

Tasks

1. A quiz- about Pirates

Listen to our presentation and tick the right answer.

What will happen if you leave the pirate ship without permission?

- a) You have to go home
- b) You will get killed
- c) All your possessions will be burned

Why did pirates use the black skull flag?

- a) They wanted their enemies to be scared
- b) They liked the design of the flag
- c) They wanted to show off

What was the most important rule on board?

- a) No cook, no food
- b) No prey, no pay
- c) The captain rules

Where did the Vitalian brotherhood had their name from?

- a) from the siege of Hamburg
- b) from the siege of Denmark
- c) from the siege of Stockholm

What did pirates have to do when they received the letter of marque?

- a) They had to send some of their prey to a king
- b) They had to discover new countries
- c) They had to be the kings slaves

2. A text about *The Hanseatic League*

Listen to our presentation and fill in the gaps with the right word(s).

The Hanseatic League (in German “Hanse” or “Hansa”) was an organization and large commercial network of German shipping merchants, who supply _____ with goods from all over the world. “Hanse” means “Einheit”, in English it’s “unit”. It was a community with the same interests in political powers and the same cultural background. It was a political power and the members became _____. It existed between the _____ century and _____ countries were a part of it. The goals of the Hanseatic League was the safety of the countries that belong to it (e.g. Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen...). German cities like Hamburg, Lübeck or Bremen formed part of it and were free and independent. Lübeck was the first German city

that founded it and there was the first _____. Lübeck was very well connected with the world trade cities.

An advantage of the Hanseatic League were good traffic conditions between the Baltic and the North Sea with their ships (called "Kogge"). However, _____ were a problem for them.

The flags of the Hanseatic States are _____ and white. The Kogge, their transport ship, was built to carry many goods, it's strong and has _____ mast. But there are two more kinds of ships: The "Holk" which is very strong and the "Boyer" which is smaller and better for flat parts of the sea.

3. A text about *Hamburg in the 14th century*

Listen to our presentation and fill in the gaps with the right word(s).

In the 14th century Hamburg was very _____ because Hamburg got a lot of _____ from the Hanseatic League. _____ were built and important properties were bought by people in the surrounding area.

In the 14th century there was a big growth in population:

- _____ became richer → therefore the power of the Hanseatic League was under pressure
- Great Britain also became stronger → There was less maritime trade and therefore the income of the _____ became smaller
- Hamburg _____ the Hanseatic League
- Hamburg's first _____ was written down in 1410 (where the citizens' rights were determined)
- In 1420 Hamburg and Lübeck _____ the castle of "Bergedorfer" → now the land route is safe for the Hanseatic League.
- In 1450 a _____ was built so the sea lane was marked by barrels
- In 1450 the last powerful man (Count of Schauenburger) who defended the rights of the Hanseatic League died
- In 1458/1483 _____ unrests were solved by the senior official

4. A text about *Klaus Störtebeker and the Victual Brothers*

Listen to our presentation and spot the mistakes. Underline the wrong information.

In 1314 Goedeke Michels and Klaus Störtebeker became the leaders of the "Vitailleurs" (French for mercenaries: people who sell goldfish) in English "Victual brothers". They were a large group of pirates. "Victual" means homework, so they got their name from their doing: Under control of Störtebeker and Goedeke Michels they robbed food in the harbours of the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.

The mercenaries lived hidden on Gotland (a Swedish island). A few years later in 1398 the Victual brothers were driven away by the "Teutonic Order" (a community of religious people in Germany), so they escaped to the Caribbean Sea.

The pirates robbed ships of the Hanse. Because of that the members of the Hanse lost most of their good, so they started to follow and punish the Victual brothers. Finally they caught Störtebeker and in 1405 he was executed with his friend Michels in Mérida.

5. A quiz

Listen to our summary of the book “Stoertebeker” by Michael Moellers and tick the right answer.

1. When did Stoertebeker live?
a) 13th century b) 16th century c) 14th century
2. What did Stoertebeker get when he captured merchant Schoke`s ship?
a) beer and stones b)beer and gold c)wine and gold
3. What`s the name of Stoertebeker`s ship?
a) Red Devil b) Green Grass c)Golden Bird
4. What`s the name of the ship of the merchant who wants to catch Stoertebeker?
a) Black Horse b)Coloured Cow c)Pink Pig
5. What`s the name of Stoertebeker`s girlfriend?
a) Alina b) Alisa c) Alida
6. Who gave Stoertebeker the letter of marquee?
a) the Duke of Holland
b)the King of Great Brittain
c)the Queen of Holland
7. What happened with Stoertebeker in the end?
a) He didn`t die but Alida died.
b) He didn`t die but everybody thought he was killed.
c) He was killed.
8. Who finds all the gold and where?
a) the carpenter in Stoertebeker`s ship
b) a fisherman in merchant Shoke`s ship
c) a carpenter in Holland

6. Two power point presentations:

6.1. A presentation of the film “12 Meter ohne Kopf “

a) Decide whether the following statements are right or wrong.

Statements	Right	Wrong
Klaus Störtebeker and Gödeke Michels were pirates.		
In the end Störtebeker was captured and decapitated.		
Störtebeker died in 1353 in Hamburg.		

6.2. A presentation of the film “Störtebeker“

b) Answer the following questions.

1. Who did Störtebeker love?
2. Who killed Störtebeker’s parents?
3. Where did Father Wigbold take Störtebeker after the death of his parents and why?
4. Who killed Simon von Wallenrod?
5. How many of his men’s lives did Störtebeker save at the end?

Hamburg Museum – The history of Hamburg

Middle Ages and the Era of Reformation (Celia's group)

1. When was the Hall House built?
2. What was Hamburg's name in the 18th century?
3. What can you compare the barrels with?
4. What is a "Kogge"?
5. How were Störtebecker and Goedeke killed?
6. Name 3 different weapons people used to fight with.

Early Modern Period 1600-1840 (1) (Alina's group)

7. How many different gold coins did they have in the 14th -15th century?
8. What is the title of the picture on the left wall?
9. What can you see on the ceiling?
10. What is there on the table?

Early Modern Period 1600-1840 (2) (Florian's group)

11. How many gold medals can you see in the showcase with the big portrait?
12. How old was Dorothea when her portrait was painted?
13. Go to the big showcase with the model of Hamburg and read the text with the title "The New Town". What building is number 14?
14. How do you say "offertory bag" in German?
15. The offertory bag is used to collect donations during church services to support ...

The hall and Early Modern Period 1600-1840 (3) (Tom's group)

16. How many skulls are there in front of the room?
17. What did they call the typical houses of the businessmen in Bremen, Lübeck and Hamburg?
18. What did people do in a "Dielenhaus"?

Early Modern Period 1600-1840 (4) (Anika's group)

19. How many ships were equipped with weapons in order to protect local ship owners' convoys in 1662?
20. Who decided that the Hanse was no longer important in 1669?
21. Who besieged Hamburg in 1686?

22. Write down the years of the two periods of economic crisis:
23. When did the population of Hamburg exceed 100.000 inhabitants?
24. They used to close the city gates of Hamburg at night. When did they first close the gates?
25. What was the consequence of the French siege in 1806?

Entering Modern Times 1840-today / Development of Port and City (Lisa Bösche's group)

26. When did Hamburg become a member of the German Federation?
27. In 1842 there was a terrible fire in Hamburg which destroyed half of the city. Where did the fire start?
28. What were the consequences of the fire?
29. To answer this question you have to watch the film. Why did many people immigrate to Hamburg?
30. How many ship models can you see in the showcase?
31. What is the name of the biggest ship?
32. When and why did the cholera epidemic break out in Hamburg?
33. Who discovered the cholera pathogen?
34. What is "Zenzibar"?
35. Have a look at the showcase where the coins are and draw the coin of Spain/Mexico

Cargo Steamer Werner – Accesible Ship's Brigde (Ricarda's group)

36. What's the name of the cargo steamer?
 a) Peter b) Werner c) Karl-Heinz
37. How many beds are there inside the cabin?
 a) one b) two c) three
38. How many lifesavers are there?
 a) five b)three c)two
39. When was the ship built?
 a) in 1909 b) in 1959 c) in 1960

Solution of the questionnaire about the museum "Hamburg Museum"

Middle Ages and the Era of Reformation

1. In the 13th century
2. Hammaburg
3. With containers
4. A big ship; a traditional sailing ship merchants used to transport goods
5. They were executed / beheaded.
6. Sword, club, spear, bow

Early Modern Period 1600-1840 (1)

7. Fourteen
- 8.
9. A calendar
10. Coins, a weighbridge, a line system for numeracy and a box with coins

Early Modern Period 1600-1840 (2)

11. Twenty-nine
12. Forty-two
13. St Michaelis Chapel
14. Klingelbeutel
15. ... the poor and the sick.

The hall and Early Modern Period 1600-1840 (3)

16. 7 ½
17. Dielenhaus
18. They worked, lived and celebrated there. They also used it as a store.

Early Modern Period 1600-1840 (4)

19. 200
20. Hanse Diet; the Government
21. The Danes
22. In 1763 and in 1799
23. In 1783
24. In 1798
25. No ships could pass into Hamburg's harbour

Entering Modern Times 1840-today / Development of Port and City

26. In 1815
27. In a warehouse in the street Deichstraße
28. More than ¼ of the city was destroyed;
71 streets, 120 backyards, 1749 houses, 102 warehouses, 51 people died, 130 people were injured, about 10% of Hamburg people became homeless / the fire lasted 82 hours and caused a damage of about €1 million
29. They were looking for a better future.
30. Six
31. Cap Polonio
32. In 1892 / because of dirty drinking water and bad living conditions
33. Robert Koch
34. A currency
- 35.

Cargo Steamer Werner – Accesible Ship's Bridge

36. b) Werner
37. a) one
38. c) two
39. a) in 1909 b) in 1959 c) in 1960