

# Germany Mapping-Culture-Integration-Soccer

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Germantown, Tennessee

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## Overview

The following lessons are designed to provide students with greater insight into Germany's geography and culture. They can be used individually or in a greater unit on Germany. They are not designed to be all inclusive, rather they could easily be supplemental lessons and activities to a teacher's lessons on Germany and Europe. There are seven main lessons described below. They deal with mapping skills, cultural integration as it relates to immigration and multiculturalism, demographic change, European integration, European historical events, popular culture and cultural comparisons, and economic growth and prosperity. Students are asked to read articles, construct maps, analyze data, design coins and posters, make presentations, and compare and contrast German culture with American culture. Many of the lessons require the use of a computer. Students will need to be able to download and open up specific documents in Keynote (Mac) or PowerPoint (PC or Mac). These documents can be downloaded from my web site at [http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr.\\_Robinsons\\_Web\\_Site\\_at\\_Houston\\_High\\_School/Germany.html](http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html).

## Basic Objectives\*

- 1- list, describe, and explain basic information concerning Germany's population, religion, ethnicity, cities, history, and economy.
- 2- organize, design, and create a PowerPoint or Keynote presentation on a specific topic relating to Germany.
- 3- discuss the impacts of World War II and the Cold War for modern Germany.
- 4- describe and explain the reasons for reunification and discuss how it has impacted modern Germany.
- 5- interpret the meaning of nationalism and patriotism as it relates to modern Germany including the views concerning flying the German flag.
- 6- construct a map of Europe showing the year countries joined the European Union.
- 7- discuss the reasons Germany joined the EU and the impact membership has had on modern Germany.
- 8- create a map showing the members of the Eurozone.
- 9- design and create a Euro coin for a country that is not (yet) a member of the European Union
- 10- analyze the Euro bills and coins and discuss the meaning of the symbols, buildings, and other structures found on them.
- 11- describe the demographic changes and challenges facing modern Germany.
- 12- interpret population pyramids for Germany and its different states.
- 13- discuss what Germany can do to increase its birth rate and prevent the country's population from declining.
- 14- compare and contrast Germany's demographic future with that of South Korea.
- 15- list major German companies and businesses and explain how they have helped make Germany the world's fifth largest economy.
- 16- describe the current economic situations in Germany including the issues with poverty.
- 17- describe what life is like in modern Germany.
- 18- explain how globalization impacts German culture.
- 19- describe how McDonald's is similar and different in Germany compared to the United States and explain why differences exist.
- 20- construct and analyze choropleth maps of Germany's sixteen states and Berlin's twelve boroughs.
- 21- describe and discuss the impact immigration has had on Germany's population and culture including changes in food preferences.
- 22- describe what it means to be a Muslim in modern Germany.
- 23- explain the importance of football (soccer) to modern Germany and to the world and create a world map showing where soccer is popular and the most successful.
- 24- describe and construct a map showing the ethnicity of the 2010 World Cup football team.
- 25- explain how Germany's football team reflects the demographic and cultural changes that have occurred in Germany since the end of World War II.

\*Some of the objectives will be covered by incorporating the student's presentations (see slide 12).

## National Geographic Standards

- 1- How to Use Maps and Other Geographic Representations, Tools, and Technologies to Acquire, Process, and Report Information From a Spatial Perspective
- 3- How to Analyze the Spatial Organization of People, Places, and Environments on Earth's Surface
- 4- The Physical and Human Characteristics of Places
- 5- That People Create Regions to Interpret Earth's Complexity
- 6- How Culture and Experience Influence People's Perceptions of Places and Regions
- 18- How to Apply Geography to Interpret the Present and Plan for the Future



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**Grade Level-** High School (may be possible to adapt some of the lessons for Middle School)

**Materials Needed-** All articles, handouts, presentations, and web sites are found at the following web site:

**[http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr.\\_Robinsons\\_Web\\_Site\\_at\\_Houston\\_High\\_School/Germany.html](http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html)**

**Time** (55 minute periods)

Lesson 1- Introduction to Germany and Presentation Issues and Nationalism Articles- 3-5 class periods for student presentations

Lesson 2- Eurozone, Euro, and European Union Activities- 2 class periods

Lesson 3- Population Pyramids- 1 class period

Lesson 4- Germany's Economy- 1 class period

Lesson 5- Germany Today- 1 class period

Lesson 6- Germany Atlas- 2-3 class periods

Lesson 7- German Soccer Articles and Maps- 1 class period

## Assessment

### Lesson 1- Introduction to Germany and Presentation Issues and Nationalism Articles

1- Student Presentations with outline and PowerPoint or Keynote on: 20th Century History, European Integration, Population, Economy, and Culture

2- Article Identifications and Audio Listening for: *A Flag Isn't Just A Flag In Soccer-Crazed Germany*

3- Article identifications for: *Laws on Nationality*

### Lesson 2- Eurozone, Euro, and European Union Activities

1- European Union Member States, 2010 Map

2- Eurozone 2010 Map

3- Euro Description Handout and Euro Coin Design Handout

### Lesson 3- Population Pyramids

1- Article Identifications for: *Graying Germany Contemplates Demographic Time Bomb*

2- Population Pyramids for Germany and its States 2010 and 2060 Handout / Questions on Population Pyramids Handout

3- (supplemental assessment) Essay comparing demographic trends in South Korea and Germany

### Lesson 4- Germany's Economy

1- Report describing one of Germany's major companies' history and current economic importance to Germany's economy

2- Germany's Top Companies Handout

3- Article Identifications for: *New Report Reveals the Depth of German Poverty*

### Lesson 5- Germany Today

1- Germany Compared to the USA Handout

2- McDonald's Around the World Chart Handout

### Lesson 6- Germany Atlas

1- German States Map and Histogram (printed from the PowerPoint or Keynote once completed)

2- Berlin Boroughs Map and Histogram (printed from the PowerPoint or Keynote once completed)

3- Article Identifications for two articles: *Doner Kebab Becomes Germany's Favorite Fast Food* and *Muslim Life in Germany*

### Lesson 7- German Soccer Articles and Maps

1- Germany's 2010 World Cup Team Map Handout

2- FIFA/Coca-Cola World Rankings Handout

3- Article Identifications for two articles: *Germany Soccer Squad Boasts Ethnic Diversity* and *The National Team Reflects a Multicultural Country: Cacao*

# Lesson 1- Introduction to Germany and Presentation Issues and Nationalism Articles

Order	Task
1	Use slides 11 and 12 to give a brief overview of main German facts. Use slide 11 to discuss the geographical importance of Germany's central location in Europe.
2	Use slide 13 to briefly describe each of the five topics for student presentations. Each of these topics will be discussed in some detail throughout this entire PowerPoint / Keynote. Use slide 14 to explain what should be included for each slide on the presentation.
3	Assign each student one of the five topics by giving them one of the handouts from slides 15-19. You may want to do individual or group assignments.
4	Use slides 20-35 to discuss some of the historical issues in Germany during the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries.
5	Have students read the article <i>A Flag Isn't Just a Flag in Soccer-Crazed Germany</i> (slides 38-39). As they read the article have them complete the identifications on slide 37. To complete the identifications students should explain the significance of each identification as it relates to the article. This is a format for taking notes on the article.
6	Click on the Sound Icon on the slide to hear the NPR report. As students are listening to the report have them take notes on the audio presentation.
7	Have students read the article <i>Law of Nationality</i> (slides 42-43). As they read the article have them complete the identifications on slide 41.
8	Review Questions at the end of the lesson: How has Germany changed since World War II? What does nationalism mean in Germany? Do you think a German should feel comfortable flying the German flag, or should they be more reserved with their pride in Germany?
Slide #	Slide Notes
20	The main square in Frankfurt, Germany. The picture on the left shows the square when the Nazis were in power in the 1930's, and the picture on the right shows the reconstructed square in 2010 as the city was hosting a gay pride weekend celebration.
21	The church on the left was destroyed during World War II, and it is to be a reminder of the consequences of war. The monument on the right is showing children who escaped Germany prior to 1939 as part of the Kindertransport.
22	The Brandenburg Gate in the 1960's and in 2010.
27-8	This shows where the Berlin Wall was located when it divided the city from 1961 until 1989.
30	A neighborhood in Weimar (was part of East Germany).
31	A neighborhood in former East Berlin.
32	Architecture in the former East Berlin
33	The picture on the left is in a school in southern Germany. The picture on the right shows a car decorated in the German flag showing support for the German soccer team.
34-5	People in Germany are more likely today to display the German flag than they were in the past. Much of this can be contributed to Germany's participation in the 2006 and 2010 World Cup.
36	There is an audio file attached to this slide. Click on the stereo icon on the screen to hear the audio story from NPR
38-39 42-43	PDF copies for the articles can be found at: <a href="http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html">http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html</a>

## Lesson 2- Eurozone, Euro, and European Union Activities

Order	Task
1	Use slide 45 to explain how a car's tag can show a country is part of the European Union. The tag will have a blue background with yellow stars in a circle. This tag is from a car in Berlin.
2	Use slides 46 and 47 to explain key points when using a <i>clickable map</i> : <b>Use the UNDO feature to correct mistakes (command Z on a Mac)</b>
3	Have students download the Keynote or PowerPoint document entitled: <b>EU Map (student).key or EU Map (student).ppt</b> These files can be found at: <a href="http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html">http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html</a>
4	If you do not have access to computers and/or your students cannot download the map, then you can use Slide 48 to have the students color in the map.
5	Give each student a copy of Slide 49 so that they can complete the map from the downloaded document or from the handout on Slide 48.
6	OPTIONAL: Use slide 50 to show a completed map from 2009. Each of the colors will appear after each click of the mouse.
7	Use slides 51-53 to introduce those countries who use the Euro.
8	Have students download the Keynote or PowerPoint document entitled: <b>Eurozone Map (student).key or Eurozone Map.ppt</b> These files can be found at: <a href="http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html">http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html</a>
9	Use slides 54 and 55 to explain key points when using a <i>clickable map</i> : <b>Use the UNDO feature to correct mistakes (command Z on a Mac)</b>
10	Give each student a copy of Slide 56 so that they can complete the map from the downloaded document or from the handout on Slide 57.
11	Have the students on their own paper briefly describe each of the Euro notes from slides 59-65. Then, have the students complete the questions on Slide 66.
12	Give each student a copy of Slide 68. As you show them each of the Euros (Slides 69-95) from each country that either uses it currently or already has a design for when they will use it in the future have the students describe what is on each of the Euros.
13	<p>Go back to slide 67 and have the students discuss what a model would be creating a Euro coin. They should discuss these questions: What do most of the Euro coins have on them that represent their country? Are the items mostly historical, cultural, geographical? This may require some additional research to know what is actually being shown on each of the Euro coins.</p> <p>An example of models for U.S. Quarters can be found on my web site at: <a href="http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Starbucks_Geography.html">http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Starbucks_Geography.html</a> Scroll down to Starbucks Location &gt; 50 Quarters</p>
14	Give each student a copy of Slide 97 and have them complete the assignment on Slide 96.

## Lesson 3- Population Pyramids

Order	Task
1	Use Slides 99-100 to introduce the demographic problem facing Germany: an aging population.
2	Give students a copy of the article, <i>Graying Germany Contemplates Demographic Time Bomb</i> (Slides 102-3), and have the students complete the identifications on Slide 101.
3	Play slide 104 and discuss how Germany's population will change over the next forty years.
4	Have the students go to the web address on Slide 105 and complete the handout from Slide 106 and 107.
5	Use Slides 108 and 109 to discuss Germany's current and future population age and sex distribution. Answers to what is happening at each letter is found on the slide.
6	OPTIONAL- Show the students the graphics on Slide 111 and have them write an essay comparing and contrasting the demographic future of South Korea and Germany.
Slide #	Slide Notes
102-103,	PDF copies for the articles can be found at: <a href="http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html">http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html</a> Also, the web sites needed for this lesson are also linked at this web site.



## Lesson 4- Germany's Economy

Order	Task
1	Click to start the transitions for Slide 113. Once the slide has played through ask the students to list all of the companies they recognize. Ask them how the images help explain why Germany is the 5th largest economy in the world and the largest in Europe.
2	Go to the web site: <a href="http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/global500/2010/countries/Germany.html">http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/global500/2010/countries/Germany.html</a> and give the students the handout for Germany's Top Ten Companies (Slide 114). Have the students complete the chart by using the web site or complete the handout with the students in class using a multi-media projector.
3	Give the students a copy of the article, " <i>New Report Reveals the Depth of German Poverty</i> ," and have the students complete the identifications from Slide 116.
Slide #	Slide Notes
117-118	PDF copies for the articles can be found at: <a href="http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html">http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html</a> Also, the web sites needed for this lesson are also linked at this web site.

## Lesson 5- Germany Today

Order	Task
1	Give the students a copy of the handout on Slide 120. As the students watch the pictures transition in on Slide 119 they are to complete the handout. Slide 121 is just like Slide 119, but it does not have the transitions. You can use it if you think the transitions are too slow or unnecessary.
2	After discussing the similarities and differences ask the student to name some companies (food, retail, automobiles, etc.) that would be American companies found in Germany. Then use slides 122 and 123 to show examples from Germany of American companies found in Germany.
3	Show the students Slide 124 and have them list all the items familiar to them. Discuss with the students how access to this area would have been extremely limited between 1961 to 1989 because this was a check-point for the Berlin Wall. Discuss the irony that there is now a McDonald's at this location.
4	When traveling to a country it is common to look for the differences and the similarities to help one gain greater cultural understanding between the country's culture compared to one's own country. By using McDonald's it is possible to make such a cultural comparison. I am not one to discourage someone from going to a McDonald's in a foreign country (I wouldn't suggest they do it for every meal, but one visit would be interesting), because there is valuable cultural similarities and differences that can be gained by such a visit. Since McDonald's is a known global commodity those who go to McDonald's usually know what kind of food they are going to be able to purchase, but what may work in one country may not be profitable in another. Use slides 126-131 to show different food items found at a McDonald's in various countries and watch a commercial that could be in almost any country with a McDonald's.
5	After discussing the differences between some of the foods at McDonald's in Japan, U.A.E., and Germany, lets take a closer look at the differences between a McDonald's in Germany compared to one in the United States. Have the students look at Slide 132 and ask them to name the sandwich. The answer is that it is a Quarter Pounder, but Germans would not understand the meaning of "quarter pounder" so it is renamed in Germany a Royal TS. Continue showing and discussing the differences found on slides 133 to 136.
6	Give the students a copy of the handout on Slide 138 and have them use the web site: <a href="http://www.aboutmcdonalds.com/country/map.html">http://www.aboutmcdonalds.com/country/map.html</a> to complete the chart on the handout.
7	OPTIONAL- Have the student complete the activity outlined on Slide 139. Show the students an example for the completed assignment found on Slide 140.

Slide #	Slide Notes
119	All the images were taken in one of the following locations: Munich, Abensberg, Frankfurt, Weimar, Buchenwald, Berlin and Dillingen
122	Burger King sign was taken in Weimar. iPad sign was taken in Berlin. Starbucks Coffee sign was taken in Munich.
123	GameStop sign was taken in Weimar. Shrek sign and Starbucks Coffee were taken in Munich.
127	It is common to have plastic food examples outside a restaurant to show the items on the menu. This fact would make plastic food of McDonald's particularly popular in Japan.
133	Life is a popular apple drink in Germany.
136	Sausages is a very popular meal in Germany. This type of sandwich would be very appealing to Germans because of their common food preferences.
140	All of these images are found on the McDonald's web sites for: Brazil, South Africa, Guatemala, South Korea, Japan, Mexico, and Australia.

## Lesson 6- Germany Atlas

Order	Task
1	Have the students analyze the map and graph of Germany and its sixteen states (länder) on Slide 142. Use slides 141-2 to define and explain Choropleth maps and using clickable maps.
2	Use the example on Slides 146-148 to explain how to graph statistics on a histogram, how to determine the proper categories for the choropleth map, and how to use the clickable map to create the choropleth map.
3	Using Slide 147 discuss the different ways to divide up the data into categories. Discuss the pros and cons for each of the possibilities. Explain to the students that they will be responsible for determining how to divide up their statistics for their map.
4	Use Slides 150-152 as an example of the assignment the students will be expected to complete. They will need to first determine how to divide up the columns for the statistics of Box B. They will then need to graph their statistics and determine their categories. Give each student one of the statistics found on Slides 157 to 177. This will give you twenty different maps for your class's Atlas of Germany. Also, give each student a copy of the histogram found on Slide 155.
5	Have the students download either (depending on if they use a Mac or a PC) <b>Germany State Map and Histogram (student).key</b> or <b>Germany State Map and Histogram (student).ppt</b> . They will open up the document and complete the map of Germany using the statistics and histogram they were given. They could also complete the histogram from the downloaded document. They can download the document from the web site: <a href="http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html">http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html</a>
6	Use slides 178-9 to discuss the geography of Berlin. Use slides 180-183 to discuss the twelve different boroughs of Berlin.
7	Have the students download either (depending on if they use a Mac or a PC) Berlin Borough Choropleth Map (student).key or Berlin Borough Choropleth Map (student).ppt. They will open up the document and complete the map of Berlin using the statistics and histogram they were given (Slides 190 and 191). They could also complete the histogram from the downloaded document. They can download the document from the web site: <a href="http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html">http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html</a>
8	Use the maps of Germany and Berlin to show where the foreign population in Germany is located. Use Slides 192 to 199 to discuss the impact and cultural changes that have occurred because of immigrants, especially those from Turkey.
9	Give the students a copy of the article (Slides 202-203), " <i>Doner Kebab Becomes Germany's Favorite Fast Food</i> ," and have them complete the identifications on Slide 201.
10	Give the students a copy of the article (Slides 207-217), " <i>Muslim Life in Germany</i> ," and have them complete the handouts from Slides 205-206.

Slide #	Slide Notes
154 and 189	If it is not possible to use a computer to download the Keynote or PowerPoint to complete the Choropleth map then you can give each student a copy of Slides 154 and 189 to complete the map. Before printing the map it would be necessary to delete the Title, date, Title for Legend, and all the Category 1, 2, 3, etc. The students will be able to fill in this information as they complete the map.
143-144	Use these slides to explain how to correct mistakes on a clickable map. The student can use the Undo feature multiple times to return to where the mistake was made. It would be good to have all the students open up the document and practice moving and filling the objects (states or boroughs) and then undoing the moves and color fills.
155	The most difficult part will be for students to determine how to number the columns for the bottom of the graph (above box B). This will be different for each student as they look at their statistics and determine where to start on the graph and where to end. Students do not have to start with zero. For example on Slide 160 for number of live births the student may want to have the first column be 5,000.
193	The flag on the left is the Turkish flag, and the flag on the right is the German flag.
195	Traditional German meal on the left is stuffed sausages with potatoes and tomatoes. The picture in the bottom right is taken in Weimar where they are known for this particular sandwich
198	Satellite dishes on apartments in a Turkish neighborhood where the dishes are set to pick up Turkish television.

## Lesson 7- German Soccer Articles and Maps

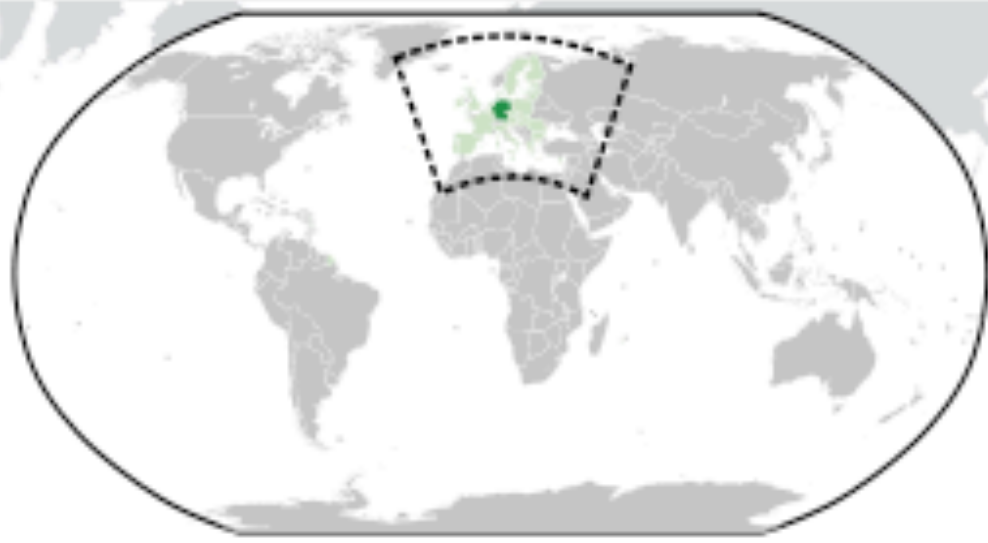
Order	Task
1	Use Slides 219 to 221 to explain the importance football (soccer) plays in German culture. It is the most popular sport in the country.
2	Use Slides 222 to 225 to discuss the ethnic diversity found on the current German World Cup Football team.
3	Give the students a copy of the map on Slide 226 and the list of players on Slide 225. Have the students use the information on Slide 225 to complete the map on Slide 226.
4	Give the students a copy of the map and statistics found on Slides 227 and 228. Have the students use the information on Slide 227 to complete the map on Slide 228.
5	Have the students read the article (Slides 231-32), "Germany's Soccer Squad Boasts Ethnic Diversity," and have them complete the identification on Slide 230.
6	Have the students read the article (Slides 235-36), "The National Team Reflects a Multicultural Country," and have them complete the identification on Slide 230.
Slide #	Slide Notes
231-32 235-36	PDF copies for the articles can be found at: <a href="http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html">http://houstonhs.scsk12.org/~robinsonm/Mr._Robinsons_Web_Site_at_Houston_High_School/Germany.html</a> . Also, the web sites needed for this lesson are linked at this web site.



The image shows a close-up of a textured, light-colored wall. In the upper portion, there are blue graffiti-style markings that resemble the letters 'WIKI' with a smaller mark below. To the left, there are abstract shapes in purple, yellow, and orange. The lower portion of the wall is a solid orange-brown color with black and white outlines of abstract shapes. A window with a grey frame is visible on the right side. A black rectangular box with white text is overlaid in the center.

# ModernGermany





# Germany's Strategic Location

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:EU-Germany.svg>

dark green- Germany  
light green- European Union



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- **GDP Per Capita (PPP):** \$34,100    **JOBS:** 29.7% Industry    67.8% Services

# Topics for Student Presentations and Class Discussions

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- **20th Century History-** Discuss how Germany's tragic past with the Nazis and Communists impacts its current society. What limits are there on freedoms of speech, expression, and assembly? Explain the struggles Germany has faced and continues to face since reunification between the East and the West.
- **European Integration-** Discuss the impact European Union membership has had on Germany's economy, social and cultural policies, and on immigration and free movement within the EU. How has a common currency been good and bad for Germany? How important is Germany to the EU and the EU to Germany?
- **Population-** How will demographic change affect Germany in the next 50 years? What is Germany doing to change its loss of population? How will Germany's ethnic population change?
- **Economy-** Discuss how Germany was able to rebuild its economy after World War II to where it is currently the largest economy in Europe.
- **Culture-** Discuss how Germany is a multi-cultural country. What factors have helped unite Germany's people? What if any impact does soccer have on nationalism and unity? How does Germany deal with cultural integration between its many ethnic groups, especially Turks

# Guidelines for Student Presentations

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- 2-3 page source referenced double spaced 12 font paper
- 9 Slide PowerPoint or Keynote Presentation:
  - 1- Introduction Slide
  - 2- Key Issues to be discussed
  - 3 to 8- Supporting Points for Key Issue
    - include maps, graphs, diagrams, pictures when necessary
  - 9- Concluding / Summary Slide

**Topic and Presentation Slide Outline**

**20th Century History-** Discuss how Germany's tragic past with the Nazis and Communists impacts its current society. What limits are there on freedoms of speech, expression, and assembly? Explain the struggles Germany has faced and continues to face since reunification between the East and the West.

Slide 1

Slide 2

Slide 3

Slide 4

Slide 5

Slide 6

Slide 7

Slide 8

Slide 9

**Topic and Presentation Slide Outline**

**European Integration-** Discuss the impact European Union membership has had on Germany's economy, social and cultural policies, and on immigration and free movement within the EU. How has a common currency been good and bad for Germany? How important is Germany to the EU and the EU to Germany?

Slide 1

Slide 2

Slide 3

Slide 4

Slide 5

Slide 6

Slide 7

Slide 8

Slide 9

**Topic and Presentation Slide Outline**

**Population-** How will demographic change affect Germany in the next 50 years? What is Germany doing to change its loss of population? How will Germany's ethnic population change?

Slide 1

Slide 2

Slide 3

Slide 4

Slide 5

Slide 6

Slide 7

Slide 8

Slide 9

**Topic and Presentation Slide Outline**

**Economy-** Discuss how Germany was able to rebuild its economy after World War II to where it is currently the largest economy in Europe.

Slide 1

Slide 2

Slide 3

Slide 4

Slide 5

Slide 6

Slide 7

Slide 8

Slide 9



**Topic and Presentation Slide Outline**

**Culture-** Discuss how Germany is a multi-cultural country. What factors have helped unite Germany's people? What if any impact does soccer have on nationalism and unity? How does Germany deal with cultural integration between its many ethnic groups, especially Turks?

Slide 1

Slide 2

Slide 3

Slide 4

Slide 5

Slide 6

Slide 7

Slide 8

Slide 9



Intolerant Past...Tolerant Present...Nazis to Rainbows in Frankfurt, Germany





Memorials to History





Divided Berlin...United Berlin





# Checkpoint Charlie

Now popular with tourists...





**Versöhnungskirche**

Destroyed in 1985





# East Side Gallery

Between East and West





**East Side Gallery**

Berlin Wall, Germany





## **The Berlin Wall**

Marker showing where it was.



# Divided City

---

The Berlin Wall divided Berlin from 1961 to 1989.







Before and After the Wall





# Rebuilding the East

The Struggles of Reunification





# Rebuilding the East

Eastern Berlin Neighborhood





# Rebuilding the East

Soviet Style Architecture





Nationalism in Modern Germany





Displaying the Flag

Patriotism or Nationalism





**German Pride**

Nationalism?



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## A Flag Isn't Just A Flag In Soccer-Crazed Germany

by ERIC WESTERVELT



### Listen to the Story

*All Things Considered*

[4 min 11 sec]

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Jens Meyer/AP

Beirut-born Ibrahim Bassal poses Tuesday near the four-

July 2, 2010

text size **A A A**

The German soccer team meets Argentina Saturday in a much-anticipated World Cup quarterfinal match. Across Germany, fans are fired up. They're singing "Deutschland," beating drums and waving flags from cars and buildings and just about anything else.

But fervent flag-waving patriotism and displays of nationalism — even for sports — are not sitting well with all Germans.

The flags are everywhere, so Lebanese-born Ibrahim Bassal is annoyed and a little perplexed

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# **A Flag Isn't Just a Flag in Soccer-Crazed Germany**

**Directions: As you read the article Identify the importance of the following:**

- 1- “fervent flag-waving”
- 2- Ibrahim Bassal’s flag
- 3- “We belong here.”
- 4- local leftist / “reminds us of the past”
- 5- “flag-free public viewing”
- 6- “racism and idiocy”
- 7- “patriotism with blind nationalism”



# A Flag Isn't Just A Flag In Soccer-Crazed Germany

- [Eric Westervelt](#)
- July 2, 2010 4:00 PM

The **E-mail** soccer team meets Argentina Saturday in a much-anticipated World Cup quarterfinal match **Like** as Germany, fans are fired up. They're singing "Deutschland," beating drums and waving flags from cars and buildings and just about anything else.

But fervent flag-waving patriotism and displays of nationalism -- even for sports -- are not sitting well with all Germans.

The flags are everywhere, so Lebanese-born Ibrahim Bassal is annoyed and a little perplexed why masked young men keep coming in the middle of the night to try to tear and burn his absurdly large German flag -- nearly 70 feet long and 20 feet wide. Bassal proudly hangs the black, red and gold symbol of his adopted country down the side of the building above his small mobile phone resale and parts shop in a gritty section of East Berlin. He says the flag is in honor of the World Cup and is meant to show solidarity.

"We want to show that we are integrating ourselves, that we've already integrated," he says. "We belong here. When the team plays well, we are happy and all party together. We are German citizens. We participate."

## Flag Thieves From The Left?

But Bassal is already on his third flag this World Cup -- at a cost, he says, of nearly \$2,000. It's not anti-immigrant far-rightists who've attacked his property. He suspects it's local leftist protesters who have told him the big flag is simply too nationalistic and "reminds us of the past."

The latest attack came at 4 a.m., he says, when 10 masked kids climbed onto the roof and ripped and tried to burn the banner. The Beirut-born shopkeeper says he's fed up and is now posting family sentries to protect the flag.

"This time we're not going to let them attack it. We're going to guard our flag. We are sleeping here in the shop and waiting for Saturday. We're not going to let the left-wingers destroy us -- or the right-wingers. We live here. Our kids are born here. We want them to keep living here," Bassal says.

## Flag-Free World Cup Viewing

Such is the flag angst in Germany this World Cup. Some bars in Berlin and elsewhere are offering

"flag-free public viewing" of all soccer matches. One garden bar is offering "all the games, all the goals, none of the national anthems." They offer a big *willkommen* for all "who love the game but don't want to be forced to watch it surrounded by patriotism, nationalism, chauvinism and colonialism, and who don't want to feel forced to support Germany."

Achim Trautvetter helped create an alternative outdoor World Cup watching zone near an old industrial site in Potsdam just outside Berlin. He and the other organizers -- including a local soccer club -- are gearing up for a big crowd Saturday. There are a humongous viewing screen, a canopy against the sun, lots of seating and plenty of beer and bratwurst for sale in a friendly, flag-free surrounding.

"Here is our flag parking space," says Trautvetter. "We say to the people, 'OK, we don't want flags, maybe you take your flag and put it there.'"

Co-organizer Max Dalichow says, "We all know about the German trauma and extreme nationalism." He helped put together this different kind of viewing space, he says, because soccer fandom in Germany and across Europe can too often devolve into racism and idiocy.

"We want to direct the whole thing in the other direction. Actually we think that racism is easily sparked by nationalism and nationalism is easily sparked by many people being patriotic in one place," Dalichow says.

### **Sparking Debate About Nationalism**

He says a few fans stormed away angry, feeling like the group is confusing patriotism with blind nationalism and accusing everyone who waves the German flag of being a neo-Nazi.

But Dalichow and Trautvetter hope their flag-free experiment helps spark some debate about nationalism, patriotism and citizenship in today's Germany.

They've also made one nonpolitical move that most Germans would agree with: They've banned vuvuzelas because, well, the horns are annoying. Copyright 2010 National Public Radio. To see more, visit <http://www.npr.org/>.

Source: [NPR](#)

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Law on Nationality

Archive

## Law on Nationality

### ON THIS SITE

- Overview of amendments
- Provisions for foreigners living in Germany
- Provisions for Germans abroad



### Overview of amendments

The German rules on citizenship were thoroughly revised with the entry into force of the amended Nationality Act (Staatsangehörigkeitsgesetz) on 1 January 2000. The rules underwent another lesser revision with the entry into force of the Immigration Act (Zuwanderungsgesetz) on 1

January 2005.

Here you can find information on the main issues covered by the new legislation.

[Return to top](#)

### Provisions for foreigners living in Germany

Children born in Germany to foreign parents may acquire German nationality if certain conditions are met. They must however decide between the ages of 18 and 23 whether to retain their German nationality or the nationality of their parents.

Pursuant to section 7 of the Nationality Act, repatriates returning to Germany in or after 1993 automatically acquire German nationality upon receipt of the papers issued under section 15 of the Federal Expellees Act after they arrive

### FURTHER INFORMATION

- Naturalisation (in German)
- Text of Nationality Act
- Further Information of Administration



## Law on Nationality

**Directions: As you read the article Identify the importance of the following:**

- 1- children born in Germany to foreign parents
- 2- section 7
- 3- eight years
- 4- spouses of German nationals
- 5- knowledge of German
- 6- avoiding multiple nationality
- 7- children born abroad
- 8- re-acquire German nationality
- 9- losing German nationality

## Law on Nationality

### On this site

- Overview of amendments
- Provisions for foreigners living in Germany
- Provisions for Germans abroad



### Overview of amendments

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As a general rule, foreigners now have the right to become naturalized after eight years of habitual residence in Germany, provided they meet the relevant conditions, instead of the fifteen years previously required. The minimum period of residence for spouses of German nationals is usually shorter. For naturalization, it is necessary to prove adequate knowledge of German. A clean record and commitment to the tenets of the Basic Law (Constitution) are further criteria. The person to be naturalized must also be able to financially support him/herself.

The aim of avoiding multiple nationality remains a key feature of the German law on nationality. In general, those applying for naturalization must give up their foreign nationality. However, in contrast to the old rules, there are generous exceptions which allow applicants to retain their old nationality. These apply for example to elderly persons and victims of political persecution. Applicants may also keep their nationality if it is legally impossible for them to renounce it or if they cannot be expected to do so, e.g. because of the excessive cost or degrading procedures used. The same is true if renouncing the foreign nationality would bring serious disadvantages, especially economic disadvantages or problems with property and assets. The rules have also been relaxed for the citizens of most EU countries.

The text of the law, as well as statistics on the foreign population in Germany, can be found on the website of the Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration. Further details concerning nationality law are available on the website of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the government agency responsible for legislative reforms in the field.

If you are a foreigner living in Germany and have questions about acquiring German nationality, please contact the local authority in the town or district in which you reside.

- Text of Nationality Act  
[[http://www.bmi.bund.de/Internet/Content/Common/Anlagen/Gesetze/Staatsangehoerigkeitgesetz\\_\\_englisch,templateId=raw,property:](http://www.bmi.bund.de/Internet/Content/Common/Anlagen/Gesetze/Staatsangehoerigkeitgesetz__englisch,templateId=raw,property:)
- Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration (In German) [<http://www.integrationsbeauftragte.de/>]

## Provisions for Germans abroad

The Federal Foreign Office played a decisive role in the reform of the law on nationality, for the very good reason that this reform does not just affect foreigners living in Germany, but also Germans living abroad. The most important provisions for Germans living abroad are:

Children born abroad to one or more German parents who themselves were born abroad on or after 1 January 2000 (entry into force of the revised Nationality Act), will in principle no longer acquire German nationality. The only exceptions to this rule are if the child would otherwise be stateless or if the German parent(s) register(s) the birth with the German mission responsible for where they live within one year of the birth of the child (section 4 (4) of the Nationality Act).

It is now easier for people who have lost their German nationality by choosing to acquire a foreign nationality (section 25 of the Nationality Act) to re-acquire their German nationality provided they move back to Germany and fulfil certain other conditions.

Former Germans may also re-acquire German nationality without having to give up their place of residence abroad. In such cases, the opinion of the local German mission abroad carries considerable weight (section 13 of the Nationality Act).

Foreigners can also be naturalized whilst living abroad, provided they have special ties with Germany to justify it (section 14 of the Nationality Act).

It is now easier for Germans who acquire a foreign nationality to retain their German nationality. Pursuant to section 25 (2) of the Nationality Act, both public and private interests must be weighed up when deciding whether to allow someone to keep their German nationality. In the case of Germans living abroad, a key factor to be considered is whether they still have ties with Germany, such as close relatives or property in the country. Please note that permission to retain German nationality must be obtained before acquiring the new nationality.

German nationals who voluntarily enter the forces or comparable armed groups of a state of which they are also a national without the consent of the relevant German authorities automatically lose their German nationality.

People living abroad should contact their German mission if they have any questions about the new rules and their impact.

- Websites of the German Missions abroad



A city skyline featuring several modern skyscrapers and a prominent construction crane. The scene is set against a clear blue sky. In the foreground, there are lower-rise buildings, trees, and a body of water. A black banner with white text is superimposed over the middle of the image.

# GermanyEuro&EU





**“D” is for Deutschland**

EU Member Since 1957

# Clickable Maps

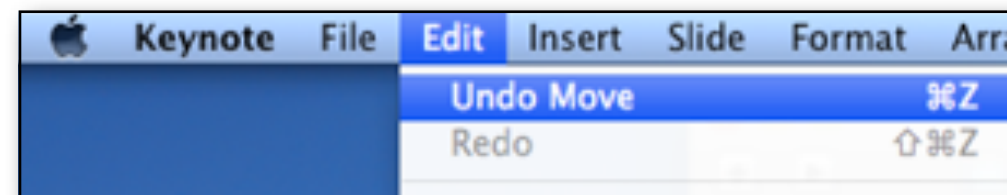
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- Each country, state, county, district, etc., is an object in the Keynote or PowerPoint document. This means they can be moved anywhere on the page.
- If the country, state, county, district, etc., is by accident or somehow moved out of position (see the Spain example below) use the **Undo** feature under **Edit**. This feature will allow you to undo any work you have done on the page.



Portugal needs to be moved back into position.

- The shortcut key on the Mac is to hold down the **command key** and then click on **Z**.



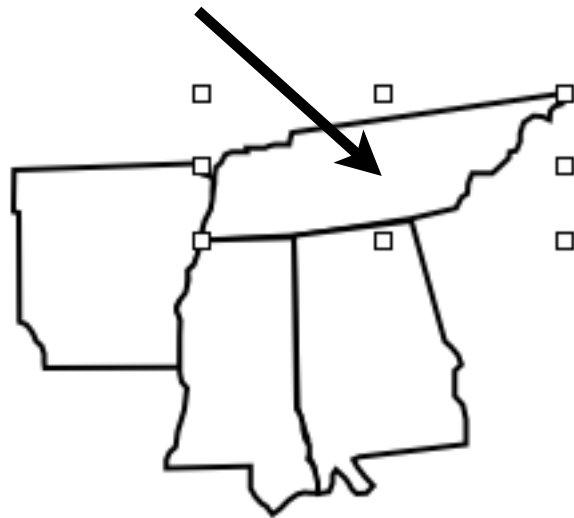


# Selecting colors for the Clickable Map

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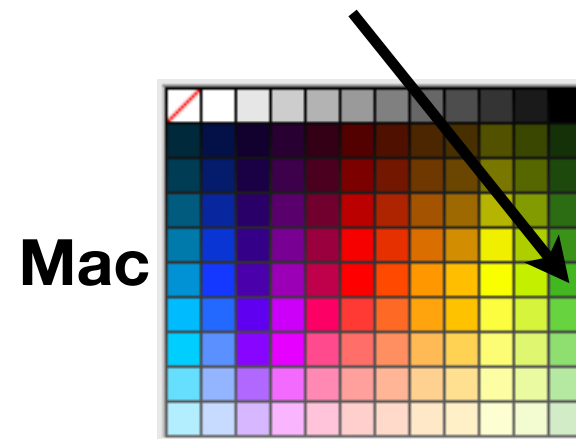
## Step 1

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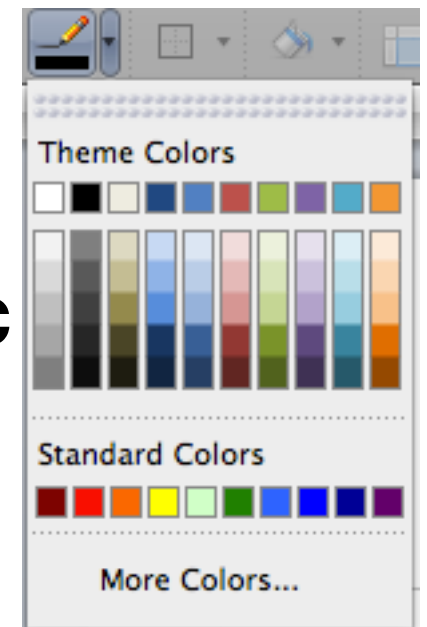


## Step 2

From **Fill** select the color for the state.

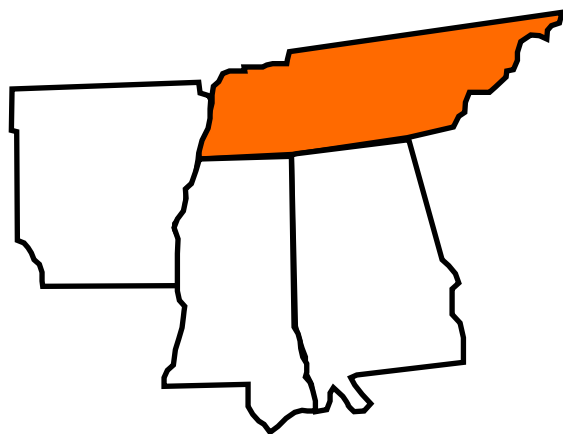


PC



## Step 3

The state will turn into the color selected.



# European Union Member States, 2010

## Year Joined the EU

- 1957- Blue
- 1973- Green
- 1981- Red
- 1986- Yellow
- 1995- Orange
- 2004- Purple
- 2007- Brown
- Candidates- Pink
- Non-members



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

Source: \_\_\_\_\_



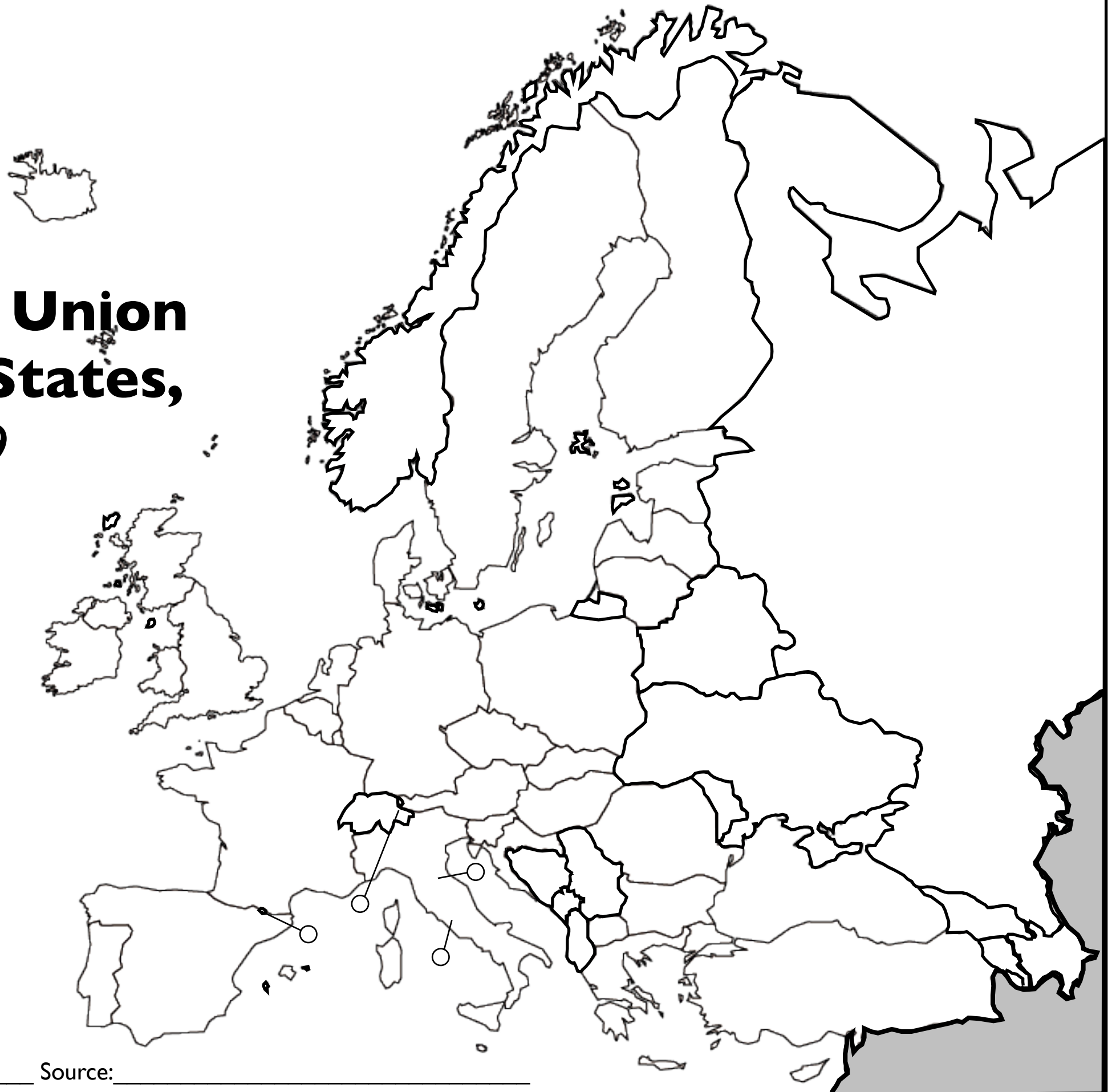
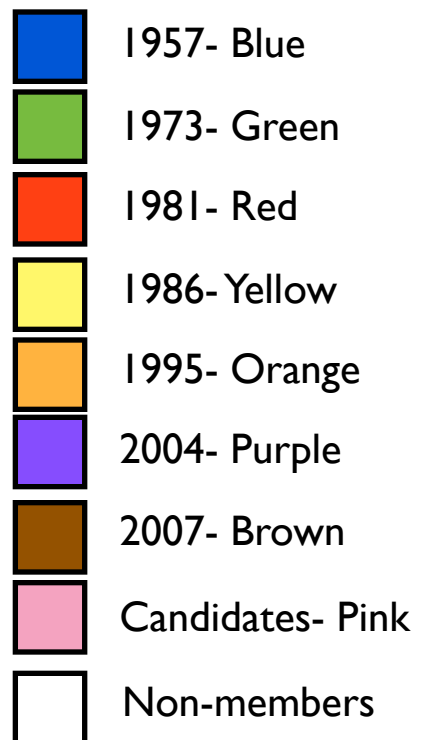
# European Union Membership

1957	1973	1981	1986	1995	2004	2007	Candidates
Belgium	Denmark	Greece	Portugal	Austria	Cyprus	Bulgaria	Croatia
France	Ireland		Spain	Finland	Czech Republic	Romania	Iceland
Italy				Sweden	Estonia		Macedonia
Luxembourg					Hungary		Turkey
Netherlands					Latvia		
United Kingdom					Lithuania		
Germany					Malta		
					Poland		
					Slovakia		
					Slovenia		

**EXAMPLE**

# European Union Member States, 2009

## Year Joined the EU

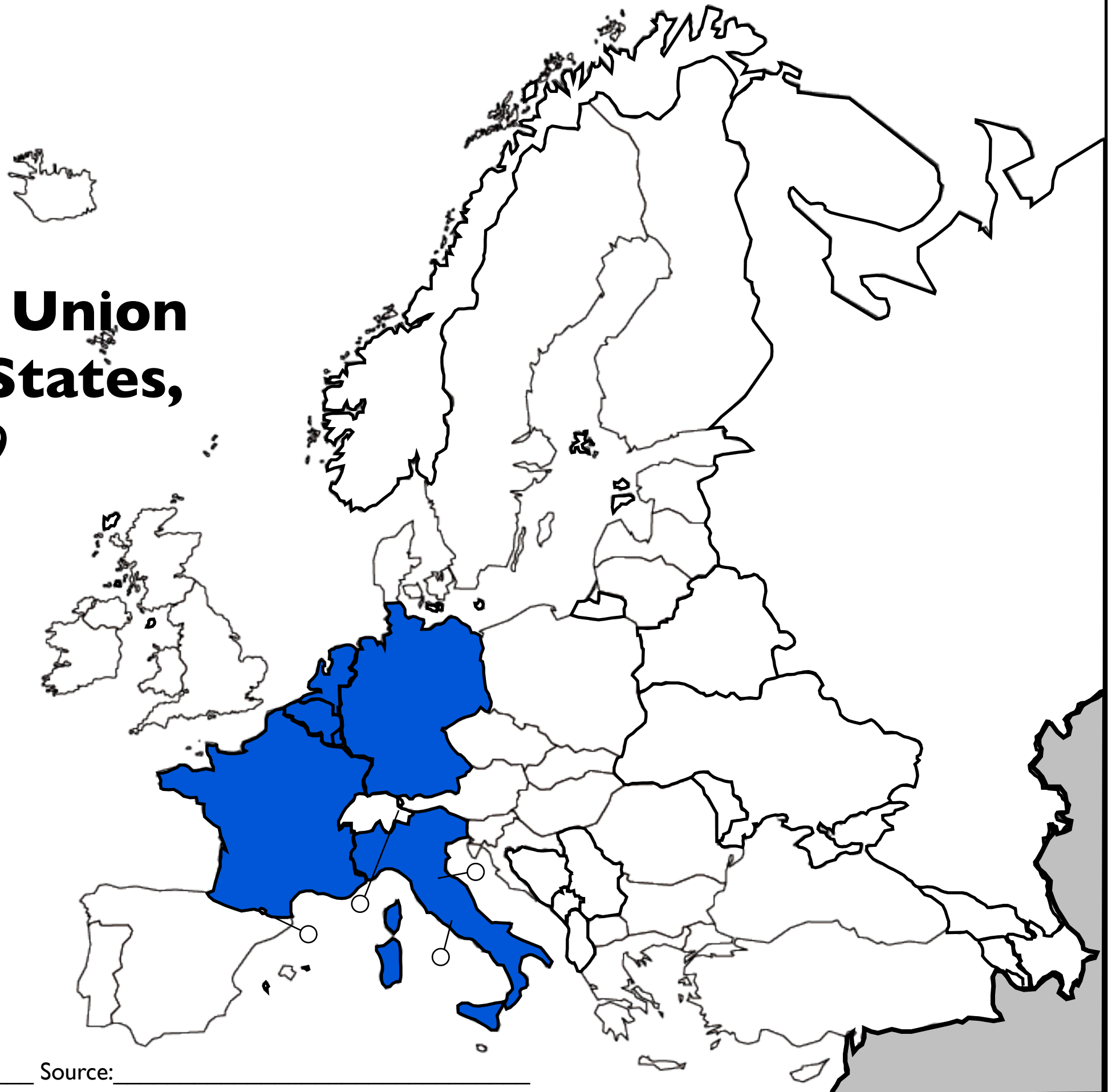
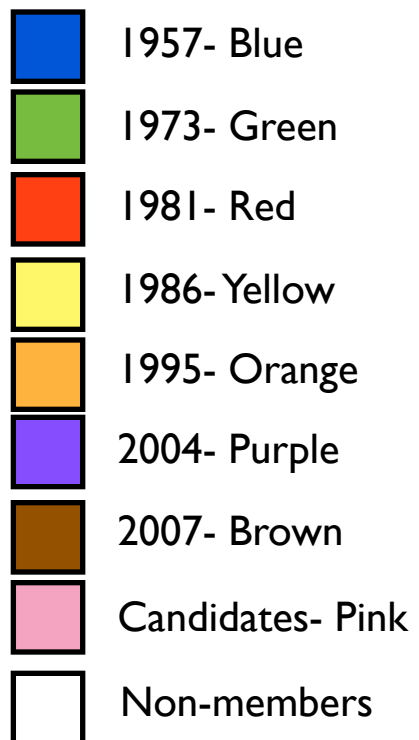


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**EXAMPLE**

# European Union Member States, 2009

## Year Joined the EU












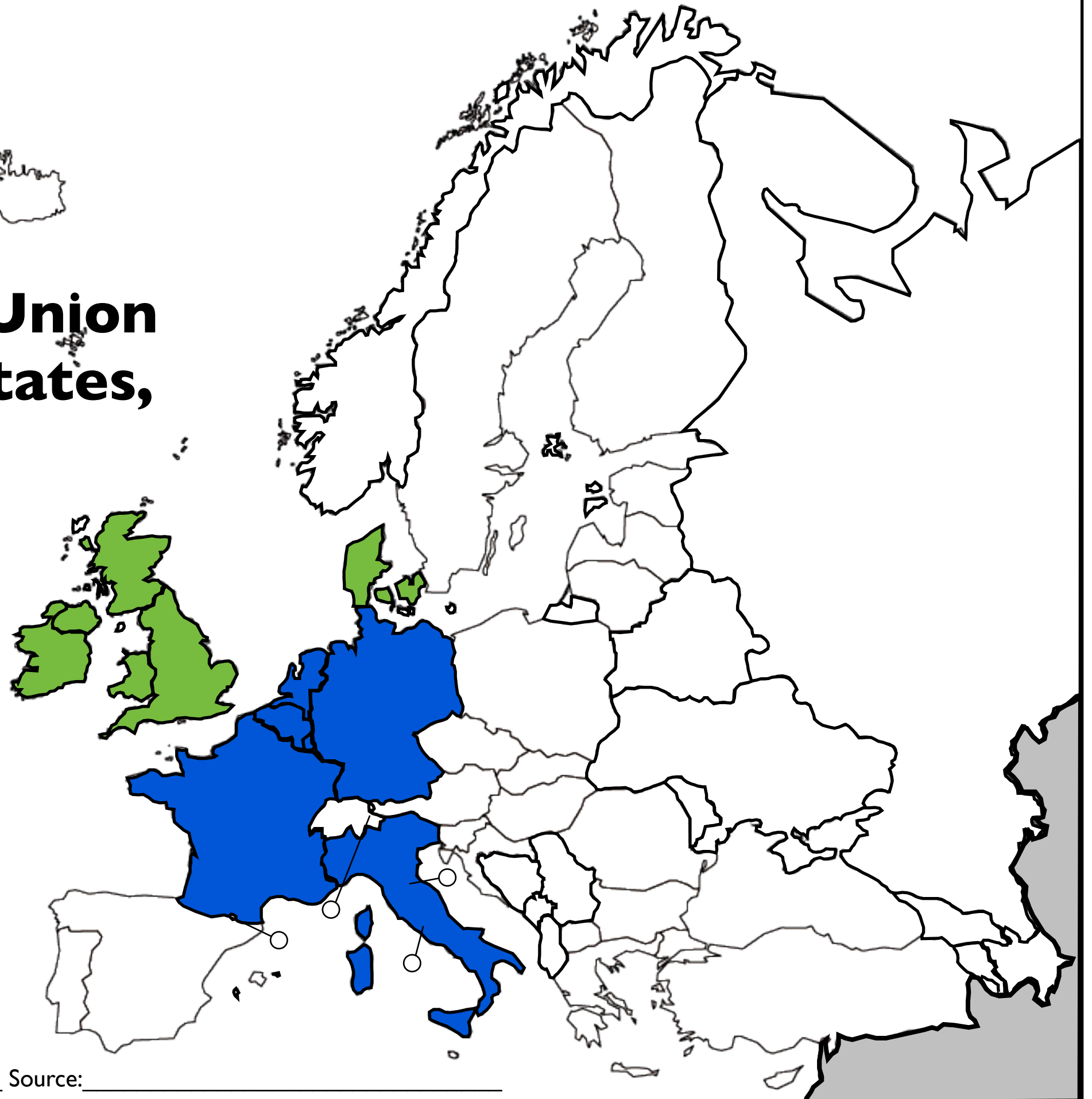
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


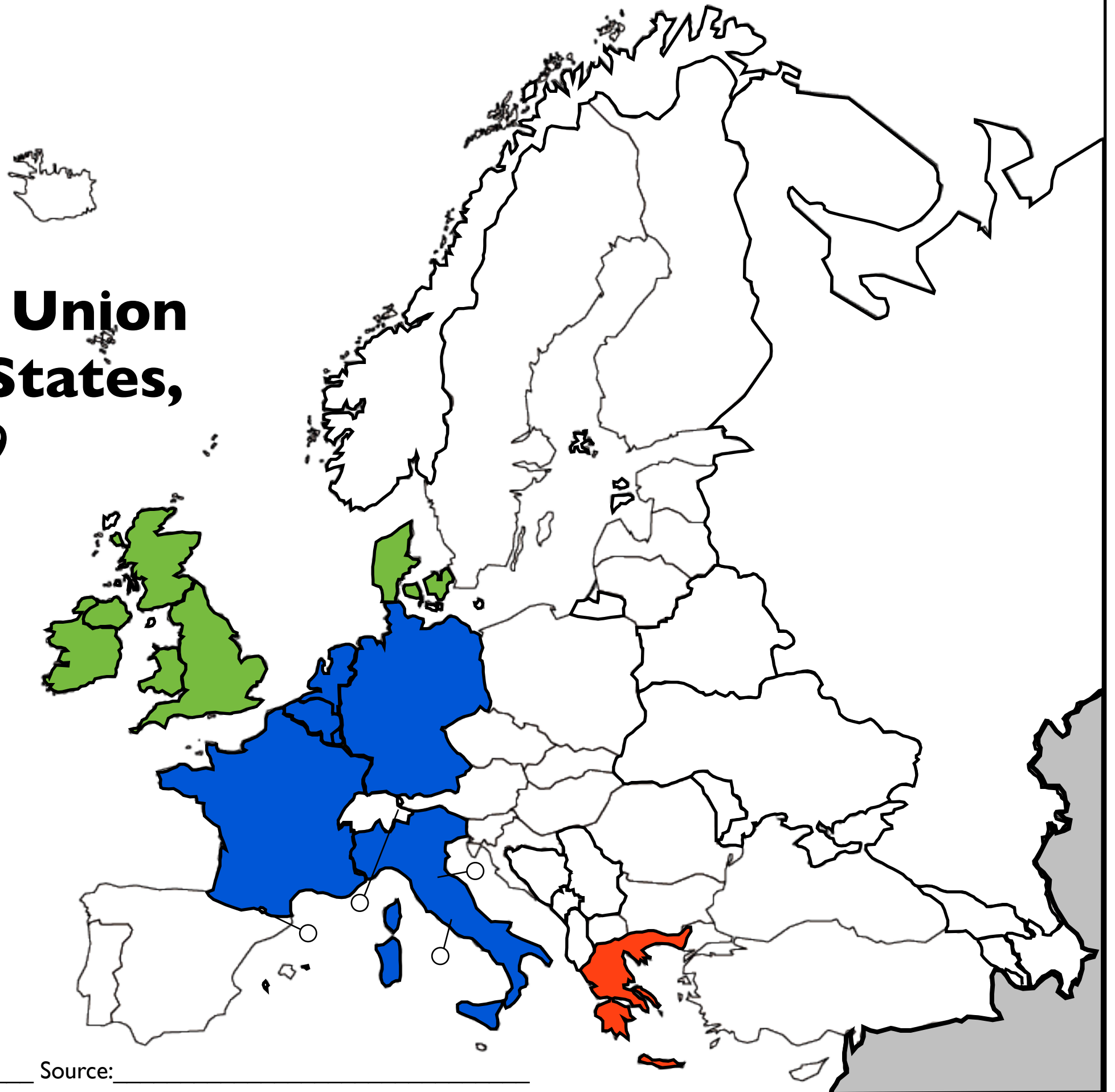
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
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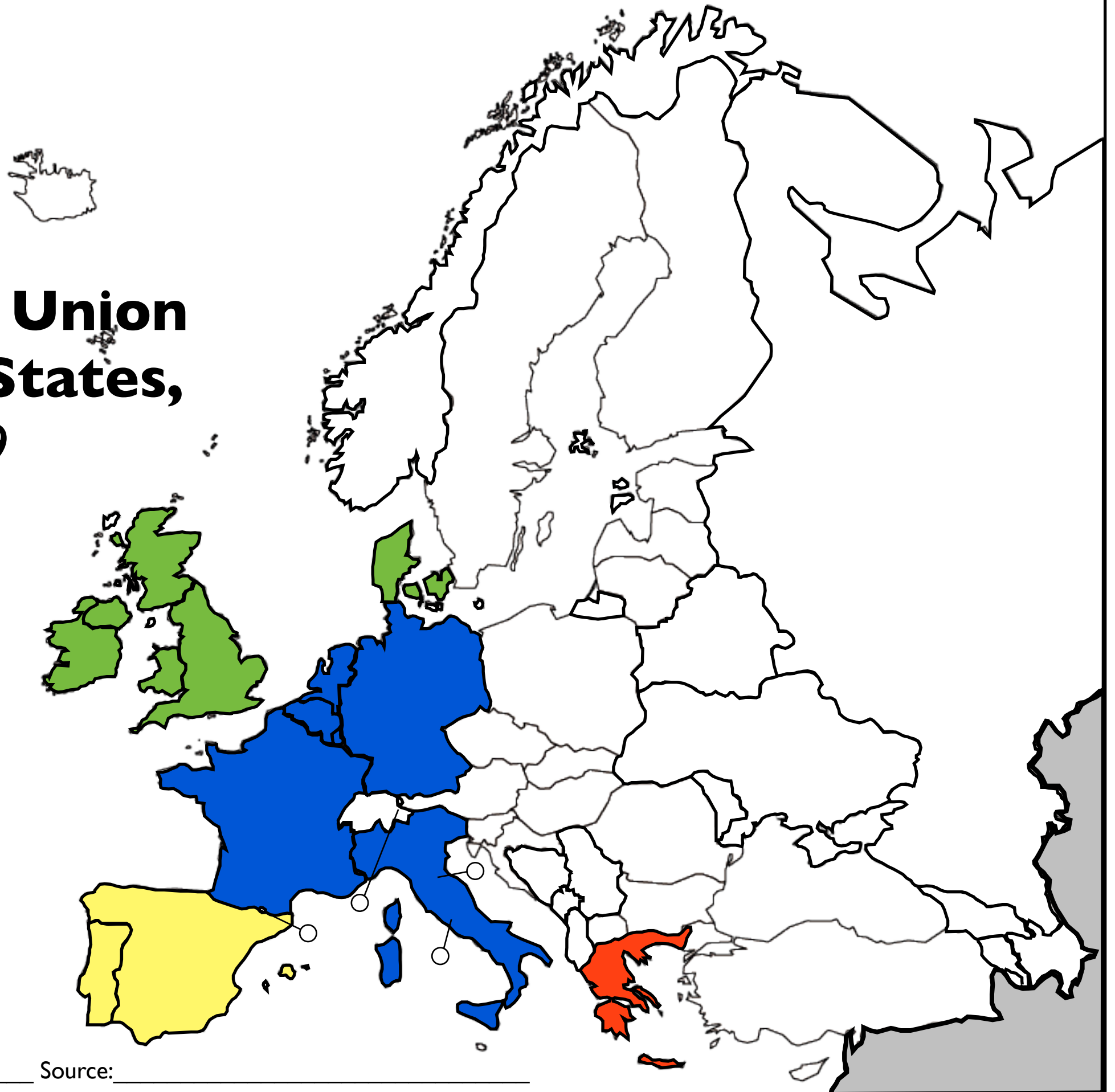


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


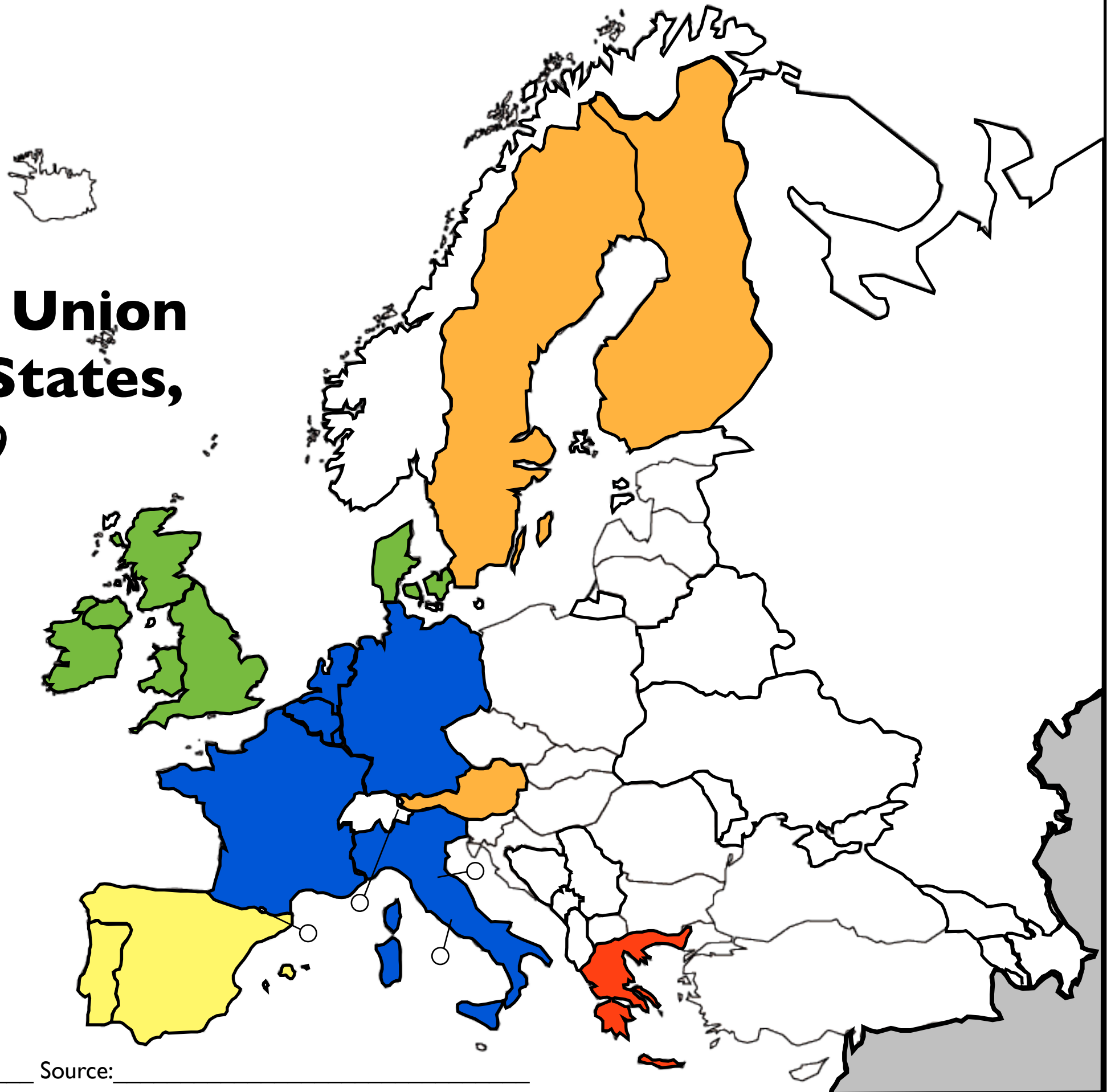
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


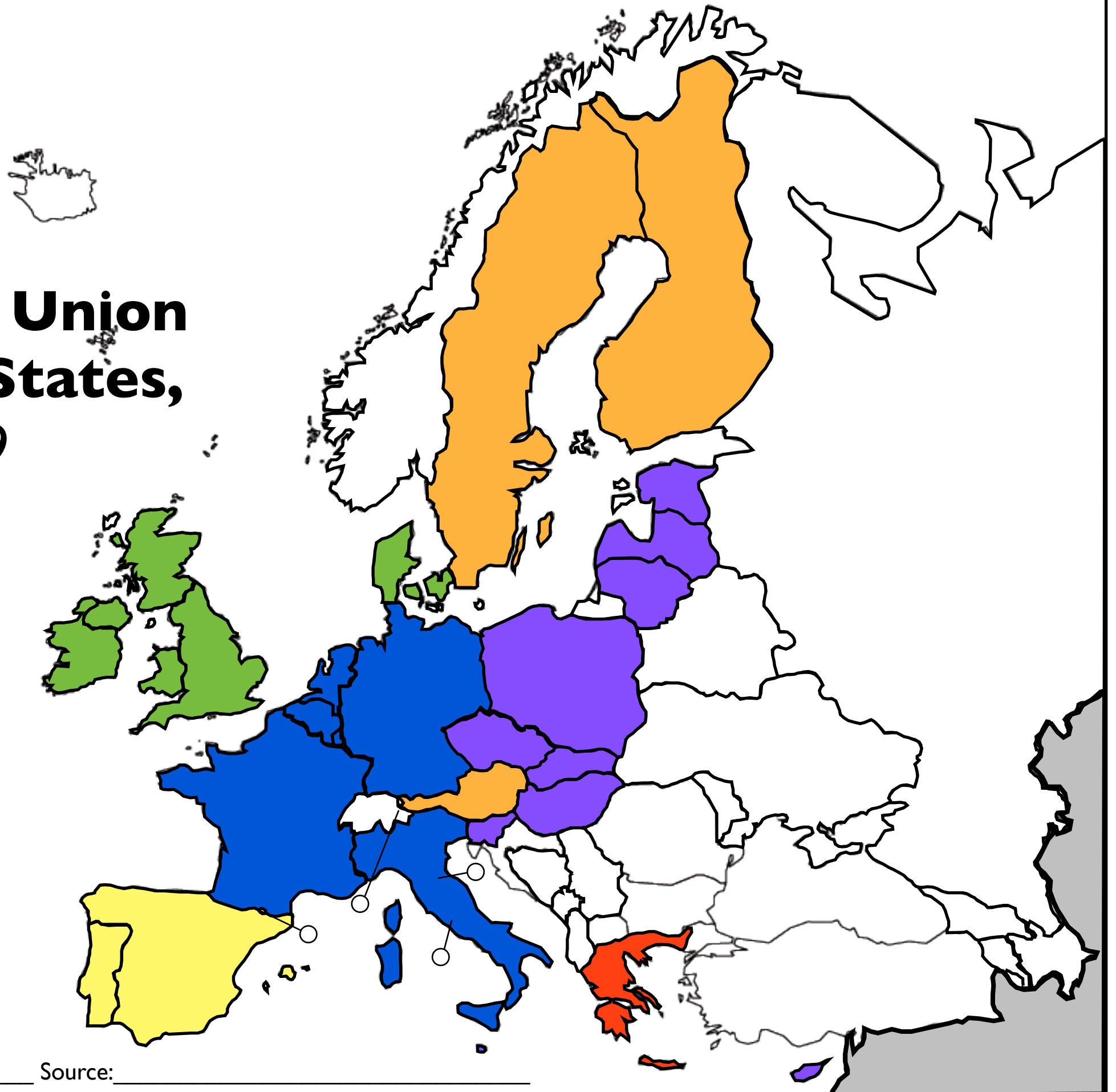
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


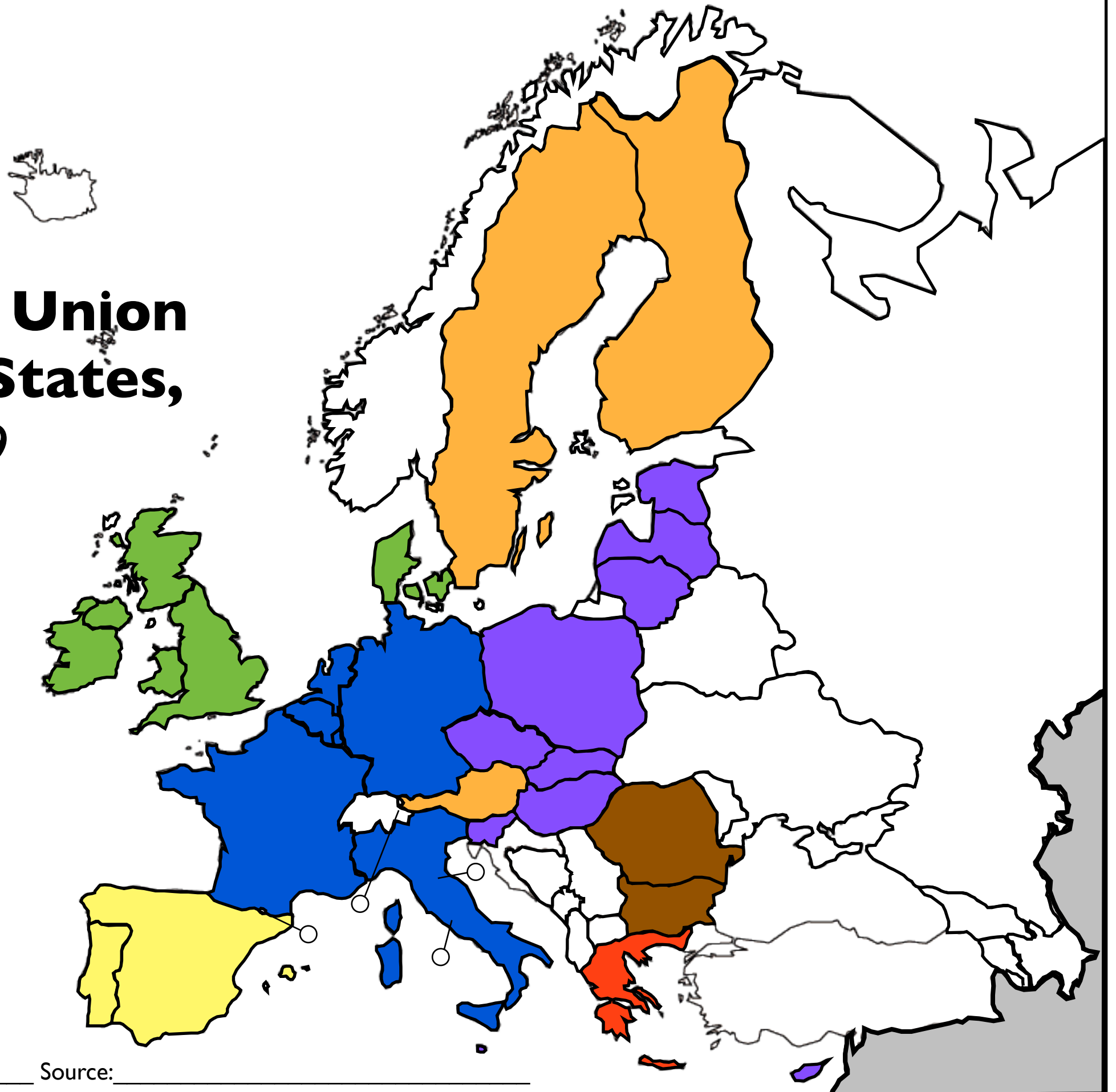
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


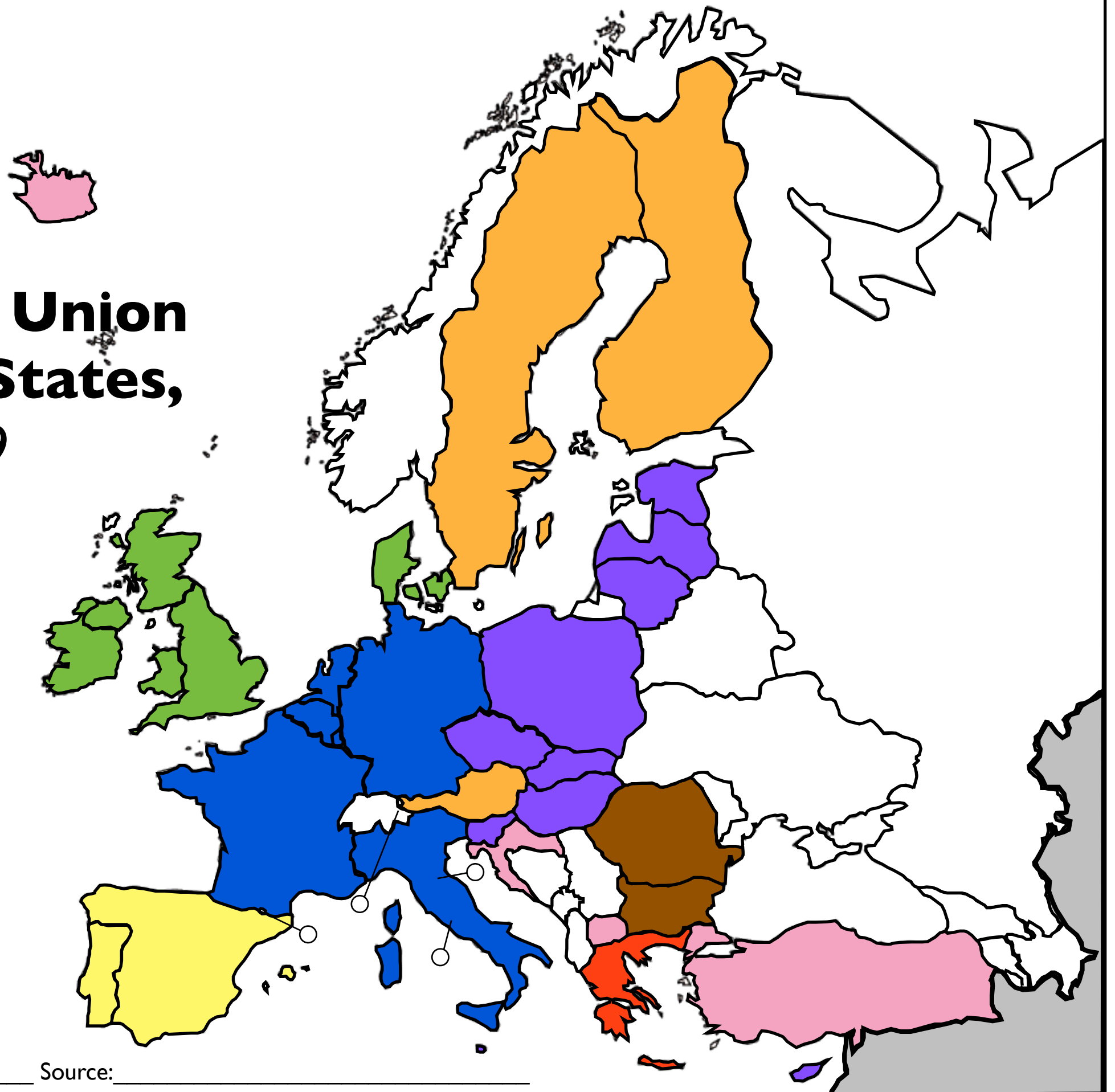
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_





# The Euro

16 Countries (Expand to 23)

# The Euro and the US Dollar

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Live rates at 2010.08.17 02:19:00 UTC

**1.00 EUR = 1.28338 USD**

Euro

United States Dollars

1 EUR = 1.28338 USD

1 USD = 0.779194 EUR

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Live rates at 2010.08.17 02:20:00 UTC

**1.00 USD = 0.779202 EUR**

United States Dollars

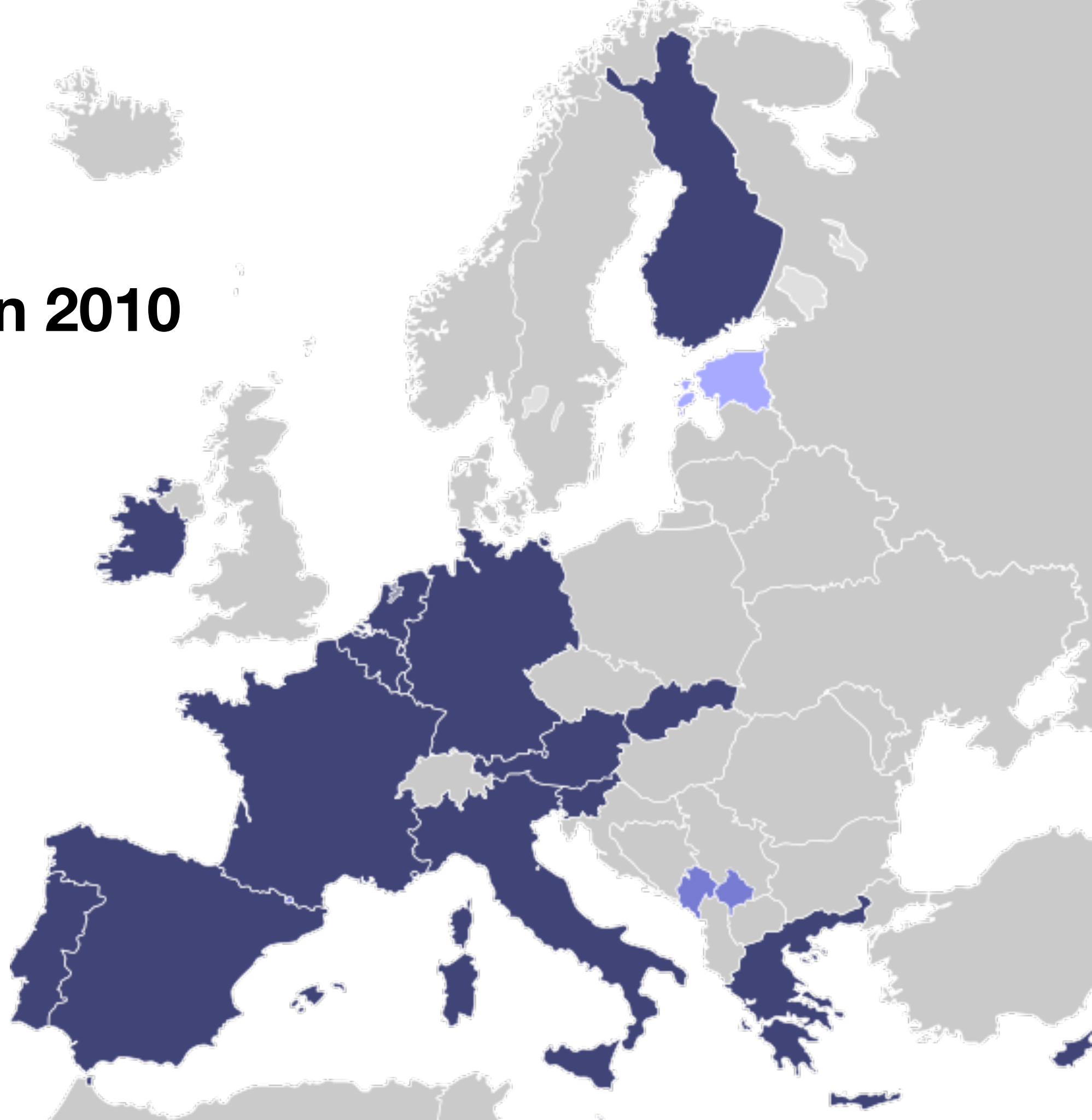
Euro

1 USD = 0.779202 EUR

1 EUR = 1.28336 USD



# Eurozone in 2010



# Clickable Maps

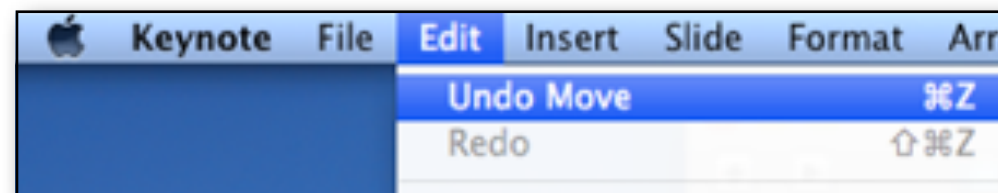
**Choropleth Map** - A thematic map in which ranked classes of some variable are depicted with shading patterns or colors for predefined zones (categories).

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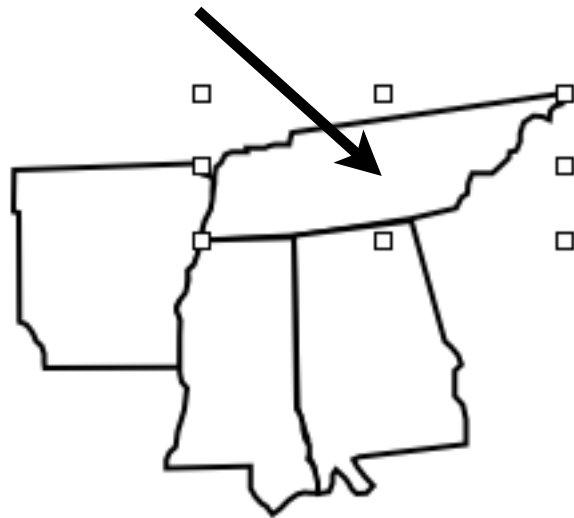


# Selecting colors for the Clickable Map

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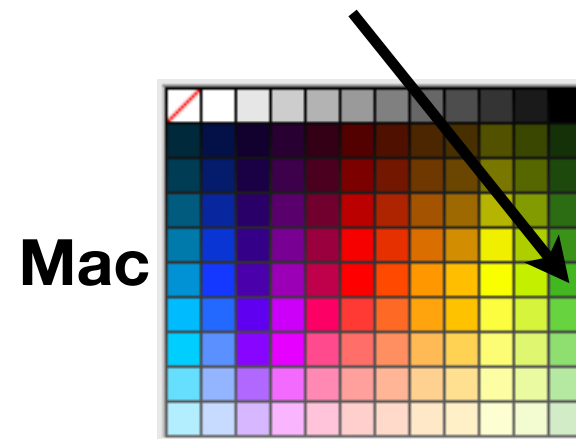
## Step 1

Click **once** on the state.

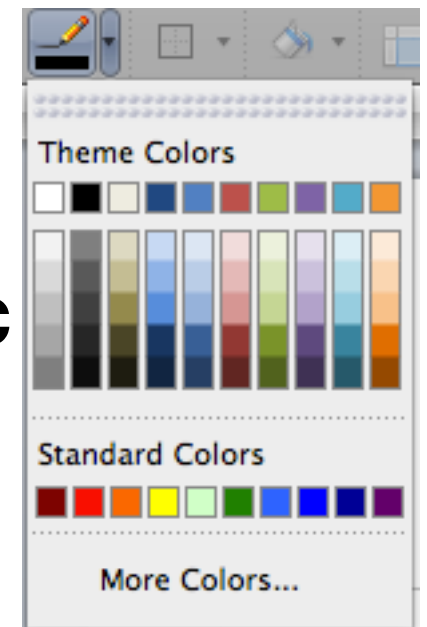


## Step 2

From **Fill** select the color for the state.

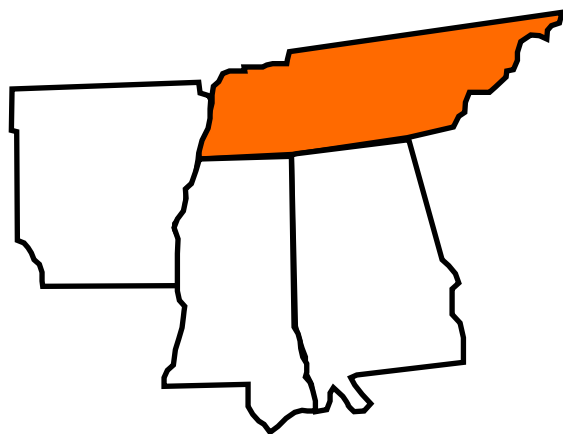


PC



## Step 3

The state will turn into the color selected.



# Who uses and will eventually use the Euro?

<b>Eurozone Members</b>	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain
<b>Future Eurozone Members</b>	Sweden (may not join), Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania
<b>EU Members with opt-out option on Membership into the Eurozone</b>	Denmark, United Kingdom
<b>Non-EU Users of the Euro</b>	Andorra, Kosovo, Montenegro





# EUROZONE 2010

## The Euro in Europe

- Eurozone Members
- Future Eurozone Members
- EU Members with opt-outs on membership
- Non-EU users of the Euro



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

Source: \_\_\_\_\_

# **Euro Notes**



# 5 Euro Note

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# 10 Euro Note

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# 20 Euro Note

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# 50 Euro Note

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# 100 Euro Note

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# 200 Euro Note

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# 500 Euro Note

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# Euro Notes

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- Describe what the front of all the Euro notes have in common. What is the significance of the windows and doors?
- Describe what the back of all the Euro notes have in common. What is the significance of the bridges?



# The Euro Model

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# The Euro Model

---

- What is a *model*? Look at the Quarters of the USA to determine a model for what design a US Quarter will have.



# The Euro Model

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- What is a *model*? Look at the Quarters of the USA to determine a model for what design a US Quarter will have.
- Create a *model* for what would be on a European coin by creating a **list of the key elements** found on the coins.

# The Euro Model

---

- What is a *model*? Look at the Quarters of the USA to determine a model for what design a US Quarter will have.
- Create a *model* for what would be on a European coin by creating a **list of the key elements** found on the coins.
- **Assignment:** If Iceland, Norway, or Switzerland were to join the EU, then what would their 1 Euro look like? *Create a 1 Euro coin for one of the countries listed above.*



COUNTY	DESCRIPTION OF EURO COINS	Student's Name:
Austria		
Belgium		
Cyprus		
Finland		
France		
Germany		
Greece		
Ireland		
Italy		
Luxembourg		
Malta		
Monaco		
Netherlands		
Portugal		
San Marino		
Slovenia		
Slovakia		
Spain		
Vatican City		
Estonia		
Latvia		
Lithuania		

What items should be on a one or two Euro coin?

# The Euro

---





# Two Euro Coins

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Two\\_Euro\\_coins.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Two_Euro_coins.png)



# Germany's Euro Coins

---



The traditional symbol of German sovereignty, the eagle, surrounded by the stars of Europe, appears on these coins. This motif was designed by Heinz and Sneschana Russewa-Hoyer. None of the German Euros carry the words Germany or Deutschland.



# Germany's Euro Coins

---



The Brandenburg Gate, a symbol of the division of Germany and its subsequent unification, is the motif used on these coins. The perspective of the design, by Reinhard Heinsdorff, emphasises the opening of the gate, stressing the unification of Germany and Europe.

# Germany's Euro Coins

---



The oak twig, reminiscent of that found on the current German pfennig coins provides the motif for these coins. It was designed by Professor Rolf Lederbogen.



# Austria

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# Belgium

---





# Cyprus

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# Finland

---





# France

---





# Germany

---





# Greece

---





# Ireland

---





# Italy

---



# Luxembourg

---





# Malta

---



# Monaco

---





# Netherlands

---



# Portugal

---





# San Marino

---





# Slovenia

---





# Slovakia

---





# Spain

---





# Vatican City

---



# Estonia

---





# Latvia

---





# Lithuania

---





# Assignments

---

- **Create a one Euro Coin for one of the following: Iceland, Norway, or Switzerland**







# Germany Population





# Aging Population

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/bild-697085-50508.html>



05/27/2010

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## Emigration Up, Birth Rate Down

# Graying Germany Contemplates Demographic Time Bomb

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- Berlin's Baby Panic:** Fewer Germans in the Future? (08/04/2009)
- The World from Berlin:** 'Germany's Baby-Boom Dream Has Been Shattered' (04/08/2009)
- Test for Family Policy:** Despite Promises, German Birthrate Falls (03/10/2009)



DDP

German pensioners: The country's population is aging.

**Germany is already facing a demographic nightmare as birth rates fall despite a slew of family-friendly policies. Now, new statistics show that more**

# Graying Germany Contemplates Demographic Time Bomb

**Directions: As you read the article Identify the importance of the following:**

- 1- emigration
- 2- dearth of working-age people
- 3- family friendly policies
- 4- 1.38 / next 50 years
- 5- 13,000 / prime destinations
- 6- “not exactly inviting”
- 7- “difficult to leave Germany”
- 8- half a million



## Emigration Up, Birth Rate Down

### Graying Germany Contemplates Demographic Time Bomb

Germany is already facing a demographic nightmare as birth rates fall despite a slew of family-friendly policies. Now, new statistics show that more people are leaving the country than immigrating -- adding to concerns about the country's shrinking population.

Germans fretting about the country's looming demographic problems are unlikely to have been cheered by recent news on birth rates and emigration. With its graying population, the country's cradle-to-grave welfare system could become unaffordable due to a dearth of working-age people to keep the system going. And the country seems to be failing to either attract enough immigrants or produce babies fast enough to dispel fears of future demographic disaster.

Only two weeks ago, hopes of a government-created baby boom were dashed by the latest birth rate figures. The Federal Statistics Office revealed that despite heavy investment in maternity and paternity pay and other family-friendly policies, the birth rate was actually declining in Germany, with 651,000 children born in 2009, fully 30,000 less than in 2008.

With an average of just 1.38 children being born to each woman, the birth rate is not high enough to keep the population stable. The aging country will find it hard to secure the tax revenues to support all those pensioners of the future or to maintain economic growth. In fact, demographers expect Germany's population to fall by 17 million from the current 82 million over the next 50 years.

#### Net Emigration Since 2008

Now adding to the woes are the latest migration figures which show that more people are actually leaving Germany than choosing to make the country their new home. For a quarter of a century, Germany had been a country of net immigration but in 2008 that trend was reversed. The figures for 2009, while showing a slight improvement, are still worrying. On Wednesday, the Federal Statistics Office released figures showing that 13,000 more people had left Germany in 2009 than had arrived.

In total 734,000 people opted to leave the country last year, while only 721,000 immigrated. Although the immigration total showed an increase of 39,000 over 2008, at the beginning of the decade over 800,000 people were choosing to make Germany their home each year.

Most of those who chose to leave were foreigners returning home, with the prime destinations being Poland (123,000), Romania (44,000) and Turkey (40,000). Of the 155,000 Germans who chose to leave their homeland, most favored the US and [Switzerland](#).

There was a slight dip in emigration, with 4,000 fewer people leaving than in 2008. The global recession is thought to have been a contributing factor here, as prospective emigrants know they will have a tougher time securing jobs abroad. Spain, for example, had long been a popular choice for German emigrants but its high unemployment figures are now acting as a deterrent.

#### 'Not Exactly Inviting'

Klaus J. Bade, the chairman of the Expert Advisory Board for Integration and Migration (SVR), argues that Germany has to make itself more attractive to Germans and immigrants alike. He says that many people leaving Germany complain of the "narrow hierarchies in German companies, the poor chances of getting ahead and the lack of fairness in recognizing performance." On the other hand, people in other countries

are put off by Germany's reputation for not welcoming foreigners, an image "that is not exactly inviting," Bade told the *Hamburger Abendblatt* newspaper.

Uta Koch of the Hamburg-based relief agency Raphaels Werk, which advises emigrants and returning migrants, says that opting to leave home has little to do with seeking adventure. "Most people find it difficult to leave Germany," she told the *Die Welt* newspaper. The decision is made out of a fear of unemployment at home, or the hope of better pay and childcare abroad, she explains.

The Green Party migration expert Memet Kilic says that figures show that "our country is no longer so attractive, particularly to migrants." He points to the fact that there are now 10,000 more people **leaving Germany for Turkey** than coming the other way.

Reiner Klingholz of the Berlin Institute for Population and Development meanwhile told the business daily *Handelsblatt* that for the economy to make up for the falling birth rates there would need to be "an additional half a million people immigrating per year until 2050 -- and that is not likely."

smd

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<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,697085,00.html>

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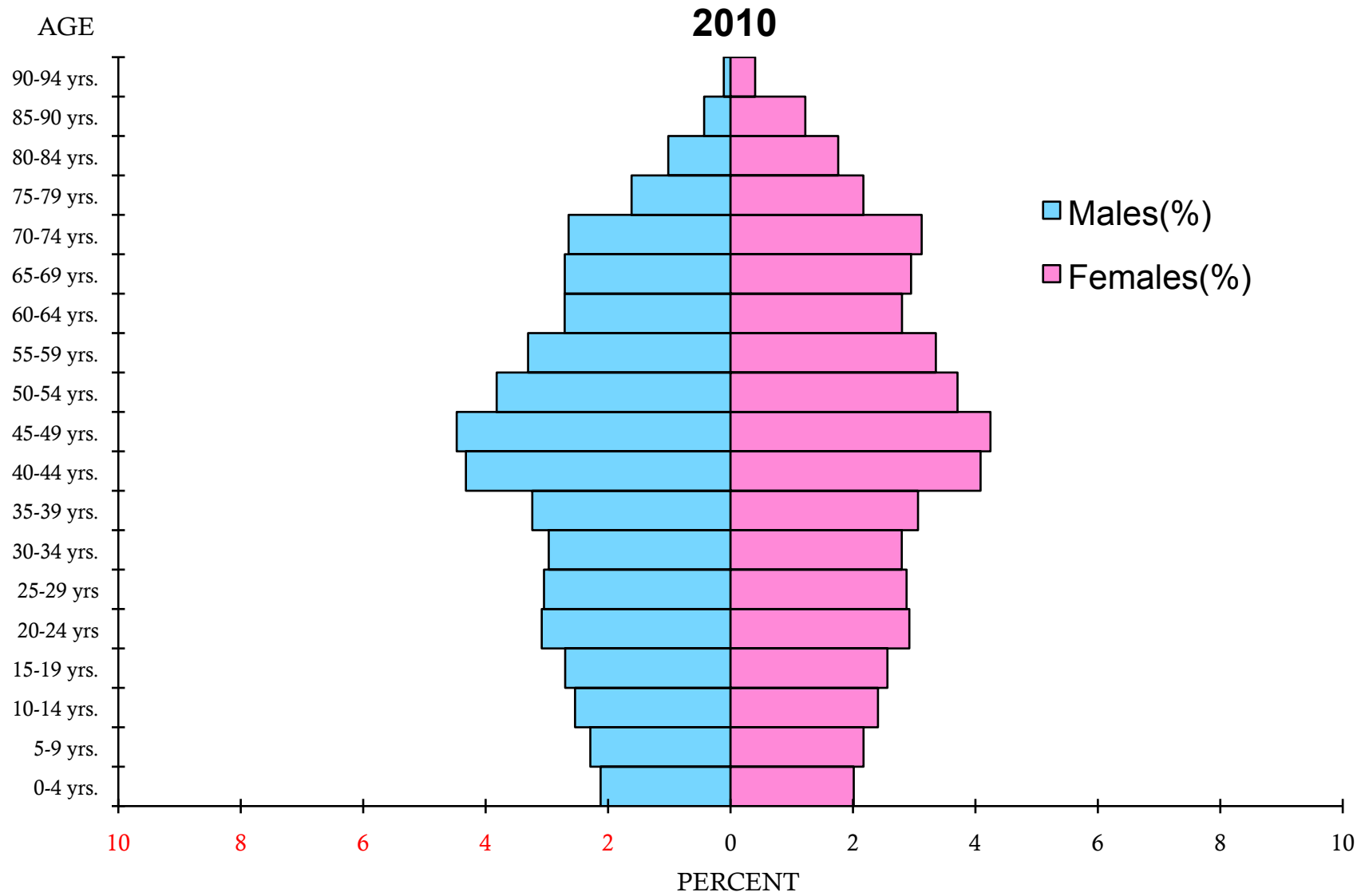
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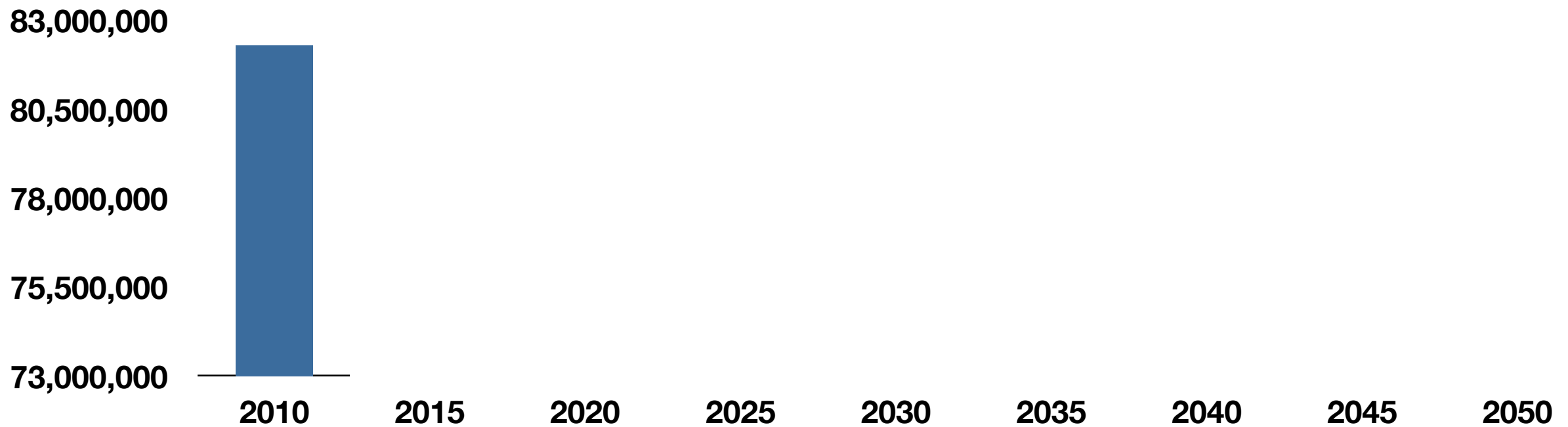
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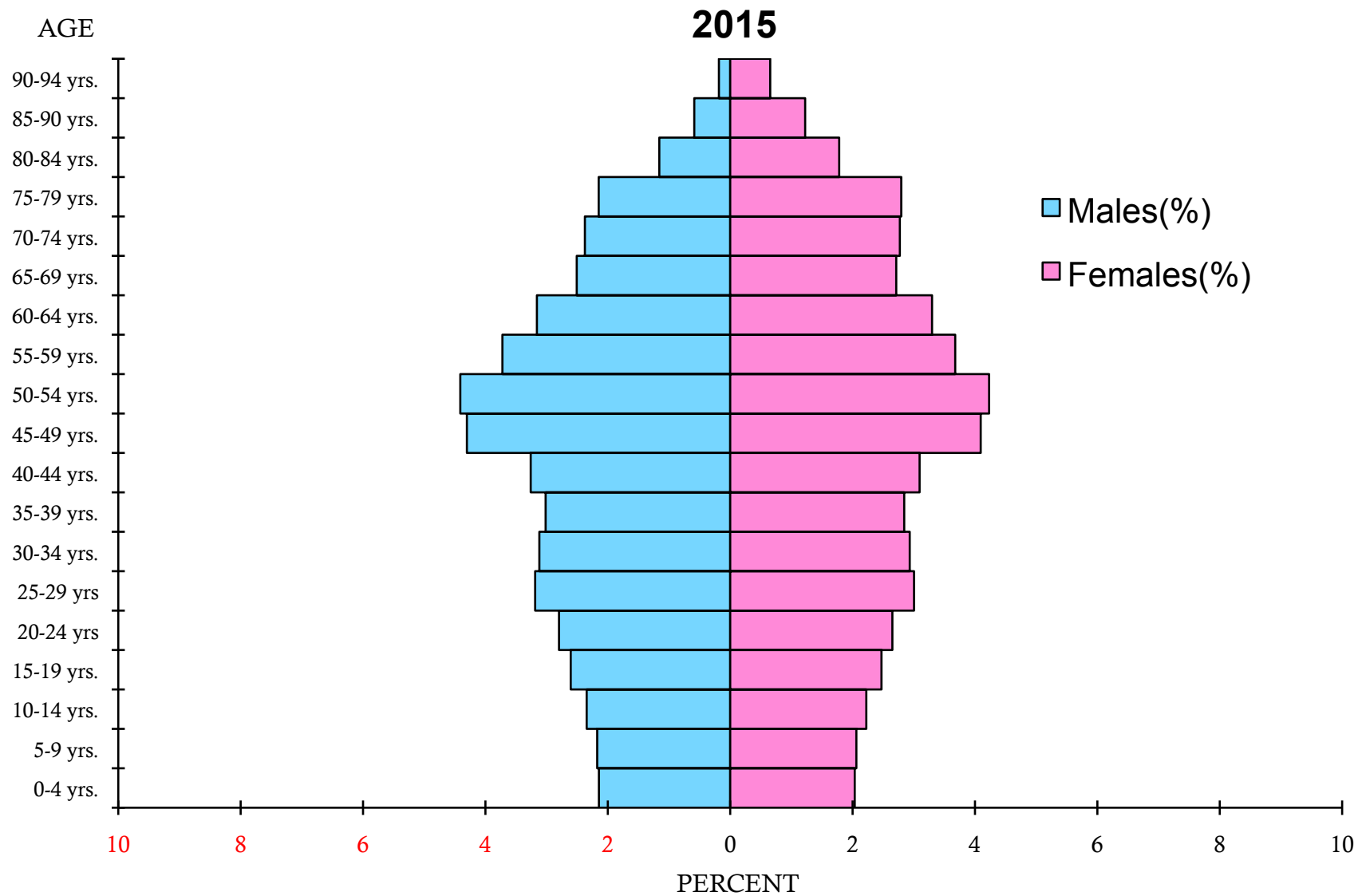
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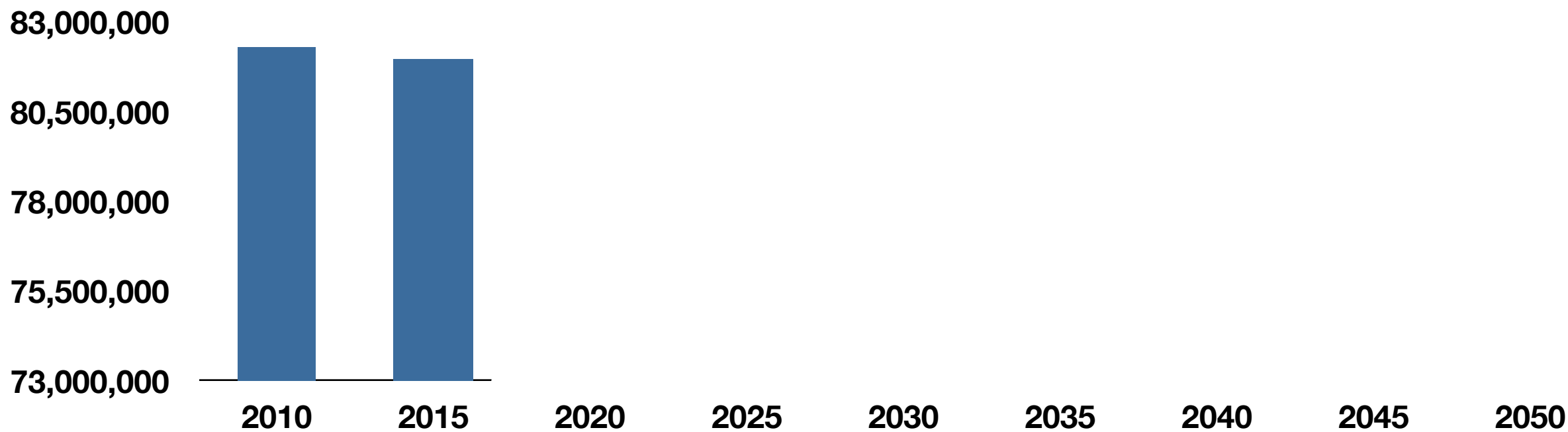


## Projected Change in Germany's Population from 2010 to 2050

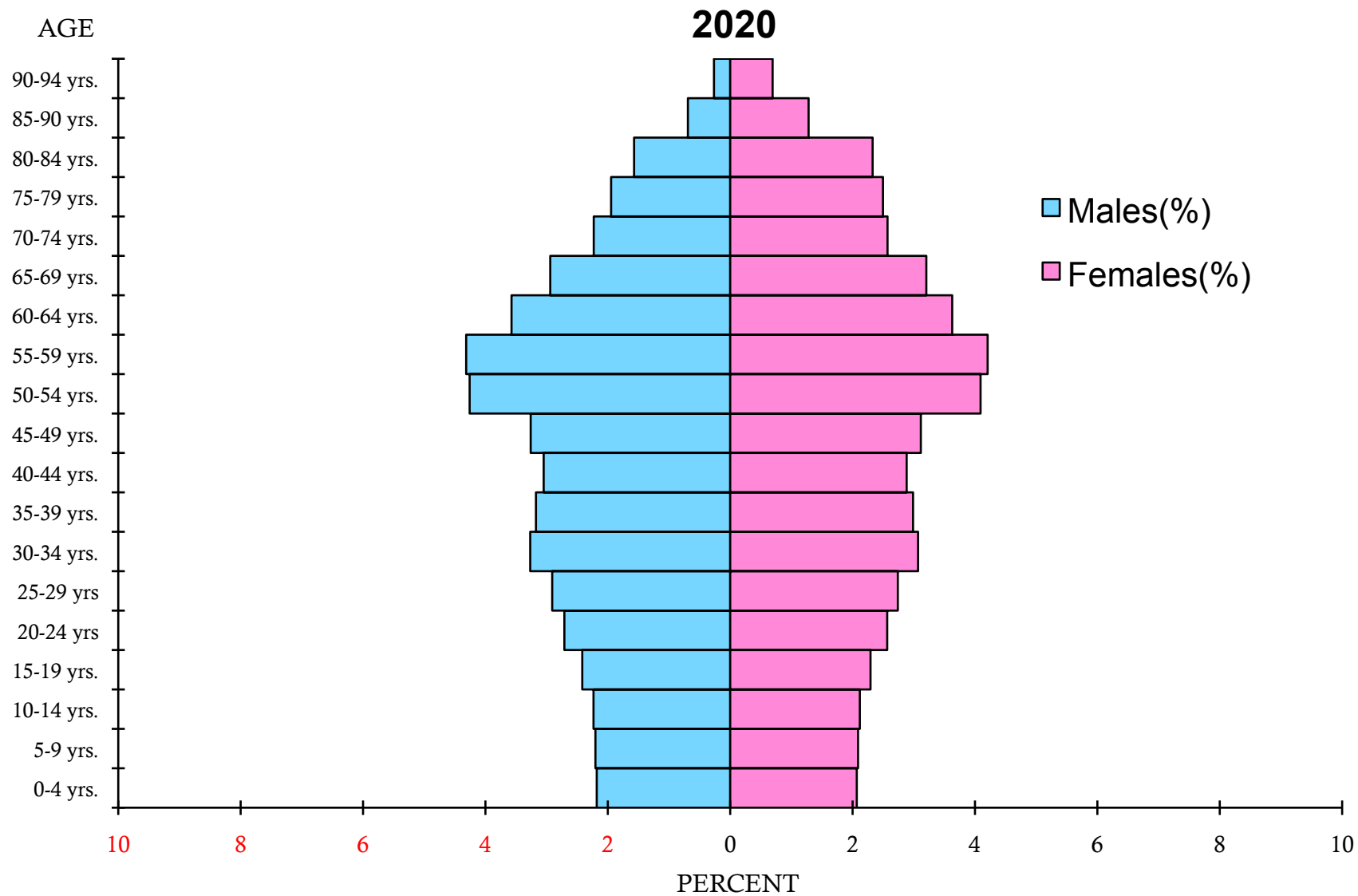




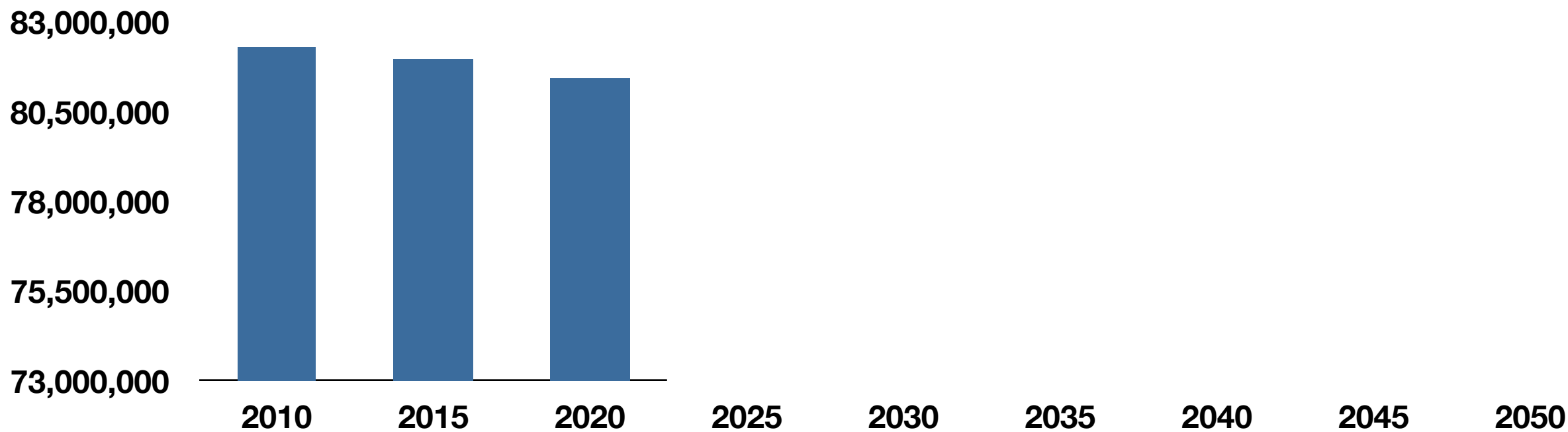
## Projected Change in Germany's Population from 2010 to 2050

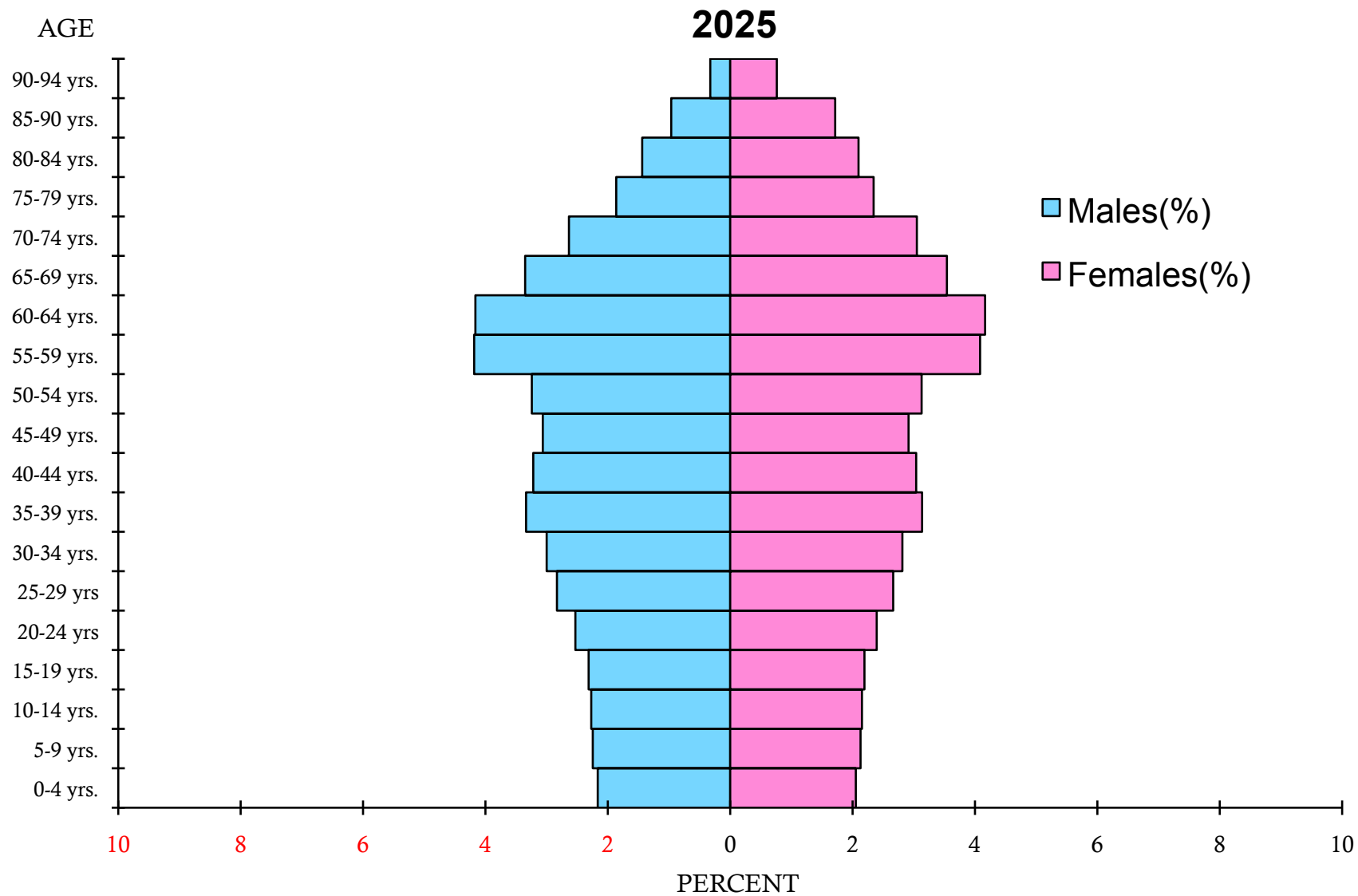




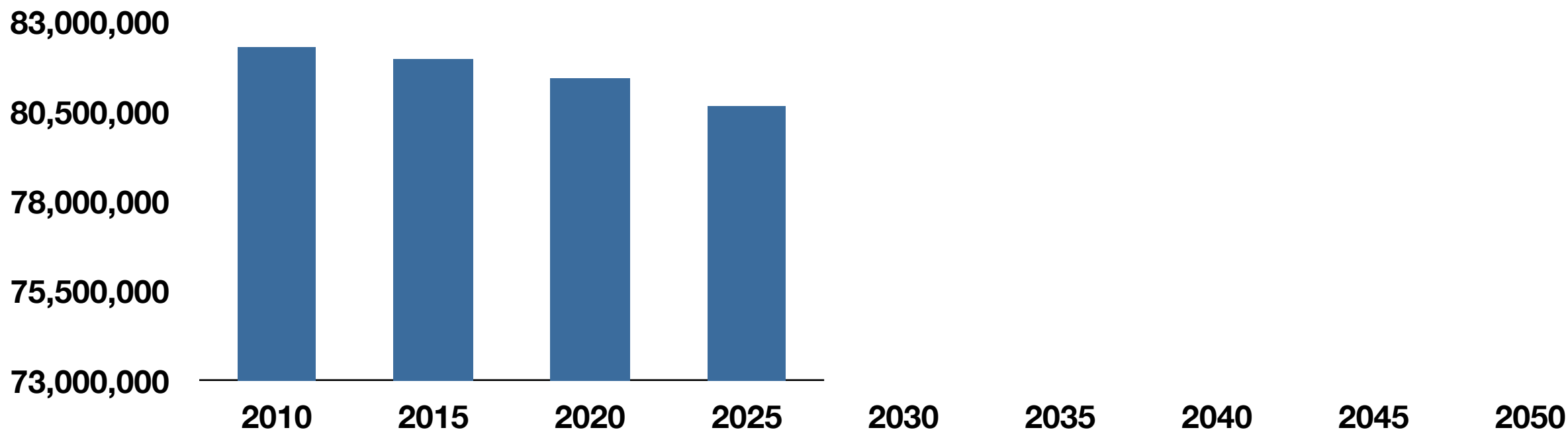


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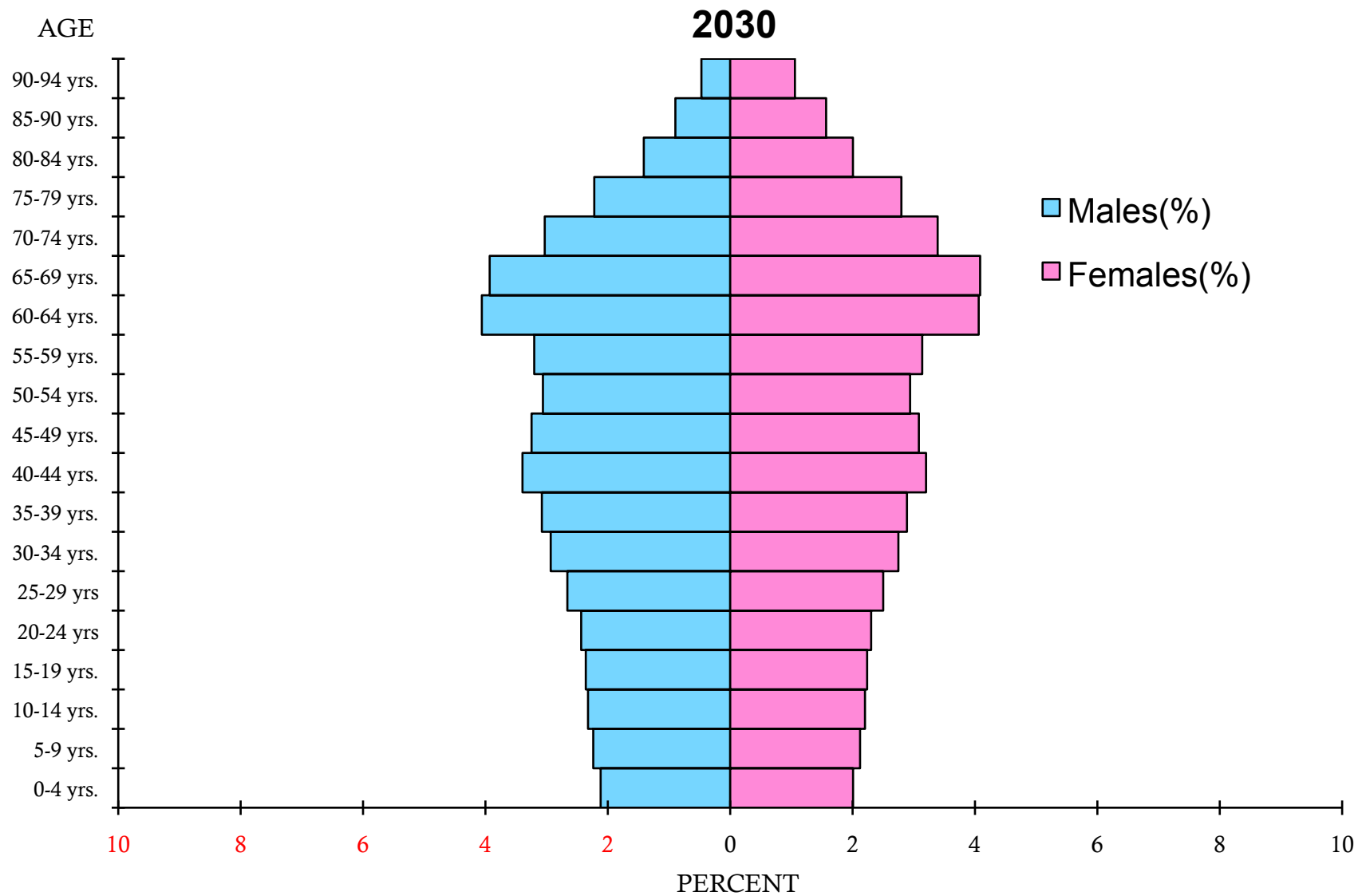




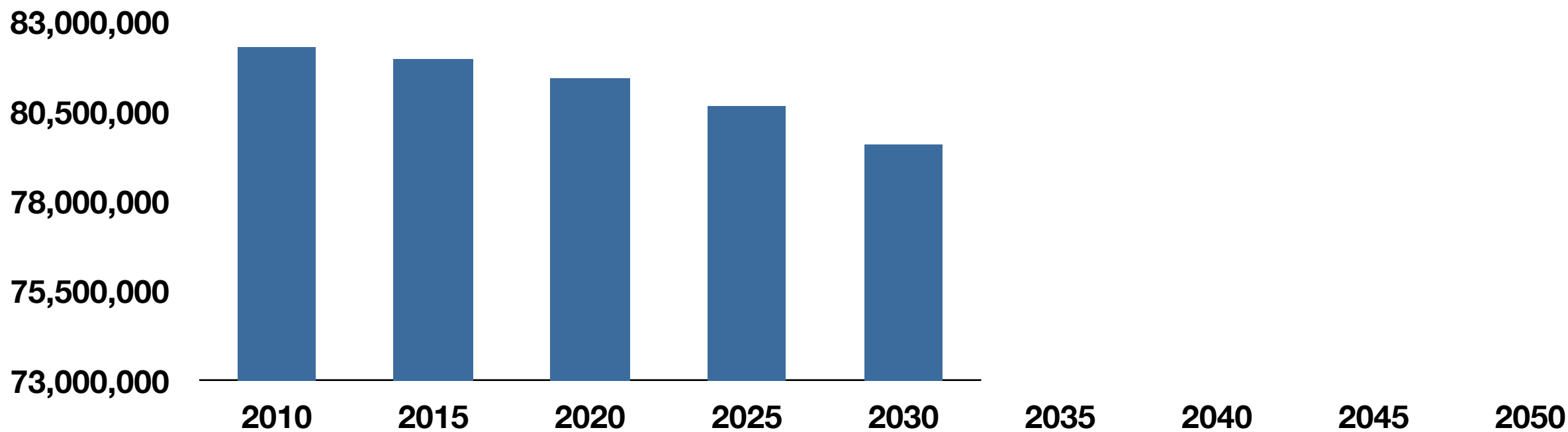
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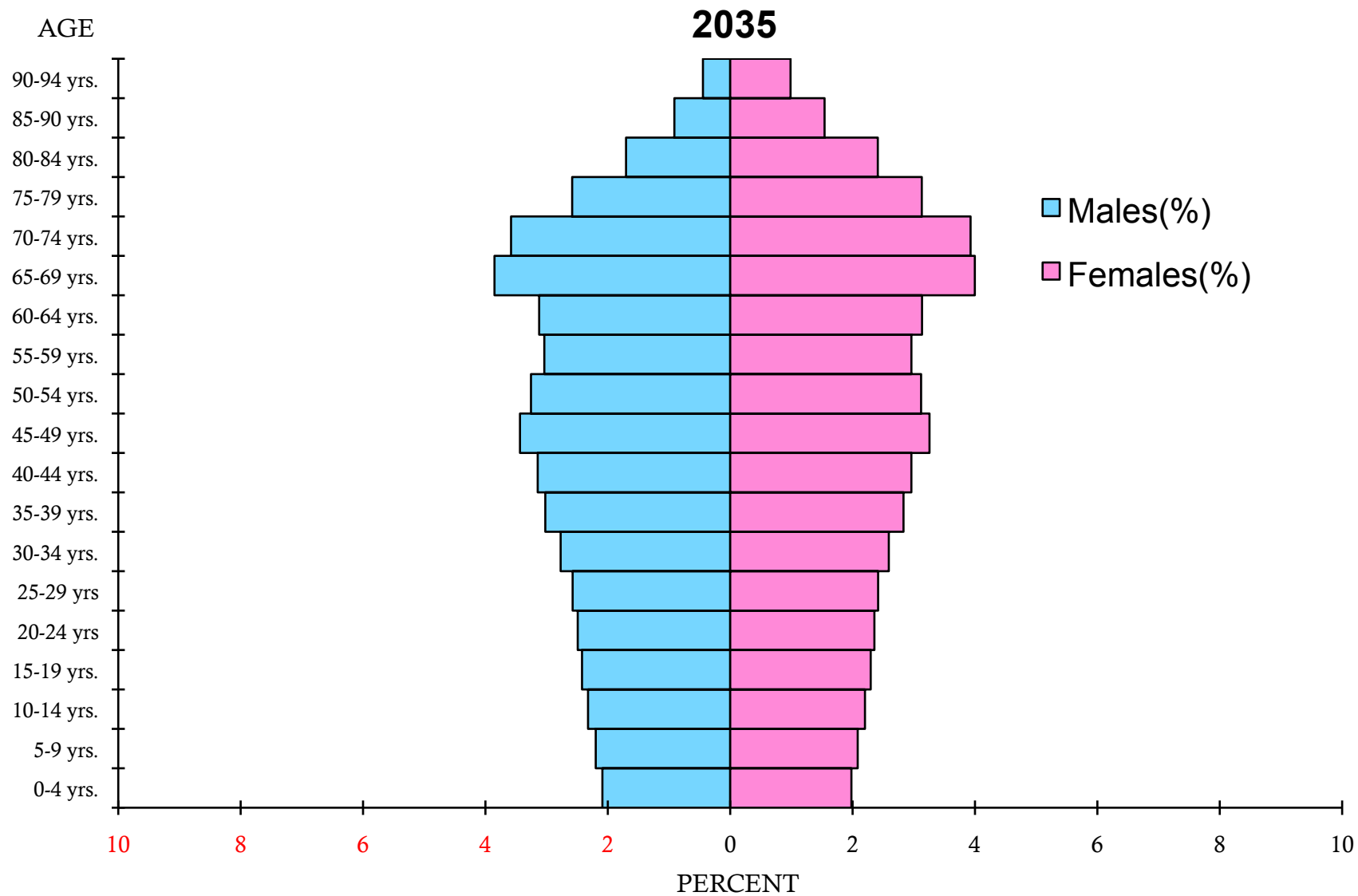




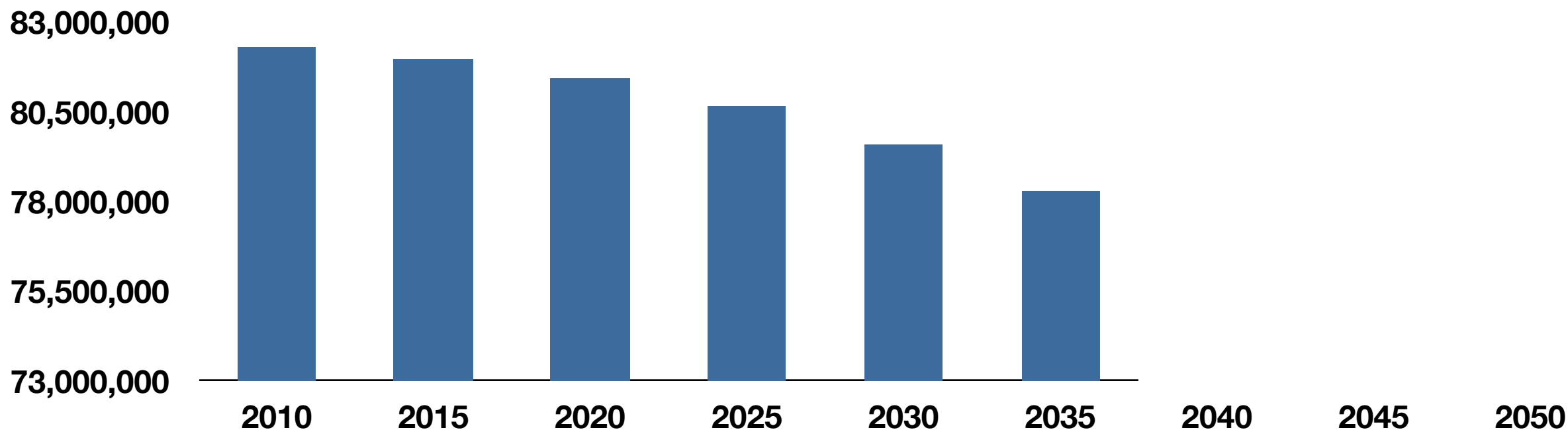


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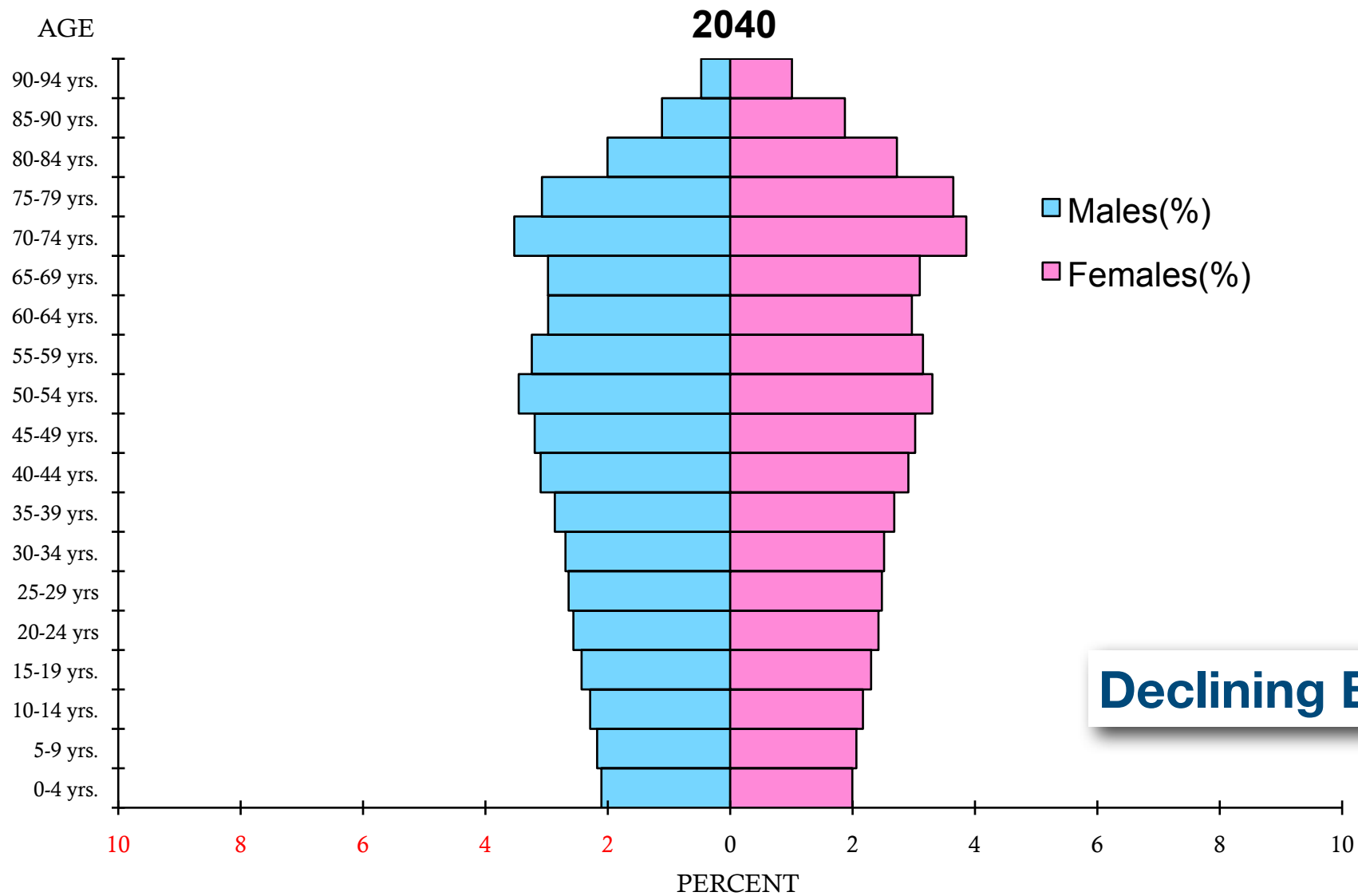




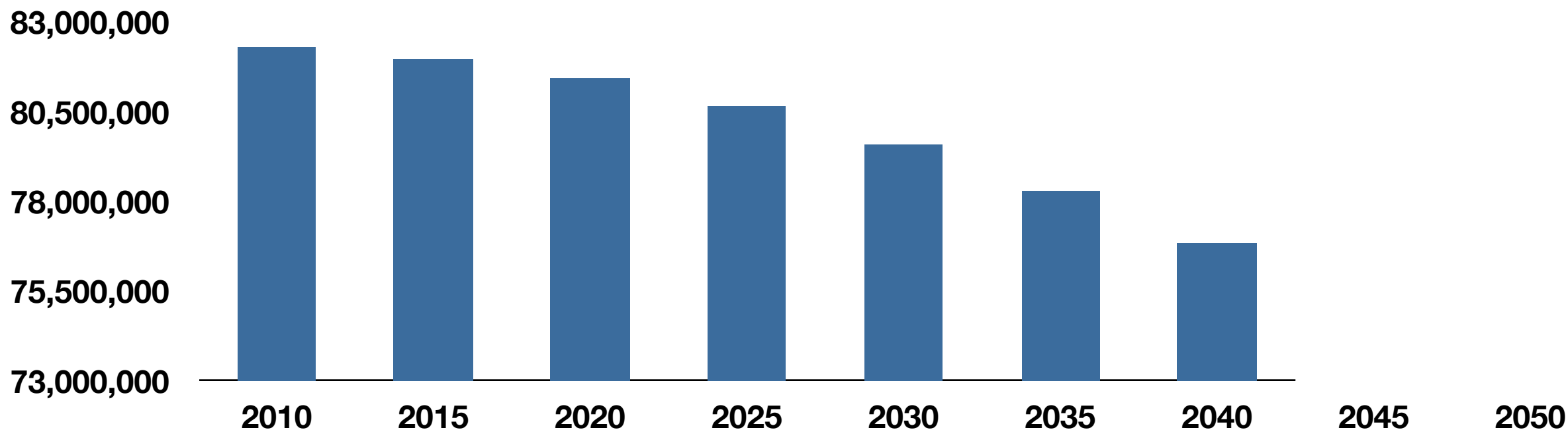
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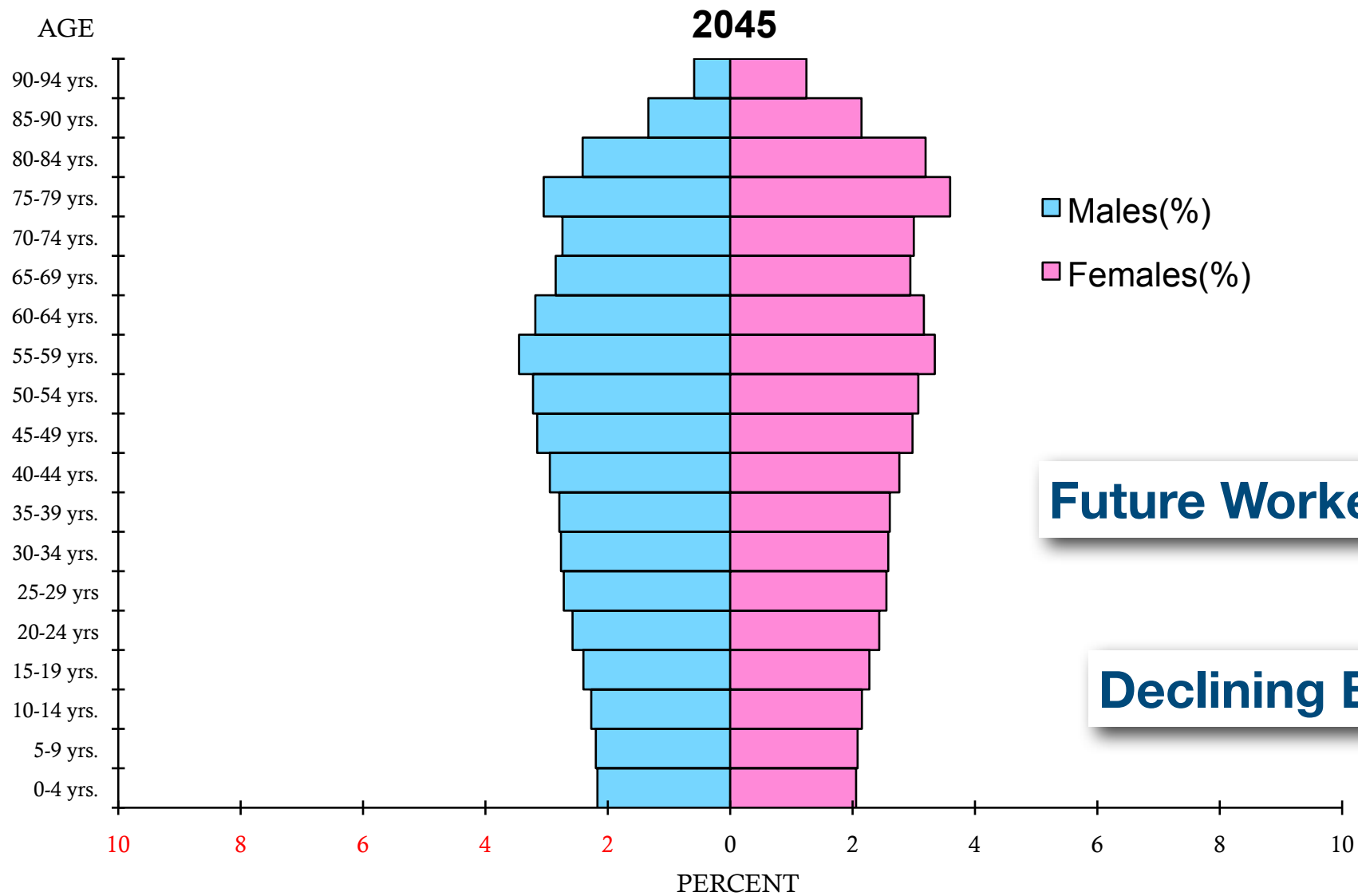




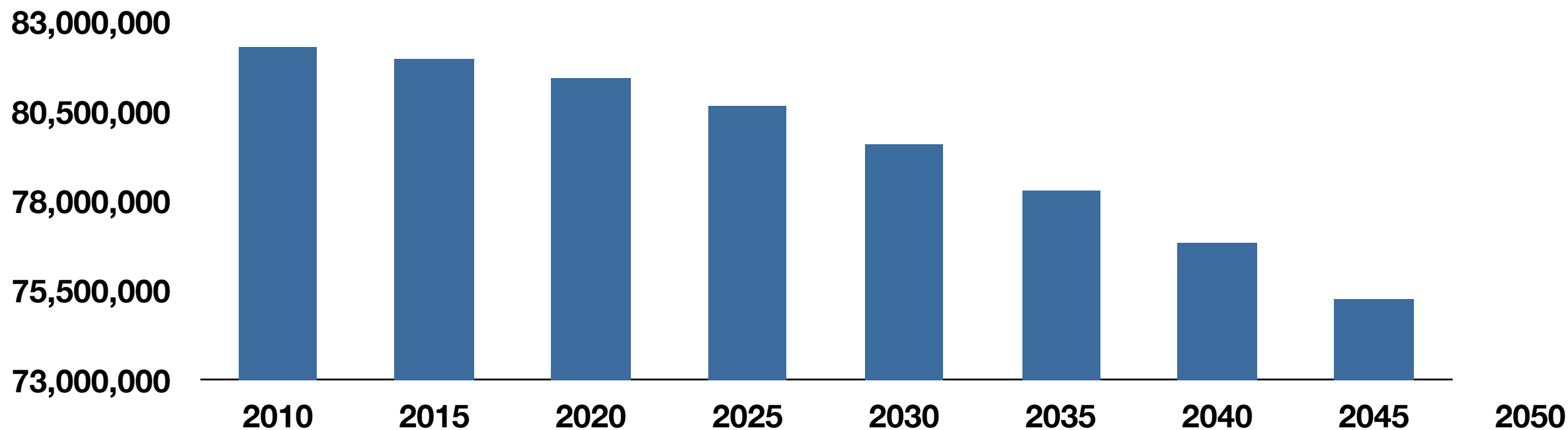


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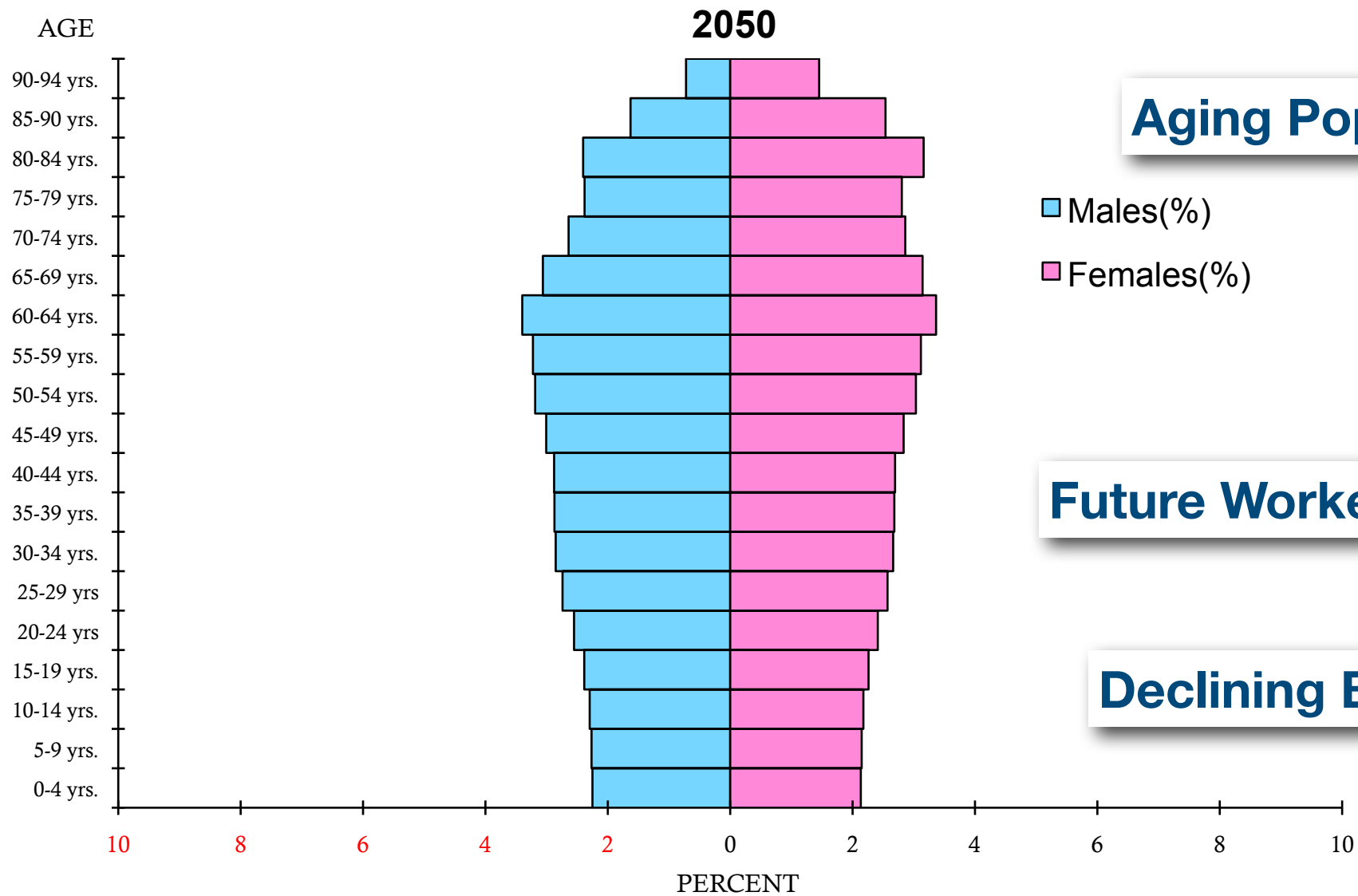




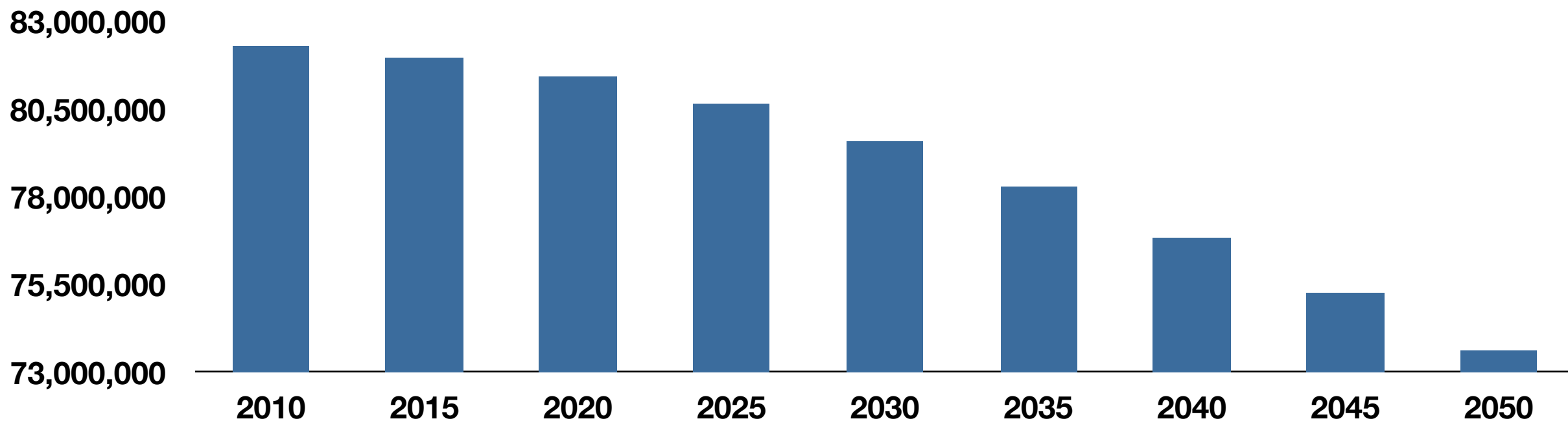
## Projected Change in Germany's Population from 2010 to 2050



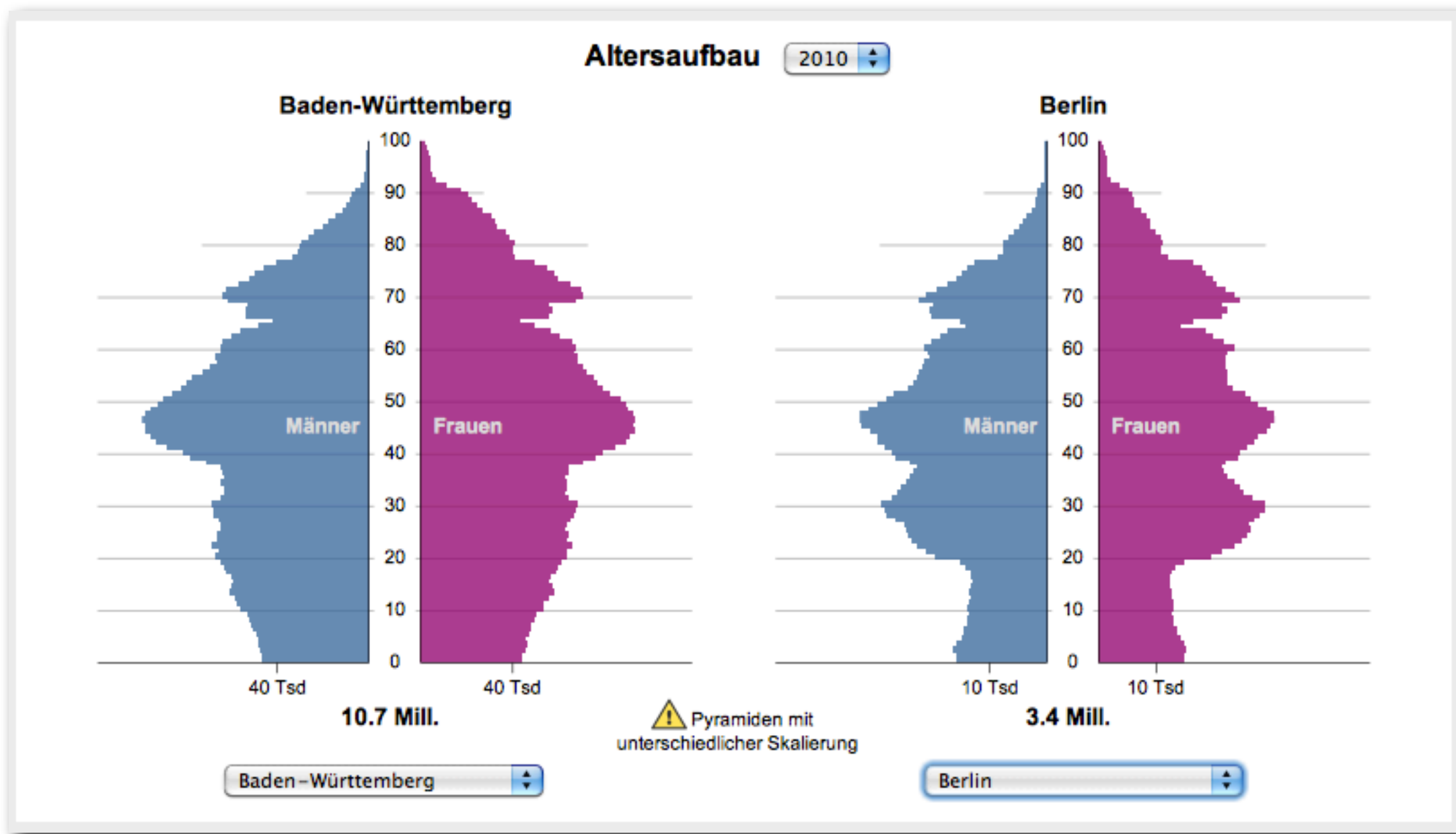




## Projected Change in Germany's Population from 2010 to 2050



<http://www.destatis.de/laenderpyramiden>





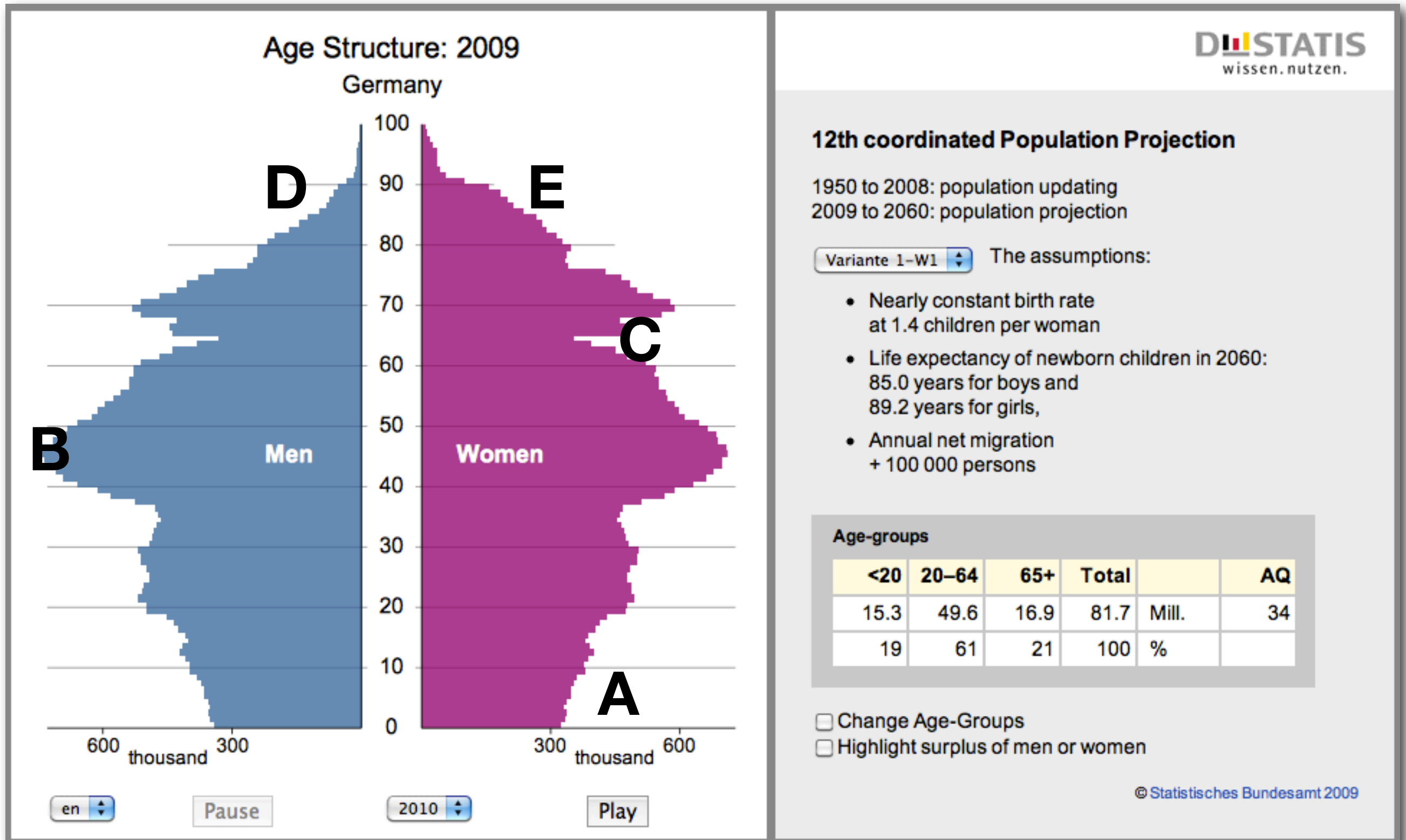


## Questions on Population Pyramids

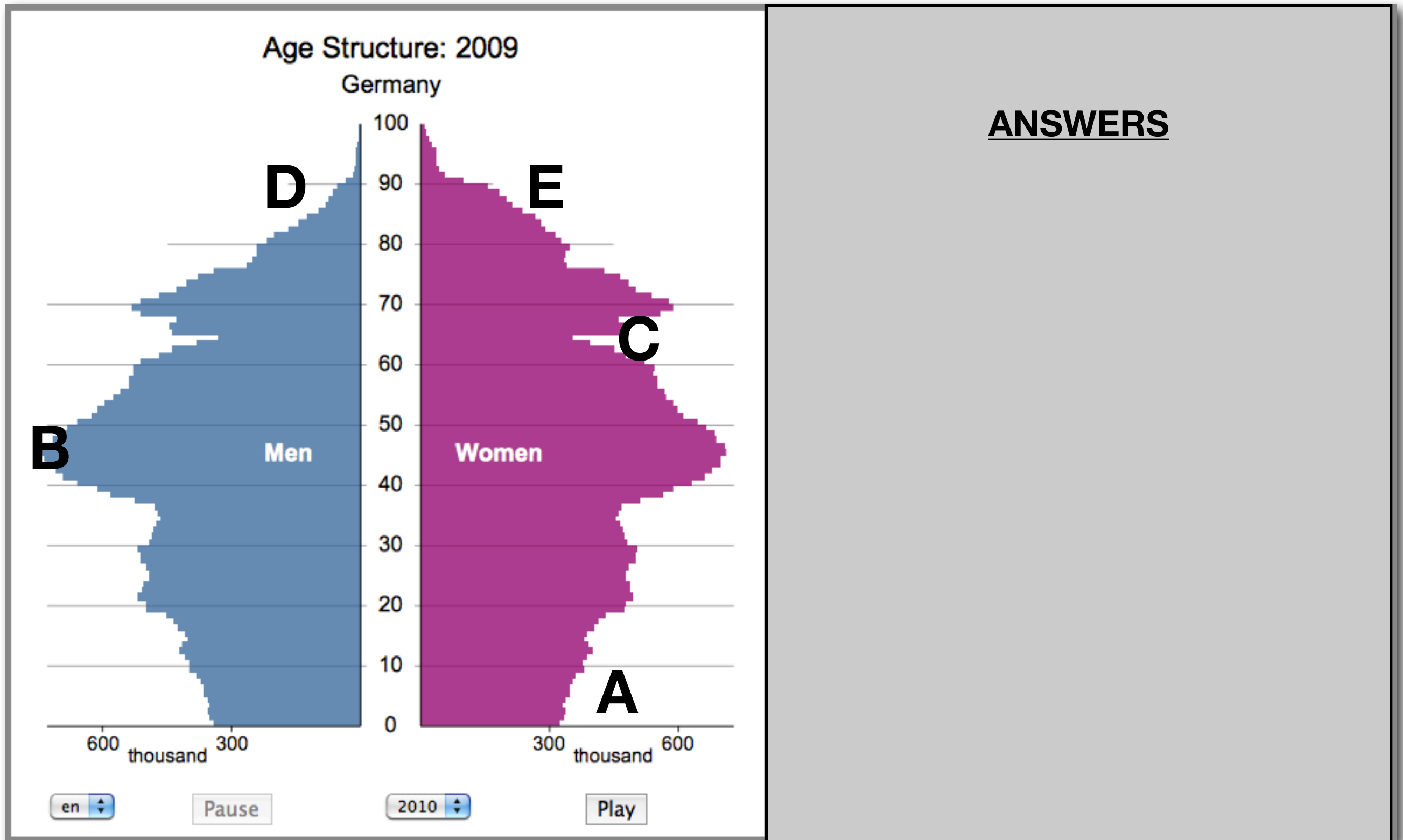
	Questions	Answers
1	Describe how Germany's overall population will change from 2010 to 2060. What will be the impacts of this population change?	
2	Which German states' population totals will change the least from 2010 to 2060? Explain why these states will have the least decline of population.	
3	Which German states' population totals will change the most from 2010 to 2060? Explain why these states are drastically declining in population. Give two reasons for your explanation.	
4	Explain which <b>two</b> German states will have the greatest challenge dealing with an aging population in 2060. Where are they located, and what (if anything) do they have in common?	



# Explain what is happening at each letter:



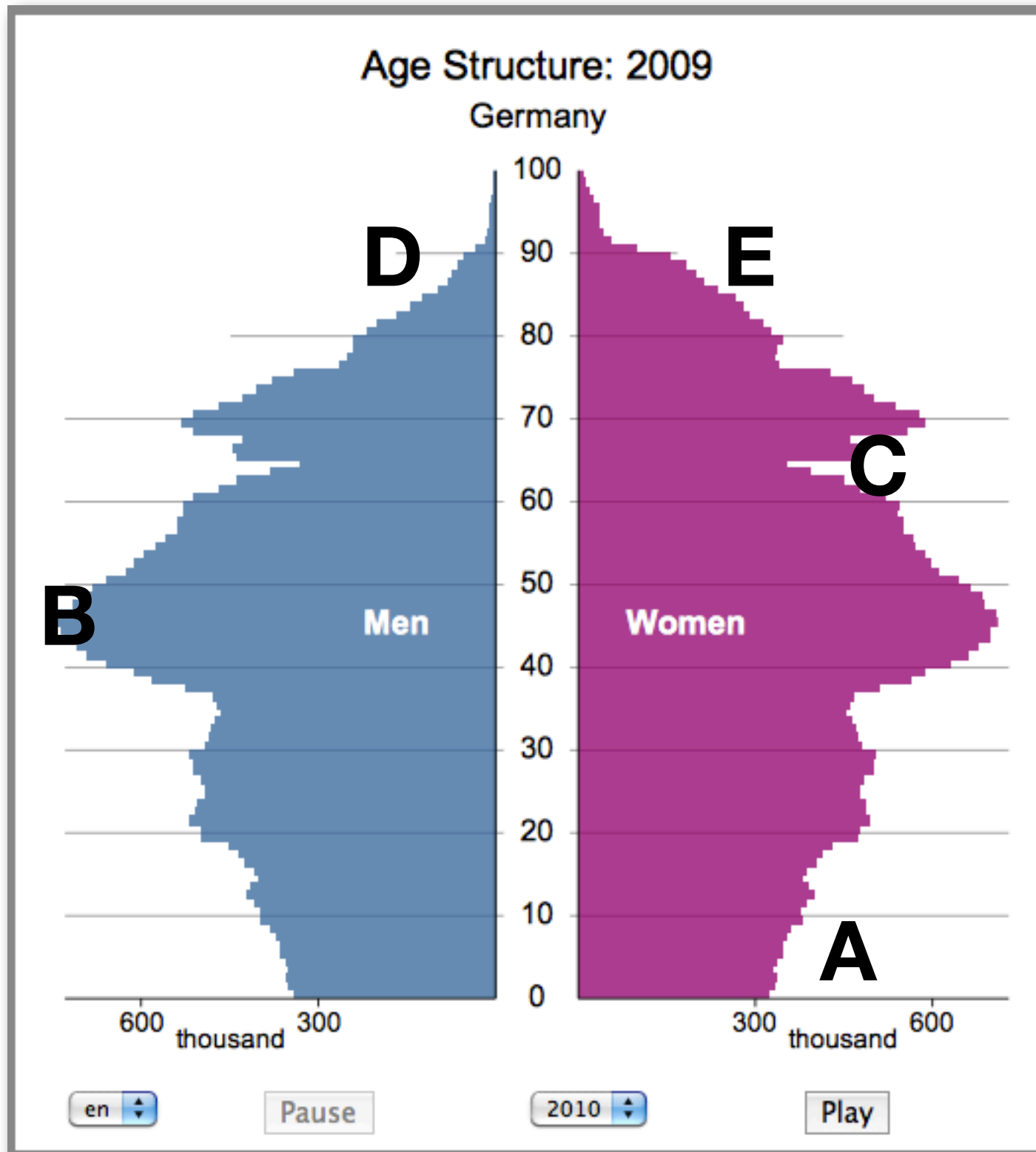
# Explain what is happening at each letter:



ANSWERS



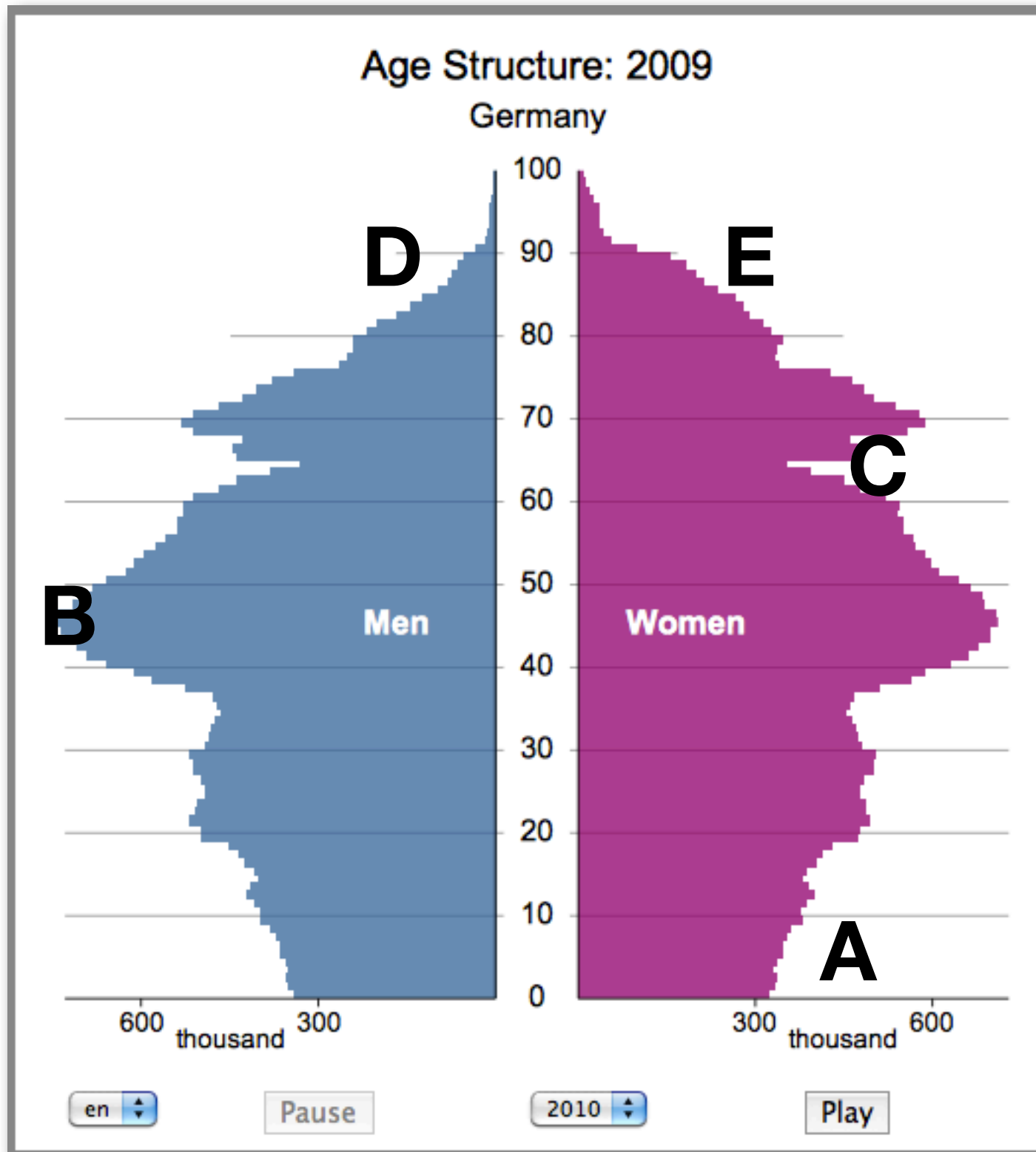
# Explain what is happening at each letter:



## ANSWERS

A- Declining Birth Rates

# Explain what is happening at each letter:



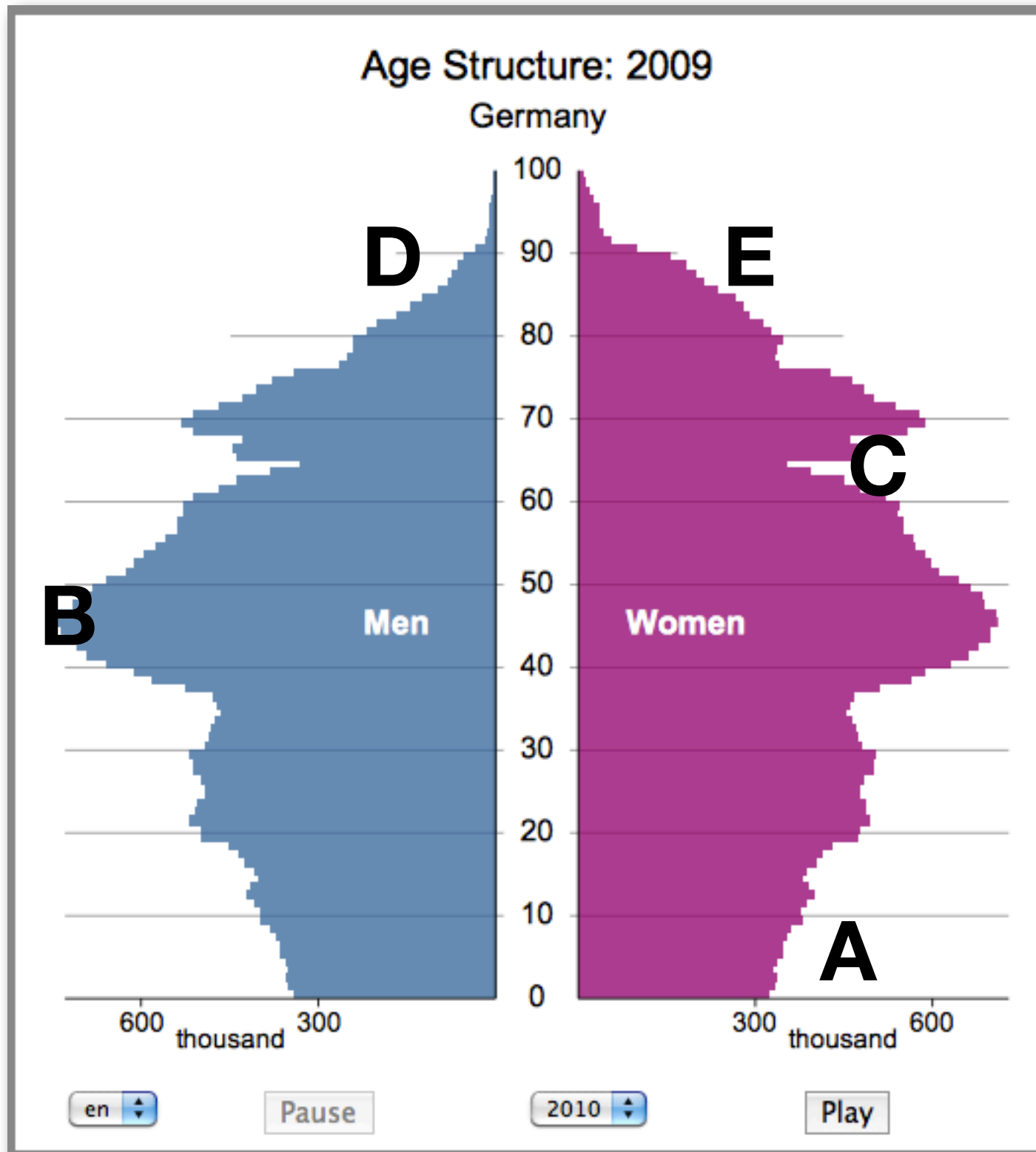
## ANSWERS

A- Declining Birth Rates

B- Baby Boom



# Explain what is happening at each letter:



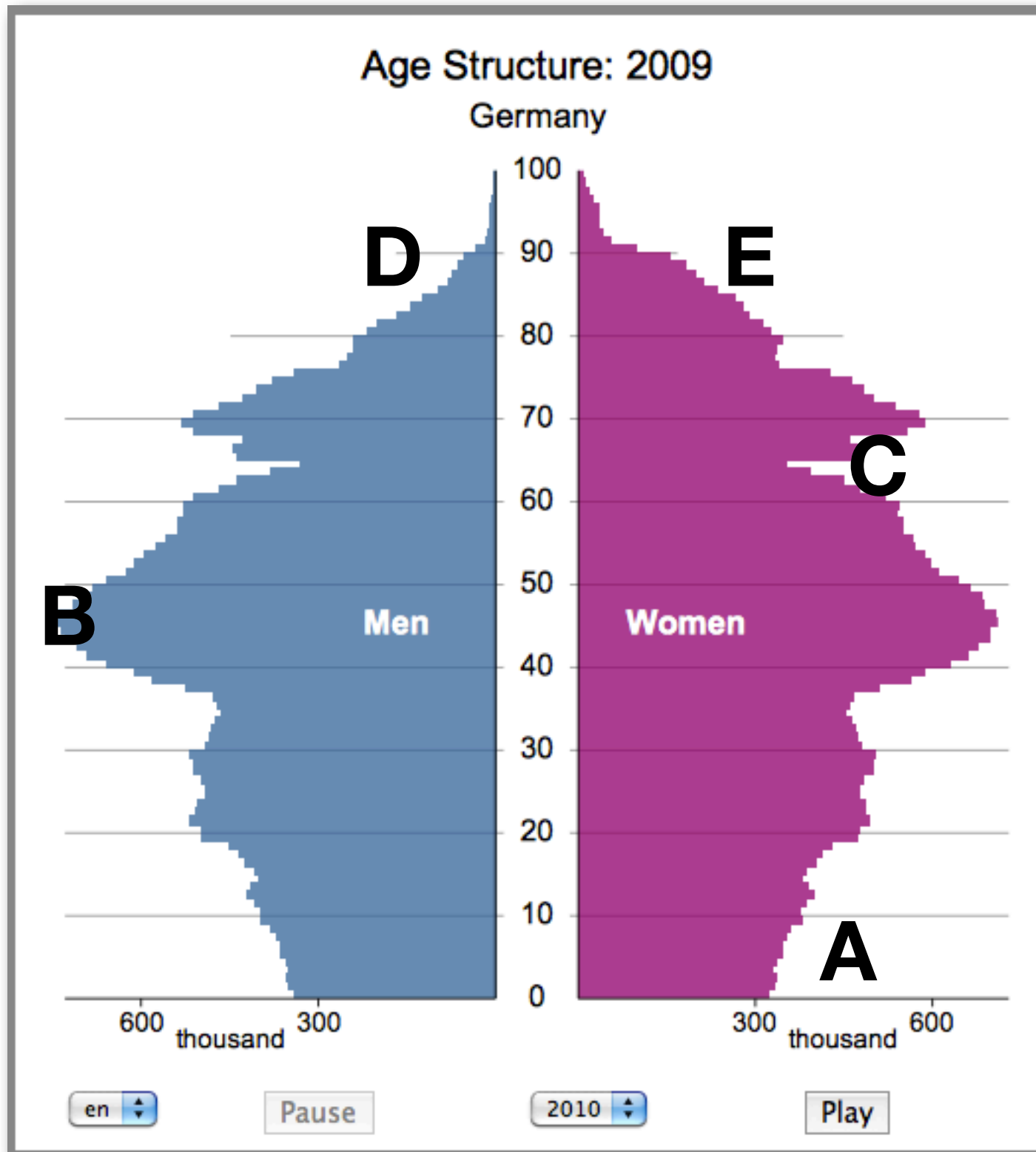
## ANSWERS

**A- Declining Birth Rates**

**B- Baby Boom**

**C- Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate due to World War II**

# Explain what is happening at each letter:



## ANSWERS

**A- Declining Birth Rates**

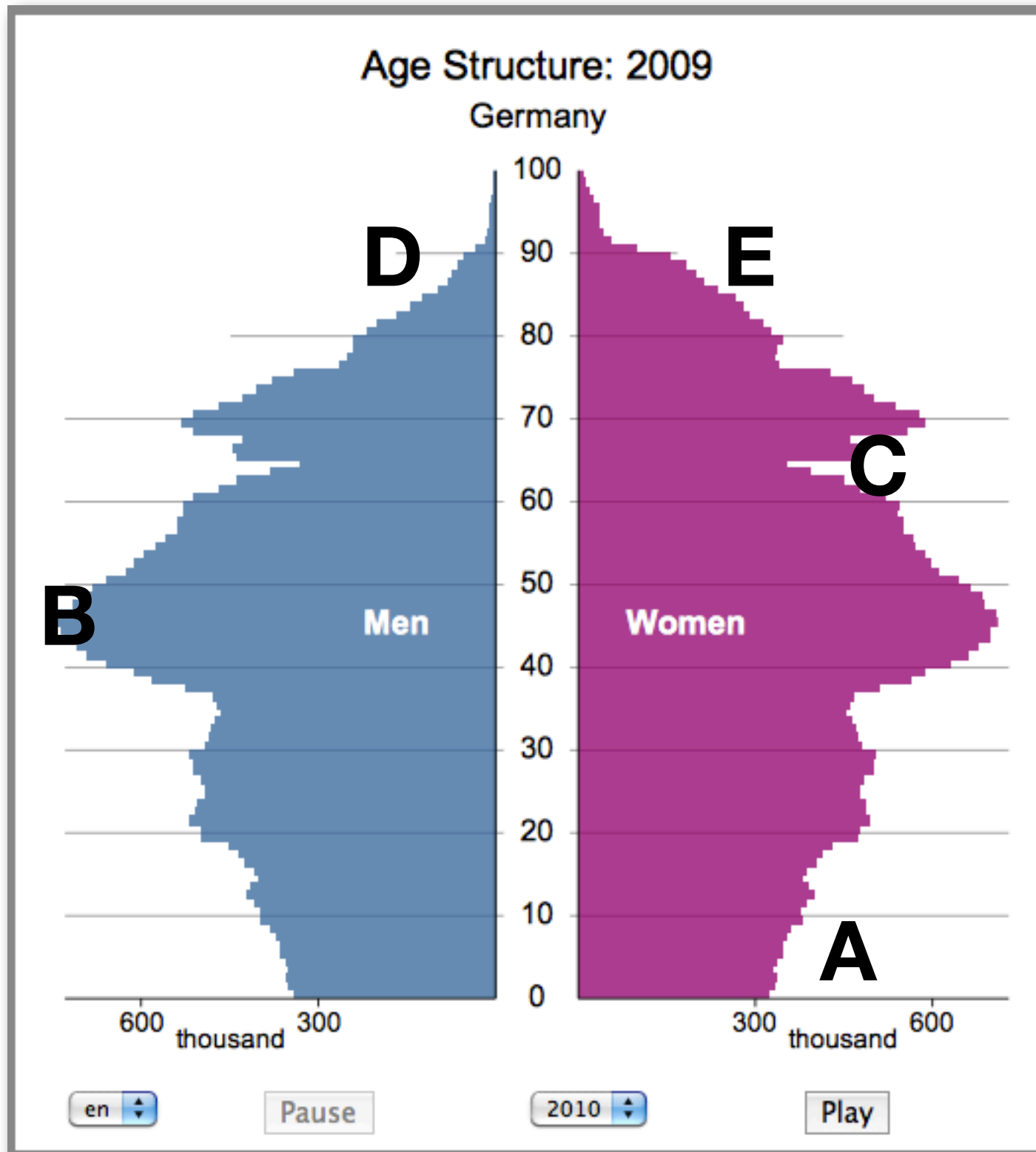
**B- Baby Boom**

**C- Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate due to World War II**

**D- Less Males due War and life expectancy lower than females**



# Explain what is happening at each letter:



## ANSWERS

**A- Declining Birth Rates**

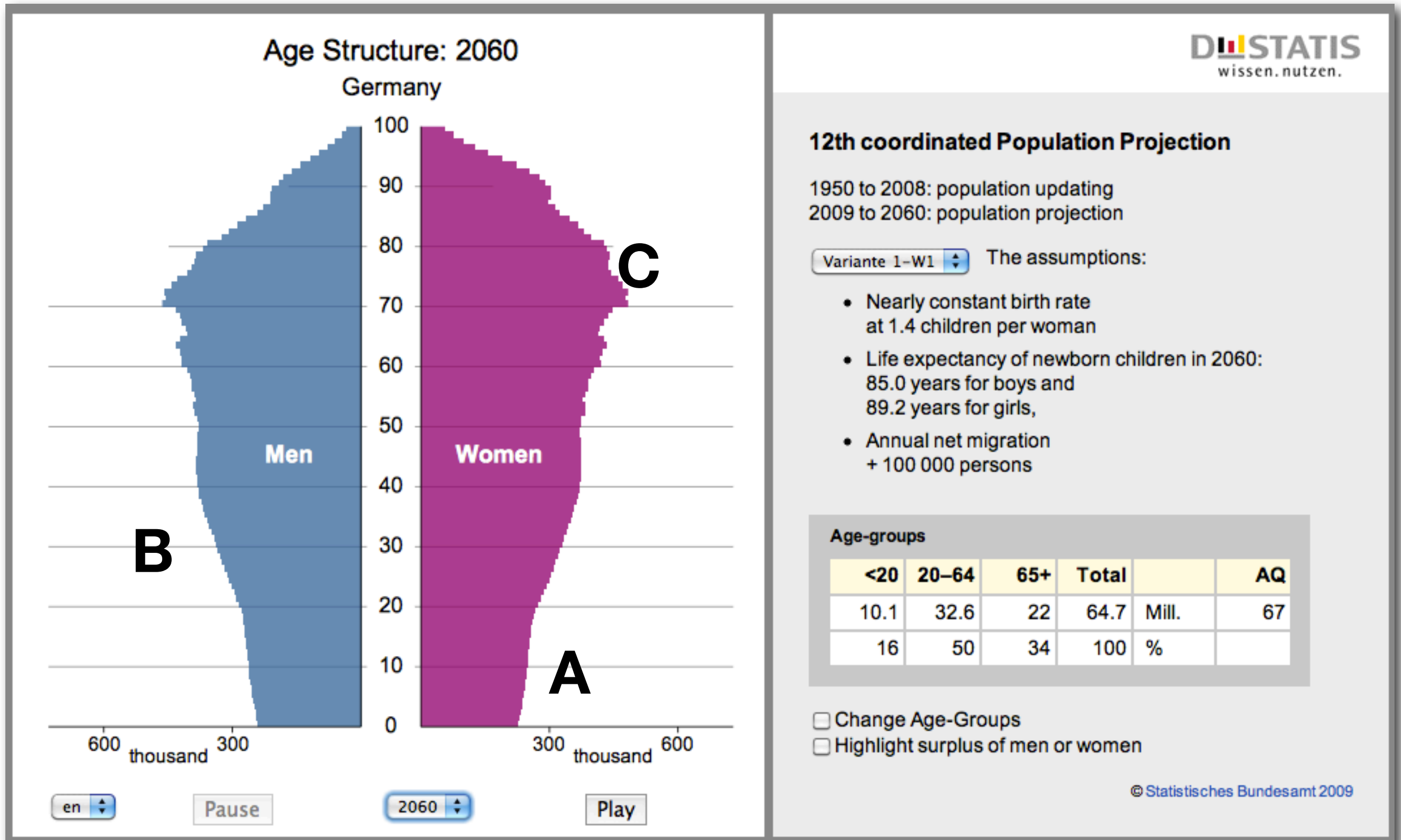
**B- Baby Boom**

**C- Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate due to World War II**

**D- Less Males due War and life expectancy lower than females**

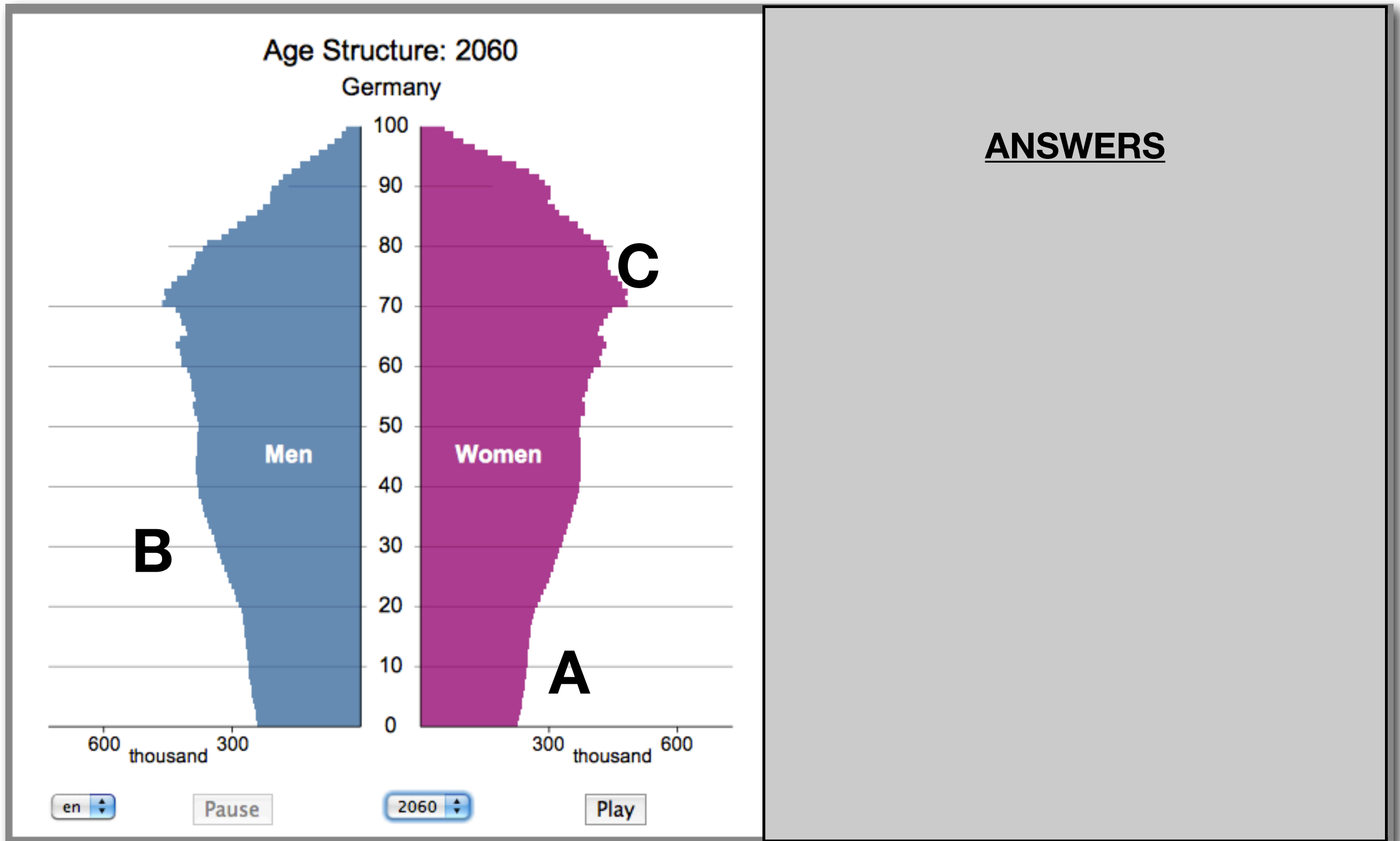
**E- More Females due to high life expectancy and less deaths in war (WWI)**

# Explain what is happening at each letter:



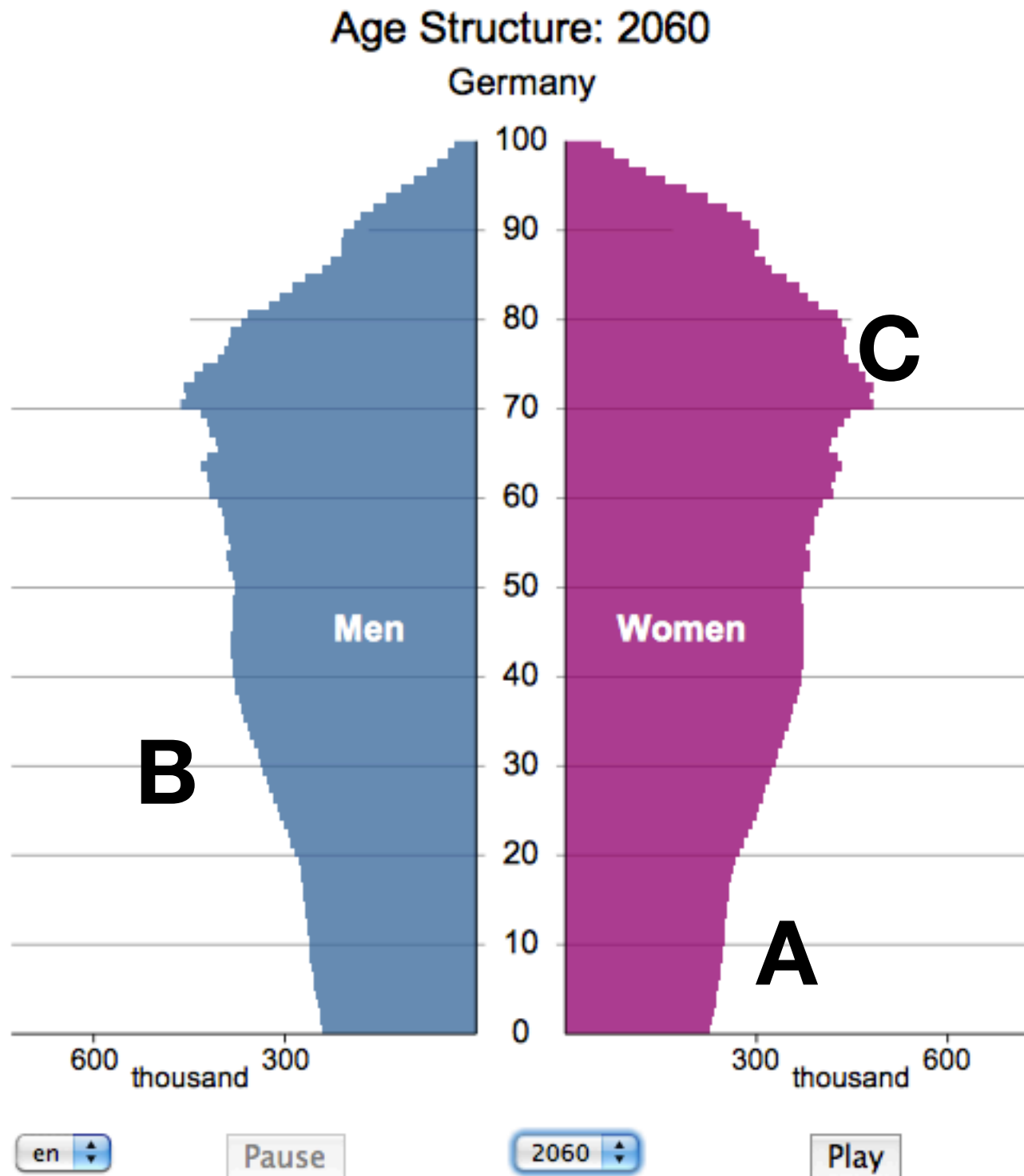


# Explain what is happening at each letter:



ANSWERS

# Explain what is happening at each letter:

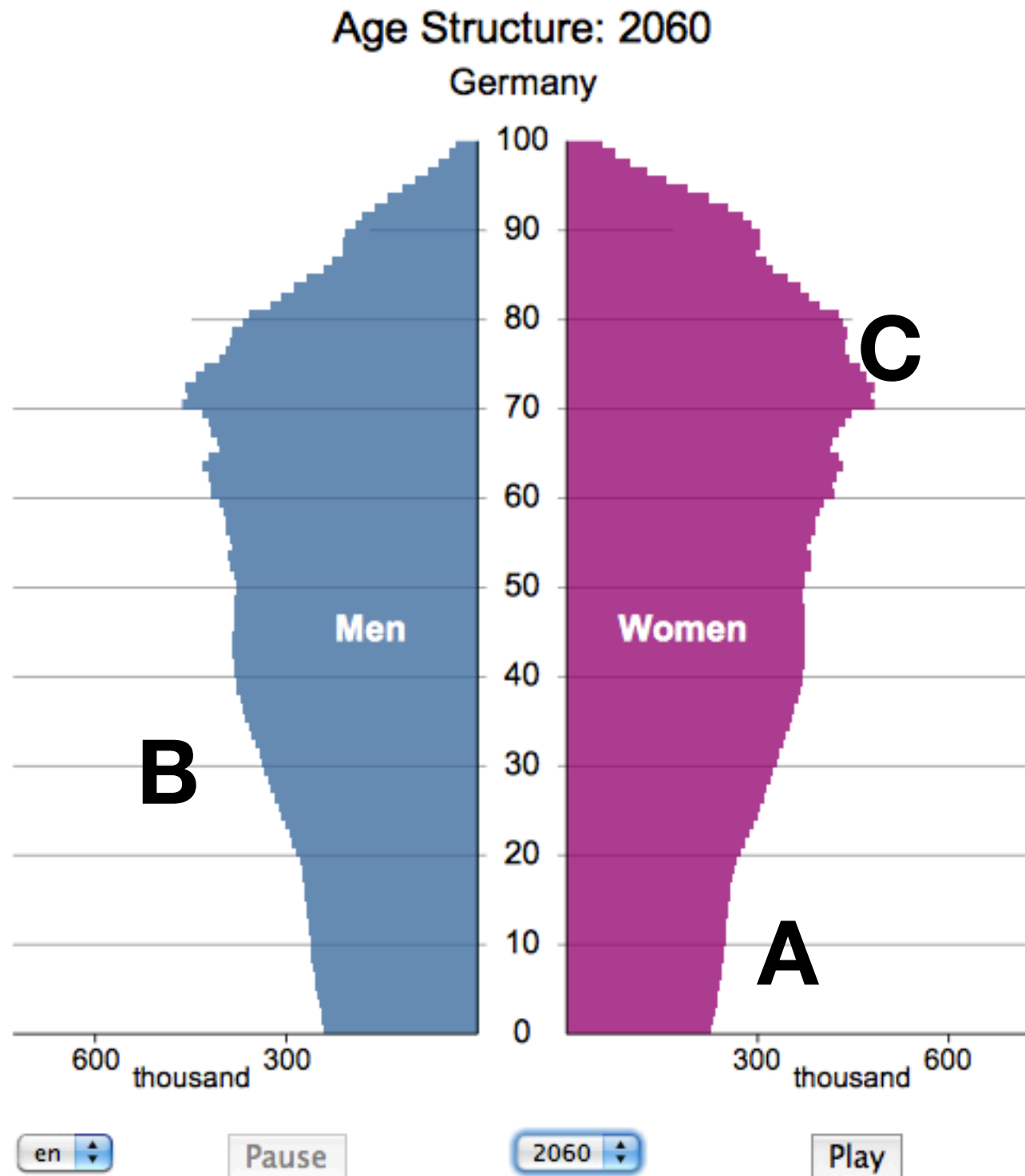


## ANSWERS

**A- Declining Birth Rates results in population decline**



# Explain what is happening at each letter:

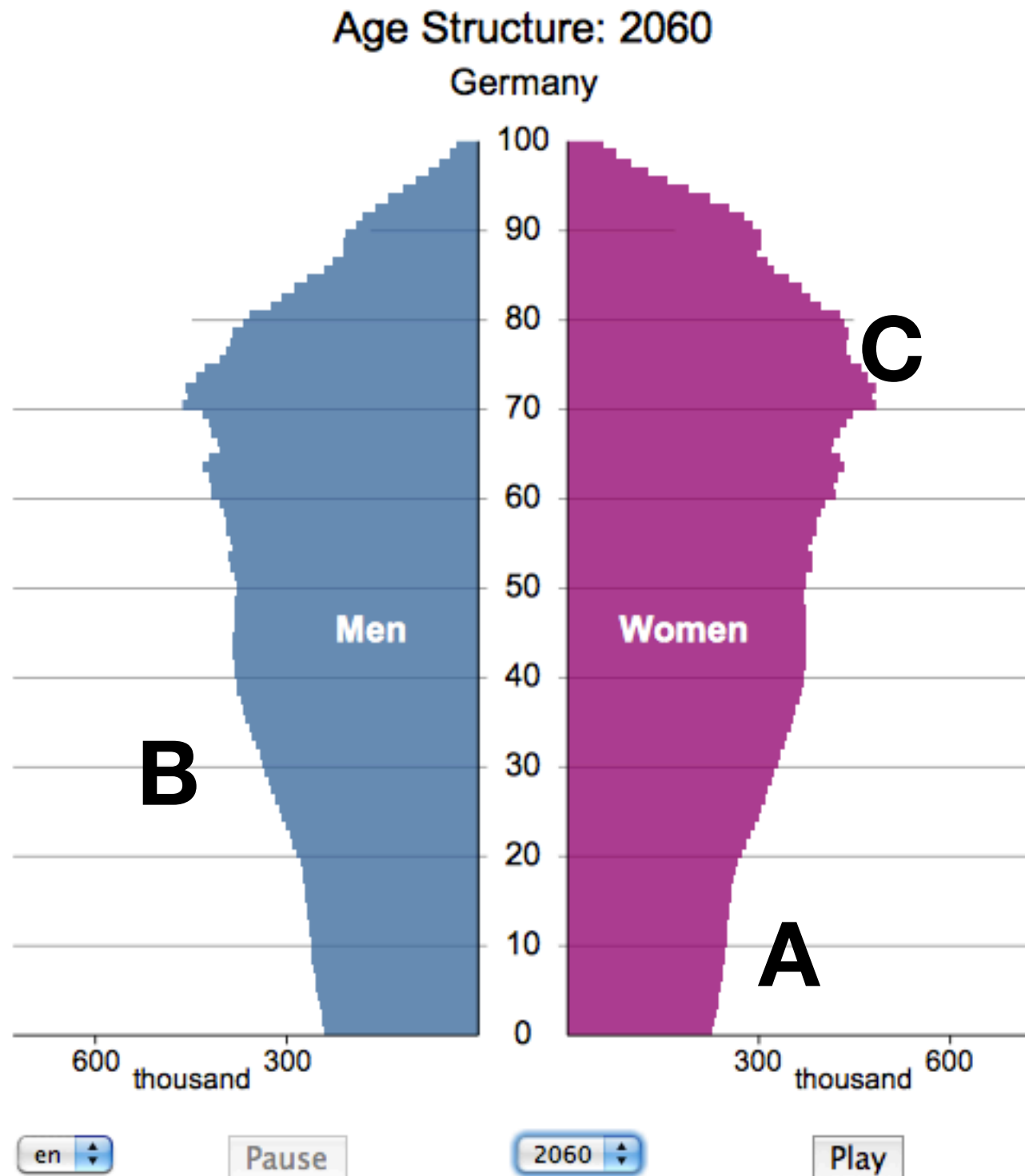


## ANSWERS

**A- Declining Birth Rates results in population decline**

**B- Less Workers available, eventual worker shortage...need for foreign workers**

# Explain what is happening at each letter:



## ANSWERS

**A- Declining Birth Rates results in population decline**

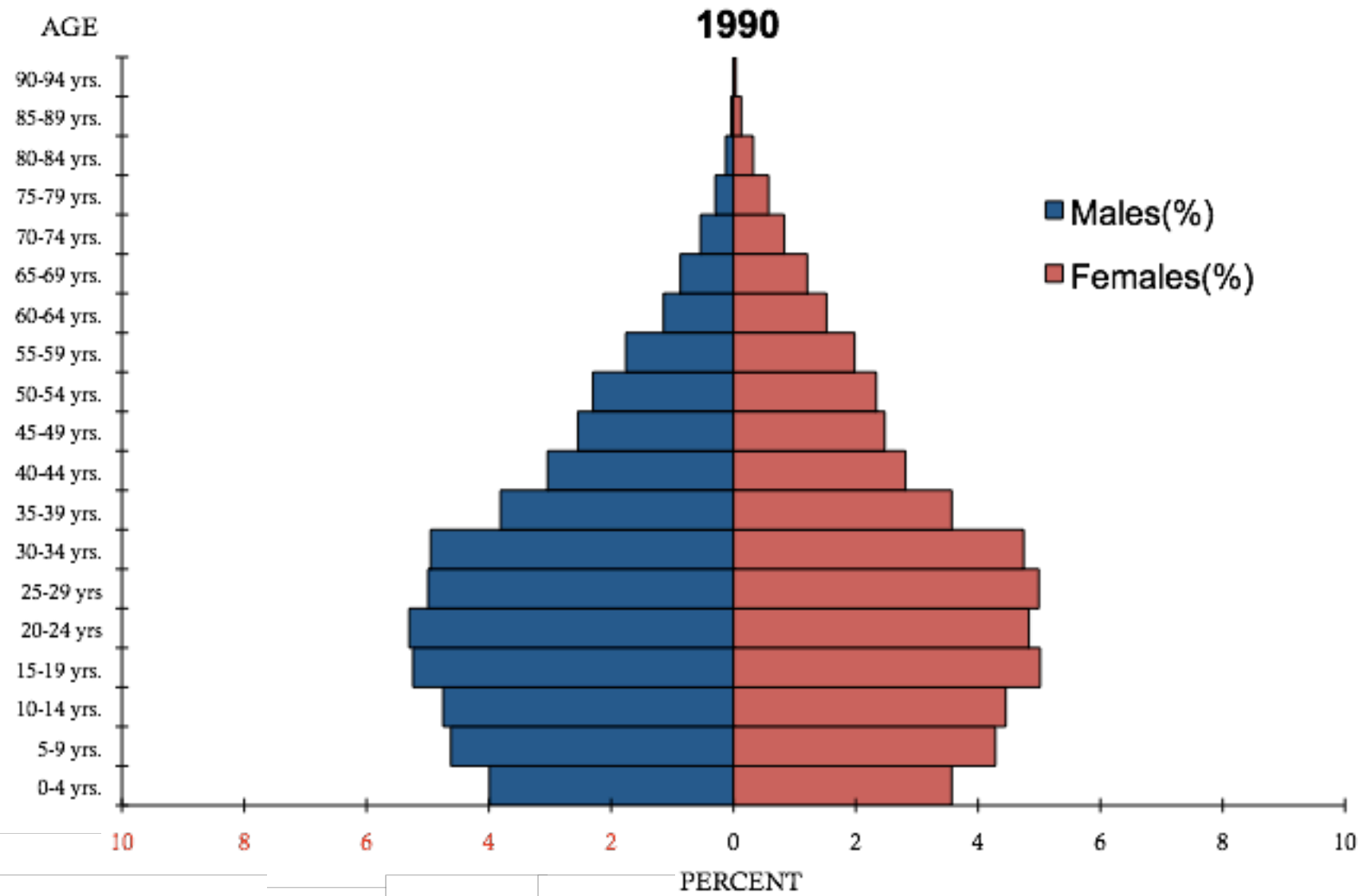
**B- Less Workers available, eventual worker shortage...need for foreign workers**

**C- High old age dependency which puts strains on social services because less workers paying into the social services**



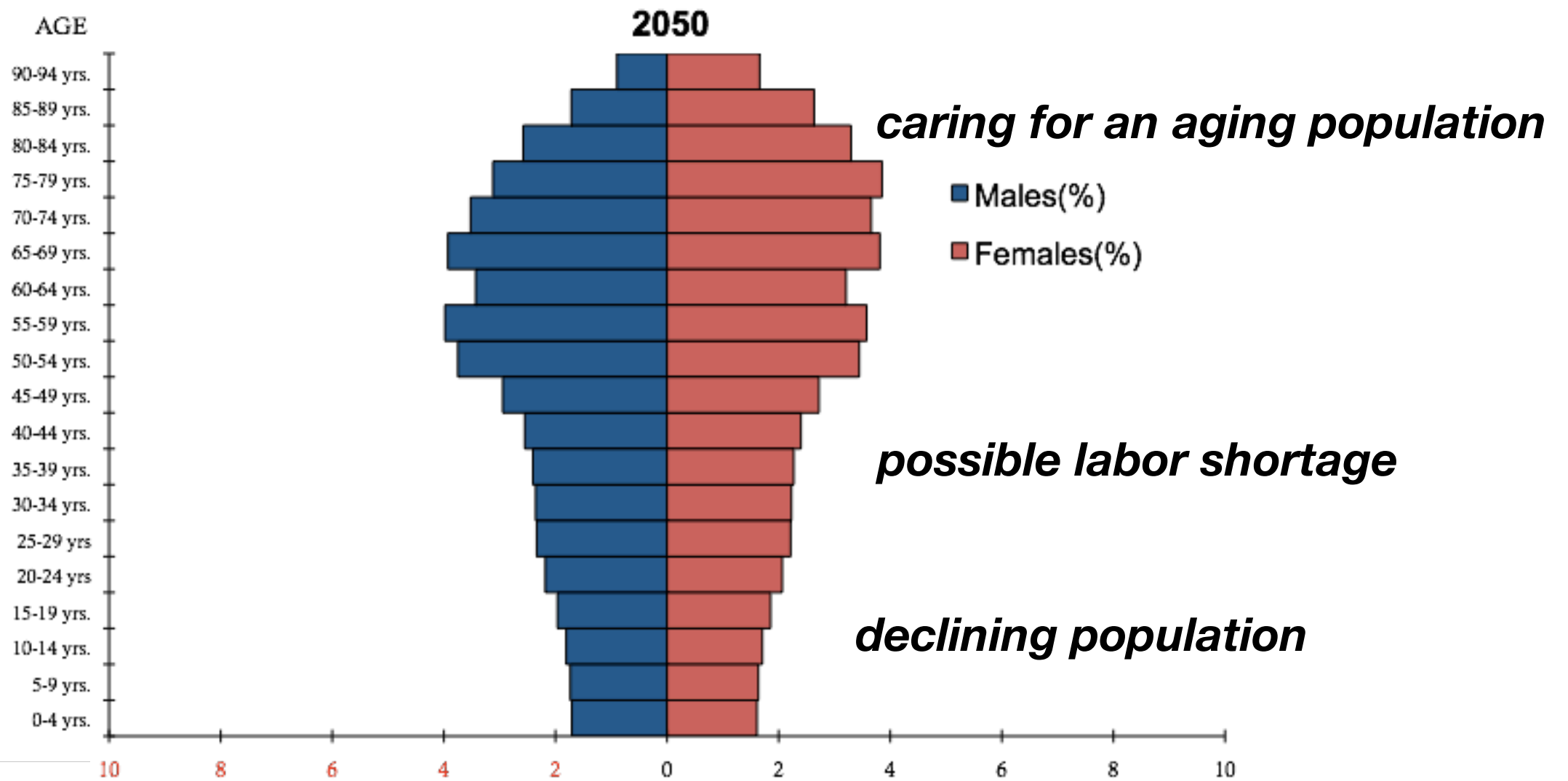
**After viewing the graphs for South Korea compare Germany's population change over time with South Korea's population change over time.**

# South Korea's Age-Sex Graphs 1990-2050

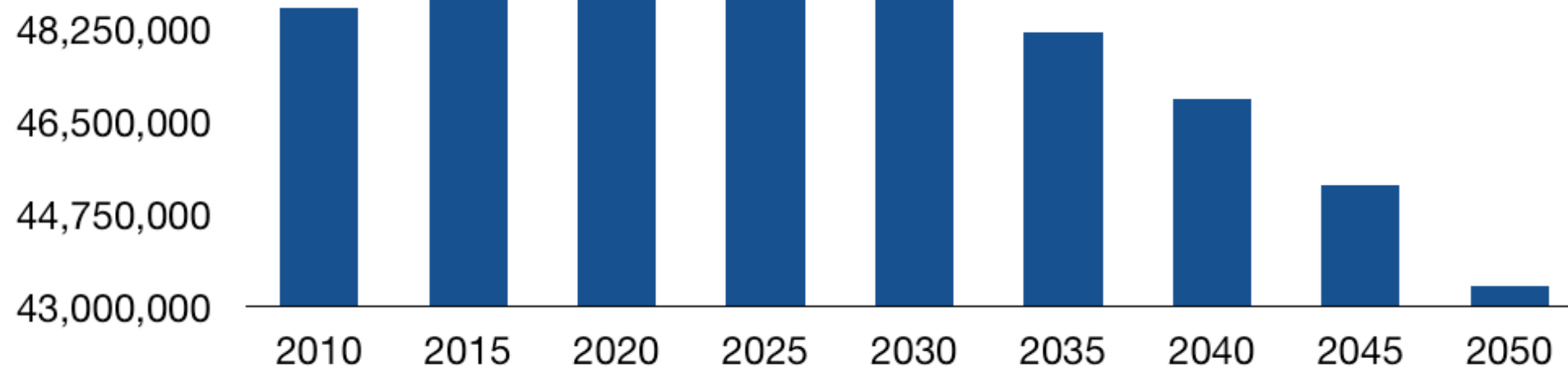




# South Korea's Age-Sex Graphs 1990-2050



## Total population







# Germany Economy







**SIEMENS**



**T-Mobile**



Deutsche Bank at a Glance  
Company  
Passion to Perform



**Continental**

**BOSCH**



**DAIMLER**



**VOLKSWAGEN**  
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

**e-on**



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BASF

Chemical Company



Audi



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Deutsche Bank at a Glance Company Passion to Perform



Continental



BOSCH



START



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# Germany's Top Ten Companies in 2010

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

<http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/global500/2010/countries/Germany.html>

Germany's Top Ten Companies, 2010	World Rank	Number of Employees	Address	Description
1- Volkswagen				
2- Allianz				
3- E.ON				
4- Daimler				
5- Siemens				
6- Metro				
7- Deutsche Telekom				
8- Munich Re Group				
9- BASF				
10- BMW				



# New Report Reveals the Depth of German Poverty

By TRISTANA MOORE / BERLIN Monday, May. 25, 2009

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German Chancellor Angela Merkel delivers a speech in Berlin in front of the Federal Association of German Banks on March 23, 2009

Steffi Loos / AFP / Getty Images



To many on the outside, Germany looks like a big, rich country enjoying the benefits of being Europe's largest economy. Inside, Germans know that





# **New Report Reveals the Depth of German Poverty**

**Directions: As you read the article Identify the importance of the following:**

- 1- west versus east
- 2- north versus south
- 3- poverty rate
- 4- Vorpommern
- 5- Hesse, Baden-Württemberg, and Bavaria
- 6- Angela Merkel
- 7- Bavaria's north and south
- 8- "Poverty is on the rise."
- 9- many towns in eastern Germany
- 10- living in poverty
- 11- children
- 12- gap between rich and poor
- 13- national minimum wage
- 14- \$7
- 15- German policymakers

# New Report Reveals the Depth of German Poverty



By TRISTANA MOORE / BERLIN

Mon May 25, 5:10 am ET

To many on the outside, Germany looks like a big, rich country enjoying the benefits of being Europe's largest economy. Inside, Germans know that looks can be deceiving. As in any nation, parts of Germany suffer from poverty, and Germans have always assumed they knew which parts: the west is rich and the east is poor. But a new report reveals the truth isn't that simple. The wealth imbalance in Germany isn't just between east and west; there are also large regional differences between the country's north and south. And across the country there are pockets of poverty more crushing than most Germans realized - and it's only getting worse.

Based on data taken before the recession hit, the new "poverty atlas" published by Paritätische Gesamtverband, an umbrella group for German charitable associations, and the Federal Statistics Office on May 18 is, according to the its authors, the first report to detail Germany's poverty levels and break the results down by region. It shows that in eastern Germany, for example, the average poverty rate is around 20%, with up to 27% of people in one area, Vorpommern, living below the poverty line. By contrast, in southern Germany, in the states of Hesse, Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, the poverty rate is around 11%. ([See pictures of printing money in Germany.](#))

Chancellor Angela Merkel's home state, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, is the poorest region in Germany with a 24% poverty rate; one of the richest is the picture-postcard pretty Black Forest region, with a poverty rate of only 7.4%. According to the report, the massive gulf between rich and poor doesn't only exist between regions, but within them, too. The northern areas of the state of Bavaria have a poverty rate of 15%, more than double the 7% rate in Munich, in southern Bavaria. ([Read about Merkel in the TIME 100.](#))

The report also shows that the west and the north, regions commonly believed to be prosperous, actually hold some pockets of poverty. In places such as the city of Hamburg and the states of Lower Saxony, North Rhine Westphalia and Rhineland Palatinate, around 15% of people are living on a low income.

The authors of the report conclude that Germany is a deeply divided country in terms of income and wealth. "Poverty is on the rise," Ulrich Schneider, the head of Paritätische Gesamtverband, tells TIME. "Our poverty rates date from 2007, before the current economic crisis. Unemployment will rise this year so there's bound to be more poverty." In many towns in eastern Germany local factories have shut down



and, since reunification, unemployment rates have climbed to 25% after an exodus of young people looking for work in the west - a far cry from those "blossoming landscapes" former Chancellor Helmut Kohl promised back in 1990. (Read "[Kohl Wins His Way](#).")

Anyone who's living off less than 60% of the median household income is defined by the E.U. and the German government as living in poverty. In Germany, that's around \$1,066 per month for a single person or \$2,240 for a couple with one child. Some of the hardest hit by Germany's increasing poverty levels are children. It's estimated that there are more than 3 million German children living in poverty; in Berlin alone, up to 36% of all children are poor. "The gap between the rich and poor is wider than ever and more children have been plunged into poverty," says Bernd Siggelkow, a pastor who runs the Arche project in Berlin to help children in need. "People who claim state benefits are stigmatized by society and in the past children were simply forgotten by politicians."

Not surprisingly, the poverty atlas has reawakened the long-raging political debate over a national minimum wage. Germany doesn't have a general legal minimum wage and only six sectors of the economy have a statutory rate - in the construction industry, for example, the minimum pay rate is between \$12.50 and \$18 an hour. Union leaders and politicians have been calling for a national minimum wage of \$10.50 an hour, but Chancellor Merkel and her conservative party colleagues have refused to back down, saying a minimum wage could be counterproductive as jobs that pay less than the required minimum would be cut and that could lead to higher unemployment. "More and more people are on low wages earning less than \$7 an hour," says Michael Pausder, spokesman for the VDK, an association that promotes equality for people in need. (See [pictures of the former East Germany making light of its past](#).)

The authors of the new report say targeted measures are needed to tackle poverty and unemployment in the poorest regions, but they admit there's no magic bullet. As the recession bites ever deeper, and with a general election coming in September, German policymakers will have to wake up to the nation's growing poverty problems - and fast.

See [TIME's Pictures of the Week](#).

[View this article on Time.com](#)







# Germany Today

D B DS 8166  
DÜRKOP Die automobile Marke WWW.DUERKOP.DE

Ofenfrische

BERLINER MAUER 1961-1989

Rostbratwurst Original Thür. Rostbratwurst

DÖNER

markt  
9.00 - 18.30 Uhr

Heute nicht gut drauf?

Genießen Sie unsere  
Bratwurst  
Wirkt sofort!



**Germany and USA Comparisons**

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

**Similarities**

**Differences**

1-

1-

2-

2-

3-

3-

4-

4-

5-

5-

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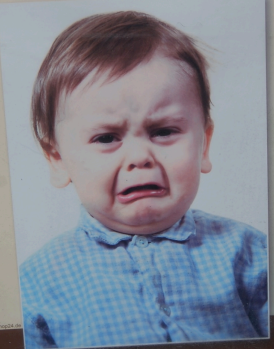




**D B DS 8166**  
DÜRKOP Die automobiler Marke WWW.DUERKOP.DE



Heute nicht gut drauf?



Genießen Sie unsere **Bratwurst** Wirkt sofort!

# Germany Today

Ofenfrische

BERLINER MAUER 1961-1989

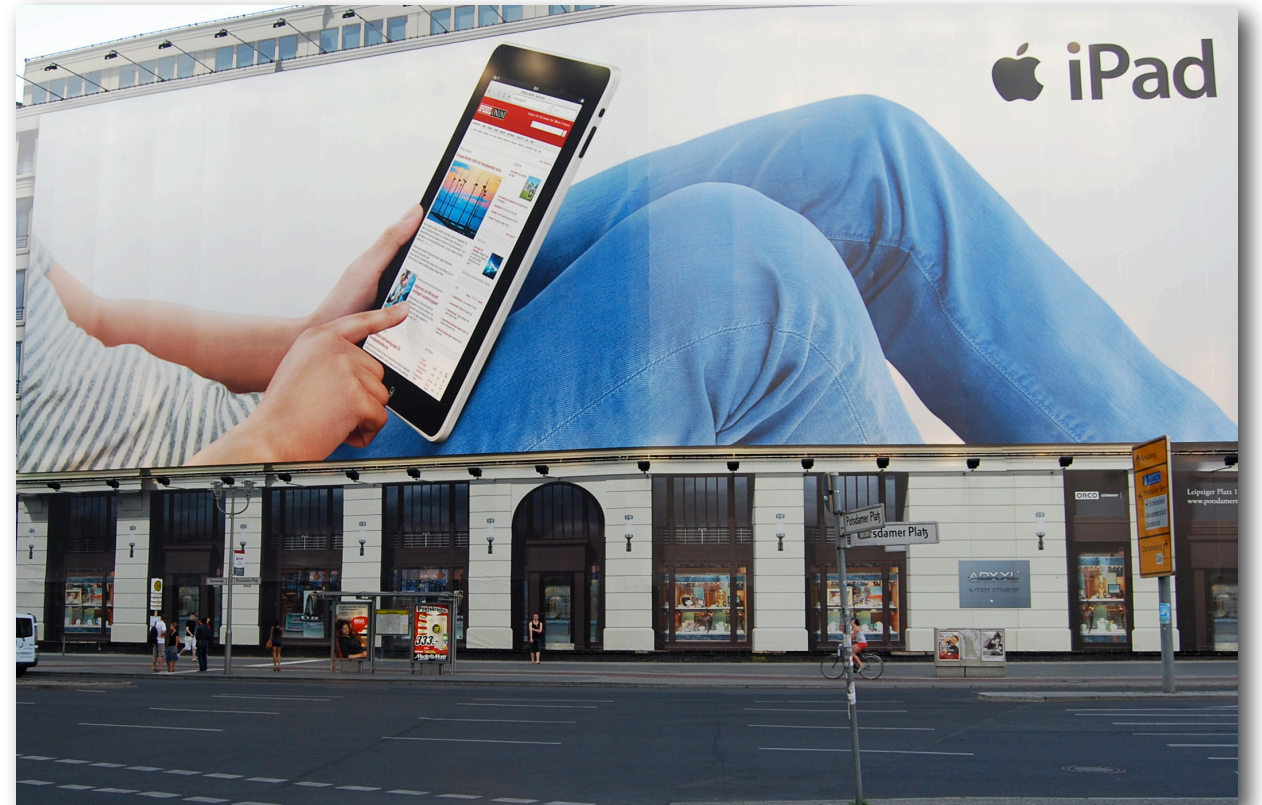
Rostbratwurst Original Thür. Rostbratwurst

DÖNER

Wildermarkt  
Freitag von 9.00 - 18.30 Uhr

GRILLHAUS





American Companies in Germany





Movies - Games - Coffee





# US ARMY CHECKPOINT

What is familiar in the picture?





Welcome to McDonald's

Please select your region from the map below.

## How are McDonald's Different Around the World?



# People @McDonald's

人から人へ、が基本です



Japan





期間 限定 7/26日~

食べちゃいたいくらい。

McDonald's  
**FOOD STRAP**

どのバーガーでもOK!

ポテト①ドリンク①の  
バリューセットにすると、  
もれなくFOOD STRAPがもらえる!

全部で  
6種類!

ドリンクは、ラテメニュー (M) でもOK!

▶ McCaféのラテメニューはこちら



Japan



United Arab Emirates



food



interact



kids

Home > M Food > Our Menu > A La Carte >



## McArabia Kofta

2 pieces of beef kofta patties with cheese, tomatoes, iceberg lettuce, fresh onions and salsa sauce on Arabic flat bread

أهلاً بكم في ماكدونالدز العربية  
Welcome to McDonald's Arabia



ضع المؤشر على رمز ماكدونالدز لاختيار البلد.  
Roll over the McDonald's icons to choose the country.  
تذكر اختياري | Remember my choice





ich liebe es<sup>®</sup>

Produkte

McCafé

Familie & Kids

Ernährung

Unternehmen

McFinder Newsletter Kontakt Jobs & Karriere Presse Impressum Datenschutz

# EIS je 1€\*



**McSundae<sup>®</sup>**  
mit Karamell-  
oder Schokosauce

\* unverbindliche Preisempfehlung. In allen teilnehmenden Restaurants.

# Germany



ich liebe es™

Produkte

McCafé

Familie & Kids

Ernährung

Unternehmen

McFinder Newsletter Kontakt Jobs & Karriere Presse Impressum Datenschutz

# McMenü®

## 1 Klassiker nach Wahl



Big Mac



Hamburger Royal TS



McChicken



einen McWrap nach Wahl



Big Tasty Bacon



Filet-o-Fish



McRib



6 Chicken McNuggets mit Sauce nach Wahl



9 Chicken McNuggets mit Sauce nach Wahl

## + 2 Beilagen nach Wahl



Inklusive 1x Ketchup oder Mayo

oder

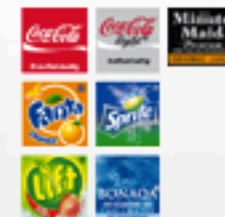


Gartensalat mit Balsamico Dressing

oder



Coca-Cola groß

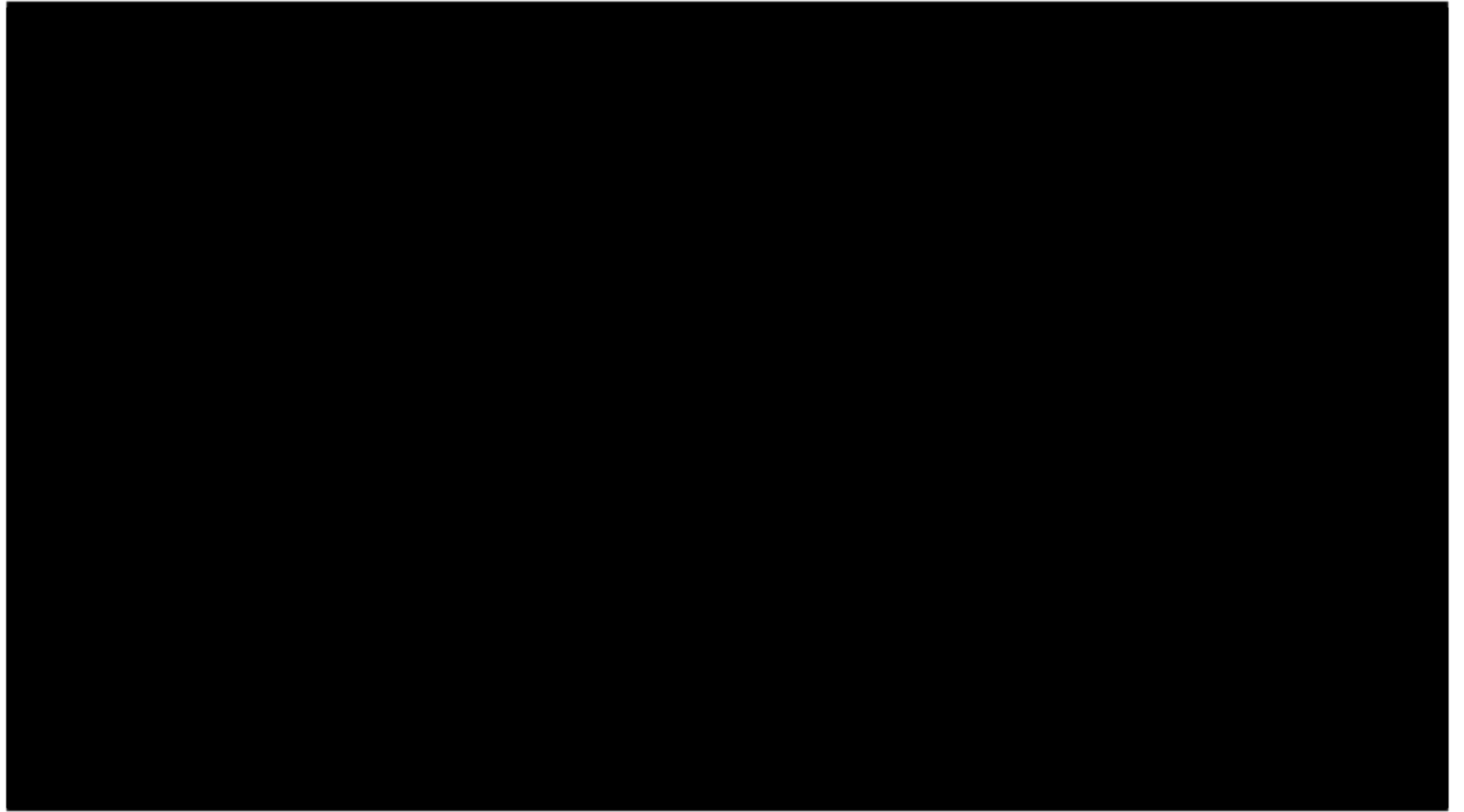


### McMenü® small

0,4l Kaltgetränk und mittlere Pommes Frites inklusive 1x Ketchup oder Mayo



McDonald's Commercial in Germany



McDonald's Commercial in Germany





# Hamburger Royal TS®

Adel in aller Munde.

Der Hamburger Royal gehört von Haus aus schon zum geschmacklichen Hochadel. Eine edle Sauce, kaiserlich-knackiger Salat, noch mehr feines Rindfleisch und zwei noble Tomatenscheiben. Tataaaa! Wie das mundet!

.....  
Zutaten, Nährwert & Allergene →

GDA-Info →  
.....

## Space of Leckerness

**4518** Sterne lassen den Hamburger Royal TS® schon strahlen.

Das will ich sehen!



Germany

# Lift Apfelschorle

Erfrischung für alle.

Das ist Erfrischung für jeden  
Geschmack.

Egal ob für Coole, für Spritzige oder  
für pure Genießer: Bei McDonald's®  
ist einfach alles drin!



---

## Zutaten, Nährwert & Allergene

Lift Apfelschorle klein →

Lift Apfelschorle mittel →

Lift Apfelschorle groß →

GDA-Info →

---

Germany



# McCroissant®

Die Morgenstund  
für Genießer.

Goldbraun aufgebacken liegt es da.  
Das McCroissant mit seiner  
knusprigen Hülle. Doch wenn man  
hineinbeißt, offenbart es einem sein  
delikates Geheimnis: herzhafter  
Schinken und zart schmelzender  
Käse. Guten Mmmmmorgen!

Frühstück bei McDonald's gibt es  
immer montags - samstags  
bis 10.30 Uhr und an Sonn- &  
Feiertagen bis 11:30 Uhr.

.....  
Zutaten, Nährwert & Allergene →

GDA-Info →  
.....

## Space of Leckerness

**642** Sterne lassen das McCroissant'  
schon strahlen.

Das will ich sehen!



Germany

# Farmkartoffeln

Knusprige Kartoffelstücke mit Sour  
Cream Dip.

.....  
Zutaten, Nährwert & Allergene →

GDA-Info →  
.....



**Germany**



# SNACK DELUXE



## Nürnberger

3 original Nürnberger Rostbratwürste\* mit Röstzwiebeln und feiner Senf-Sauce im knusprigen Ciabatta-Brötchen.

\*Wurst aus Schweinefleisch

.....  
Snack Deluxe →

.....  
Zutaten, Nährwert & Allergene →

GDA-Info →  
.....

### Space of Leckerness

**2700** Sterne lassen den Nürnberger schon strahlen.

Das will ich sehen!



# Germany

## McDonald's Around the World Differences



1. Go to the following web site: **<http://www.aboutmcdonalds.com/country/map.html>**
2. Select one country from each continent: North America (excluding the United States), South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.
3. Find one difference between the McDonald's in that country compared to the ones in the United States.
4. Use **Shift - Command - 4** to copy the menu item
5. Paste the menu item into a slide in Keyonte and create a collage illustrating the six differences you found.

-----

As an alternative assignment or additional assignment have the students complete the chart on the next slide.





# McDonald's Around the World Chart

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

COUNTRY	MAIN SIMILARITIES (general)	MAIN DIFFERENCES (specific)
Mexico		
Brazil		
Spain		
Germany		
Russia		
Finland		
Netherlands		
Egypt		
Turkey		
Saudi Arabia		
China		
Japan		
South Korea		
Malaysia		
New Zealand		



Welcome to McDonald's

Select one country for each continent.

EUROPE		
<b>Österreich</b> Austria	<b>Deutschland</b> Germany	<b>Россия</b> Russia
<b>België</b> Belgium	<b>Ελλάδα</b> Greece	<b>Slovensko</b> Slovakia
<b>България</b> Bulgaria	<b>Magyarország</b> Hungary	<b>Slovenija</b> Slovenia
<b>Hrvatska</b> Croatia	<b>Éire</b> Ireland	<b>España</b> Spain
<b>Κύπρος</b> Cyprus	<b>Italia</b> Italy	<b>Sverige</b> Sweden
<b>Česká Republika</b> Czech Republic	<b>Nederland</b> Netherlands	<b>Suisse</b> Switzerland
<b>Danmark</b> Denmark	<b>Norge</b> Norway	<b>United Kingdom</b> United Kingdom
<b>Suomi</b> Finland	<b>Polska</b> Poland	<b>Југославија</b> Yugoslavia
<b>France</b> France	<b>Portugal</b> Portugal	





new



CORN CUP

McPATATAS

Deliciosas papas 100% naturales, cortadas en gajos, crujientes y sazonadas por completo. Las puedes aderezar con nuestra famosa salsa McQueso que les dará un exquisito sabor.

McDONALD'S™

SOUTH AFRICA



ÁGUA DE COCO

Tem bebida mais natural, gostosa e refrescante? Rica em sais minerais, contribui para o equilíbrio do organismo. Uma ótima pedida para se hidratar no verão e cuidar da saúde em qualquer estação.



Bem-vindos a BRASIL

People @McDonald's

人から人へ、が基本です



食べごたえのあるジューシーなポークパティに、タバスとオニオンを添えて、こんがりトーストしました。ガーリックとブラックペッパー、新しい、小腹満たしにぴったりなメニューです。



ROSTI BREKKIE WRAP

BAKEHOUSE BREKKIE ROLL



The new Rosti Brekkie Wrap has a rasher of bacon, a freshly cracked egg, a slice of cheese and a golden potato rosti.

The new bakehouse Brekkie roll has two rashers of bacon, a freshly cracked egg, a slice of cheese and a golden potato

バリューセット(レギュラーメニュー)



m lovin' it

メニュー情報 Menu Info.

レストラン情報 Restaurant Search

お楽しみクラブハッピー Club Happy

おいしさや安全と社会のために Quality & Smile

ワークdeバイト New Recruiting

クーポン Coupon

企業情報 Corporate Info.

Search



ゲームを攻略して クーポンGET!

自由研究にもお役立ち! オリジナルドスクール

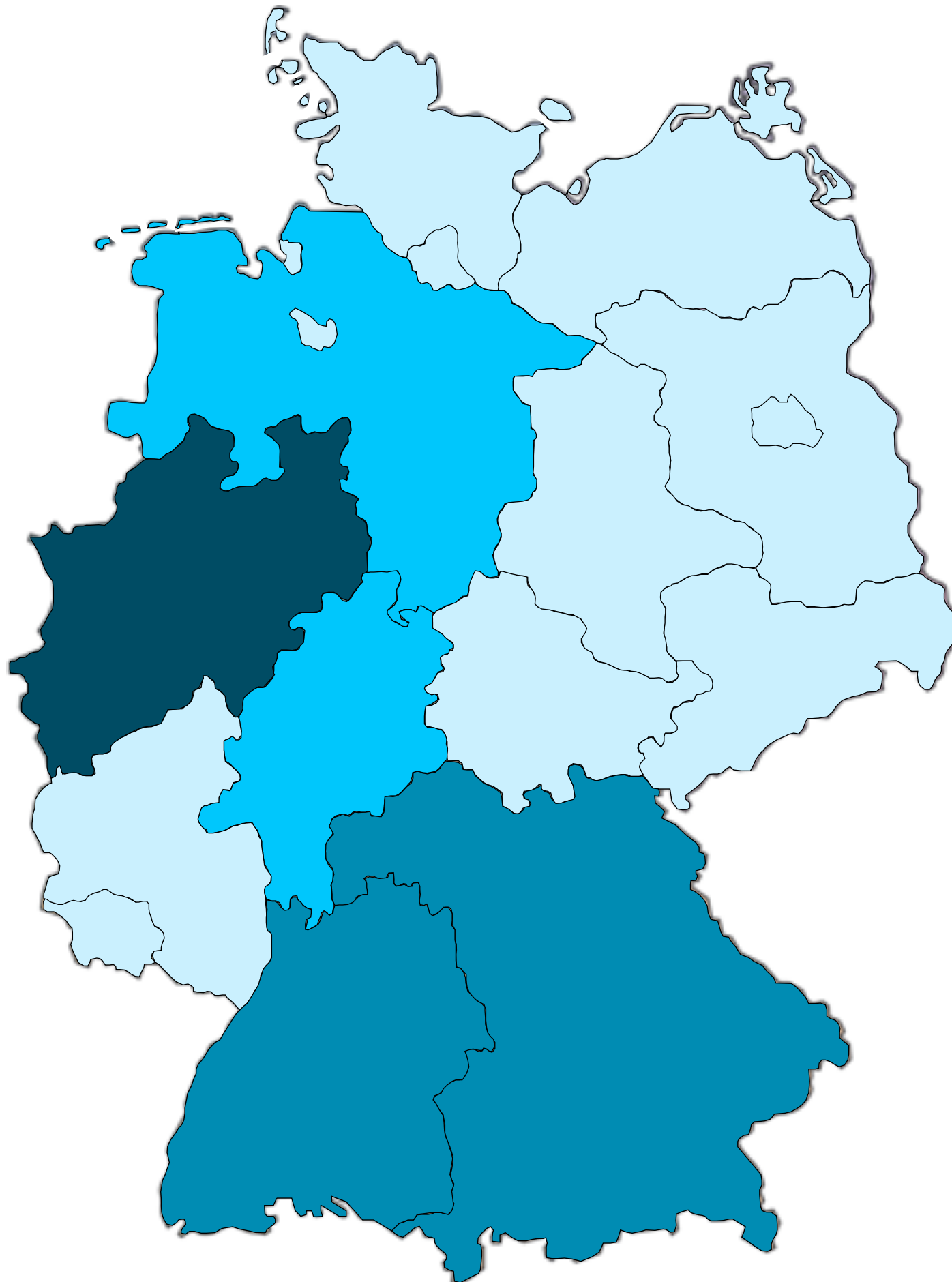


An aerial photograph of a densely populated urban area in Germany, likely Berlin. The image shows a mix of traditional European architecture with red-tiled roofs and modern buildings with glass facades. A prominent street runs vertically through the center, with cars and a bus visible. The overall scene is a high-angle, wide-area view of the city's urban fabric.

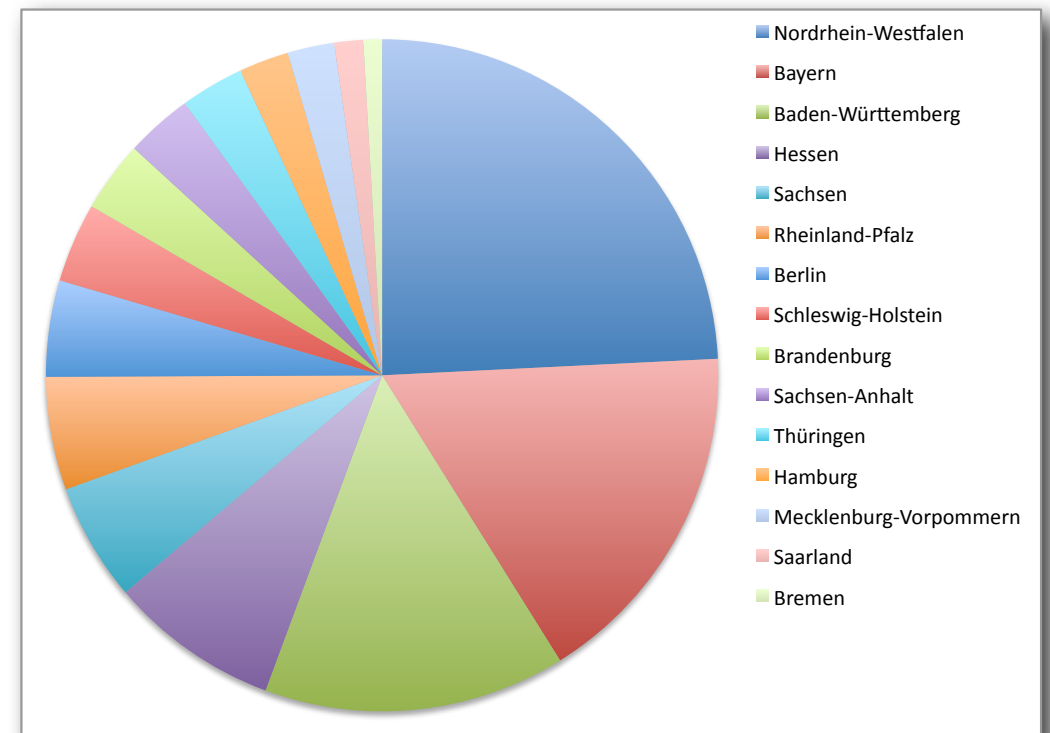
# GermanyAtlas



# Population for Germany's States, 2008



## Population in Millions



# Clickable Maps

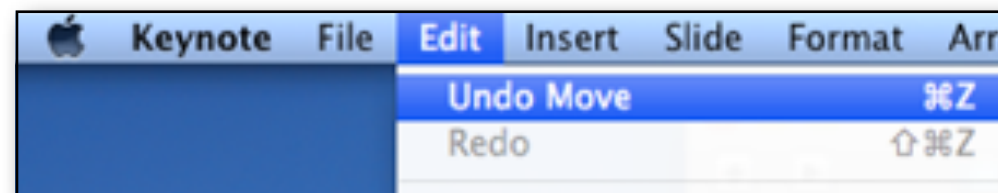
**Choropleth Map** - A thematic map in which ranked classes of some variable are depicted with shading patterns or colors for predefined zones (categories).

- Each country, state, county, district, etc., is an object in the Keynote or PowerPoint document. This means they can be moved anywhere on the page.
- If the country, state, county, district, etc., is by accident or somehow moved out of position (see the Spain example below) use the **Undo** feature under **Edit**. This feature will allow you to undo any work you have done on the page.



Portugal needs to be moved back into position.

- The shortcut key on the Mac is to hold down the **command key** and then click on **Z**.

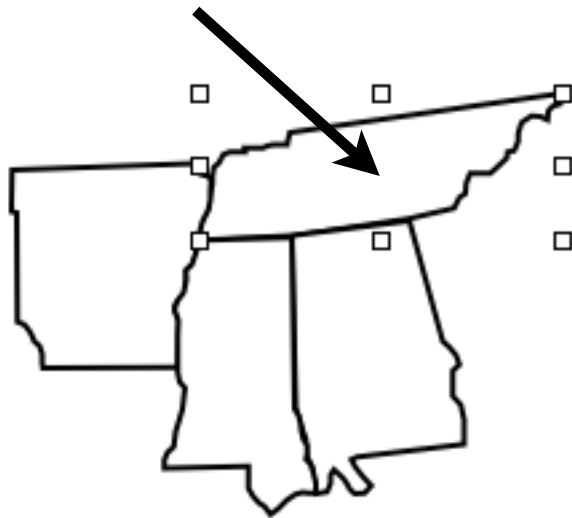




# Selecting colors for the Choropleth Map

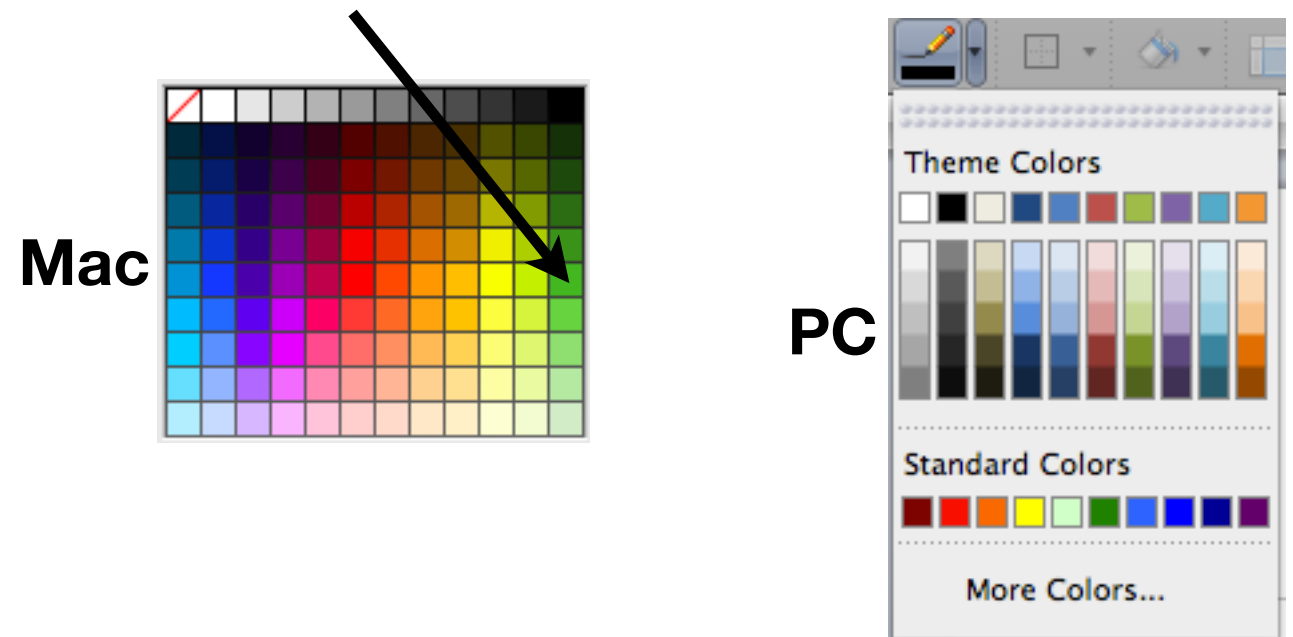
## Step 1

Click **once** on the state.



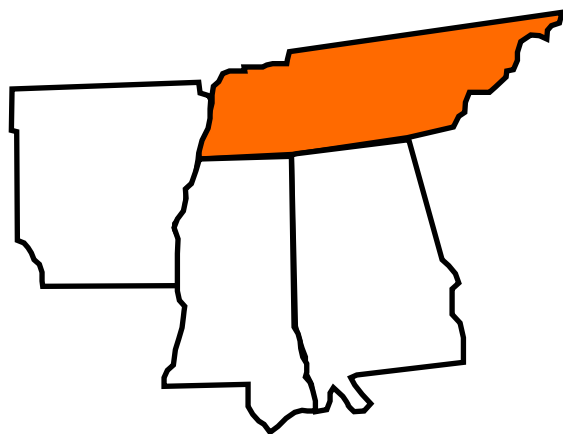
## Step 2

From **Fill** select the color for the state.



## Step 3

The state will turn into the color selected.



## Use Shades of Similar Colors



# **Example Choropleth Map**



# Statistics needed for Choropleth map.

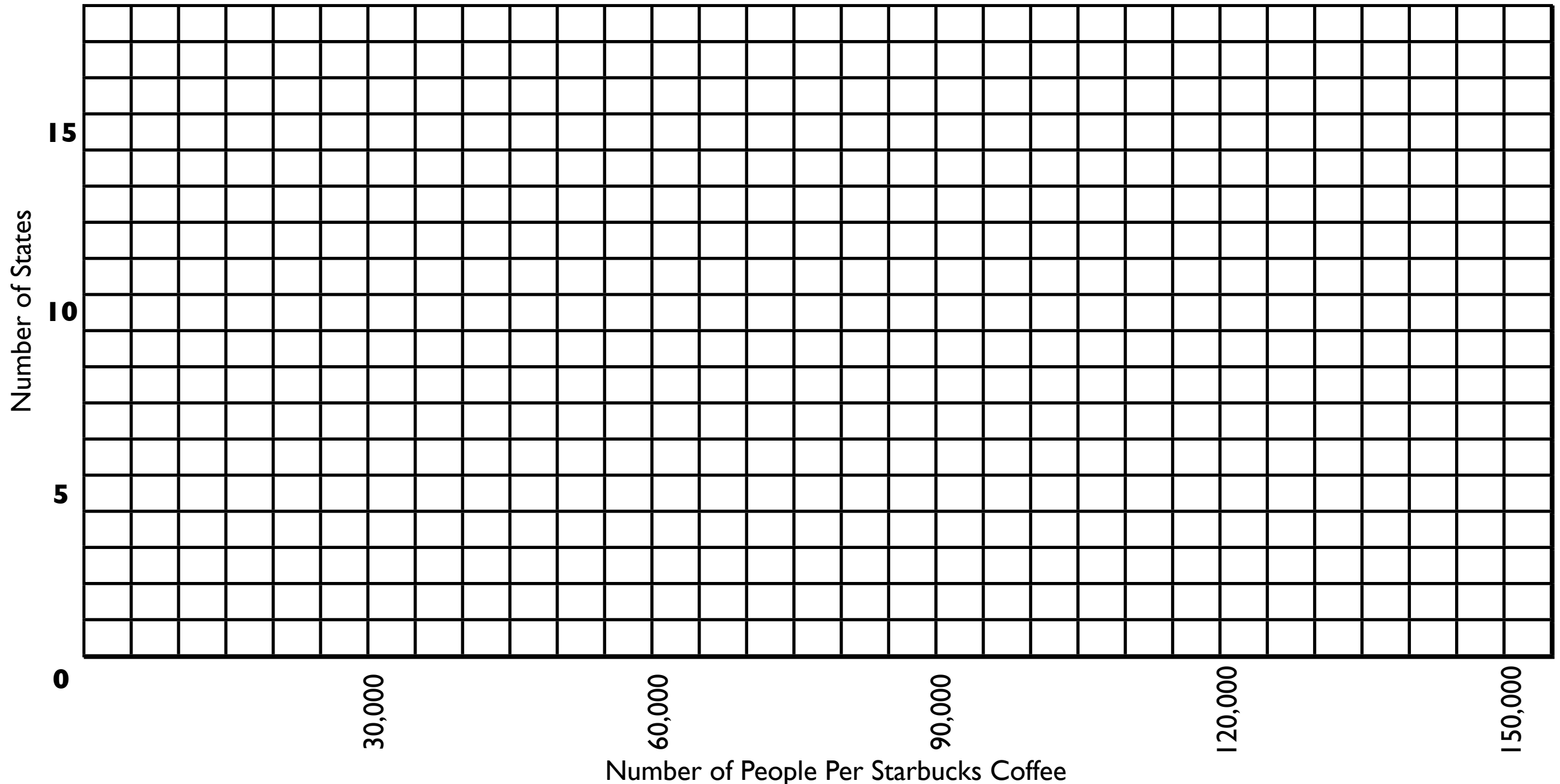
States	Total Starbucks per State March 2009	Total Population est. 2008
Alabama	67	4,661,900
Alaska	35	686,293
Arizona	367	6,500,180
Arkansas	37	2,855,390
California	2418	36,756,666
Colorado	406	4,939,456
Connecticut	108	3,501,252
Delaware	18	873,092
District of Columbia	77	591,833
Florida	605	18,328,340
Georgia	273	9,685,744
Hawaii	83	1,288,198
Idaho	53	1,523,816
Illinois	523	12,901,563
Indiana	186	6,376,792
Iowa	56	3,002,555
Kansas	63	2,802,134
Kentucky	81	4,269,245
Louisiana	67	4,410,796
Maine	27	1,316,456
Maryland	230	5,633,597
Massachusetts	192	6,497,967
Michigan	215	10,003,422
Minnesota	124	5,220,393
Mississippi	22	2,938,618
Missouri	138	5,911,605
Montana	16	967,440
Nebraska	37	1,783,432
Nevada	238	2,600,167
New Hampshire	20	1,315,809
New Jersey	198	8,682,661
New Mexico	58	1,984,356
New York	513	19,490,297
North Carolina	215	9,222,414
North Dakota	11	641,481
Ohio	288	11,485,910
Oklahoma	71	3,642,361
Oregon	322	3,790,060
Pennsylvania	258	12,448,279
Rhode Island	24	1,050,788
South Carolina	71	4,479,800
South Dakota	18	804,194
Tennessee	134	6,214,888
Texas	811	24,326,974
Utah	63	2,736,424
Vermont	4	621,270
Virginia	363	7,769,089
Washington	664	6,549,224
West Virginia	17	1,814,468
Wisconsin	108	5,627,967
Wyoming	15	532,668

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

## Choropleth Mapping Activity

1. Select statistics for the United States on any topic that was covered during the first nine weeks.
2. Complete a histogram for the statistics.
3. Using the completed histogram determine between 4 and 6 categories for the data.
4. Using the map from the Keynote document construct a map for the statistics.
5. Make sure the map has the following items: Title, Date, Source, Legend, and Border.  
The color scheme for the map should go from dark to light of similar colors.

### Histogram for Number of People Per Starbucks, 2008











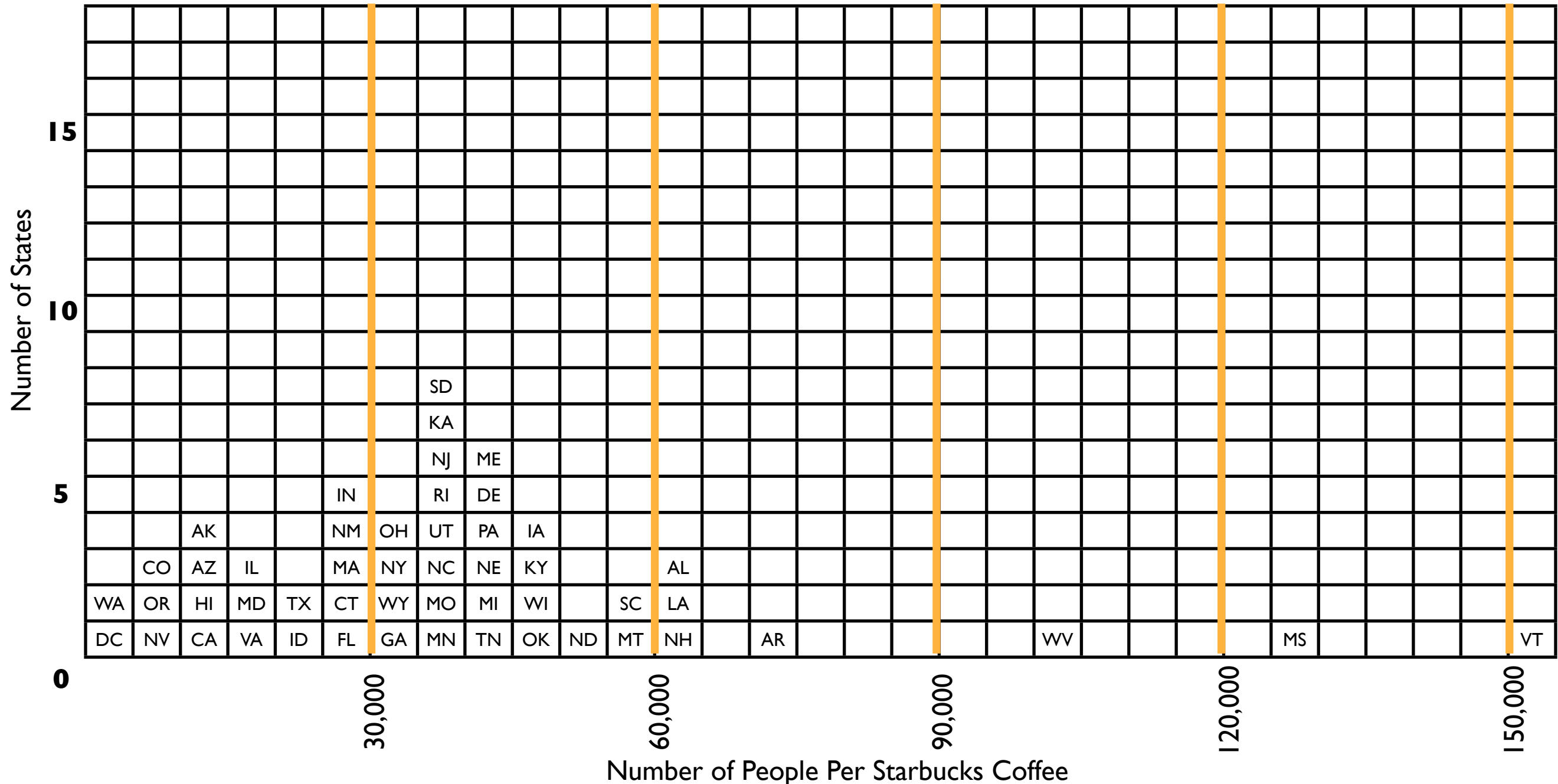
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Choropleth Mapping Activity

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EQUAL INTERVALS
Less Than 30,000
30,000 - 59,999
60,000 - 89,999
90,000 - 119,000
120,000 - 149,999
150,000 +

### Histogram for Number of People Per Starbucks, 2008







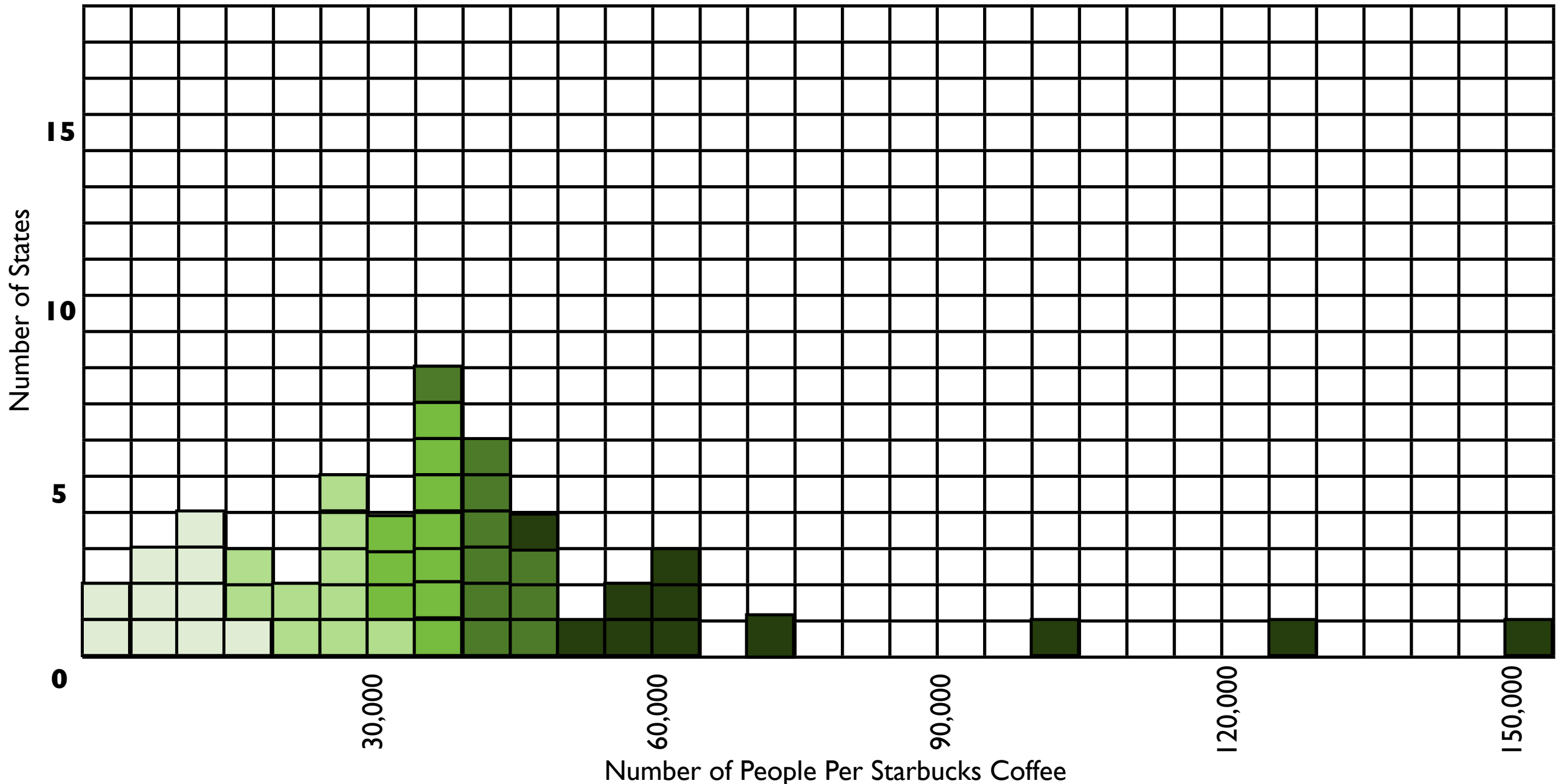
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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The color scheme for the map should go from dark to light of similar colors.

EQUAL NUMBER
7,686 - 21,402
24,493 - 35,479
35,511 - 44,478
44,677 - 52,707
53,617 - 155,318

### Histogram for Number of People Per Starbucks, 2008



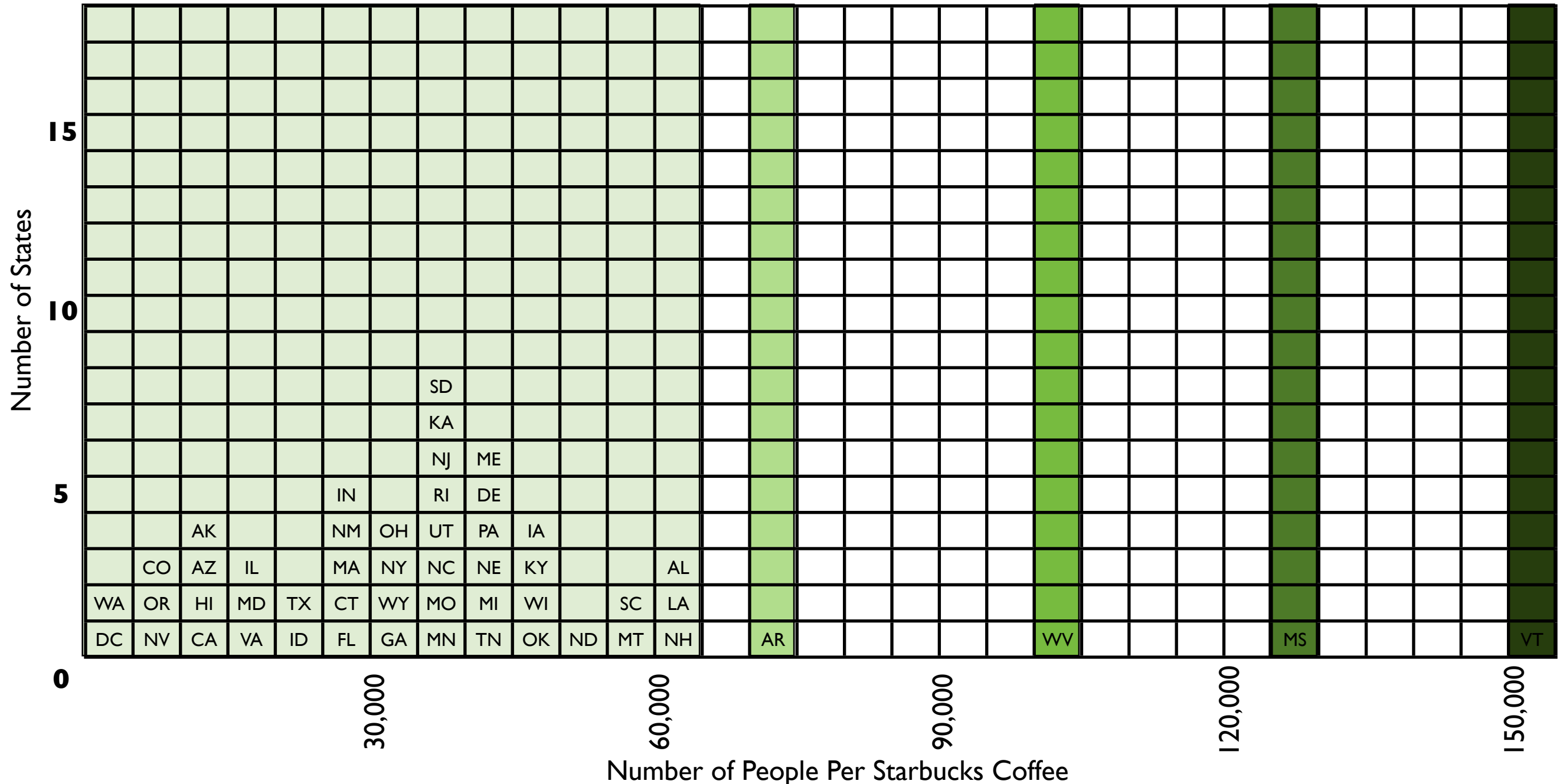
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Choropleth Mapping Activity

1. Select statistics for the United States on any topic that was covered during the first nine weeks.
2. Complete a histogram for the statistics.
3. Using the completed histogram determine between 4 and 6 categories for the data.
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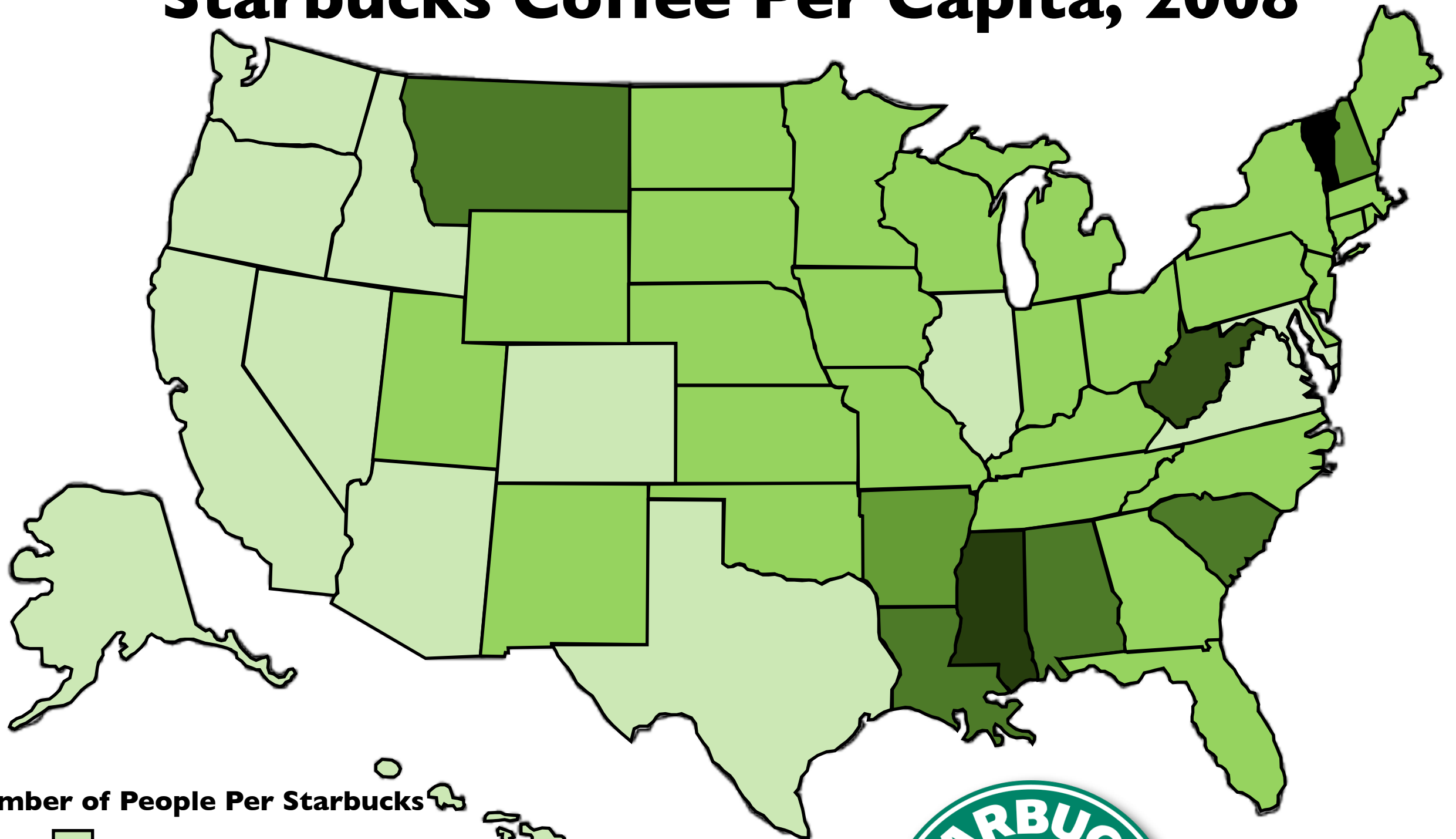
NATURAL BREAKS
7,686 - 69,581
77,173
106,733
133,574
155,318

### Histogram for Number of People Per Starbucks, 2008

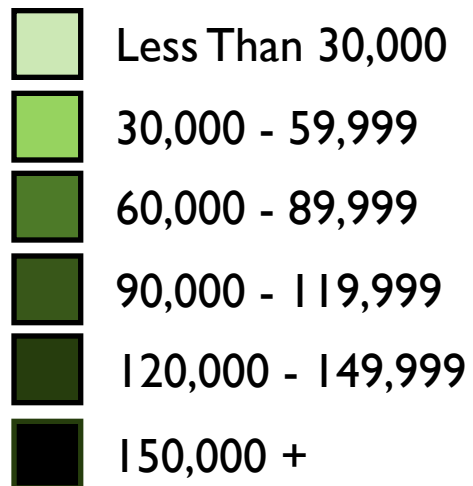




# Starbucks Coffee Per Capita, 2008



Number of People Per Starbucks



Sources: startucks.com and U.S. Census Bureau

Name: Michael Robinson

# **Germany Choropleth Map Example**



[Topics](#)
[Database GENESIS](#)
[Publications](#)
[Contacts](#)
[Basics](#)
[Online methods](#)
[Research Data Centres](#)
[Links](#)

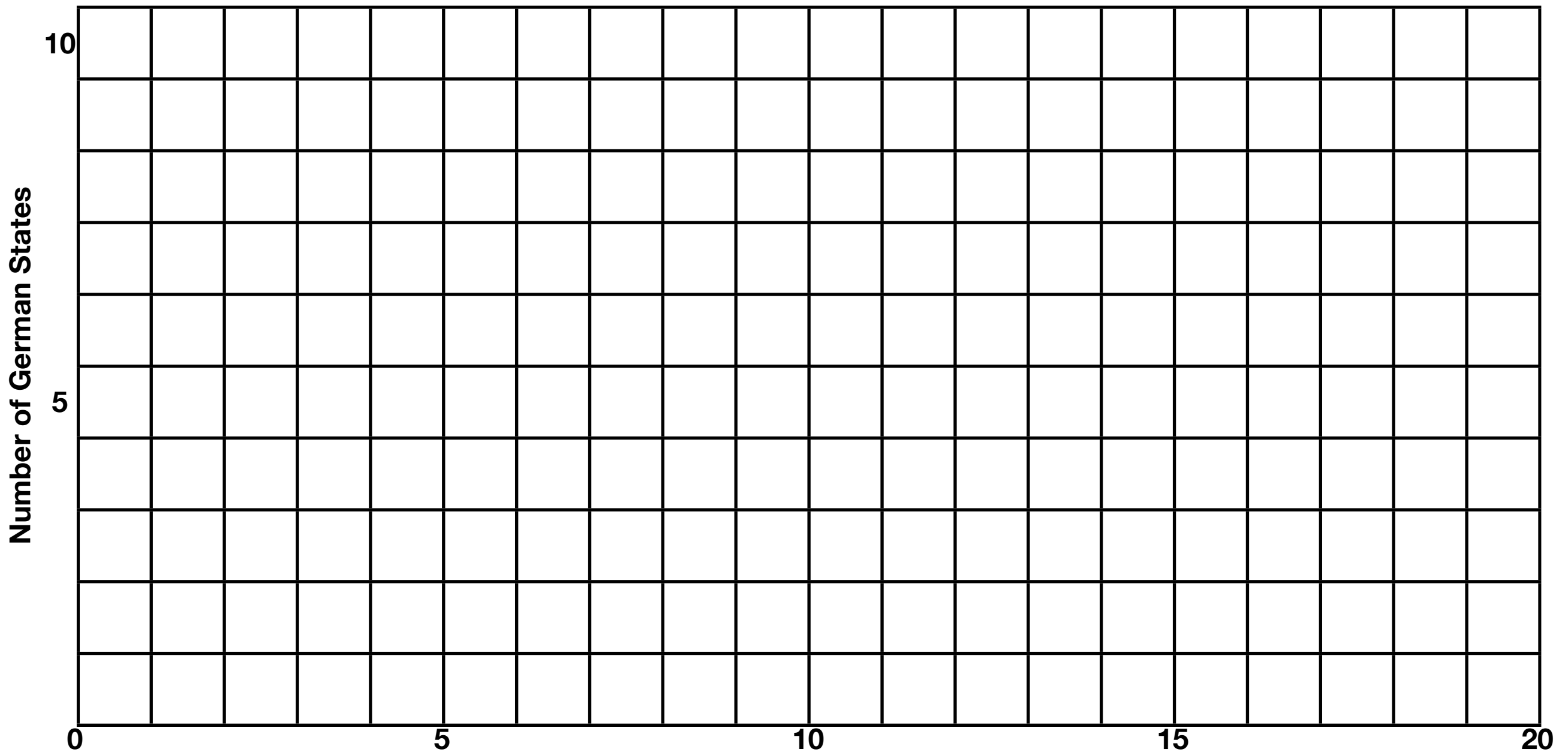
## Area and population – Area and population

Regional breakdown	31 December 2008				Inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup>
	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Population <sup>1)</sup> number			
		total	male	female	
Baden-Württemberg	35,751.48	10,749,506	5,285,894	5,463,612	301
Bayern	70,551.58	12,519,728	6,138,101	6,381,627	177
Berlin	891.54	3,431,675	1,680,502	1,751,173	3,849
Brandenburg	29,480.97	2,522,493	1,249,312	1,273,181	86
Bremen	404.28	661,866	321,814	340,052	1,637
Hamburg	755.16	1,772,100	865,921	906,179	2,347
Hessen	21,114.75	6,064,953	2,970,447	3,094,506	287
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	23,186.29	1,664,356	825,124	839,232	72
Niedersachsen	47,626.60	7,947,244	3,901,052	4,046,192	167
Nordrhein-Westfalen	34,088.43	17,933,064	8,746,419	9,186,645	526
Rheinland-Pfalz	19,853.70	4,028,351	1,977,031	2,051,320	203
Saarland	2,568.65	1,030,324	501,185	529,139	401
Sachsen	18,419.48	4,192,801	2,049,173	2,143,628	228
Sachsen-Anhalt	20,447.64	2,381,872	1,165,683	1,216,189	116
Schleswig-Holstein	15,799.22	2,834,260	1,387,798	1,446,462	179
Thüringen	16,172.14	2,267,763	1,118,827	1,148,936	140
<b>Germany</b>	<b>357,111.91</b>	<b>82,002,356</b>	<b>40,184,283</b>	<b>41,818,073</b>	<b>230</b>

# HISTOGRAM *graph directions*

- 1- Use the web site, [www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en](http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en), to find the statistics for the histogram. Write the topic of the statistics in box A, and write its value in box B.
- 2- Complete the histogram by writing in the name for each of the sixteen German states in the appropriate box.
- 3- Use the completed histogram to determine 4 or 5 categories for the statistical data.
- 4- Use the *clickable* German map from the PowerPoint (PC) or the Keynote (Mac) document to construct your Choropleth map. Make sure the map has the following items: Title, Date, Source, Legend, and Border. The color scheme should be from dark to light of similar colors, e.g., dark blue to light blue.

*box A* **Population for each German State, December 2008**



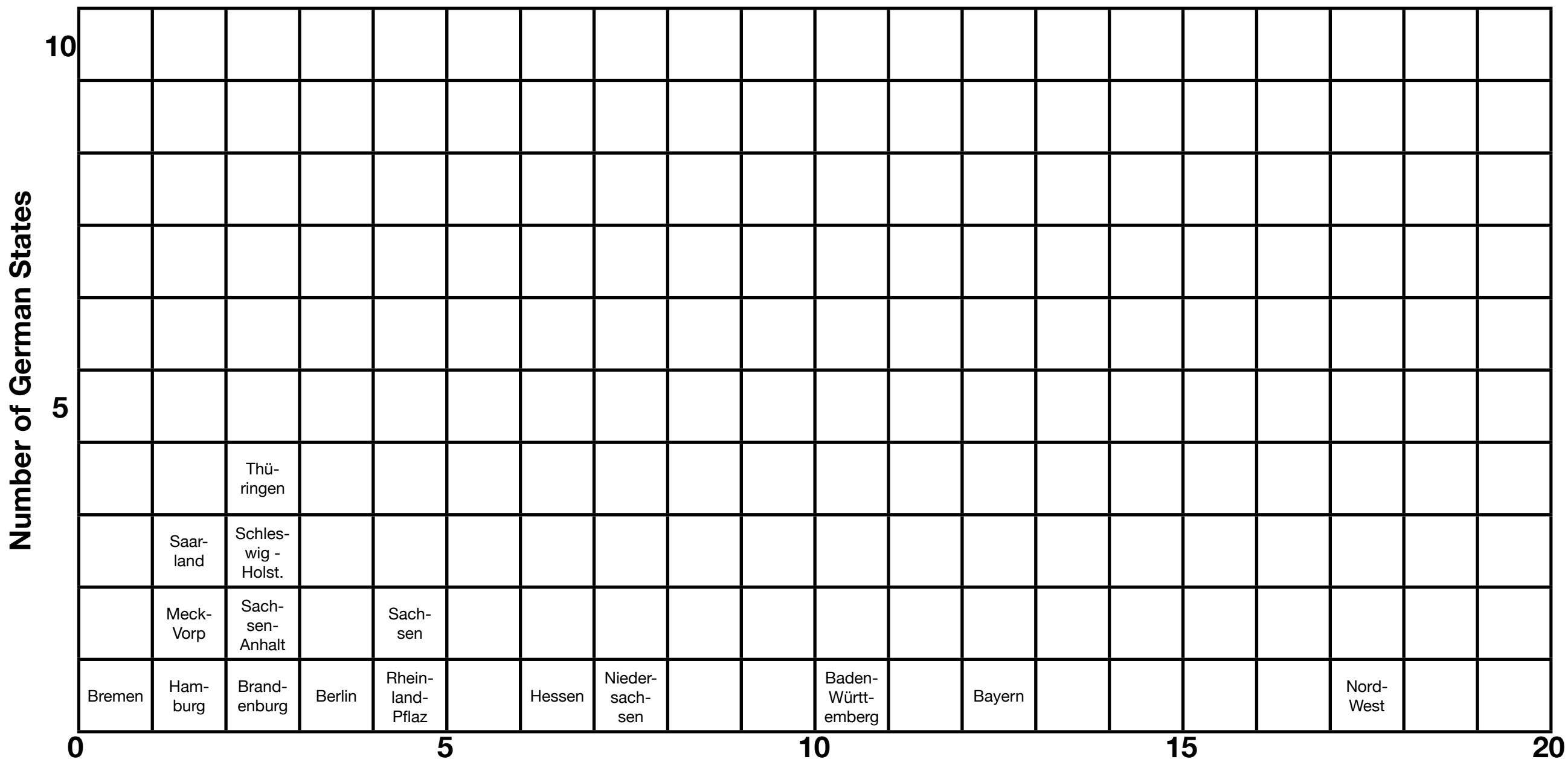
*box B* **Population (in millions)**



# HISTOGRAM *graph directions*

- 1- Use the web site, [www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en](http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en), to find the statistics for the histogram. Write the topic of the statistics in box A, and write its value in box B.
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box A **Population for each German State, December 2008**



box B **Population (in millions)**

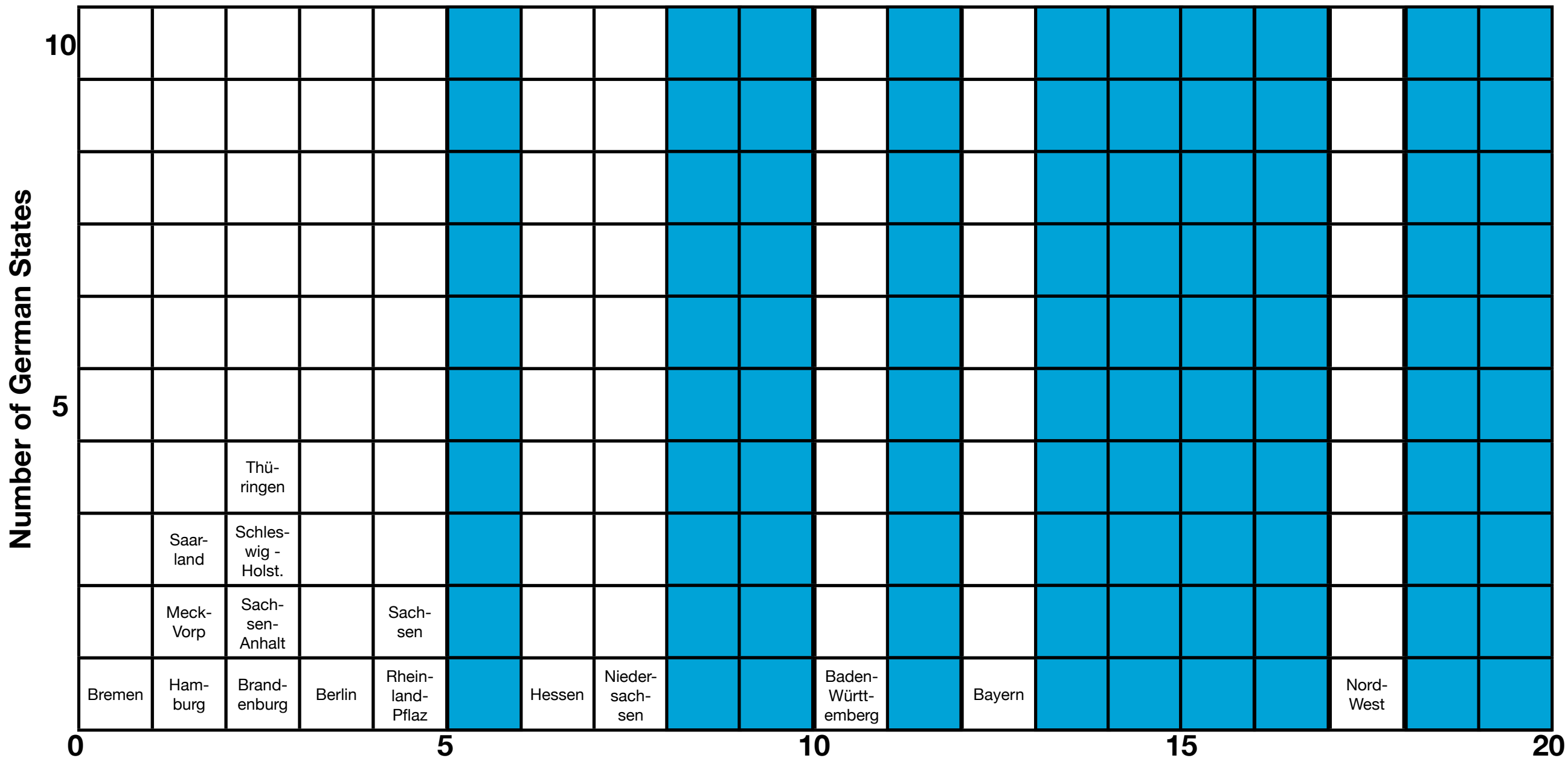
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# HISTOGRAM *graph directions*

- 1- Use the web site, [www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en](http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en), to find the statistics for the histogram. Write the topic of the statistics in box A, and write its value in box B.
- 2- Complete the histogram by writing in the name for each of the sixteen German states in the appropriate box.
- 3- Use the completed histogram to determine 4 or 5 categories for the statistical data.
- 4- Use the *clickable* German map from the PowerPoint (PC) or the Keynote (Mac) document to construct your Choropleth map. Make sure the map has the following items: Title, Date, Source, Legend, and Border. The color scheme should be from dark to light of similar colors, e.g., dark blue to light blue.

Categories
<i>Natural Breaks</i>
17,933,064
12,519,728
10,749,506
6,064,953 - 7,947,244
661,866 - 4,192,801

box A **Population for each German State, December 2008**



box B **Population (in millions)**



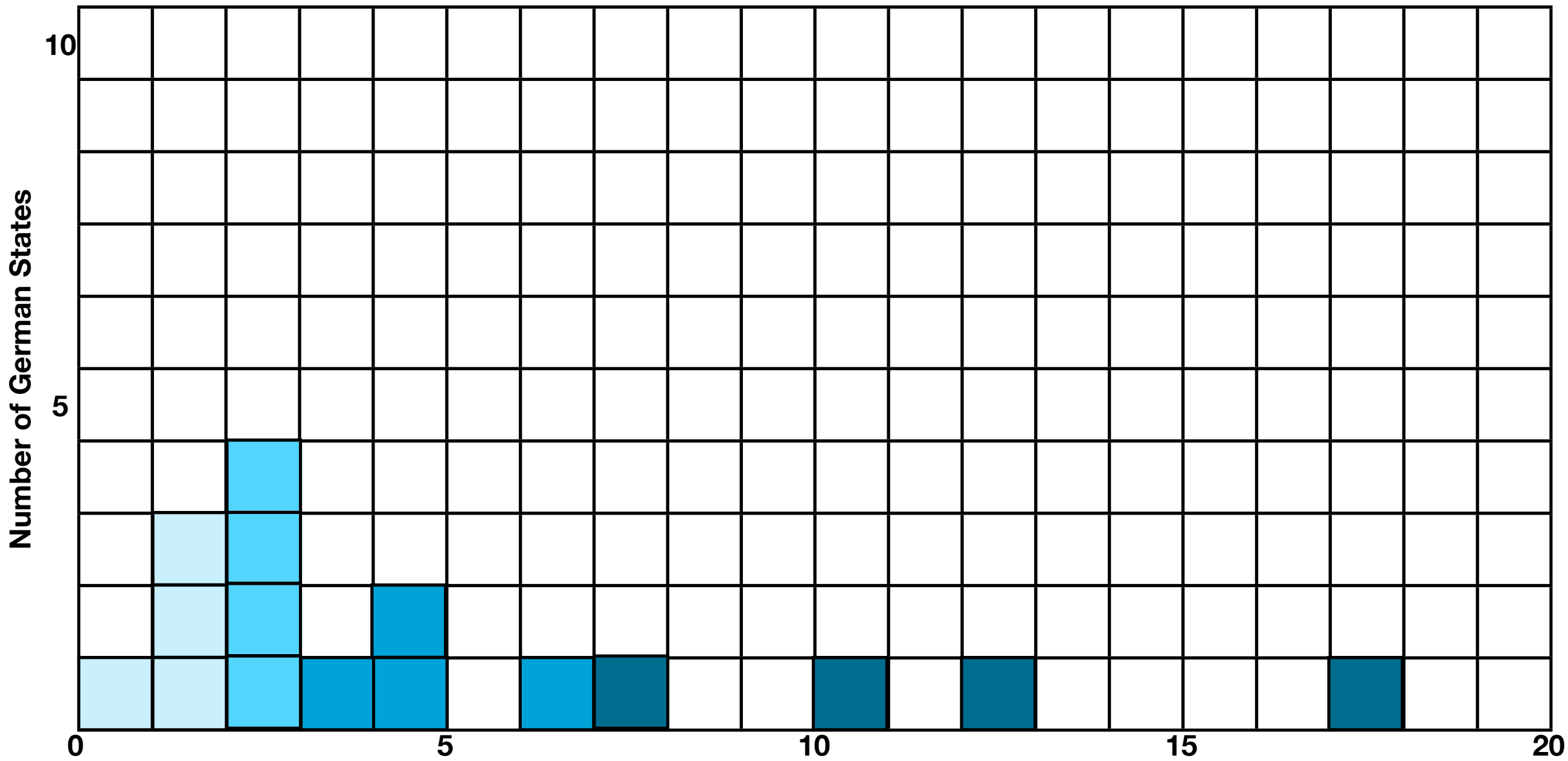
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# HISTOGRAM *graph directions*

- 1- Use the web site, [www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en](http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en), to find the statistics for the histogram. Write the topic of the statistics in box A, and write its value in box B.
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Categories
<i>Equal Number</i>
7,947,244 - 17,933,064
3,431,675 - 6,064,953
2,267,763 - 2,834,260
661,866 - 1,722,100

box A **Population for each German State, December 2008**



box B **Population (in millions)**

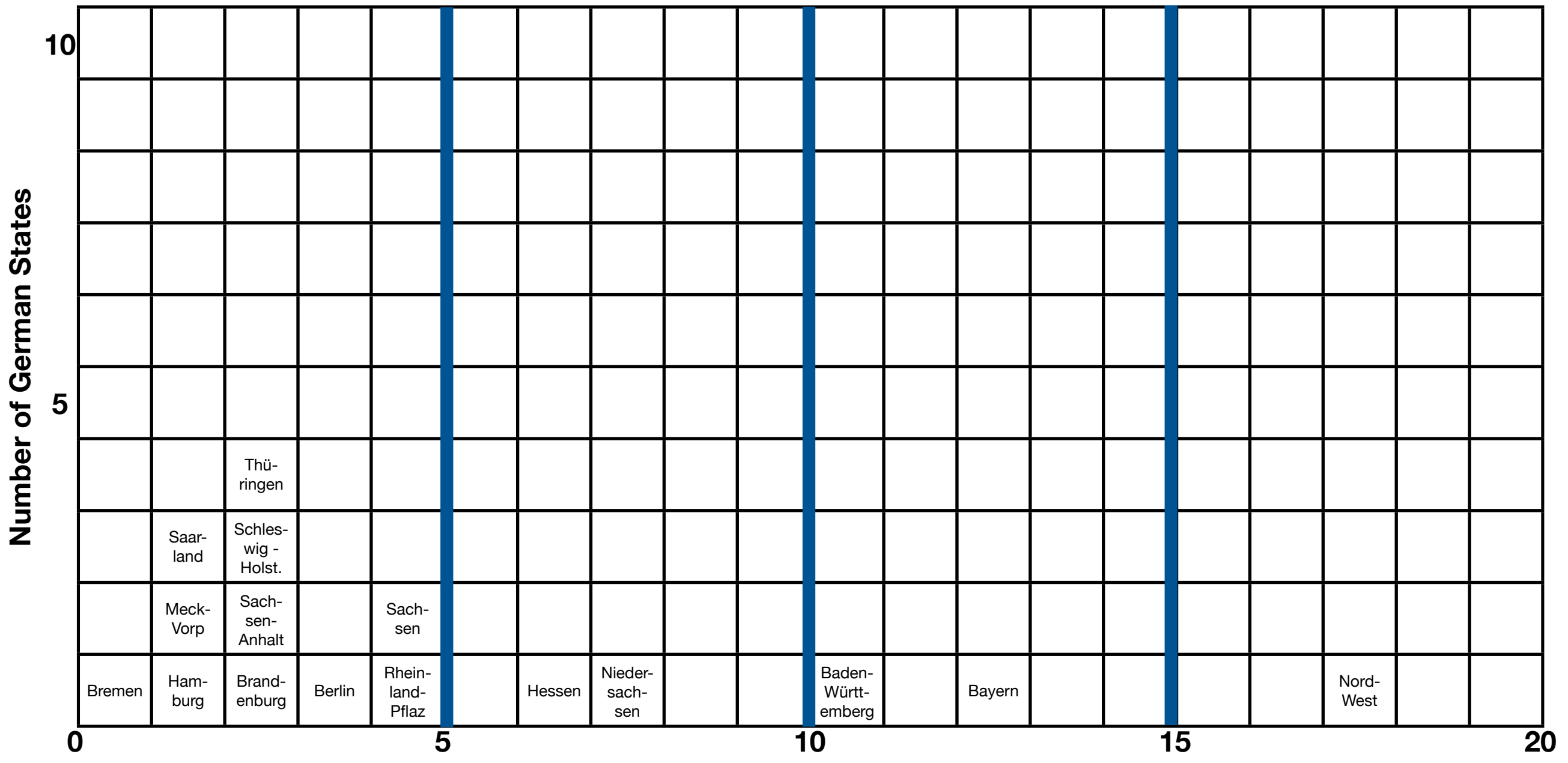
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# HISTOGRAM *graph directions*

- 1- Use the web site, [www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en](http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en), to find the statistics for the histogram. Write the topic of the statistics in box A, and write its value in box B.
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Categories
<i>Equal Intervals</i>
15 Million +
10 Million - 14,999,999 Million
5 Million - 9,999,999 Million
Less Than 5 Million

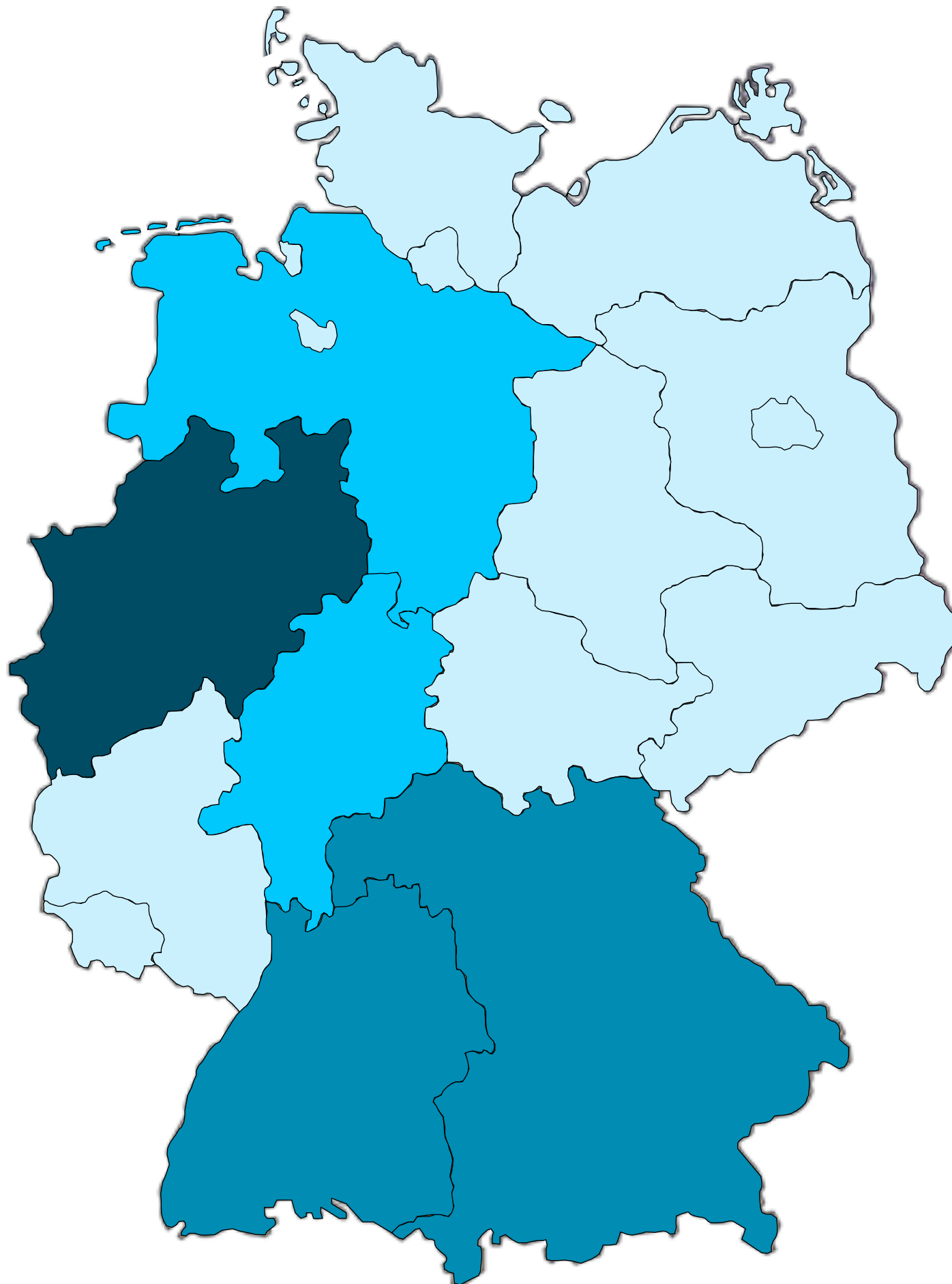
box A **Population for each German State, December 2008**



box B **Population (in millions)**



# Population for Germany's States, 2008



## Population in Millions



# **Germany Student Atlas Assignment**





# TITLE, date

## Title for Legend

- Category 1
- Category 2
- Category 3
- Category 4
- Category 5

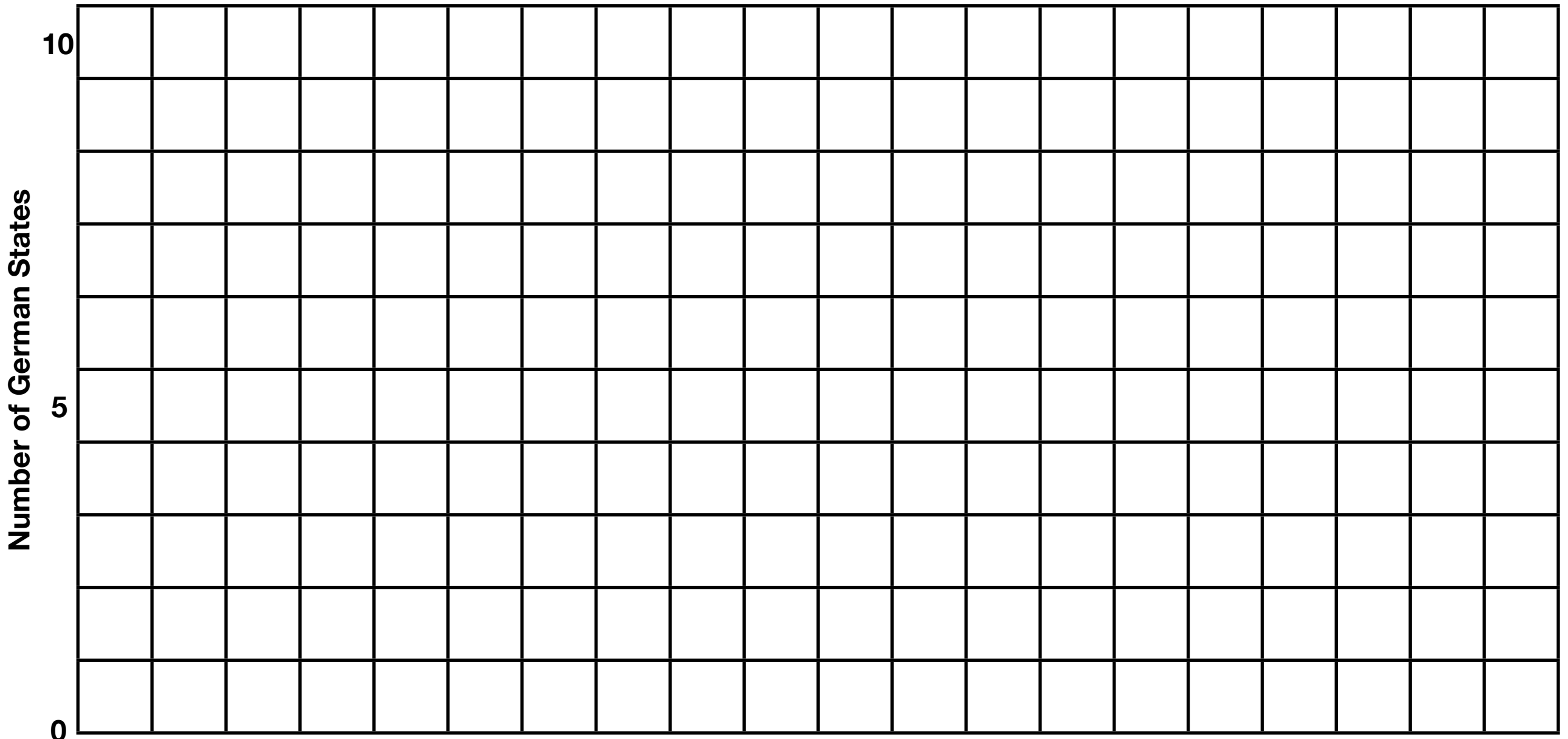
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# HISTOGRAM *graph directions*

- 1- Use the web site, [www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en](http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en), to find the statistics for the histogram. Write the topic of the statistics in box A, and write its value in box B.
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Categories

box A



box B



# **Statistics for Student Maps**

[Topics](#)[Database GENESIS](#)[Publications](#)[Contacts](#)[Basics](#)[Online methods](#)[Research Data Centres](#)[Links](#)**Area and population – Area and population**

Regional breakdown	31 December 2008				Inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup>
	Aera km <sup>2</sup>	Population <sup>1)</sup> number			
		total	male	female	
Baden-Württemberg	35,751.48	10,749,506	5,285,894	5,463,612	301
Bayern	70,551.58	12,519,728	6,138,101	6,381,627	177
Berlin	891.54	3,431,675	1,680,502	1,751,173	3,849
Brandenburg	29,480.97	2,522,493	1,249,312	1,273,181	86
Bremen	404.28	661,866	321,814	340,052	1,637
Hamburg	755.16	1,772,100	865,921	906,179	2,347
Hessen	21,114.75	6,064,953	2,970,447	3,094,506	287
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	23,186.29	1,664,356	825,124	839,232	72
Niedersachsen	47,626.60	7,947,244	3,901,052	4,046,192	167
Nordrhein-Westfalen	34,088.43	17,933,064	8,746,419	9,186,645	526
Rheinland-Pfalz	19,853.70	4,028,351	1,977,031	2,051,320	203
Saarland	2,568.65	1,030,324	501,185	529,139	401
Sachsen	18,419.48	4,192,801	2,049,173	2,143,628	228
Sachsen-Anhalt	20,447.64	2,381,872	1,165,683	1,216,189	116
Schleswig-Holstein	15,799.22	2,834,260	1,387,798	1,446,462	179
Thüringen	16,172.14	2,267,763	1,118,827	1,148,936	140
<b>Germany</b>	<b>357,111.91</b>	<b>82,002,356</b>	<b>40,184,283</b>	<b>41,818,073</b>	<b>230</b>



## Area and population – Foreign population

Regional breakdown	31.12.2008		
	Population	Foreign population	
	total		% of total
Baden-Württemberg	10,749,506	1,266,030	11.8
Bayern	12,519,728	1,174,934	9.4
Berlin	3,431,675	480,403	14.0
Brandenburg	2,522,493	64,797	2.6
Bremen	661,866	83,497	12.3
Hamburg	1,772,100	245,240	13.8
Hessen	6,064,953	674,276	11.1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,664,356	39,334	2.4
Niedersachsen	7,947,244	523,999	6.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	17,933,064	1,886,864	10.5
Rheinland-Pfalz	4,028,351	308,302	7.7
Saarland	1,030,324	85,797	8.3
Sachsen	4,192,801	115,251	2.7
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,381,872	42,830	1.8
Schleswig-Holstein	2,834,260	147,273	5.2
Thüringen	2,267,763	47,094	2.1
<b>Germany</b>	<b>82,002,356</b>	<b>7,185,921</b>	<b>8.8</b>

## Area and population – Households\*)

Regional breakdown	2009			
	Households	One-person households	Multi-person households	Average household size
	1.000			persons
Baden-Württemberg	5,003	1,857	3,146	2.16
Bayern	6,051	2,391	3,660	2.09
Berlin	1,991	1,079	912	1.72
Brandenburg	1,245	451	794	2.02
Bremen	360	179	181	1.83
Hamburg	981	495	486	1.82
Hessen	2,948	1,145	1,803	2.07
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	858	341	517	1.94
Niedersachsen	3,833	1,507	2,327	2.07
Nordrhein-Westfalen	8,592	3,317	5,275	2.08
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,889	677	1,212	2.13
Saarland	482	175	306	2.09
Sachsen	2,216	945	1,271	1.88
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,207	457	751	1.95
Schleswig-Holstein	1,400	548	852	2.04
Thüringen	1,132	430	702	1.98
<b>Germany</b>	<b>40,188</b>	<b>15,995</b>	<b>24,193</b>	<b>2.04</b>



## Area and population – Live births and deaths

Regional breakdown	2008					
	Live births	Deaths	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-)	Live births	Deaths	Excess of births (+) or deaths (-)
	number			per 1,000 inhabitants <sup>1)</sup>		
Baden-Württemberg	91,909	96,431	-4,522	8.5	8.9	-0.4
Bayern	106,298	121,109	-14,811	8.5	9.6	-1.2
Berlin	31,936	31,911	+ 25	9.3	9.3	0.0
Brandenburg	18,808	26,807	-7,999	7.4	10.6	-3.2
Bremen	5,569	7,353	-1,784	8.4	11.1	-2.7
Hamburg	16,751	17,091	-340	9.4	9.6	-0.2
Hessen	51,752	60,083	-8,331	8.5	9.9	-1.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	13,098	17,818	-4,720	7.8	10.6	-2.8
Niedersachsen	64,887	84,874	-19,987	8.1	10.6	-2.5
Nordrhein-Westfalen	150,007	189,586	-39,579	8.3	10.5	-2.2
Rheinland-Pfalz	32,223	42,932	-10,709	8.0	10.6	-2.6
Saarland	7,158	12,547	-5,389	6.9	12.1	-5.2
Sachsen	34,411	48,997	-14,586	8.2	11.6	-3.5
Sachsen-Anhalt	17,697	29,905	-12,208	7.4	12.4	-5.1
Schleswig-Holstein	22,678	30,719	-8,041	8.0	10.8	-2.8
Thüringen	17,332	26,276	-8,944	7.6	11.5	-3.9
<b>Germany</b>	<b>682,514</b>	<b>844,439</b>	<b>-161,925</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>

## Area and population – Marriages and divorces

Regional breakdown	2008			
	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces
	number		per 10,000 inhabitants <sup>1)</sup>	
Baden-Württemberg	48,612	22,792	45.1	21.2
Bayern	58,300	27,566	46.4	22.0
Berlin	11,762	7,716	34.3	22.5
Brandenburg	11,757	5,060	46.4	20.0
Bremen	2,804	1,647	42.2	24.9
Hamburg	6,615	4,476	37.2	25.3
Hessen	26,685	15,437	43.8	25.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	10,464	3,195	62.4	19.1
Niedersachsen	39,234	20,368	49.1	25.6
Nordrhein-Westfalen	81,515	46,098	45.2	25.7
Rheinland-Pfalz	20,059	10,273	49.5	25.4
Saarland	4,936	2,734	47.6	26.5
Sachsen	17,397	7,716	41.3	18.3
Sachsen-Anhalt	10,515	4,994	43.7	20.8
Schleswig-Holstein	16,590	7,459	58.3	26.3
Thüringen	9,810	4,417	42.9	19.4
<b>Germany</b>	<b>377,055</b>	<b>191,948</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>



## Area and population – Migration into and out of Germany

Regional breakdown	2008		
	Arrivals	Departures	Excess of arrivals in (+) or departures (-)
	number		
Baden-Württemberg	121,211	129,644	-8,433
Bayern	119,573	131,675	-12,102
Berlin	45,741	43,389	+ 2,352
Brandenburg	8,499	9,677	-1,178
Bremen	6,971	6,633	+ 338
Hamburg	21,514	30,961	-9,447
Hessen	63,393	69,569	-6,176
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	6,292	6,332	-40
Niedersachsen <sup>1)</sup>	69,064	68,114	+ 950
Nordrhein-Westfalen	137,291	150,038	-12,747
Rheinland-Pfalz	31,436	33,935	-2,499
Saarland	7,218	6,364	+ 854
Sachsen	17,127	19,065	-1,938
Sachsen-Anhalt	7,548	8,846	-1,298
Schleswig-Holstein	12,423	15,962	-3,539
Thüringen	6,845	7,685	-840
<b>Germany</b>	<b>682,146</b>	<b>737,889</b>	<b>-55,743</b>

## Employment – Labour market

Regional breakdown	Unemployed	Unemployment-rate <sup>1)</sup>	Vacancies unfilled <sup>2)</sup>
	number	%	number
	2009 <sup>3)</sup>		
Baden-Württemberg	284,855	5.1	54,581
Bayern	319,478	4.8	55,055
Berlin	237,035	14.1	32,405
Brandenburg	165,306	12.3	14,698
Bremen	38,247	11.8	7,231
Hamburg	78,516	8.6	17,093
Hessen	211,156	6.8	30,773
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	118,172	13.5	13,234
Niedersachsen	308,524	7.8	50,450
Nordrhein-Westfalen	802,421	8.9	101,148
Rheinland-Pfalz	127,400	6.1	19,352
Saarland	39,056	7.7	6,553
Sachsen	278,196	12.9	22,404
Sachsen-Anhalt	168,115	13.6	13,955
Schleswig-Holstein	110,557	7.8	23,907
Thüringen	136,250	11.4	13,495
<b>Germany</b>	<b>3,423,283</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>485,528</b>

1) Unemployed in percent of the total civilian active population.

2) Including the announced places of the central office for employment agency (ZAV).

3) Annual averages.

Source: Federal Employment Agency (BA)



## Elections – Bundestag elections

Bundesland	Persons entitled to vote	Voter participation	Valid second votes	Valid votes obtained by					
	number	%		CDU, CSU 1)	SPD	FDP	GRÜNE	DIE LINKE	Others
	27.09.2009								
Baden-Württemberg	7,633,818	72.4	88,153	1,874,481	1,051,198	1,022,958	755,648	389,637	348,167
Bayern	9,382,583	71.6	68,496	2,830,238	1,120,018	976,379	719,265	429,371	576,765
Berlin	2,471,665	70.9	29,434	393,180	348,082	198,516	299,535	348,661	135,431
Brandenburg	2,128,715	67.0	37,750	327,454	348,216	129,642	84,567	395,566	102,107
Bremen	487,978	70.3	4,416	80,964	102,419	35,968	52,283	48,369	18,608
Hamburg	1,256,634	71.3	9,715	246,667	242,942	117,143	138,454	99,096	42,036
Hessen	4,398,919	73.8	67,070	1,022,822	812,721	527,432	381,948	271,455	161,193
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,400,298	63.0	14,909	287,481	143,607	85,203	47,841	251,536	51,599
Niedersachsen	6,112,110	73.3	49,738	1,471,530	1,297,940	588,401	475,742	380,373	218,625
Nordrhein-Westfalen	13,288,291	71.4	104,438	3,111,478	2,678,956	1,394,554	945,831	789,814	468,779
Rheinland-Pfalz	3,103,878	72.0	40,419	767,487	520,990	364,673	211,971	205,180	122,828
Saarland	808,554	73.7	11,327	179,289	144,464	69,427	39,550	123,880	28,257
Sachsen	3,518,195	65.0	33,594	800,898	328,753	299,135	151,283	551,461	120,829
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,028,572	60.5	24,049	362,311	202,850	124,247	61,734	389,456	62,074
Schleswig-Holstein	2,234,720	73.6	34,882	518,457	430,739	261,767	203,782	127,203	67,554
Thüringen	1,913,559	65.2	15,995	383,778	216,593	120,635	73,838	354,875	82,050
<b>Germany</b>	<b>62,168,489</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>634,385</b>	<b>14,658,515</b>	<b>9,990,488</b>	<b>6,316,080</b>	<b>4,643,272</b>	<b>5,155,933</b>	<b>2,606,902</b>

1) CSU only in Bavaria.

## Elections – Elections to the European Parliament

Regional breakdown	Persons entitled to vote	Voter participation	Valid votes	Valid votes obtained by					
				CDU, CSU 1)	SPD	FDP	GRÜNE	DIE LINKE	Others
	number	%	number						
<b>07.06.2009</b>									
Baden-Württemberg	7,635,842	52.0	3,819,525	1,478,135	689,812	537,100	572,267	114,105	428,106
Bayern	9,386,096	42.3	3,946,604	1,896,762	507,527	356,506	455,032	91,733	639,044
Berlin	2,473,787	35.1	858,350	208,395	161,635	74,522	202,437	126,442	84,919
Brandenburg	2,127,871	29.9	626,316	140,616	142,615	46,367	52,889	162,687	81,142
Bremen	488,095	38.9	187,648	45,886	55,064	16,721	41,476	13,468	15,033
Hamburg	1,256,701	34.7	432,633	128,443	109,766	48,225	88,823	29,181	28,195
Hessen	4,402,792	37.9	1,639,087	596,878	400,623	207,253	246,535	63,407	124,391
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1,403,333	46.6	623,003	201,447	104,231	47,170	34,450	146,305	89,400
Niedersachsen	6,112,225	40.5	2,453,238	962,510	668,545	251,167	305,758	97,328	167,930
Nordrhein-Westfalen	13,308,501	41.8	5,504,000	2,091,945	1,410,141	678,273	688,272	252,475	382,894
Rheinland-Pfalz	3,104,297	55.6	1,657,035	660,252	426,272	184,838	157,966	57,455	170,252
Saarland	809,356	58.6	453,448	162,696	120,676	36,536	34,860	54,570	44,110
Sachsen	3,526,777	47.6	1,605,556	567,231	188,503	157,530	107,621	321,988	262,683
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,035,415	37.8	734,073	213,731	132,868	62,900	39,882	173,385	111,307
Schleswig-Holstein	2,233,570	36.8	813,276	308,368	200,370	102,891	109,768	31,715	60,164
Thüringen	1,918,215	53.0	979,652	304,858	153,918	80,085	56,473	232,995	151,323
<b>Germany</b>	<b>62,222,873</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>26,333,444</b>	<b>9,968,153</b>	<b>5,472,566</b>	<b>2,888,084</b>	<b>3,194,509</b>	<b>1,969,239</b>	<b>2,840,893</b>

1) CSU only in Bavaria.



## Education – Students

Regional breakdown	Winter term 2009/2010 <sup>1)</sup>			
	Total	Number of students (at)		
		Universities <sup>2)</sup>	Colleges of art and music	Specialised colleges of higher education (Fachhochschulen) <sup>3)</sup>
number				
Baden-Württemberg	277,372	165,632	4,361	107,379
Bayern	272,666	181,032	3,275	88,359
Berlin	139,534	97,770	4,720	37,044
Brandenburg	49,572	32,958	532	16,082
Bremen	30,880	18,167	790	11,923
Hamburg	75,457	47,100	1,594	26,763
Hessen	184,482	122,281	1,593	60,608
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	38,843	27,248	548	11,047
Niedersachsen	144,608	99,960	2,515	42,133
Nordrhein-Westfalen	508,501	359,665	5,805	143,031
Rheinland-Pfalz	110,079	75,132	0	34,947
Saarland	23,071	15,631	684	6,756
Sachsen	109,213	76,464	2,841	29,908
Sachsen-Anhalt	52,606	31,501	1,178	19,927
Schleswig-Holstein	50,079	29,437	963	19,679
Thüringen	52,522	35,525	897	16,100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>2,119,485</b>	<b>1,415,503</b>	<b>32,296</b>	<b>671,686</b>

1) Preliminary results.

2) Incl. colleges of education and of theology as well as comprehensive universities.

3) Incl. colleges of public administration.

## Justice – Finally convicted persons

Regional breakdown	2008			
	Total	Juveniles	Adolescents	Adults
	number			
Baden-Württemberg	117,838	9,341	12,409	96,088
Bayern	133,476	10,393	13,622	109,461
Berlin	52,015	2,081	4,337	45,597
Brandenburg	28,718	1,543	2,695	24,480
Bremen	9,258	247	498	8,513
Hamburg	23,009	1,049	1,669	20,291
Hessen	56,515	3,660	4,489	48,366
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	18,909	837	2,243	15,829
Niedersachsen	86,517	8,630	9,443	68,444
Nordrhein-Westfalen	182,491	13,460	16,502	152,529
Rheinland-Pfalz	40,293	3,166	4,173	32,954
Saarland	12,548	970	1,116	10,462
Sachsen	46,868	2,324	5,410	39,134
Sachsen-Anhalt	23,504	1,612	2,922	18,970
Schleswig-Holstein	20,709	1,774	1,869	17,066
Thüringen	22,023	1,129	2,766	18,128
<b>Germany</b>	<b>874,691</b>	<b>62,216</b>	<b>86,163</b>	<b>726,312</b>

[Explanation of symbols](#)



## Land Use

Regional breakdown	Area, total	Including						
		built-up and traffic area <sup>1)</sup>				agricultural area	forest	sheet of water
		total	including					
			building and adjacent open area	recreation area	traffic area			
Year/month/reference day	km <sup>2</sup>							
	31 December 2008							
Baden-Württemberg	35,751	5,004	2,682	298	1,947	16,420	13,676	382
Bayern	70,550	7,859	3,987	367	3,358	35,005	24,703	1,439
Berlin	892	623	368	101	137	41	162	59
Brandenburg	29,481	2,674	1,353	172	1,062	14,535	10,452	1,006
Bremen	404	231	139	33	48	113	8	46
Hamburg	755	449	281	62	92	181	47	60
Hessen	21,115	3,249	1,579	200	1,403	8,917	8,474	283
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	23,186	1,793	819	255	676	14,640	5,003	1,360
Niedersachsen	47,627	6,404	3,436	428	2,415	28,743	10,239	1,106
Nordrhein-Westfalen	34,088	7,577	4,340	603	2,381	16,840	8,686	659
Rheinland-Pfalz <sup>2)</sup>	19,854	2,819	1,173	333	1,235	8,329	8,321	271
Saarland <sup>2)</sup>	2,570	525	315	25	159	1,123	861	26
Sachsen	18,419	2,242	1,249	177	756	10,203	4,987	358
Sachsen-Anhalt	20,448	2,247	906	514	773	12,693	4,927	433
Schleswig-Holstein	15,799	1,962	1,086	148	686	11,061	1,650	795
Thüringen	16,172	1,478	705	71	663	8,801	5,152	197
<b>Germany</b>	<b>357,111</b>	<b>47,137</b>	<b>24,416</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>17,790</b>	<b>187,646</b>	<b>107,349</b>	<b>8,482</b>

1) The "built-up and traffic area" is not identical with the "sealed areas" as the former contains also non-built-up and unsealed areas.

2) Including the common sovereign territory of Germany and Luxembourg.

## Agriculture – Holdings, labour force, land use

Regional breakdown	2007			2008	2007	
	Agricultural holdings <sup>1)</sup>	including	Labour in agriculture <sup>2)</sup>	Agriculturally used area <sup>1)</sup>		
		holdings with ecological agriculture		total	incl. arable land	in holdings with ecological agriculture
	Anzahl		1,000	1,000 ha		
Baden- Württemberg	57,049	2,896	226.9	1,440.5	838.8	94.6
Bayern	121,659	4,565	318.1	3,216.5	2,089.5	146.5
Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg	1,275	38	5.3	24.7	8.8	1.6
Brandenburg	6,704	613	38.0	1,323.6	1,035.9	133.8
Hessen	22,355	1,415	69.5	774.7	481.8	61.1
Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	5,432	693	28.1	1,353.5	1,081.5	120.0
Niedersachsen	49,917	1,152	168.2	2,615.4	1,885.5	74.8
Nordrhein- Westfalen	47,511	1,257	144.6	1,502.6	1,066.5	48.9
Rheinland-Pfalz <sup>2)</sup>	25,529	580	105.2	719.4	400.1	25.8
Saarland <sup>2)</sup>	1,660	98	4.2	78.4	37.9	7.2
Sachsen	8,313	300	41.4	914.1	720.6	32.0
Sachsen-Anhalt	4,842	266	25.9	1,170.4	998.3	44.7
Schleswig-Holstein	17,479	403	50.0	998.1	673.2	29.7
Thüringen	4,789	198	25.9	793.5	614.0	40.4
<b>Germany</b>	<b>374,514</b>	<b>14,474</b>	<b>1,251.4</b>	<b>16,925.7</b>	<b>11,932.5</b>	<b>861.2</b>

1) Agricultural holdings with an agriculturally used area of 2 ha and over or with special crops or livestock, if minimum sizes stipulated are reached or exceeded.

2) Family labour and non-family labour working in the holding; in agricultural holdings with an agriculturally used area of 2 ha and over or with special crops or livestock, if minimum sizes stipulated are reached or exceeded; results of the representative agricultural structure survey.



## Agriculture – Harvested quantities

Regional breakdown	2008					
	Harvested quantities of					
	grain <sup>1)</sup>	potatoes	sugar beets <sup>1)</sup>	vegetables <sup>2)</sup>	fruits <sup>3)</sup>	must <sup>4)</sup>
	1,000 t					1,000 hl
Baden-Württemberg	3,985	198	1,156	228	387	2,518
Bayern	8,369	1,934	4,328	534	69	464
Berlin	.	.	.	.	.	-
Brandenburg	2,804	298	321	120	42	1
Bremen	.	.	-	.	.	-
Hamburg	.	.	-	.	.	-
Hessen	2,324	163	957	201	21	313
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	4,290	503	1,044	39	57	0
Niedersachsen	7,933	5,257	6,319	492	319	-
Nordrhein-Westfalen	5,600	1,611	3,573	564	100	2
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,684	282	1,157	522	58	6,613
Saarland	150	4	.	.	.	9
Sachsen	2,846	287	788	64	103	27
Sachsen-Anhalt	4,450	560	2,643	127	37	55
Schleswig-Holstein	2,952	191	421	306	28	-
Thüringen	2,686	81	487	45	41	-
<b>Germany</b>	<b>50,105</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>23,003</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>10,001</b>

1) Länder results and result for Germany originating from different sources.

2) Outdoor vegetables.

3) Tree fruit and strawberries, market production.

4) Results of Sachsen-Anhalt incl. data for Thüringen

## Agriculture – Livestock farming

Regional breakdown	03.05.2010		2008	2009	
	Stock of pigs <sup>1)</sup>	Stock of cattle		Milk-production <sup>2)</sup>	Quantity slaughtered, total <sup>1)3)</sup>
		total	incl. dairy cows		
1.000			1.000 t		
Baden-Württemberg	2,090	1,032	357	2,198	531
Bayern	3,548	3,380	1,250	7,561	845
Berlin	.	1	0	.	0
Brandenburg	791	581	161	1,388	176
Bremen	.	11	4	.	69
Hamburg	.	6	1	.	1
Hessen	670	480	151	990	81
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	756	563	172	1,433	92
Niedersachsen	8,034	2,549	774	5,303	1,771
Nordrhein-Westfalen	6,388	1,429	396	2,769	2,049
Rheinland-Pfalz	243	377	118	766	126
Saarland	10	51	14	87	2
Sachsen	644	508	189	1,608	68
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,061	348	124	1,066	315
Schleswig-Holstein	1,556	1,148	361	2,504	186
Thüringen	748	345	111	953	181
<b>Germany</b>	<b>26,538</b>	<b>12,809</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>28,656</b>	<b>6,494</b>

1) Preliminary results.

2) Differences between the sum totals are due to rounding.

3) From commercial and home slaughterings.



## Manufacturing and Mining – Enterprises

Regional breakdown	2008	
	Enterprises <sup>1)</sup>	Investments
	number	EUR mn
Baden-Württemberg	7,080	12,346
Bayern	5,863	13,597
Berlin	570	671
Brandenburg	701	1,012
Bremen	244	289
Hamburg	363	1,534
Hessen	2,336	3,665
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	441	563
Niedersachsen	3,085	5,346
Nordrhein-Westfalen	8,549	11,187
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,807	2,356
Saarland	425	848
Sachsen	2,344	2,572
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,017	1,663
Schleswig-Holstein	1,065	930
Thüringen	1,430	1,452
<b>Germany</b>	<b>37,320</b>	<b>60,032</b>

1) Results for enterprises, generally with 20 and more employees, incl. crafts.

## Tourism

Regional breakdown	July 2008	2008			
	Bed places offered	Arrivals	incl. visitors from abroad	Overnights	incl. visitors from abroad
	1.000				
Baden-Württemberg	301	16,487	3,357	43,617	7,692
Bayern	555	26,665	5,999	76,910	12,830
Berlin	97	7,905	2,754	17,770	7,045
Brandenburg	83	3,728	348	10,172	741
Bremen	10	934	190	1,651	378
Hamburg	40	4,116	765	7,728	1,612
Hessen	194	11,518	2,817	27,326	5,308
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	175	6,588	306	27,502	837
Niedersachsen	266	11,375	1,194	36,902	2,856
Nordrhein-Westfalen	283	17,684	3,569	41,521	8,055
Rheinland-Pfalz	153	7,454	1,772	20,233	5,120
Saarland	15	768	109	2,264	264
Sachsen	116	6,071	638	16,182	1,465
Sachsen-Anhalt	54	2,642	204	6,700	464
Schleswig-Holstein	176	5,698	632	23,855	1,345
Thüringen	67	3,326	229	9,247	524
<b>Germany</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>132,959</b>	<b>24,884</b>	<b>369,580</b>	<b>56,537</b>



## Earnings – Production industries and structural business: Gross hourly earnings

Regional breakdown	2009 average		
	Gross hourly earnings <sup>1)</sup> of full-time employees		
	total	male	female
	EUR		
Baden-Württemberg	20.09	21.55	16.47
Bayern	19.56	20.75	16.53
Berlin	18.50	19.66	16.87
Brandenburg	15.37	15.50	15.16
Bremen	19.94	21.10	16.91
Hamburg	20.88	22.17	18.19
Hessen	20.86	22.05	18.09
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	14.33	14.66	13.80
Niedersachsen	18.17	19.03	15.80
Nordrhein-Westfalen	19.59	20.61	17.04
Rheinland-Pfalz	18.87	19.79	16.50
Saarland	18.24	19.20	15.71
Sachsen	14.76	14.99	14.36
Sachsen-Anhalt	14.49	14.38	14.67
Schleswig-Holstein	17.44	18.41	15.25
Thüringen	14.15	14.46	13.62
<b>Deutschland</b>	<b>18.82</b>	<b>19.90</b>	<b>16.34</b>

1) Excl. extra payments.

## Earnings – Production industries and structural business: Gross monthly earnings

Regional breakdown	2009 average		
	Gross monthly earnings <sup>1)</sup> of full-time employees		
	total	male	female
	EUR		
Baden-Württemberg	3,293	3,525	2,713
Bayern	3,253	3,448	2,754
Berlin	3,117	3,323	2,830
Brandenburg	2,617	2,635	2,587
Bremen	3,284	3,478	2,779
Hamburg	3,513	3,740	3,044
Hessen	3,506	3,705	3,042
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2,449	2,515	2,344
Niedersachsen	3,040	3,189	2,635
Nordrhein-Westfalen	3,267	3,438	2,838
Rheinland-Pfalz	3,151	3,306	2,750
Saarland	2,983	3,119	2,614
Sachsen	2,489	2,527	2,420
Sachsen-Anhalt	2,477	2,476	2,479
Schleswig-Holstein	2,951	3,126	2,563
Thüringen	2,388	2,436	2,306
<b>Deutschland</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>2,729</b>

1) Excl. extra payments.



## Public budgets – Tax revenue

Regional breakdown	2008		
	Länder <sup>1)2)</sup>	Communities/ associations of communities <sup>1)</sup>	Total <sup>1)</sup>
	EUR mn		
Baden-Württemberg	26,185	11,532	37,717
Bayern	31,291	13,146	44,438
Berlin	14,183	2,941	17,125
Brandenburg	8,521	1,467	9,988
Bremen	2,299	797	3,097
Hamburg	5,783	3,178	8,961
Hessen	14,843	7,369	22,212
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	5,896	736	6,631
Niedersachsen	19,053	6,565	25,619
Nordrhein-Westfalen	43,274	18,279	61,552
Rheinland-Pfalz	10,097	3,299	13,396
Saarland	2,658	847	3,505
Sachsen	14,328	2,479	16,807
Sachsen-Anhalt	8,326	1,285	9,611
Schleswig-Holstein	6,940	2,161	9,101
Thüringen	7,845	1,163	9,007
<b>Germany</b>	<b>221,522</b>	<b>77,245</b>	<b>298,767</b>

1) Cash tax revenue after distribution to government levels.

2) Incl. transfers and equalisation payments originating from the German Unity Fund, regionalisation funds (public short-distance passenger transport), supplementary federal grants and the Länder Government revenue-sharing scheme.

## National accounts – Gross domestic product

Regional breakdown	2009
	GDP at current prices <sup>1)</sup>
	EUR bn
Baden-Württemberg	343.74
Bayern	429.86
Berlin	90.13
Brandenburg	53.89
Bremen	26.75
Hamburg	85.76
Hessen	216.52
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	35.23
Niedersachsen	205.60
Nordrhein-Westfalen	521.75
Rheinland-Pfalz	102.53
Saarland	28.85
Sachsen	92.85
Sachsen-Anhalt	51.48
Schleswig-Holstein	73.40
Thüringen	48.87
<b>Germany</b>	<b>2,407.20</b>

1) Gross domestic product is defined as the sum of the gross value added of all sectors of economic activity plus taxes on products less subsidies on products.

Source: Länder National Accounts Working Group.

Date of computation: August 2009.

Preliminary result.





**Berlin, Germany**

3,405,000 Million Residents





# Berlin, Germany

Modern Urban Life





# Berlin's Boroughs



# Berlin Property Statistics

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## Berlin.

<http://berlinpropertyportal.com>

Area	892 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	3,405,000
Unemployment rate	14%
Average income	1520 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	5.55%
Flat prices	700-3000 - typical 1490 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	4.6 - 7.4 (typical 5.8) (€/month) trend ↑
Projected Yield	4.8%
Price Income Ratio	1.0 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	13%





# Berlin's Boroughs Property Statistics

## Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf.

Area	64.72 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	316,000
Unemployment rate	16.5%
Average income	1575 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	4.4%
Flat prices	1800-3000 - typical 1970 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend ↑
Flat Rents	6.7 - 7.4 (typical 7.2, no change) (€/month) trend ↑
Projected Yield	4.6%
Price Income Ratio	1.25 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	11% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Marzahn-Hellensdorf.

Area	61.74 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	250,000
Unemployment rate	15.7%
Average income	1550 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	7.8%
Flat prices	1000-1450 - typical 1420 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	4.6 - 4.9 (typical 4.9, down 5%) (€/month) trend →
Projected Yield	4.3%
Price Income Ratio	0.9 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	17% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg.

Area	20.16 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	267,000
Unemployment rate	20%
Average income	1175 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	6.35%
Flat prices	700-1250 - typical 1520 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend ↑
Flat Rents	5.8 - 7.4 (typical 6.0, up 2%) (€/month) trend →
Projected Yield	4.8%
Price Income Ratio	1.3 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	4% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Mitte.

Area	39.47 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	325,000
Unemployment rate	19%
Average income	1350 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	8.4%
Flat prices	800-1250 - typical 1215 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	6.1 - 7.1 (typical 6.3, up 8%) (€/month) trend ↑
Projected Yield	6.3%
Price Income Ratio	0.9 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	4.5% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Lichtenberg.

Area	52.29 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	260,000
Unemployment rate	14.3%
Average income	1475 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	5.2%
Flat prices	1100-3000 - typical 1420 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	5.3 - 5.4 (typical 5.4, no change) (€/month) trend →
Projected Yield	→
Price Income Ratio	4.7%
Owner Occupancy Rates	0.95 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
	5% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Neukölln.

Area	44.93 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	305,000
Unemployment rate	19.2%
Average income	1325 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	5.7%
Flat prices	1100-1500 - typical 1315 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	5.0 - 5.6 (typical 5.3, down 4%) (€/month) trend ↑
Projected Yield	5.0%
Price Income Ratio	1.0 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	12.5% (Berlin Average 13%)



# Berlin's Boroughs Property Statistics

## Pankow.

Area	103.07 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	360,000
Unemployment rate	13%
Average income	1450 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	6.4%
Flat prices	1200-2200 - typical 1520 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	5.8 - 6.1 (typical 6.0, up 5%) (€/month) trend ↑
Projected Yield	4.8%
Price Income Ratio	1.05 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	10% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Steglitz-Zehlendorf.

Area	102.5 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	290,000
Unemployment rate	10.8%
Average income	1775 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	3.6%
Flat prices	1700-2300 - typical 1720 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	6.3 - 6.7 (typical 6.7, down 3%) (€/month) trend ↑
Projected Yield	4.8%
Price Income Ratio	0.97 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	24% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Reinickendorf.

Area	89.50 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	243,000
Unemployment rate	15.2%
Average income	1725 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	3.42%
Flat prices	1400-1700 - typical 1520 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	5.3 - 6.0 (typical 5.5, no change) (€/month) trend →
Projected Yield	4.5%
Price Income Ratio	0.9 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	23% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Tempelhof-Schöneberg.

Area	53.09 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	330,000
Unemployment rate	13.4%
Average income	1550 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	4.2%
Flat prices	1300-2000 - typical 1680 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend ↓
Flat Rents	5.8 - 6.3 (typical 6.1, up 2%) (€/month) trend ↑
Projected Yield	4.5%
Price Income Ratio	1.1 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	15% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Spandau.

Area	64.72 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	316,000
Unemployment rate	17%
Average income	1550 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	6.4%
Flat prices	1200-1700 - typical 1620 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	5.0 - 5.5 (typical 5.1, no change) (€/month) trend ↓
Projected Yield	3.9%
Price Income Ratio	1.05 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	11% (Berlin Average 13%)



## Treptow-Kopenick.

Area	168.43 km <sup>2</sup>
Residents	235,000
Unemployment rate	12.5%
Average income	1625 euro/month
Vacancy rates (flats)	5.8%
Flat prices	1000-1400 - typical 1215 (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) trend →
Flat Rents	5.5 - 5.75 (typical 5.7, up 5%) (€/month) trend →
Projected Yield	5.8%
Price Income Ratio	0.75 (€/m <sup>2</sup> / €/month)
Owner Occupancy Rates	19% (Berlin Average 13%)

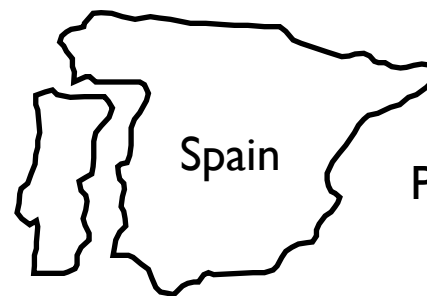




# Clickable Maps

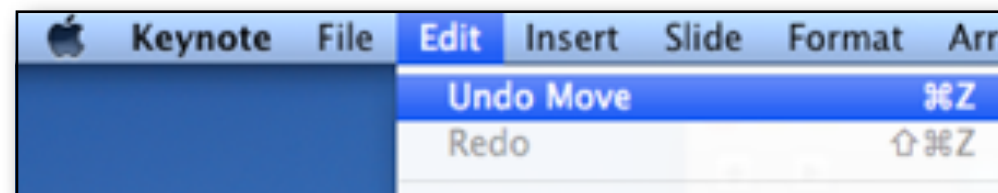
**Choropleth Map** - A thematic map in which ranked classes of some variable are depicted with shading patterns or colors for predefined zones (categories).

- Each country, state, county, district, etc., is an object in the Keynote or PowerPoint document. This means they can be moved anywhere on the page.
- If the country, state, county, district, etc., is by accident or somehow moved out of position (see the Spain example below) use the **Undo** feature under **Edit**. This feature will allow you to undo any work you have done on the page.



Portugal needs to be moved back into position.

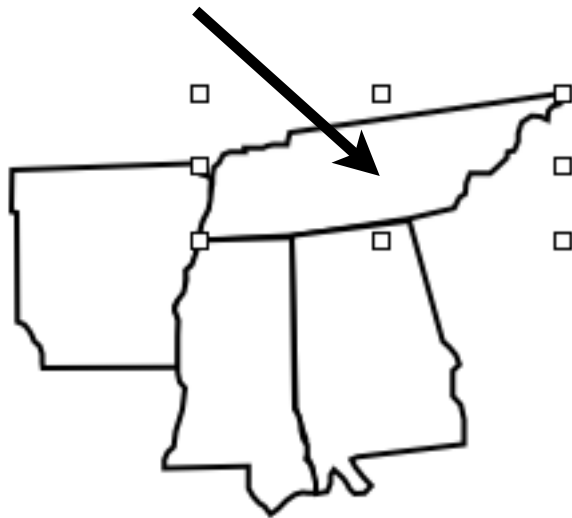
- The shortcut key on the Mac is to hold down the **command key** and then click on **Z**.



# Selecting colors for the Choropleth Map

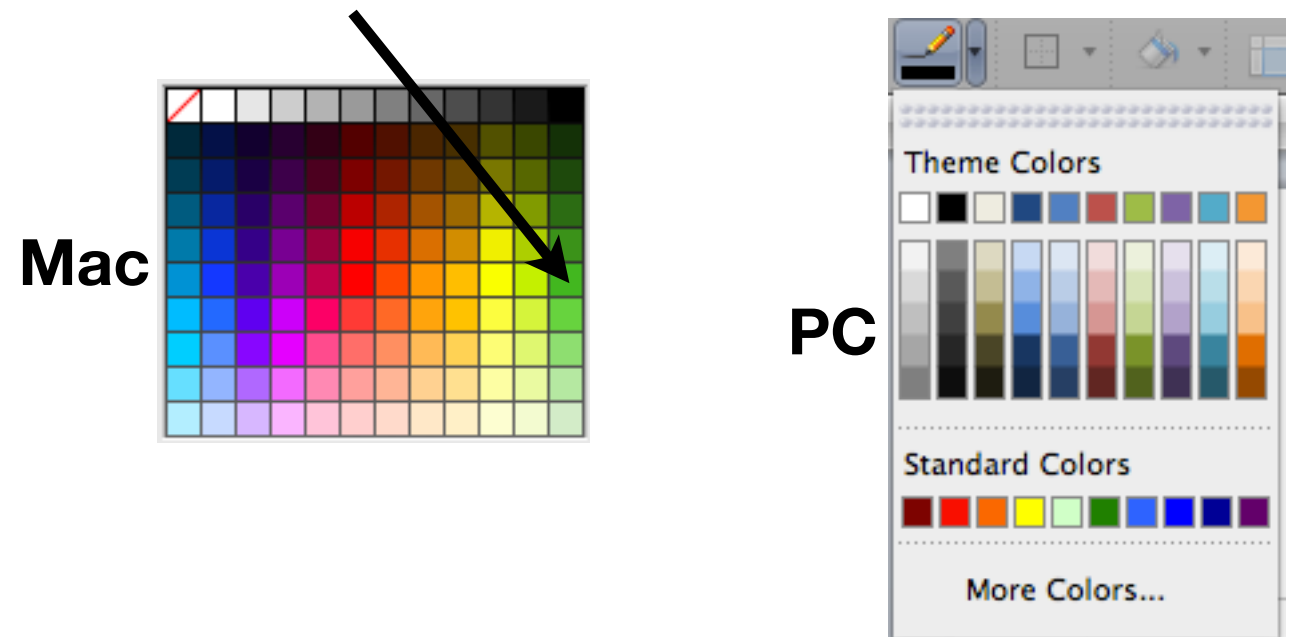
## Step 1

Click **once** on the state.



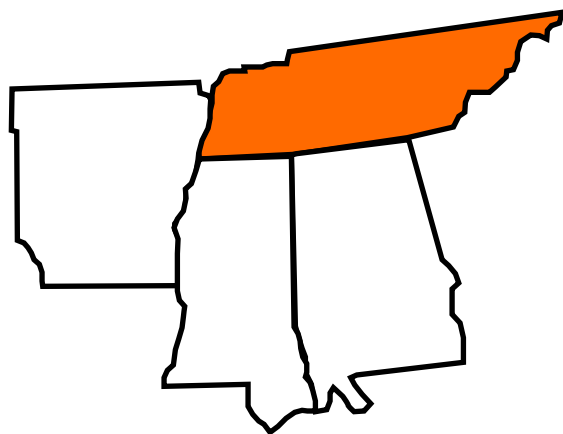
## Step 2

From **Fill** select the color for the state.



## Step 3

The state will turn into the color selected.



## Use Shades of Similar Colors





# **Berlin Borough Choropleth Example**

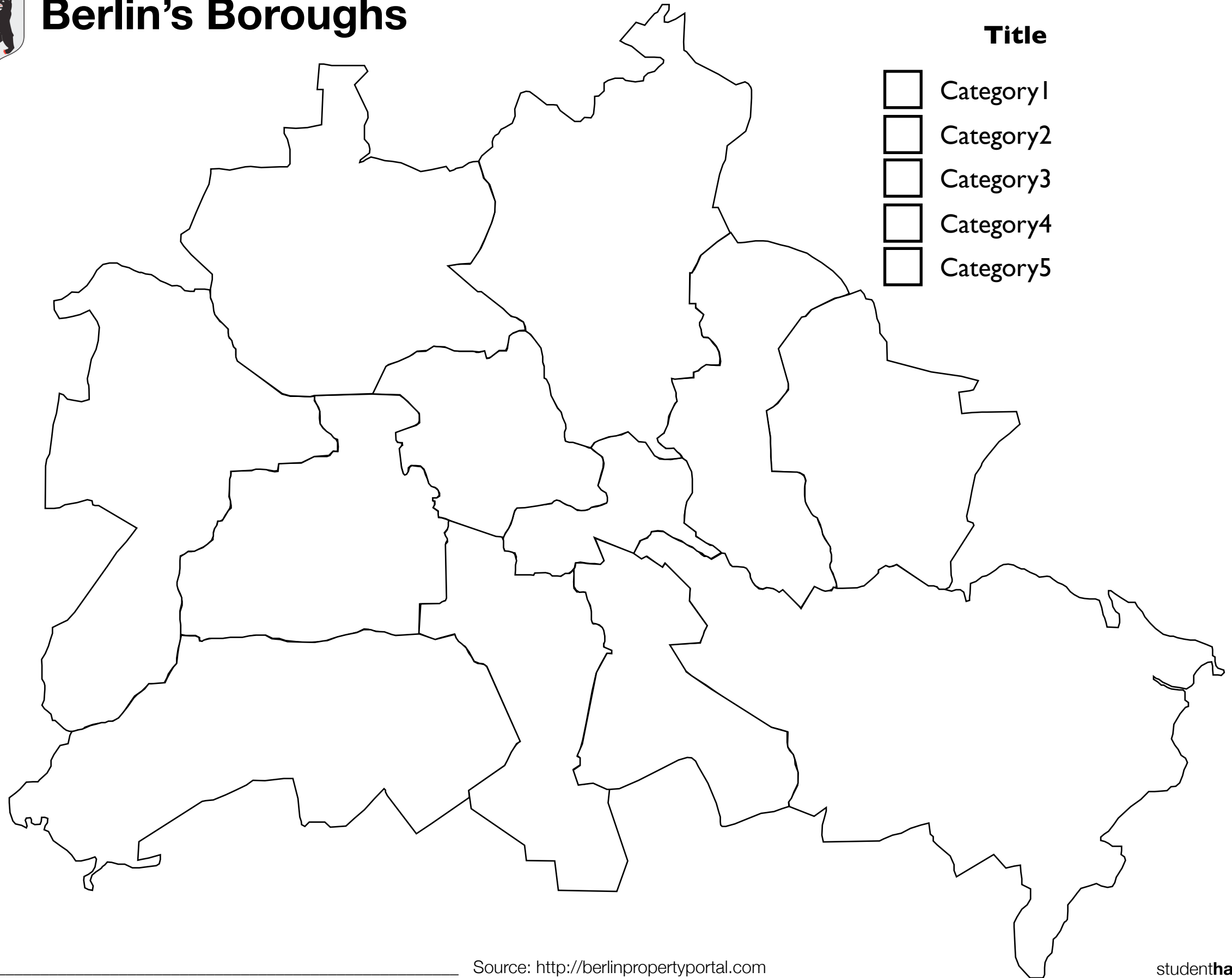








# Berlin's Boroughs



## Title

- Category1
- Category2
- Category3
- Category4
- Category5

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

Source: <http://berlinpropertyportal.com>

student**handout**



<b>BERLIN BOROUGHES</b>	<b>Residents</b>	<b>Density (square km)</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	<b>Average Income (euro month)</b>	<b>Vacancy Rates (%)</b>	<b>Typical Flat Prices (€)</b>	<b>Owner Occupancy Rates (%)</b>
<b>Charlottenburg- Wilmersdorf</b>	315,702	4,878	16.5	1575	4.4	1970	11
<b>Friedrichshain- Kreuzberg</b>	265,843	13,187	20	1175	6.35	1520	4
<b>Lichtenberg</b>	258,944	4,952	14.3	1475	5.2	1420	5
<b>Marzahn- Hellersdorf</b>	249,802	4,046	15.7	1550	7.8	1420	17
<b>Mitte</b>	326,500	8,272	19	1350	8.4	1215	4.5
<b>Neukölln</b>	305,691	6,804	19.2	1325	5.7	1315	12.5
<b>Pankow</b>	358,073	3,476	13	1450	6.4	1520	10
<b>Reinickendorf</b>	242,652	2,712	15.2	1725	3.42	1520	23
<b>Spandau</b>	224,342	2,441	17	1550	6.4	1620	11
<b>Steglitz- Zehlendorf</b>	288,848	2,818	10.8	1775	3.6	1720	24
<b>Tempelhof- Schöneberg</b>	332,140	6,256	13.4	1550	4.2	1680	15
<b>Treptow-Köpenick</b>	236,722	1,406	12.5	1625	5.8	1215	19

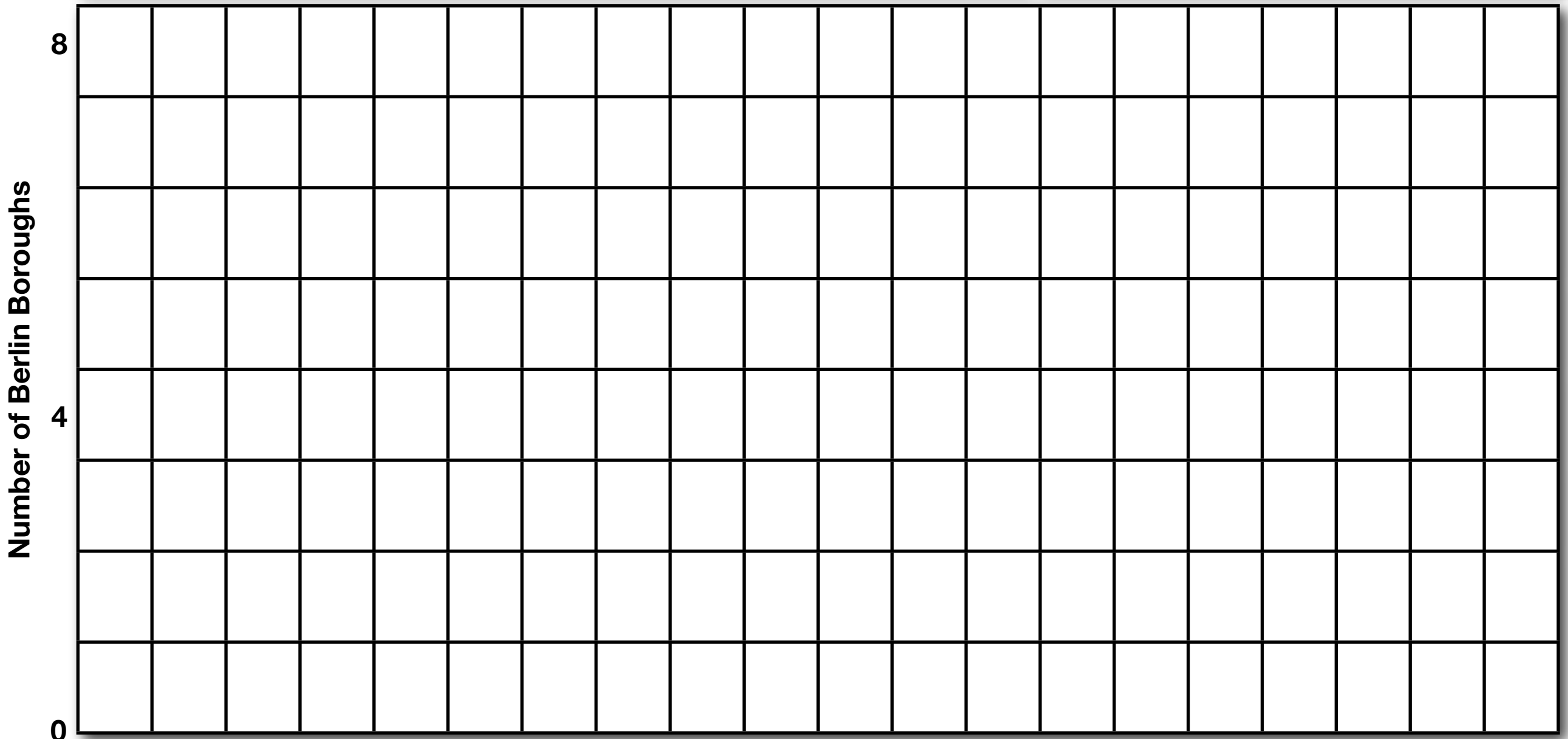
Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# HISTOGRAM *graph directions*

- 1- Use the web site, [http://berlinpropertyportal.com/areas\\_overview.htm](http://berlinpropertyportal.com/areas_overview.htm), to find the statistics for the histogram. Write the topic of the statistics in box A, and write its value in box B.
- 2- Complete the histogram by writing in the name for each of the twelve Berlin boroughs in the appropriate box.
- 3- Use the completed histogram to determine 4 or 5 categories for the statistical data.
- 4- Use the *clickable* Berlin Borough map from the PowerPoint (PC) or the Keynote (Mac) document to construct your Choropleth map. Make sure the map has the following items: Title, Date, Source, Legend, and Border. The color scheme should be from dark to light of similar colors, e.g., dark blue to light blue.

Categories

box A



box B



# Germany Immigration

Sat-Anlagen u  
Haushaltswar  
kzeuge

İSTANBUL SHOP

İSTANBUL  
SHOP

Reduziert  
20%  
30%  
40%

LEWEL





## **Good Neighbors**

Modern Multi-Ethnic Germany





There are some **160** mosques in Germany's cities and towns – and the trend is towards more. In addition, there are some 2,600 places where Muslims gather to pray. And finally, Germany hosts around 120 Muslim places of learning, so-called "madrassas."

---

### **Muslim Schoolchildren**

Statistics on the background of schoolchildren are only kept by some German states. Estimates for the whole of Germany conclude that between

**600,000 and 700,000**

Muslim pupils attend public school in Germany.



## Age at Immigration



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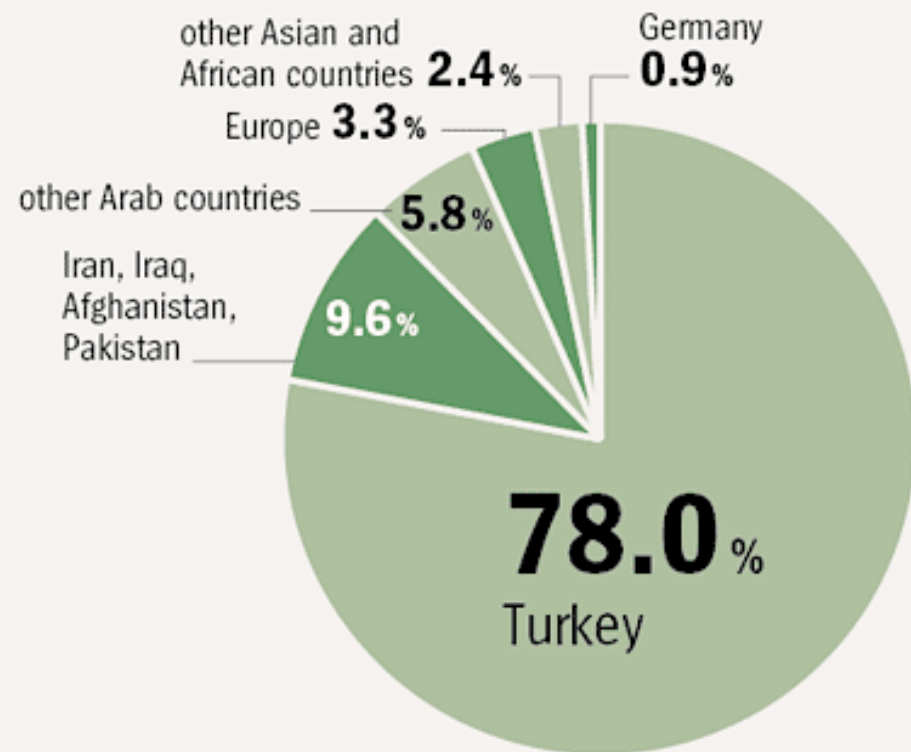
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## Background of those Muslims questioned



## Age at Immigration



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### Muslim Schoolchildren

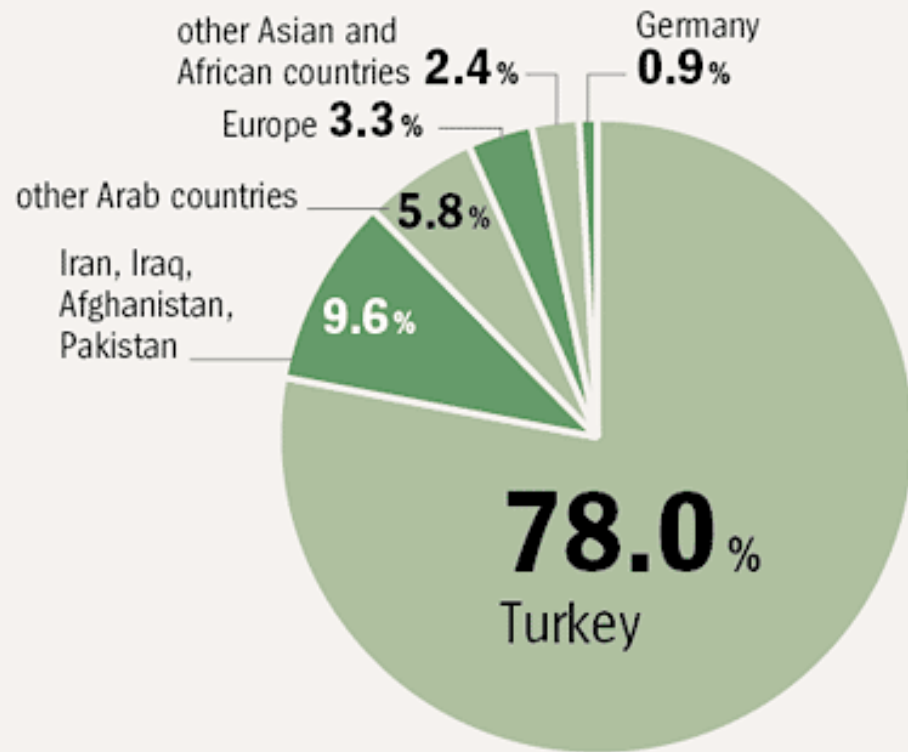
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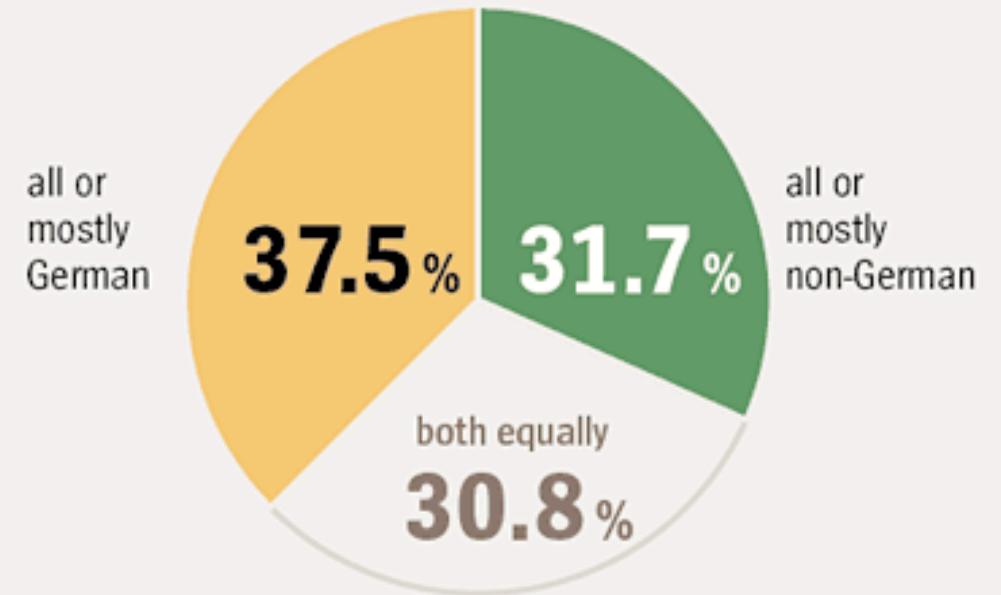
### Background of those Muslims questioned



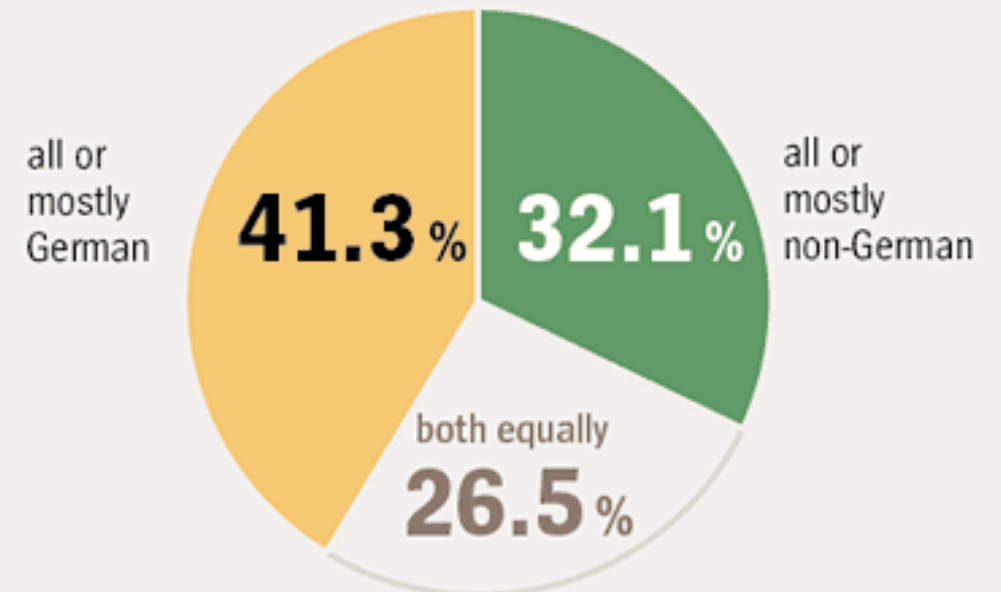
### Age at Immigration



### Television Language Choice



### Newspaper Language Choice



There are some **160** mosques in Germany's cities and towns – and the trend is towards more. In addition, there are some 2,600 places where Muslims gather to pray. And finally, Germany hosts around 120 Muslim places of learning, so-called "madrassas."

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German Foods





[http://www.usatoday.com/travel/destinations/2010-04-11-germany-doner-kebab\\_N.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/travel/destinations/2010-04-11-germany-doner-kebab_N.htm)

**Germany's Most Popular**

Fast Food Sandwich





Islamic Germany





Turkish Immigrants





ISLAM RAUS AUS Deutschland

**Anti-Islam Attitudes**

*“Islam out of Germany”*



# Doner kebab becomes Germany's favorite fast food

Posted 4/11/2010 5:00 AM | Comments [59](#) | Recommend [9](#)

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By Gero Breloer, AP

The veal and chicken sandwiches are more popular than pizza, hamburgers, French fries and even classic German sausages.

**By Kirsten Grieshaber, Associated Press Writer**

BERLIN — Forget about bratwurst, currywurst and other kinds of sausages — doner kebab, or shawarma, has overtaken traditional German fast food as the country's favorite snack on the go.

First brought to [Berlin](#) by Turkish immigrants in the 1970s, the grilled meat snack that comes wrapped in a pita bread with shredded lettuce, tomatoes, onions and different dressings, is now being sold everywhere in [Germany](#) from the [Baltic Sea](#) to the Bavarian Alps.

Students and late night revelers relish it as much as construction workers, children and foreign backpackers on a tight budget.

"We assume that doner kebab is the Germans' favorite fast food by now," said Yunus Ulusov, an expert from the

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# Doner Kebab Becomes Germany's Favorite Fast Food

**Directions: As you read the article Identify the importance of the following:**

- 1- snack on the go
- 2- Turkish immigrants
- 3- Describe what is on a doner kebab
- 4- affordability
- 5- more popular than...
- 6- "no longer speak of Turkish food"
- 7- the word "doner"
- 8- 1971
- 9- Turks in Germany
- 10- Berlin
- 11- assimilated
- 12- "the art"
- 13- doner robot
- 14- shawarma



# Doner kebab becomes Germany's favorite fast food

Posted 4/11/2010 5:00 AM

By Kireten Grifeshaber, Associated Press Writer



By Gero Bräuer, AP  
The veal and chicken sandwiches are more popular than pizza, hamburgers, French fries and even classic German sausages.

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Students and late night revelers relish it as much as construction workers, children and foreign backpackers on a tight budget.

"We assume that doner kebab is the Germans' favorite fast food by now," said Yunus Ulusoy, an expert from the Center for the Study of **Turkey** in **Essen**, who has done extensive research on how the ethnic specialty conquered Germany's culinary mainstream.

The secret behind the doner's success story is not only its satisfying grilled taste, Ulusoy said, but also the big portions and its affordability — a regular doner in a pita costs only between 2.50 euros and 5 euros (\$3.30 to \$6.70).

The veal and chicken sandwiches are more popular than pizza, hamburgers, French fries and even classic German sausages, according to a poll by German *Men's Health* magazine from 2008.

"We can actually no longer speak of Turkish food, because the Germans like it even better than the Turks," said Ulusoy.

Some 15,500 doner places in Germany sell about 400 tons of doner meat every day, according to ATDID, the Association of Turkish Doner Producers in Europe. About 60,000 workers produce, cut and process the hearty delicacy with annual sales of 2.5 billion euros (\$3.3 billion).

The word doner, comes from the Turkish verb donmek, or to turn, because it is grilled for hours on a spit and cut off in razor-thin slices when the meat is crisp and brown.

In Turkey, the dish was originally made of lamb and sold only on a plate. According to the legend, it was Mahmut Aygun, a Turkish guest worker, who invented the first doner sandwich in 1971, when he sold the meat in a piece of pita bread with yoghurt dressing at City-Imbiss stand near West Berlin's main Zoo train station.

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YES, at least she's dressed!

NO, I have some rules!

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Since then, the snack has been exported around the globe, and even countries as far away as Vietnam, now sell doner pita as "typical German students' food," as papers in Germany have repeatedly reported.

Germany is home to 2.7 million people of Turkish origin; an estimated 500,000 are German citizens.

While the dish was first mainly sold in Berlin, outlets sprang up across the nation in the 1990s, when the second generation of immigrants came of age and set up their own, family-run doner shops. Wholesale dealers who are offering meat already on the spit — between 22 to 175 pounds (10 and 80 kilograms) — have also mushroomed.

In the last 40 years, doner vendors have refined the taste and assimilated it to the gusto of German palates. Razor-thin slices of crispy chicken or veal are usually accompanied by chopped lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage and red onions. Customers can choose between garlic, yoghurt and spicy dressing.

"In Turkey, the dish is served without dressing, but Germans just can't eat any meat without sauce," said Ulusoy, adding that the meat itself is also much more seasoned in Germany than in its country of origin.

The recipes for the seasoning vary and are a well-kept secret. Often the meat is marinated in yogurt and flavored with bell pepper flakes, salt and black pepper, cumin and pimento. Arabic shops who sell the so-called shawarma variety, sometimes add cinnamon, coriander seeds and pomegranate juice.

Different from gyros, the Greek pork spit that contains a lot of oregano and is served in bigger chunks, doner has to be cut very thinly.

"You need to have a real feel for the meat when you slice it," said Ismet Donmez, who runs Rosenthaler Grill- und Schlemmerbuffet in Berlin. "The art is to cut thinly, but to avoid pressing the knife against the spit, otherwise all the fat will run out and the meat becomes dry."

Donmez, who immigrated from Turkey 20 years ago, sells chicken and veal doner 24 hours a day on a busy square in the city's Mitte neighborhood. He insists that his workers cut the meat by hand, using long knives with rounded tips.

When asked about the so-called doner robot, an automatic doner cutting machine that was invented in Izmir, Turkey, and recently introduced at Germany's first doner trade fair, Donmez only snubbed.

"Ten years ago, they tried to introduce electronic knives and that also didn't work out," he said. "We're going to continue doing everything manually, that's the best way."

The long line of customers forming in front of his store, seemed to prove him right.

"I've come here every day for lunch since I arrived in Berlin," said Ofir Steinberg, an Israeli tourist, who was visiting the city for a week. "It's the best shawarma I've ever had. It tastes even better than at home."

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Federal Office  
for Migration  
and Refugees



Deutsche  
Islam  
Konferenz

# Muslim Life in Germany

A study conducted on behalf of the  
German Conference on Islam



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

**Summary: “Muslim Life in Germany”  
Federal Ministry of the Interior**

1- Approximately, how many Muslims live in Germany? What percentage of German population is Muslim?

2- Explain, “the religion of migrants living in Germany cannot be automatically inferred from the religious composition of the population of their respective countries of origin.”

3- Complete the chart

	SE Europe	Turkey	Central Asia	South SE Asia	Middle East	Northern Africa	Other Parts of Africa
Muslim							
Christian							
None							

4- Explain what is meant by the Muslim population in Germany being highly “heterogeneous.”

5- Complete the Chart

	Turkey	SE Europe	Middle East	North Africa	South, SE Asia	Iran	Other Parts of Africa	Central Asia
Percent of the Muslims in Germany								

6- Why do 98% of the Muslims in Germany live in the former West Germany?



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

7- List three main conclusions that can be reached by interrupting Table 2: Religiosity of the Muslims surveyed, classified by regions of origin (in per cent).

<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	

8- How do most Muslims feel about observing Islamic food and drink laws?

9- Explain who in Germany is more likely to wear the headscarf.

10- Explain if most Muslim girls in school will participate in swim lessons and school field trips.

11- What is the importance of the Turkish-Islamic Union for Religious Affairs?

12- Describe how Muslims socialize on a day-to-day basis with people of German descent.



## Summary: „Muslim Life in Germany“



### First study giving evidence on diversity of Muslim life in Germany

The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees is presenting the first nationwide representative study comprising people from 49 Islamic countries and thus offering an extensive view of Muslim life throughout Germany. The research commissioned by the Deutsche Islam Konferenz (DIK; hereinafter referred to as the German Conference on Islam) gives unprecedented insight into the diversity of Muslim life in Germany as people from different contexts of origin were questioned about religion in everyday life and about aspects of structural and social integration. A total of 6,004 people aged 16 and above were surveyed by telephone; together with the information provided about other household members the analyses are based on data of almost 17,000 people.

### Germany is home to some 4 million Muslims

The study conducted by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees puts the number of Muslims living in Germany at between 3.8 and 4.3 million. Expressed as a percentage of Germany's total population of around 82 million, the proportion of Muslims is between 4.6 and 5.2 per cent. Of all Muslims living in Germany with a migration background and originating from the countries of origin included in the study, some 45 per cent are German nationals while around 55 per cent are foreign nationals.

The Muslim section of the population is thus larger than has been assumed in previous estimates which ranged from 3.1 to 3.4 million. These estimates were based on an indirect method whereby nationals from 20 predominantly Muslim countries living in Germany were added together with nationals from these countries who were naturalised between 1988 and 2005. By contrast, the study commissioned by the Federal Office also takes account of immigrants from a large number of other countries and descendants of naturalised persons.

The new results also show, however, that a substantial percentage of persons with a migration background from some of the countries of origin are not Muslims. For example, almost 40 per cent of the migrants from Iran claim to have no religious affiliations. Those who have immigrated from other predominantly Muslim countries, such as Iraq, are increasingly religious minorities which do not come under the umbrella of Islam. As such, the religion of migrants living in Germany cannot be automatically inferred from the religious composition of the population of their respective countries of origin.



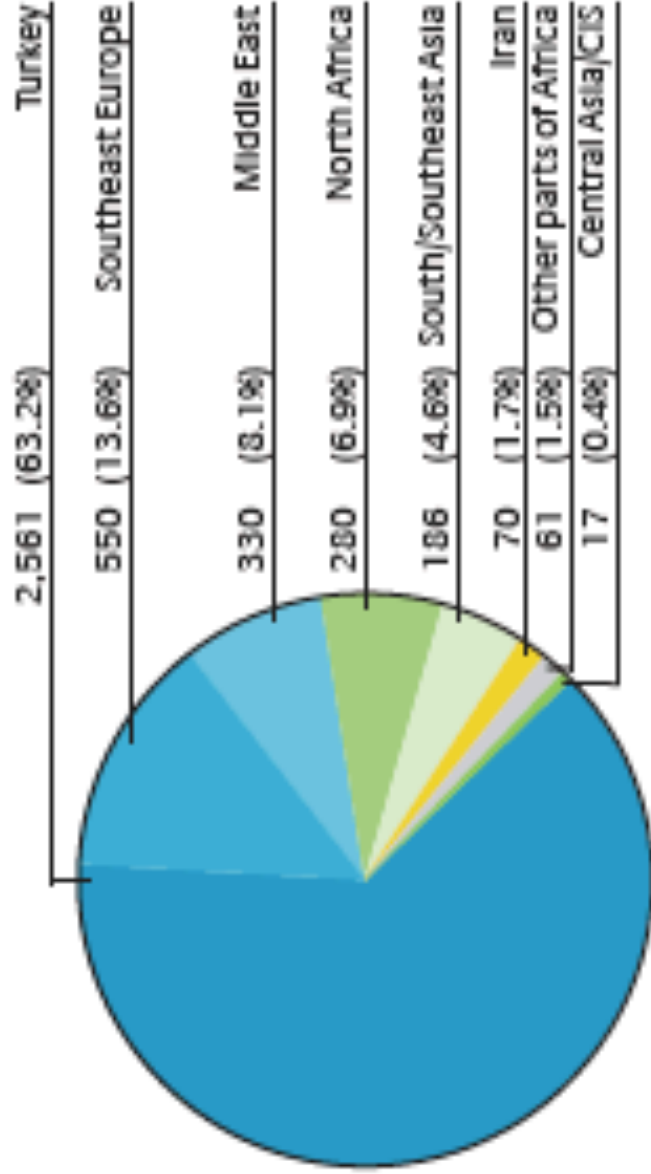
Table 1: Household members classified by religion and region of origin (in per cent)

	Southwest Europe	Turkey	Central Asia/CIS	Iran	South/Southeast Asia	Middle East	North Africa	Other parts of Africa	Total
Muslim	37.2	81.4	1.2	48.7	57.2	59.3	74.6	22.1	52.0
Christian	34.1	2.7	55.7	10.3	8.8	17.4	3.4	59.2	22.1
Jewish	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Other	0.6	1.2	2.0	1.9	13.9	2.8	0.0	1.4	1.9
None	27.9	14.7	38.0	38.4	20.0	19.5	22.0	17.1	23.3
Total in %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (n )	2,226	2,401	2,864	753	2,551	3,064	1,786	1,347	16,992

Source: MLD 2008, data including all household members, weighted; number of unweighted cases: 16,992

The study concludes that, on the basis of regional origins, the Muslim population in Germany is highly heterogeneous. The dominant group, as might be expected, is the large group of citizens of Turkish descent. Indeed, almost 2.5 to 2.7 million of the Muslims living in Germany (around 63 per cent) have Turkish roots. Between 496,000 and 606,000 persons (around 14 per cent) hail from the southeastern European countries of Bosnia, Bulgaria and Albania. The third largest source of Muslim immigrants in Germany is the Middle East with 292,000 to 370,000 migrants (around 8 per cent). Between 259,000 and 302,000 (approx 7 per cent) of the Muslims living in Germany come from North Africa, the majority of them from Morocco. The rest come from Central Asia/CIS, Iran, South/Southeast Asia and other parts of Africa (about 8 per cent in total).

Figure 1: Number of Muslims classified by their regions of origin (in thousands, in per cent)



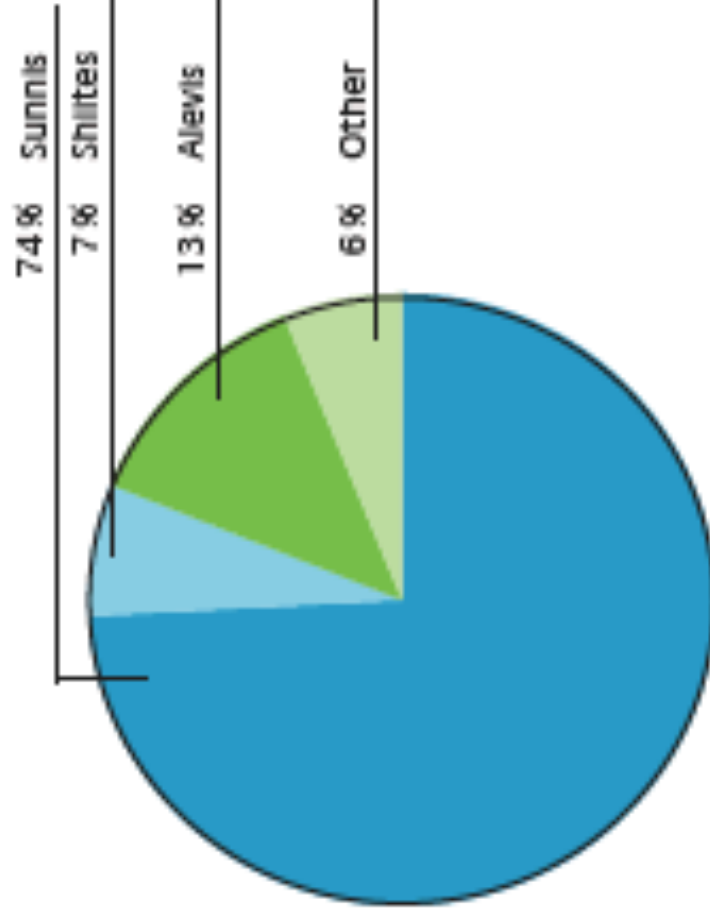
Source: Extrapolated on the basis of the MLD 2008 data including all household members (mean) and the AZR data as of June 30, 2008

98 per cent of the Muslims in Germany live in the former West Germany, including East Berlin. The Muslims are widely scattered across the various federal states of the former West Germany. The highest percentage in any one federal state is found in the heavily populated state of North Rhine-Westphalia. One in three Muslims in Germany resides there. The federal states with the next highest percentages are Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and Hesse, all with over 10 per cent. The remaining seven federal states of the former West Germany, most of them relatively small, are home to some 25 per cent of the Muslims.

## Wide Range of religious orientations

The Sunnis form the largest denominational group among the Muslims in Germany with 74 per cent. The Alevi account for 13 per cent which makes them the second largest Muslim faith community. The next largest group with 7 per cent is the Shiites. Other small Muslim groups in Germany belong to the Ahmadis, Sufis/Muslim mystics, Ibadis and other unspecified denominations.

Figure 2: Muslims in Germany classified by denominations (in per cent)



Source: MLD 2008, data including all household members, weighted; number of unweighted cases: 6,669

## Strong sense of religiosity. major differences in everyday religious practices

The majority of Muslims are religious. Overall, 36 per cent would describe themselves as very religious. A further 50 per cent claim to be rather religious. Religiosity is particularly evident among Muslims of Iranian descent, of Turkish descent and Muslims of African origin. The picture is different among Muslims of Iranian descent, almost all of them Shiites, where just 10 per cent regard themselves as very religious but about a third claim to have no religious faith at all. Muslim women tend to be more religious than Muslim men in almost all of the different groups of origin.

Table 2: Religiosity of the Muslims surveyed, classified by regions of origin (in per cent)

	Southeast Europe	Turkey	Central Asia/CIS	Iran	South/Southeast Asia	Middle East	North Africa	Other parts of Africa	Total
Very religious	15.4	41.4	5.0	10.1	35.9	23.0	34.3	46.7	36.0
Rather religious	63.0	47.1	95.0	34.8	53.0	60.2	58.1	40.0	50.4
Rather not religious	18.8	8.4	—	24.6	8.5	8.9	5.2	6.7	9.6
Not at all religious	2.7	3.1	—	30.4	2.6	7.9	2.3	6.7	4.0
Total (N)	227	587	17	139	442	496	417	92	2,417

Source: MLD 2008; data of surveyed persons aged 16 and above, weighted. Number of unweighted cases: 2,417

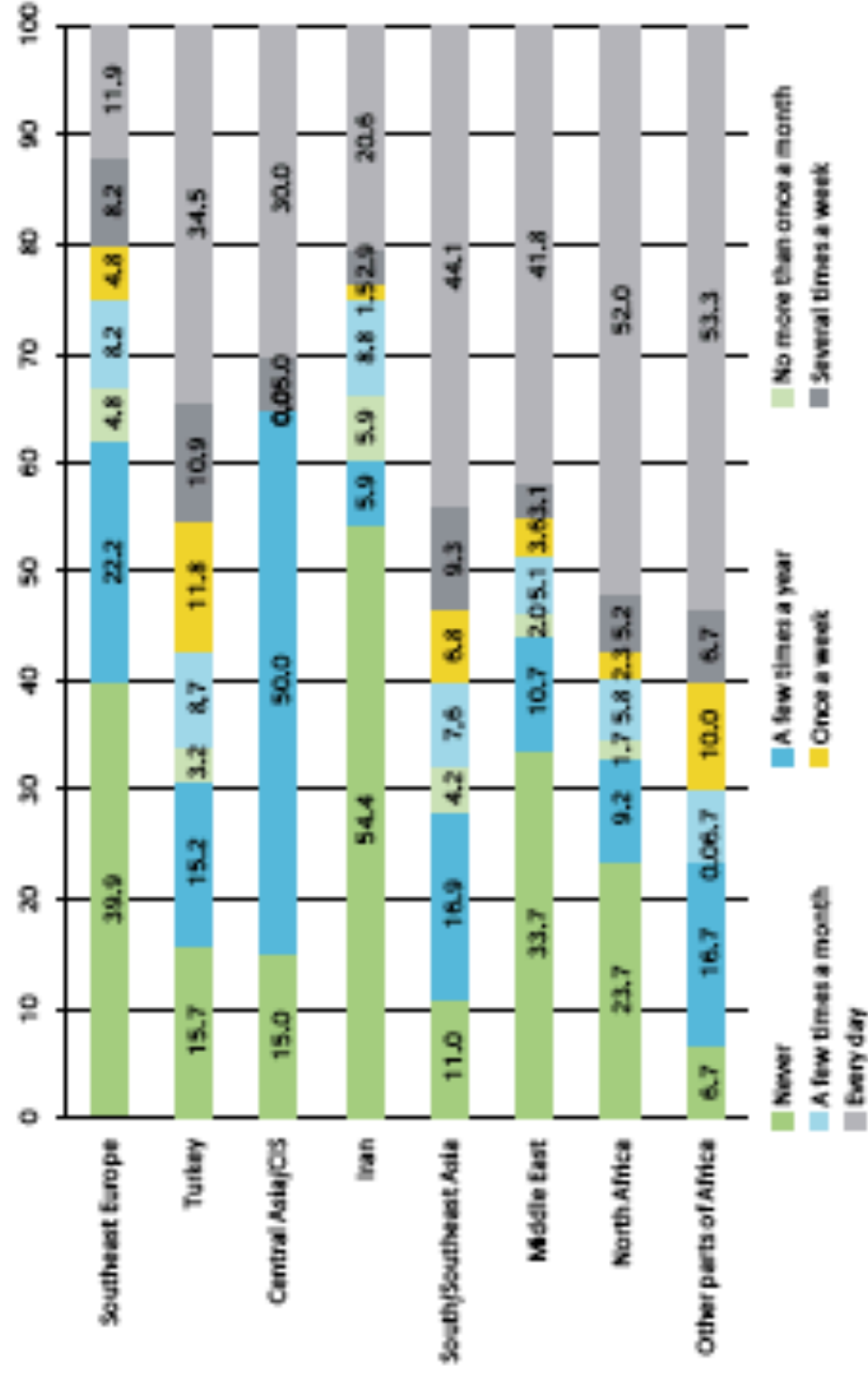
Comparisons between Muslims and members of other religious groups also show that strong religiosity is not specific to Muslims. There are only minor differences in terms of religiosity between Muslims and members of other religious groups in respect of most of the different contexts of origin. There are, however, major differences depending on the region of origin and - in the case of Muslims - depending on denominational differences when it comes to everyday religious practices, such as prayer, celebrating religious festivals, and obser-



ving religious laws on food and fasting. Although religiosity and religious practices are highly developed in Muslims, the levels of membership in a religious association or community are lower than is the case for members of other religions.

People from Southeast Europe pray comparatively seldom, although people from this region are mostly Sunnis who pray more frequently than members of other faith groups. In almost all the different groups of origin the majority decide either to pray every day or never to pray. There is a distinct difference between Muslims from Africa and Turkish Muslims. The latter, by their own admission, are around 20 per cent less likely than their African counterparts to pray every day.

Figure 3: Prayer frequency of the Muslims surveyed, classified by regions of origin (in per cent)



Source: MLD 2008, data of surveyed persons aged 16 and above, weighted. Number of unweighted cases: 2,443

There is clear evidence of a gender gap in the frequency of attendance at religious events. Only 26 per cent of Muslim women attend religious events a few times a month or more. The equivalent figure for Muslim men is 43 per cent. The gender gap spans all different regions of origin. It is particularly pronounced among Muslims from other parts of Africa where 52 per cent of men but only 29 per cent of women frequently attend religious events.

Table 3: Attendance at religious events among the Muslims surveyed, classified by regions of origin and gender (in per cent)

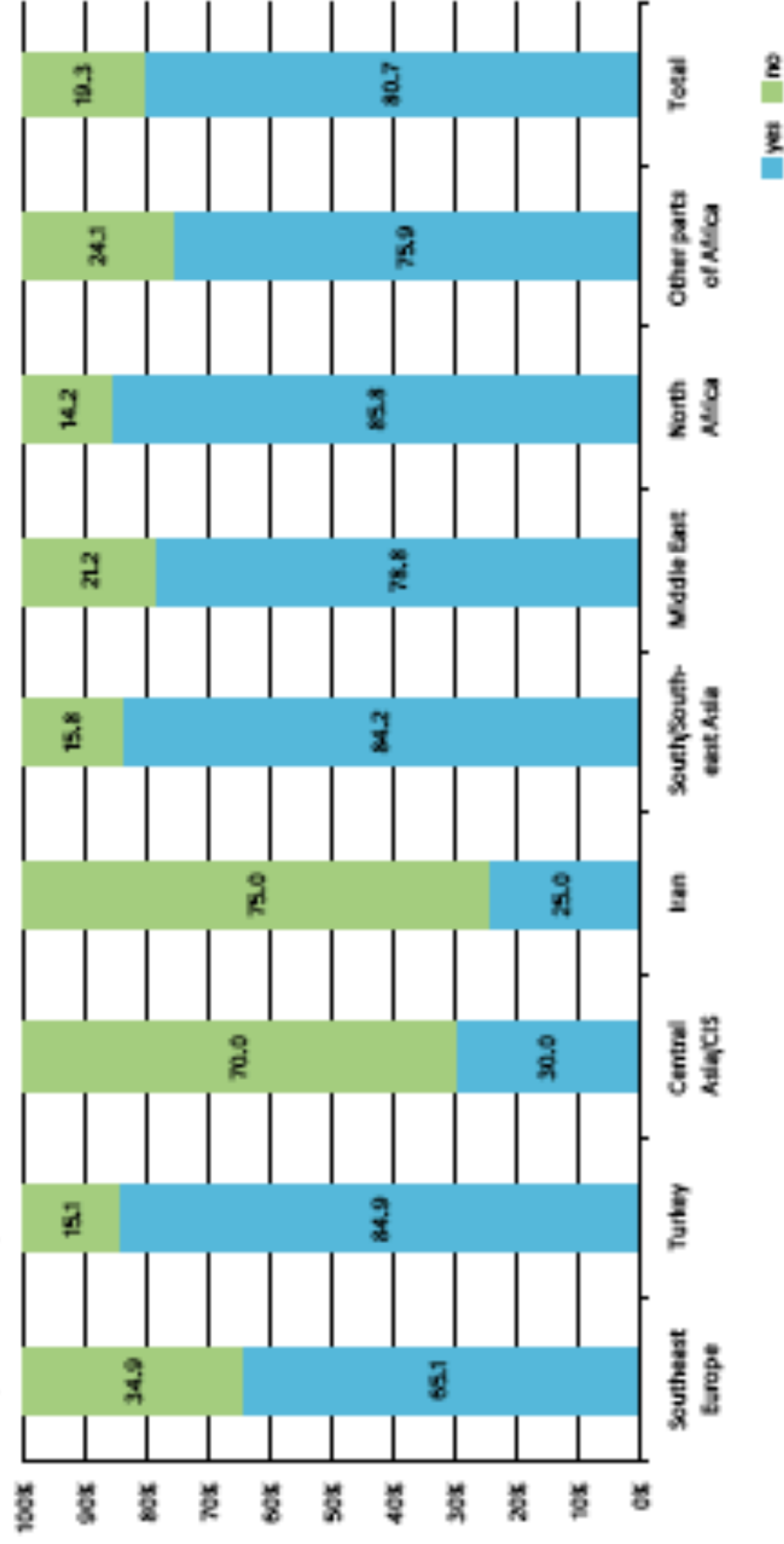
	Southeast Europe	Turkey	Central Asia/CIS	Iran	South/Southeast Asia	Middle East	North Africa	Other parts of Africa	Total
<b>Total</b>									
Frequently	10.4	40.0	4.8	4.4	46.7	24.5	36.0	46.7	35.0
Seldom	39.7	37.1	57.1	23.5	29.2	28.1	33.1	26.7	35.9
Never	49.8	22.8	38.1	72.1	24.2	47.4	30.9	26.7	29.0
<b>Men</b>									
Frequently	13.1	49.4	12.5	5.7	51.3	27.8	42.1	52.2	42.5
Seldom	51.0	32.8	25.0	25.7	27.5	28.6	31.6	26.1	33.6
Never	35.9	17.7	62.5	68.6	21.3	43.6	26.3	21.7	23.9
<b>Women</b>									
Frequently	7.5	30.5		3.0	37.5	17.5	25.0	28.6	26.4
Seldom	28.1	41.5	76.9	21.2	32.5	27.0	36.7	28.6	38.7
Never	64.4	28.0	23.1	75.8	30.0	55.6	38.3	42.9	34.9
Total (N)	230	589	18	139	453	512	424	92	2,457

Source: MLD 2008, data of surveyed persons aged 16 and above, weighted. Number of unweighted cases: 2,457

### Religious laws on food and fasting

With the exception of Iran and Central Asia/CIS, the overwhelming majority of the Muslims surveyed abstain from certain foods and drinks for religious reasons. A comparative analysis of the Muslim denominations indicates that the Sunnis take the food laws most seriously. Almost all the interviewees from this group (91 per cent) adhere to Islamic dietary laws. Following these regulations is far less important for Shiites (60 per cent) and Alevites (49 per cent).

Figure 4: Observance of Islamic food and drink laws among the Muslims surveyed, classified by regions of origin (in per cent)

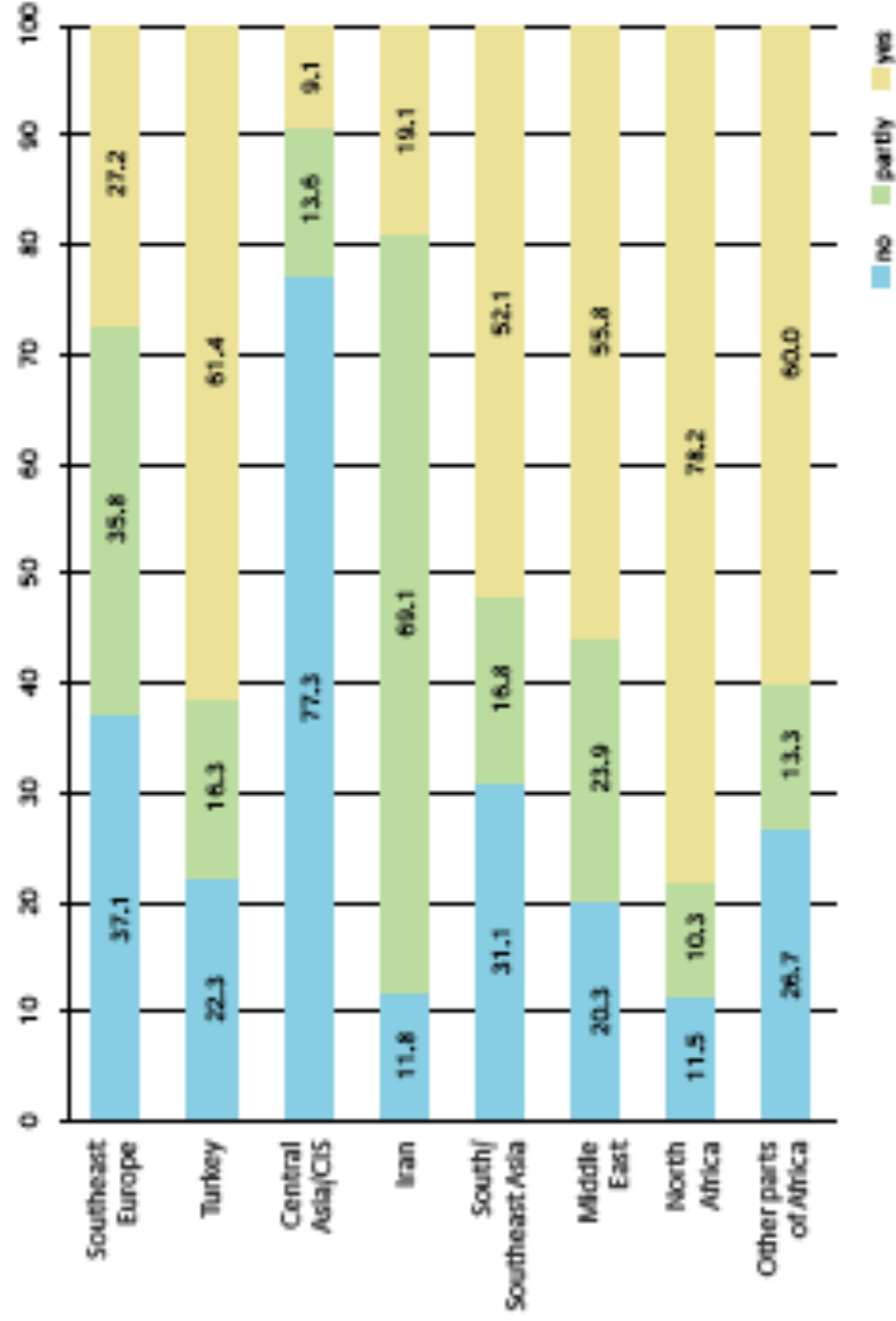


Source: MLD 2008, data of surveyed persons aged 16 and above, weighted. Number of unweighted cases: 2,265



A differentiation by regions of origin puts Muslims from North Africa at the top of the ranking, with 78 per cent claiming to observe the Islamic fasting rules. At the other end of the scale, Muslims from Central Asia/CIS fast far less often than Muslims from other regions of origin. There is an almost equal split among Muslims from Southeast Europe in terms of those who always fast and those who occasionally or never fast. Although 30 per cent of Iranian Muslims describe themselves as “not at all religious”, nevertheless just under 90 per cent claim to observe the fasting requirements at all times or sometimes.

Figure 5: Observance of Islamic fasting laws among the Muslims surveyed, classified by regions of origin (in per cent)

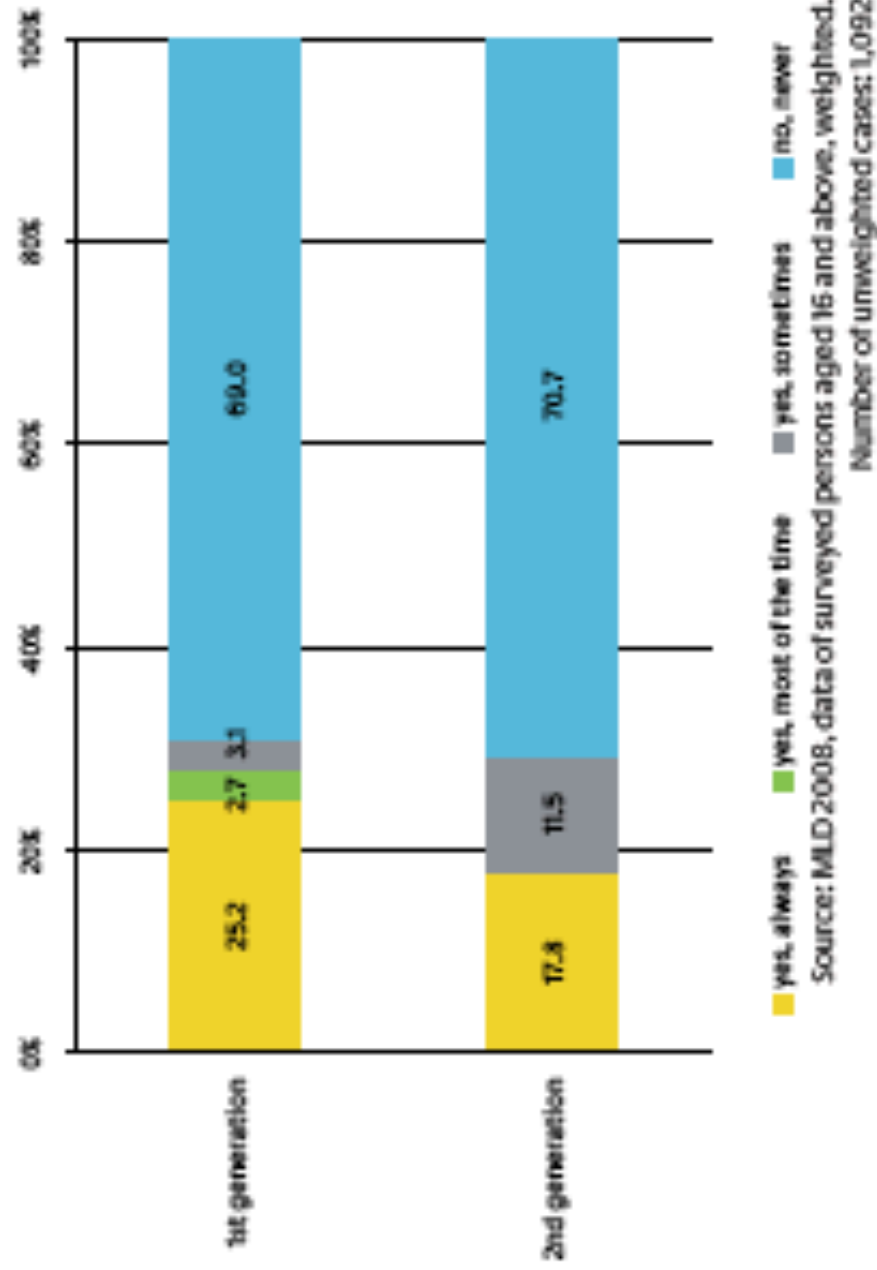


Source: IMLD 2008, data of surveyed persons aged 16 and above, weighted. Number of unweighted cases: 2,468

### Wearing of the headscarf less widespread in the second generation

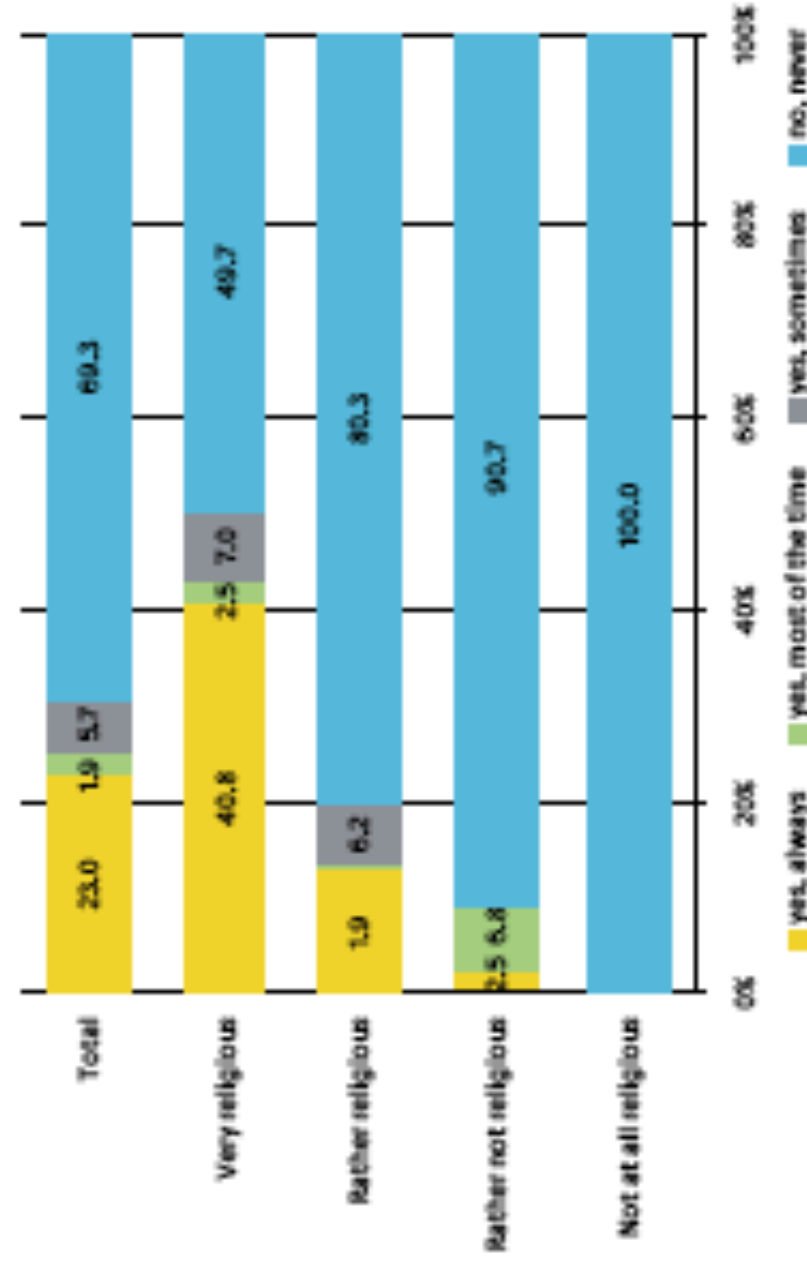
When it comes to debated integration issues, such as wearing the headscarf or attending available educational opportunities at school, the picture which emerges is highly complex in terms of the importance of religion. There is a clear link between age and the proportion of women who wear a headscarf. In addition, there is also a significant decrease in the second generation in terms of the frequency with which a headscarf is worn. The contingent of second-generation women who always wear a headscarf is 7 per cent lower than among women of the first generation. However, the percentage of those sometimes wearing a headscarf increases to 12 per cent. About 70 per cent of both groups never wear the headscarf.

Figure 6: Wearing of the headscarf of Muslim women aged 16 and above, classified by generation (in per cent)



The analyses support the view that there is a decidedly positive link between religiosity and the wearing of the headscarf. None of the Muslim women surveyed who described themselves as not religious ever wears a headscarf, whereas one in every two deeply religious Muslim women wears a headscarf at all times, most of the time or sometimes. At the same time, however, it is evident that a strong religiosity does not necessarily go hand in hand with wearing a headscarf. Indeed, every other deeply religious Muslim woman does not wear a headscarf.

Figure 7: Wearing of the headscarf among Muslim women aged 16 and above, classified by religiosity (in per cent)

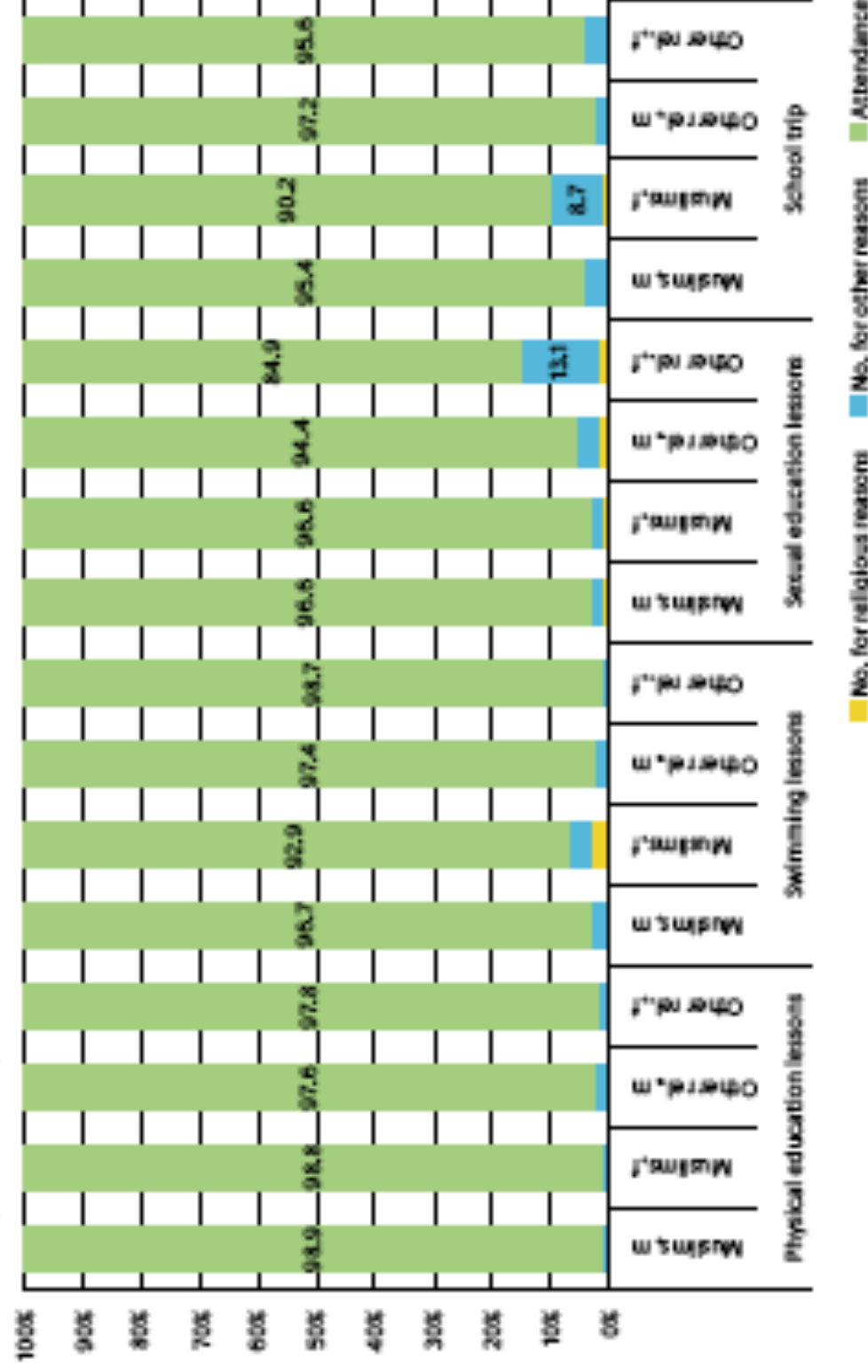




## Attendance at educational opportunities at school

Other aspects of school life which often become an issue for Muslim schoolgirls are swimming lessons and school trips. The results show that, where such opportunities exist, the proportion of Muslim schoolgirls who do not take up the offers are 7 and 10 per cent respectively. The analyses on attendance at mixed physical education and swimming lessons and on school trips do show, however, that the vast majority of schoolchildren from predominantly Muslim countries living in the households take advantage of these opportunities.

Figure 8: Attendance at available mixed physical education, swimming lessons, sexual education lessons and the last school trip by the pupils, classified by religious affiliation and gender (in per cent)



Source: MLD 2008, data including all household members, schoolchildren aged between 6 and 22, weighted.

## Attendance at religious education lessons

The project results are relevant for policy-making and public administration as a basis for precise planning - for example in terms of making pronouncements about the potential requirement for Islamic religious education. The results show, for example, that 25 per cent of the Muslim schoolchildren attend ethics lessons, 5 per cent attend Catholic and 3 per cent Protestant religious education lessons respectively, and 11 per cent Islamic religious education when offered. More than half of the Muslim pupils attend no religious education or ethics lessons. This may be due to the fact that there is insufficient provision. This assumption is backed up by the fact that the majority of the Muslims (76 per cent) advocate the introduction of Islamic or Alevitic religious education. The number of those who are in support of such measures is particularly high among the Sunnis (84 per cent) and a little lower among the Shiites (71 per cent), the Ahmadis (79 per cent) and the other Islamic denominations (69 per cent). Only 54 per cent of Alevitis are in favour of bringing in Islamic religious education as a school subject. Alevitis were also asked whether they were in favour of the introduction of separate Alevitic religious education in state schools. 64 per cent of Alevitis answered in the affirmative.

## Degree of organisation among Muslims in Germany

In total, 20 per cent of the Muslims are organised into religious associations or communities. The number of Alevitis and Shiites who are registered members of a religious association (10 per cent in each case) is lower than among the Sunnis (22 per cent). The equivalent figure among those who belong to other smaller Islamic denominations, such as the Ibadis or the Ahmadis, is 29 per cent.



## Degree of representation of Muslim organisations in Germany

Various Muslim associations are represented at the German Conference on Islam. The most well-known among them is the Turkish-Islamic Union for Religious Affairs (DITIB) which was named by 44 per cent of all Muslims. The number of people with a Turkish migration background who have heard of the DITIB is 59 per cent, while the number of Sunnite Turks who have heard of the DITIB is slightly higher than 65 per cent. About a quarter of the Muslims claim to know one of the following associations: Zentralrat der Muslime in Deutschland (ZMD; Central Council of Muslims in Germany), Verein islamischer Kulturzentren (VIKZ; Association of Islamic Cultural Centres), Alevitische Gemeinde in Deutschland (A.A.B.F; Alevi Movement in Germany). Only 16 per cent of all those questioned had heard of the Islamrat für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (IRD; Council on Islam for the Federal Republic of Germany). Set up as recently as 2007, the Koordinationsrat der Muslime in Deutschland (KRM; Coordinating Council of Muslims in Germany) was known by only 10 per cent of the Muslim interviewees.

The Muslim associations represented in the German Conference on Islam do not represent the majority of Muslims in Germany. Less than 25 per cent of all Muslims feel that their interests are represented unservedly by those Muslim umbrella and head associations represented in the German Conference on Islam. Of the associations which participate in the German Conference on Islam, the DITIB achieves the highest degree of representation, with 16 per cent of all Muslims in Germany feeling that it is representing their interests. The figure rises to 23 per cent if account is only taken of Muslims with a Turkish migration background. The number of all Sunnis of Turkish descent who feel that their interests are represented by the DITIB is 28 per cent. The Alevi community reaches a comparatively high degree of representation if observation is restricted to the actual target group. 19 per cent of the Alevis claim to feel represented by the Alevi community. One in ten Muslims from Turkey feels represented by the VIKZ. Only 2 per cent of the total number of Muslims surveyed feel represented by the KRM on religious issues. (Multiple answers were possible.)

## Differences between Muslims and non-Muslims - also in terms of integration

With integration in mind, the findings also indicate that there are differences both between Muslims from different regions of origin and between Muslims and non-Muslims from the same country of origin in any given case. Difficulties tend to come to light among the Muslim interviewees in the area of linguistic and structural integration whereas the picture of social integration appears more positive than often assumed. Overall, various indicators suggest that Muslims are less well integrated than members of other religions from the same countries of origin.

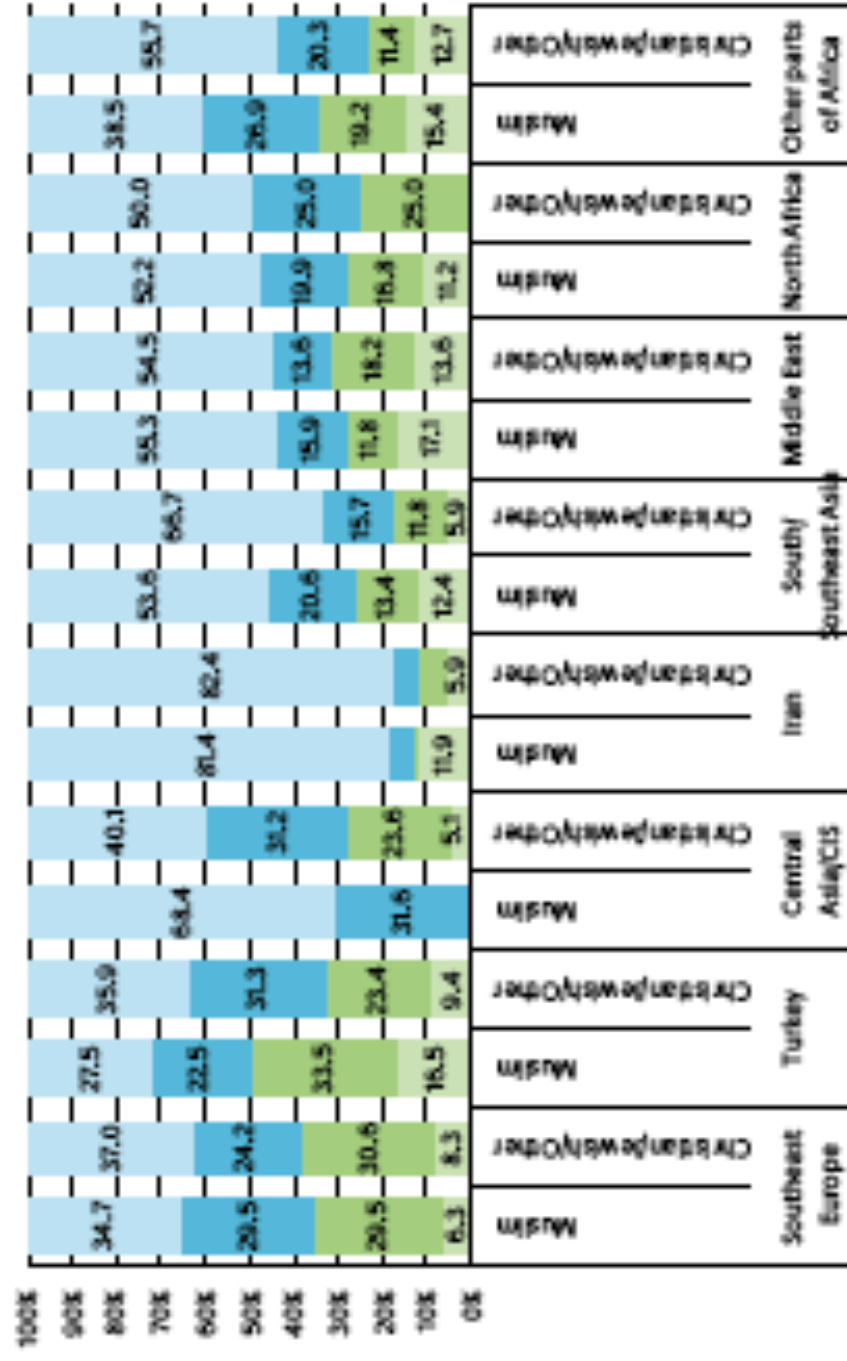
A direct link between an affiliation to Islam and integration cannot be established in view of the great differences between Muslims from different countries of origin. Differences in educational achievement between the religions and denominations are primarily associated with the historic circumstances surrounding the recruitment of migrant workers from Turkey, the former Yugoslavia, Morocco and Tunisia. Most of these migrant workers and their dependants came from educationally marginalised and disadvantaged social classes. Low levels of education and low rates of employment are particularly striking among migrants of the first generation of immigrants.

## In education challenges of structural integration come to the fore

Various studies have highlighted deficits among the group of Turkish migrants in terms of structural integration. The results of the study conducted by the Federal Office provide additional evidence of relatively low levels of education across the board among migrants from Muslim countries of origin. Indeed, in terms of education Turkish migrants come off relatively badly, not only in comparison to migrants from southern European recruitment countries and to ethnic German migrants ("Aussiedler") but also in comparison to migrants from other Muslim countries of origin. This is primarily accounted for by extremely low levels of education among Turkish women of the first generation of immigrants.



Figure 9: School-leaving certificate obtained in the country of origin or in Germany of interviewees with migration background, classified by region of origin and religion (in per cent)



Legend:   
■ No school-leaving certificate   
■ Low level of education   
■ Intermediate level of education   
■ High level of education

Source: MLD 2008, data of surveyed persons aged 16 and above, weighted.   
 Number of unweighted cases: 3,886

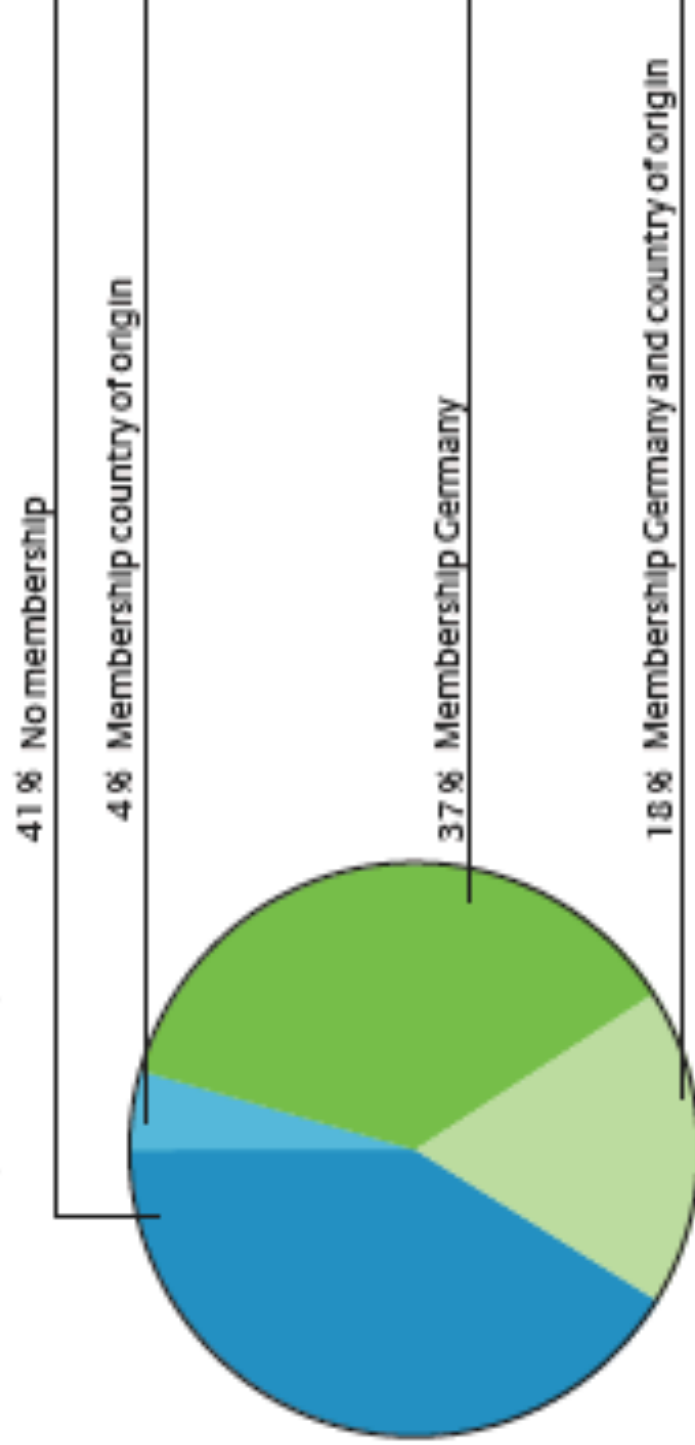
Differentiating between immigrants of the first and second generation there is evidence across all contexts of origin that second-generation immigrants are far more likely to leave the German school system with a certificate than members of their parents' generation. This is especially true for female Muslims, among whom there is evidence of educational upward mobility. Despite this general educational upward mobility, the relatively high percentage of interviewees leaving school without a certificate and the comparatively low percentage of advanced level students indicate continuing shortcomings in the education sector.

Female migrants from Turkey are less likely to leave school without a certificate than male migrants from Turkey and often achieve an intermediate school-leaving qualification. This can be taken as evidence that a higher degree of gender equality can be achieved among migrants attending school in Germany compared with the school-leaving certificates attained by the migrants in their countries of origin.

### No signs of separation in terms of social everyday contacts

Social contacts create a basis for societal cohesion, e.g. membership of associations is conducive to integration in the host society. More than half of the Muslims are members of a German association; only 4 per cent restrict their membership to associations connected with their country of origin, many of which were started in Germany. 18 per cent are members of associations related both to Germany and to their country of origin.

Figure 10: Membership of associations among the Muslims surveyed, showing membership of associations related with Germany and associations related with their country of origin (in per cent)



Source: MLD 2008, data of surveyed persons aged 16 and above, weighted. Number of unweighted cases: 2,448

The frequency with which those surveyed socialise on a day-to-day basis with people of German descent is relatively high, and Muslims from all regions of origin are more than willing to have more frequent contact with Germans. The number of Muslims from all contexts of origin who do not have, and do not wish to have, any day-to-day contact with Germans is not greater than 1 per cent.

### Conclusions for integration policy

The findings make it easier to assess the social relevance of religious issues. It can be seen, for example, that the issues frequently aired in the integration debate, such as abstaining from mixed swimming lessons, are no "mass phenomena" but only affect a minority. Hence, they should not be overrated. Nevertheless, the results show that processes of self-separation exist and should therefore be considered when it comes to integration support.

The lack of structural integration should prompt greater efforts to promote integration. The integration of Muslims and other migrants from Muslim countries of origin must not be restricted to the religious target group, but the net must be cast more widely. One important starting point, besides the support with the language offered by the Germany-wide integration courses, is integration through education. In spite of a general educational upward mobility which can be traced in the course of generational change, the relatively high rate of pupils leaving school with no certificate and the comparatively low percentage of advanced level students indicate continuing shortcomings in the education sector. This will mean taking the measures which have already been subject of in-depth public discussion and consistently adopting them with a view to promoting pre-school provision, schooling and extracurricular education for migrants.

The widespread demand among Muslims for the introduction of Islamic religious education in accordance with the already existing offers of Christian religious education corresponds with the intensive engagement of the German Conference on Islam with this subject. These figures first and foremost constitute an appeal directed at Muslim organisations as well as at policymakers and public administration to quickly progress with the introduction of Islamic religious education in state schools, consistent with the German Basic Law, as well as with the establishment of departments for Islamic theology and religious education at German universities.





**GermanyFootball**





**Leaving a Calming Area**

Where Kids Are Playing Soccer





**Leaving a Calming Area**

Where Kids Are Playing Soccer





# World Cup Behavior

World Cup 2010

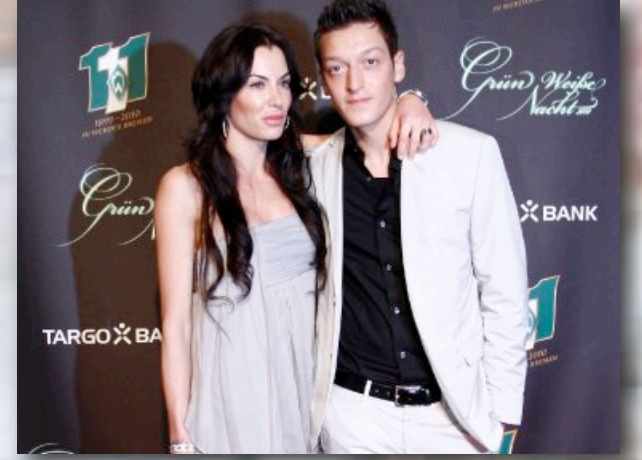




## Soccer Teams

Scarfs for one's favorite team









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[www.dfb.de](http://www.dfb.de)

**Lukas Podolski**

Polish Background





DEUTSCHER  
FUSSBALL-BUND  
[www.dfb.de](http://www.dfb.de)

**Miroslav Klose**

Polish Background



# Germany's World Cup Soccer Team 2010

Country of Birth	Name (hyperlinked)	Ethnic Origin
West Germany	<a href="#">Tim Wiese</a>	German
West Germany	<a href="#">Hans-Jörg Butt</a>	German
West Germany	<a href="#">Manuel Neuer</a>	German
<b>Defenders</b>		
West Germany	<a href="#">Marcell Jansen</a>	German
West Germany	<a href="#">Arne Friedrich</a>	German
West Germany	<a href="#">Dennis Aogo</a>	<b>Nigerian</b>
West Germany	<a href="#">Serdar Tasci</a>	<b>Turkish</b>
West Germany	<a href="#">Holger Badstuber</a>	German
West Germany	<a href="#">Philipp Lahm (Captain)</a>	German
West Germany	<a href="#">Per Mertesacker</a>	German
West Germany	<a href="#">Jérôme Boateng</a>	<b>Ghana</b>
<b>Midfielders</b>		
West Germany	<a href="#">Sami Khedira</a>	<b>Tunisia</b>
West Germany	<a href="#">Bastian Schweinsteiger</a>	<b>(Dutch ancestry )</b>
West Germany	<a href="#">Mesut Özil</a>	<b>Turkish</b>
Poland	<a href="#">Piotr Trochowski</a>	<b>Polish</b>
East Germany	<a href="#">Toni Kroos</a>	German
Yugoslavia	<a href="#">Marko Marin</a>	<b>Bosnian Serb</b>
<b>Strikers</b>		
West Germany	<a href="#">Stefan Kießling</a>	German
Poland	<a href="#">Lukas Podolski</a>	<b>Polish</b>
Poland	<a href="#">Miroslav Klose</a>	<b>Polish</b>
West Germany	<a href="#">Thomas Müller</a>	German
Brazil	<a href="#">Cacau</a>	<b>Brazilian</b>
West Germany	<a href="#">Mario Gómez</a>	<b>Spanish</b>

# Germany's 2010 World Cup Team

## Ethnic Background of the 23 Players



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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_



1	Spain	33	Algeria	65	Iran	97	Panama	129	Antigua and Barbuda	161	Nicaragua	191	British Virgin Islands
2	Netherlands	34	Gabon	66	South Africa	98	Jordan	130	Fiji	162	Vanuatu	193	Guam
3	Brazil	35	Sweden	66	FYR Macedonia	98	Qatar	131	Haiti	163	Kyrgyzstan	193	Cook Islands
4	Germany	36	Republic of Ireland	68	Bahrain	100	Korea DPR	132	Grenada	164	Pakistan	195	Afghanistan
5	Argentina	36	Colombia	69	Uganda	101	Canada	133	Hong Kong	165	Chinese Taipei	196	Macau
6	Uruguay	38	Israel	70	Saudi Arabia	102	Guinea	133	Turkmenistan	165	Netherlands Antilles	197	Bhutan
7	England	39	Peru	70	Albania	103	Gambia	135	Indonesia	165	Philippines	198	Aruba
8	Portugal	40	Cameroon	72	Zambia	104	Thailand	136	Swaziland	168	Mauritania	199	US Virgin Islands
9	Egypt	41	Scotland	73	Montenegro	105	Azerbaijan	137	Sierra Leone	169	Solomon Islands	200	Timor-Leste
10	Chile	42	Romania	74	Malawi	106	Congo	138	India	170	Puerto Rico	201	Andorra
11	Italy	43	Bulgaria	75	Togo	106	Iraq	139	Malaysia	171	Palestine	202	San Marino
12	Greece	44	Korea Republic	76	Trinidad and Tobago	108	Cape Verde Islands	140	Myanmar	172	Comoros	202	Anguilla
13	Serbia	45	Burkina Faso	77	China PR	109	Yemen	141	Liechtenstein	173	Somalia	202	Montserrat
14	Croatia	46	Honduras	78	Belarus	110	Georgia	142	Burundi	173	Laos	202	American Samoa
15	Paraguay	47	Venezuela	79	Iceland	111	Tanzania	143	Maldives	173	Cayman Islands	202	Central African Republic
16	Russia	48	Belgium	80	Mozambique	111	Rwanda	144	Ethiopia	176	Samoa	202	Papua New Guinea
17	Switzerland	49	Latvia	81	Oman	113	Zimbabwe	145	St. Kitts and Nevis	177	Bahamas		
18	USA	50	Bolivia	82	Jamaica	114	Cuba	145	Niger	178	Dominica		
19	Slovenia	51	Finland	83	Morocco	115	Namibia	145	Equatorial Guinea	178	Cambodia		
20	Australia	52	Lithuania	84	Wales	116	Kenya	148	Tajikistan	180	Mongolia		
21	France	53	Costa Rica	85	Kuwait	117	Luxembourg	148	Lebanon	180	Belize		
22	Norway	54	New Zealand	86	El Salvador	118	Faroe Islands	148	Madagascar	180	Turks and Caicos Islands		
23	Ghana	55	Mali	87	Angola	119	Guatemala	151	Malta	183	Mauritius		
24	Ukraine	56	Poland	88	Uzbekistan	120	Singapore	152	Bangladesh	184	Dominican Republic		
25	Mexico	57	Bosnia-Herzegovina	89	Moldova	120	Sudan	153	Sri Lanka	185	Seychelles		
26	Côte d'Ivoire	58	Ecuador	90	United Arab Emirates	122	Guyana	154	New Caledonia	186	Tonga		
27	Slovakia	59	Northern Ireland	91	Senegal	123	Congo DR	155	Lesotho	187	Brunei Darussalam		
28	Turkey	60	Austria	92	Syria	124	Chad	156	Liberia	188	St. Lucia		
29	Denmark	61	Benin	93	Botswana	125	Kazakhstan	157	Eritrea	188	Guinea-Bissau		
30	Nigeria	62	Hungary	94	Estonia	126	Suriname	158	Bermuda	188	Tahiti		
31	Czech Republic	63	Cyprus	94	Libya	127	Vietnam	159	Nepal	188	Tahiti		
32	Japan	64	Tunisia	96	Armenia	127	Barbados	160	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	191	Djibouti		



## FIFA/Coca-Cola World Rankings August 2010



**FIFA**<sup>®</sup>

# FIFA/Coca-Cola World Rankings

August 2010

studenthandout



### World Rankings

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| <input type="radio"/> 30-59 | <input type="radio"/> 90-119 | <input type="radio"/> 150-179 |                               |

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_



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WORLD CUP | 13.06.2010

## Germany's soccer squad boasts ethnic diversity



A multicultural squad heads to South Africa

With players such as Oezil, Cacau, Khedira, even Podolski, the German national team lining up against Australia on Sunday has its roots all over the world. And it's no fluke either.

Of the 23 players representing Germany at the World Cup, 11 have foreign backgrounds. More than half of the outfield players selected by Joachim Loew were either born outside Germany themselves, or have a non-German parent. The squad has roots in eight different countries - nine when Germany's included.

The role of sport in incorporating ethnic minorities into society is one of the Olympic movement's central leitmotifs.

"Sport is a fantastic instrument of social integration," said Jacques Rogge, president of the International Olympic Committee, at a recent lecture in Darmstadt.

# Germany's Soccer Squad Boasts Ethnic Diversity

**Directions: As you read the article Identify the importance of the following:**

- 1- foreign backgrounds
- 2- Olympic Committee
- 3- working-class game
- 4- foreign descent in Germany
- 5- multicultural society today
- 6- List the countries where the national team has its ethnic backgrounds.
- 7- "Football: Many cultures - but a Single Passion"
- 8- complete acceptance



World Cup | 13.06.2010

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"Sport is a fantastic instrument of social integration," said Jacques Rogge, president of the International Olympic Committee, at a recent lecture in Darmstadt.

Germany's favorite sport is a working-class game, but not exclusively so. Soccer is cheap to take up but promises great riches at the top, and so offers the chance to advance and climb the social ladder. These opportunities are keenly seized by youngsters from lower-earning, ethnically-diverse backgrounds.



*The national team is redefining what it means to be German*

According to the most up-to-date figures from the Federal Statistics Office, one in five people living in Germany in 2008 was of foreign descent. From the total of 15.9 million with roots abroad, 2.9 million were from Turkey. Two likely starters for the national team at the World Cup - Serdar Tasci and Mesut Oezil - both have Turkish parents. "A gift for German football," was how Joachim Loew described Oezil.

It works both ways. The sport plays a leading role in a successfully multicultural society today. Germany hopes to reap the rewards with its ethnically-diverse team on the pitch in South Africa.

**Helmut from Sao Paulo**

Lukas Podolski, Miroslav Klose and Piotr Trochowski were born in Poland, and moved across the border as children. All have been part of Germany's international set-up for years. Youngster Marko

Marin was born in war-struck Bosnia-Herzegovina. His parents moved to Frankfurt when he was two, and, when he came of age, Marin decided on a German passport. Mario Gomez was born in Baden-Wuerttemberg, but his father comes from Spain.



*Cacau had to work his way to the top of German football*

Gomez is likely to miss out on a place in Germany's attack, in favor of an in-form Brazilian-born striker nicknamed "Helmut." More commonly known as Cacau, he was born in Sao Paulo province, and moved to German lower-league football ten years ago. He gradually rose through the ranks to become a Bundesliga winner with Stuttgart in 2007. He's just extended his contract at the club until 2013.

Cacau became a German citizen in 2009, and the call from Joachim Loew came quickly. "I am glad that Germany has adopted me," he said. "My whole mindset is German."

### "Never mind where you come from"

The German Football Association (DFB) is not afraid of celebrating its eclectic new generation of players. Since 2007, the DFB and its general sponsor Mercedes-Benz have given an integration prize under the label "Football: Many cultures - but a Single Passion." They also put on a spectrum of projects and activities to promote the integration of youngsters from different backgrounds into society, both by playing soccer and using it as an example.



*Khedira celebrates a trio of players with African roots*

But an impression of a complete acceptance of ethnic diversity in German soccer would not be fair. Far-right groups were reprimanded in court for racist publications attacking black German national players Gerald Asamoah and Patrick Owomoyela only four years ago, in the build-up to Germany's World Cup.

Included in Germany's 2010 squad are Dennis Aogo, whose father is Nigerian, and Jerome Boateng, born in Berlin to a Ghanaian father. Sami Khedira is set to play an important role after captain Michael Ballack was ruled out through injury. Ballack was notable for being born in the former East Germany when he made his national team debut in 1999. His replacement has a Tunisian father, and is well-versed on the collective goals of a diverse group of players.

"We are a team," says Khedira. "We all want success at the World Cup, never mind where you come from."

Author: Srecko Matic / tms

Editor: Toma Tasovac



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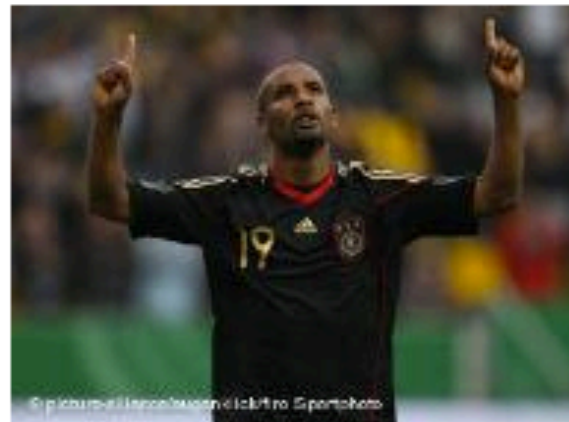
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WORLD CUP | 19.05.2010

'The national team reflects a multicultural country': Cacau



Cacau has been living in Germany for the past 10 years

**Born and raised in Brazil, Cacau might be the most exotic member of an ethnically-diverse German squad. DW spoke with the Bundesliga striker about his transition to playing for Germany.**

Cacau would be, to say the least, an unusual German World Cup hero. In a young man's game, the striker made his international debut only last year, at the age of 28. He was born, in March 1981, in Santo Andre in the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo.

After moving to Europe and working his way up from the lower leagues to the summit of German football, the Brazilian-German national has been included in Joachim Loew's provisional World Cup squad. With two goals in a friendly against Malta under his belt, the Stuttgart frontman can be confident of making the cut and heading to South Africa.

Cacau talks to Deutsche Welle about deciding to play for his adopted homeland and how a squad which also includes Jerome Boateng, Marko Marin, Mesut Oezil and Sami Khedira mirrors the plurality of modern-day Germany.

**DW: Presumably, like every footballer, you've always dreamt of taking part in a**

## **‘The National Team Reflects a Multicultural Country’: Cacau**

**Directions: As you read the article Identify the importance of the following:**

- 1- Cacau and Brazil
- 2- “feeling like a German”
- 3- “opportunities for our children”
- 4- “integration of foreigners”
- 5- trends



World Cup | 19.05.2010

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**DW:** Presumably, like every footballer, you've always dreamt of taking part in a World Cup. But, as a child, you surely had a different jersey in mind. How is it for you, with the fulfillment of these dreams so close, but now with the German national team?

Cacau: That's right, everyone dreams of being involved in a World Cup. My personal circumstances obviously changed and I have been living here for 10 years. And now I have the chance to participate at the World Cup for Germany. I am very happy about this opportunity. I absolutely feel like a German when it comes to going out and representing my country.

**How did this feeling develop? How did you, having been born and grown up in Brazil, become German in the space of 10 years?**

I came to Germany in the year 2000, and played in Munich in the fifth division. There I stood out because of my excellent form. Then I went to Nuremberg, to play in the reserves. But later I rose to the first team and played in the Bundesliga. After that, I transferred to Stuttgart, where I have been playing for seven years now. I have played well and had a lot of success, so I've come to the forefront in the Bundesliga.

Last year, I got German citizenship. My wife and I had long spoken about it and came to the conclusion that it would be good for us as a family; it would open up opportunities for our children in case they want to study or live here in the future. Two months later I heard that Joachim Loew wanted to speak to me. He then asked me whether I would like to play for the German national team.

**Did you accept immediately, or did you have to think it over first?**

It was a process. There had already been speculation about it, and then you start thinking it over - whether you would want to, and if it would come from the heart. As time went on, I realized that it was actually what I really wanted. I feel at home here in Germany with my family, and it would be an honor for me to play in the German national team.

**How are the German fans treating you?**

In the Stuttgart area, where I live, the fans have been very positive, if only because I play for their team. For the national team, I've also had only good experiences so far. On the relationship with the fans, I can only say good things. What I am experiencing here is something really special.



**Before you, there have been others in the German national team who were born or had grown up in Brazil - Paulo Rink and Kevin Kuranyi, for example. But you are the first who could be part of the squad at a World Cup. Do you think that the others cleared a barrier out of the way? To what extent was their work important?**

It is difficult to say what role they played. I don't know if they had any influence, because the board and the selection committee often changes. The fact is that Germany has done a great deal towards the integration of foreigners from many different countries. Germany has opened up many opportunities for these people, not only football players but the populace in general. Germany has become a multicultural country, and that's reflected in the national team. Players who belong to the team have roots in Turkey, Tunisia, Serbia, Brazil. I think that this trend in the national team reflects trends in the country.



*Coach Joachim Löw had eyed Cacau for some time*

**What's the competition like for places in attack? Six strikers were picked and potentially one will have to stay at home. Podolski and Klose are first-team regulars with Loew. How do you see your chances against Kiessling, Mueller and Gomez?**

It's a tough call. I hope that, with good performances in training and friendly matches, I have a good shot at staying in the national team. It was reported in the press recently that the coach said that all six strikers would be going to the World Cup. If that's true, it would be something really special and I would be delighted.

**What do you expect from Germany at the World Cup?**

There are many other very good teams who will be there. England, Italy, France, Argentina, Spain and Brazil are the big favorites, and Germany belongs alongside them. I think, if we play well and come together as a group - that's a real strength of German teams - then we have a good chance of making the final and lifting the trophy.

**And if Brazil and Germany play against one another in the final?**

It would be a very emotional game, in which I would give 100 percent and hope without doubt for a victory for Germany.

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