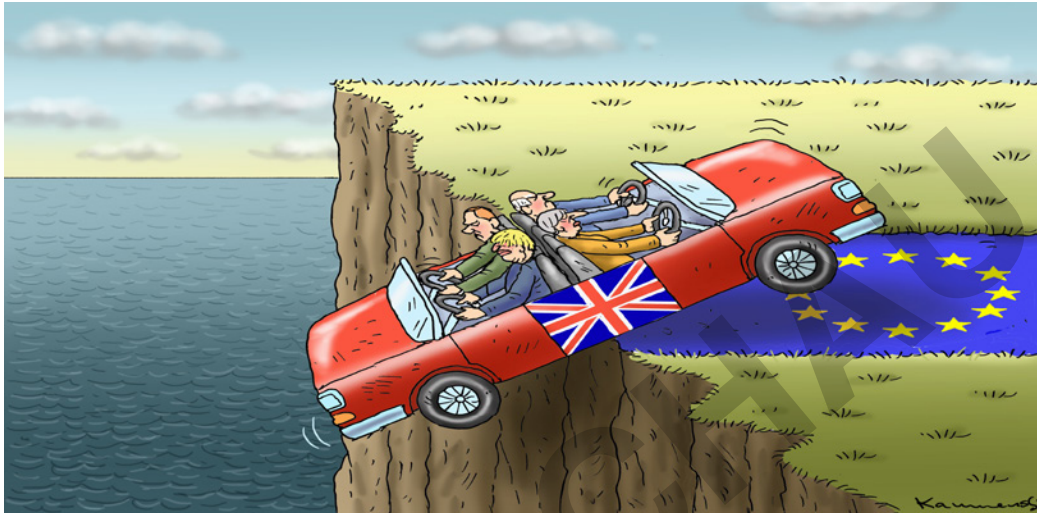


Abiturtraining kompakt: Great Britain – Brexit – Democracy in limbo? (S II)

Waltraud Feger, Siegen



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Mithilfe von Bildimpulsen und einer *timeline* setzen sich die Schüler mit den britischen Brexit-Entwicklungen auseinander – von David Camerons Referendum 2016 über die Austrittsverhandlungen unter Theresa May bis zu den von Boris Johnson angeordneten und schließlich gewonnenen Neuwahlen Ende 2019. Den Schwerpunkt bei der Arbeit mit aktuellen Artikeln und einem Kurzvideo bildet die Frage, inwiefern Johnsons Zwangspause für das Parlament – vom Obersten Gericht im September 2019 als „ungesetzlich“ verurteilt – Ausdruck einer aktuellen Demokratie-Krise in Großbritannien ist. Mit gezielten Übungen und Erwartungshorizonten für Klausur- und Abiturvorbereitung!

KOMPETENZPROFIL

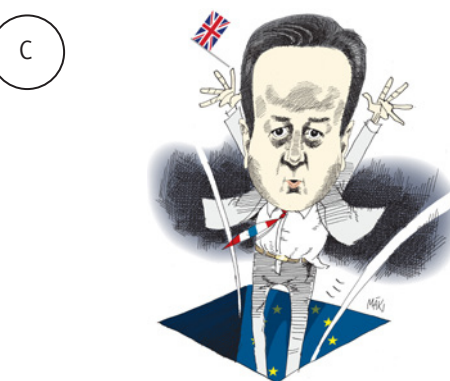
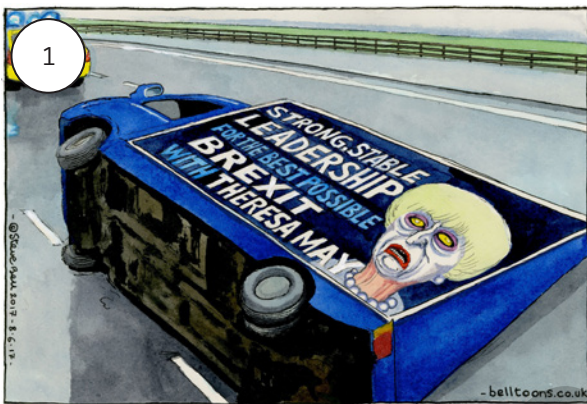
- Klassenstufe:** 11/12 (G8), 12/13 (G9)
- Dauer:** ca. 1–8 Stunden (Klausur: 4–6 Stunden)
- Kompetenzen:** 1. Sprechkompetenz: sich (in Partnerarbeit) über Abbildungen austauschen; 2. Hörverstehen: einem Kurzvideo zentrale Informationen entnehmen; 3. Lese- und Schreibkompetenz: auf der Grundlage von Zeitungsartikeln Texte (*summary, analysis and comment*) verfassen; 4. Sprachmittlungskompetenz: die zentralen Inhalte eines deutschen Artikels in die Zielsprache mitteln;
- Thematische Bereiche:** Die Materialien können in eine Unterrichtseinheit zu den Themenbereichen „British society/democracy/history/tradition/participation“ integriert werden
- Material:** Einstiegsimpulse (Bilder, Cartoons), Kurzvideo, Klausurvorschlag

M 1 Brexit at a glance – a pictorial approach

Tasks

Work with a partner.

- Have a look at the images.
- Talk about the photos/cartoons.
- Choose two of them that seem to belong together. What is the common theme of your two cards? (One picture from the left column will match with one from the right column.)
- Go online (e.g. <https://www.theweek.co.uk/100284/brexit-timeline-key-dates-in-the-uk-s-break-up-with-the-eu>) and work on the following two tasks about Brexit and its timeline:
 - a) Find out to which period of Brexit your images belong.
 - b) Use your research and describe your images. For help see the example below.
- Present your findings to the class.



Von links oben nach rechts unten: © Steve Bell, © Steve Parkins, © Ben Stansall, © Ben Gingell/shutterstock, © Ink Drop/shutterstock, © CartoonStock.com

M 2

Audio-visual comprehension: What makes up the British constitution?



Working with a video

Channel 4 news: Does Britain need a written constitution after Brexit? <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=q7nN0HnHQmc> 03:08–07:18 min. (Published 21.10.2019)



Tasks

1. Read the sentences below. Then watch the video – perhaps at reduced speed (0,75). Tick off the right boxes.

Statements	true	false
1) The British constitution is a written document going back to the 13 th century.		
2) The Constitution consists of common law, statute law, conventions and work of authority.		
3) Statute laws are those laws that are made by Parliament.		
4) Parliament is more important as decision-maker than the king or queen.		
5) Sometimes the Prime Minister may send members of Parliament home.		
6) Laws made by Parliament must be obeyed by everybody.		
7) Once a year, the Constitution Conventions give the queen or king more power.		
8) The Cabinet Manual is part of the "Work of Authority".		
9) This manual is only for ministers.		
10) A written constitution is far better than the British one.		

2. Read the split statements below. Then watch the video a second time and match the corresponding halves.

1	Constitutional parliamentary sovereignty	a	saying it disagrees with their written constitution.
2	Common law is not a book of laws	b	called Works of authority.
3	Judges develop the laws as	c	means Parliament is the supreme legal authority.
4	In the USA, the Supreme Court can oppose any law by Congress	d	which is part of works of conventions and a manual for the ministers.
5	The Constitutional conventions deal with the queen's/king's powers	e	she does so because the Prime Minister says so.
6	So it is a constitutional convention that the queen opens Parliament, but	f	which are known as the prerogative powers.
7	Some conventions are written down in a book,	g	but a collection of many judgments handed down.
8	Lord O'Donnell has written the cabinet manual	h	they want them to meet modern needs.