hanukkah – Festival of Light celebrated over eight days with the lighting of the eight candles of the **menorah**

Rosh Hashanah – Jewish New Year

Yom Kippur – Day of **Atonement**



The ruins: top people: Eamon and Eleanor Sillie. Darius in 1895 (o.l.); composite (Eisenhower 1 o.l.); Fey. Creative Commons images (0, o.l.; tower (0, Mitziv); 3, Adam (0, u)



Phylacteries

	JUDAISM
Abraham	Sarve, Sura, Abihir
Bar / Bat Mitzvah	First (at) Religionsmündigkeit
commandment	phylacter / shema / Mäschon
commandment	Gebot
Conservative Judaism	konservatives Judentum
covenant	Bund
Exodus	Auszug aus Ägypten
Hanukkah	Chanukka (Laternfest)
Israel / Jewish	Israel, Juden / Jüdisch
Judaism	Judentum
menorah	Menora (7-ähriger Leuchter)
monotheistic	monotheistisch (an einen einzigen Gott / gottesein)
Old Testament	Altes Testament
Orthodox Judaism	orthodoxes Judentum
Passover	Pessach
phylactery	Tefilin, Gebetsarmen
prayer shawl	Tallit, Gebetsmantel
rabbi	Rabbin(-in)
Rosh Hashanah	jüdischer Neujahrstag
Reform Judaism	liberales Judentum
Sabbath	Sabbat (Ruhestag im Judentum)
synagogue	Synagoge
to keep kosher	sich an die Speisegesetze halten
to worship	andere, verehren
Yahweh	Yahu (oder Ihwi) Blicher, Koseh
Yiddish	Galt

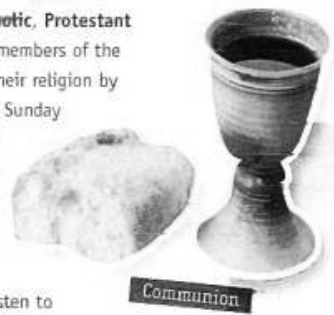
Christianity



Christianity grew out of Judaism. Christians believe that **Jesus Christ** is the **Messiah** promised in the **Old Testament**, who came to bring **salvation**. He is both **human** and **divine**, and is the second person of the **Trinity**: **Father**, **Son** and **Holy Spirit**.



Christianity is the largest religion in the world today, with more than two **billion** followers. Most Christians are either **Roman Catholic**, **Protestant** or, especially in eastern Europe, members of the **Orthodox Church**. They practise their religion by **worshipping** at church, often on Sunday mornings, reading the **Bible** and **praying**. **Baptism** – either being **submerged** in water or **sprinkled** with it – identifies a person as being Christian.



At church, people sing **hymns**, listen to a **sermon**, and **take Communion**, also called the **Eucharist**. Catholics believe that the bread and wine turn into Jesus' body and blood, in a process called **transubstantiation**.

The Bible is inspired by God and contains many rules for moral living, like the **Ten Commandments**. But believers know they can't live perfectly, and instead depend on God's **grace** for salvation. **Faith** in Jesus' **sacrificial death** on the cross and **resurrection** brings **eternal life**.

Missionaries travel around the world to bring this **gospel**, or "good news", to as many people as possible.

stained-glass window	Buntglasfenster
billion	Milliarde
follower	Anhänger(-in)
to submerge	untertauchen
to sprinkle	bespritzen
sacrificial death	Opfertod
wretch	hier: armer Sünder

The Christian hymn "Amazing Grace" is one of the most famous songs in the world. Can you fill in the blanks?

Amazing grace, how sweet the sound,
That _____ a wretch like me!
I once was lost, but now am _____,
Was blind, but now I _____.

ANSWERS: saved / found / see

The Lord's Prayer


Our Father who art in heaven,
hallowed be thy name.
Thy kingdom come.
Thy will be done
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread,
and forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those who trespass
against us,
and lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil.
For thine is the kingdom,
and the power, and the glory,
for ever and ever.
Amen.



The Christian cross

baptism	Taufe
Bible	Bibel
Christianity	Christentum
eternal life	ewiges Leben
gospel	Evangelium
grace	Gnade
holy spirit	heiliger Geist
Jesus Christ	Jesus Christus
Messiah	Messias
Old Testament	Altes Testament
prayer	Gebet
salvation	Erlösung
sermon	Predigt
substantiation	Transsubstantiation (Glaubens)
wretch	hier: armer Sünder

Animism



A **zombie** is a person brought back from the dead by a Voodoo **sorcerer**. The sorcerer can then control the zombie. If zombies really exist, then they are probably living people who have been given powerful drugs, like those from **poisonous toads** or **puffer fish**.

poisonous [ˈpɔɪzənəs]	giftig, Gift-	toad puffer fish	Kröte Kugelfisch
--------------------------	---------------	---------------------	---------------------

Animism is not itself a religion, but it is a belief system that is part of many religions in the world. Animists believe that **souls** or **spirits** exist in animals, plants and other parts of nature like thunder, rivers and mountains. These spirits could be **ancestors** or powerful **divinities**. Japanese Shinto and **neopaganism** are extremely animistic.

Shamanism and totemism are parts of most animistic **faiths**. The **shaman** is a religious leader who **heals** the sick, **foresees** the future and speaks with spirits. Shamanism is found in Asia, **Oceania** and in the **native** religions of North and South America. A **totem** is a **spirit helper** that looks after a clan or tribe and often appears in the form of an animal. Australian Aborigines have a totemic religion.

Most native African religions are animist. People **pray** and **offer sacrifices** to tribal ancestors or the **orisha** (divinities). There is usually also a **supreme being** or **creator god**. Blood sacrifice, of an animal for example, is the most powerful way to make the divinities happy.

To directly contact the divinities, people go into a **trance** through dancing, drumming or **chanting**. The divinity then **possesses** them. A **fetish** is a statue through which a divinity can speak. **Diviners** are people who share in the power of the spirit world and can say what the divinities want by interpreting **omens**.

In the Haitian religion of **Voodoo**, priests perform **rituals** to contact spirits called the **loa**, many of which are animistic in nature. Voodoo developed from the West African religion of Vodun, which was brought to the Caribbean by slaves in the 18th century. Voodoo includes aspects of Catholicism: Papa Bon DieuX (French for "Good God") or Bondeye, is the creator of the universe.



Voodoo fetishes



Animist ritual - dancers from the Dogon tribe in Mali

faith [feɪθ]	Glaube, Religion
to heal	heilen
Oceania	Ozeanien (pazifische Inseln)
native [ˈneɪtɪv]	eingeboren, Eingeborenen-
to chant	(rhythmisch) rufen, singen

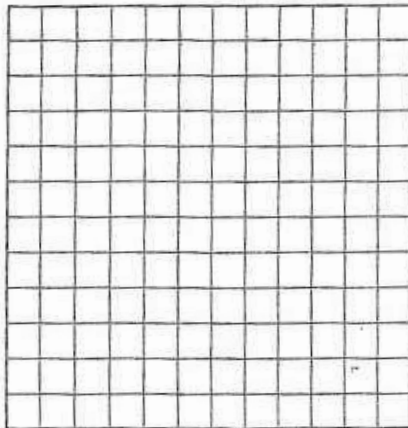
KOPIERVORLAGE SCHÜLERINNEN

	ANIMISM
ancestor	Ahn
animism	Animismus
creator god	Schöpfergott
diviner	Wahrsager; Ahn-Heil
divinity	Gottheit; Ihn-Götter
fetish	Fetisch
loa	Geist, bzw. Geist im Vo
neopaganism	Neopaganismus, Neid
omens	Omen, (Vor-)Zeichen
orisha	Götter der afro-amerik
ritual	Ritual
shaman	Schaman(-in)
sorcerer	Zauberer
spell	Seele
spirit	Geist
spirit helper	Geistgeist
supreme being	höchstes Wesen
to foresee	voraussagen
to offer sacrifices	Opfer bringen, opfern
to possess	Besitz ergreifen
to pray	beten
totem	Totem (Schutzgeist)
trance	Tanz, Transerzustand
Voodoo	Voodoo (afro-amerikan
zombie	Zombie (Fetters)

WORDSEARCH

Theme: _____

Number of words: _____



MATCH

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

ODD ONE OUT

1	Bible	Koran	Torah	Twilight
2				
3				
4	_____	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____	_____
6	_____	_____	_____	_____
7	_____	_____	_____	_____
8	_____	_____	_____	_____

CATEGORISATION

Put the following words into the categories below:

ARBEITSIMPULS

Summary

Write a short summary of the film (80 – 100 words) by using the platform of www.centropa.org

Include also some sentences to describe what's important for you.