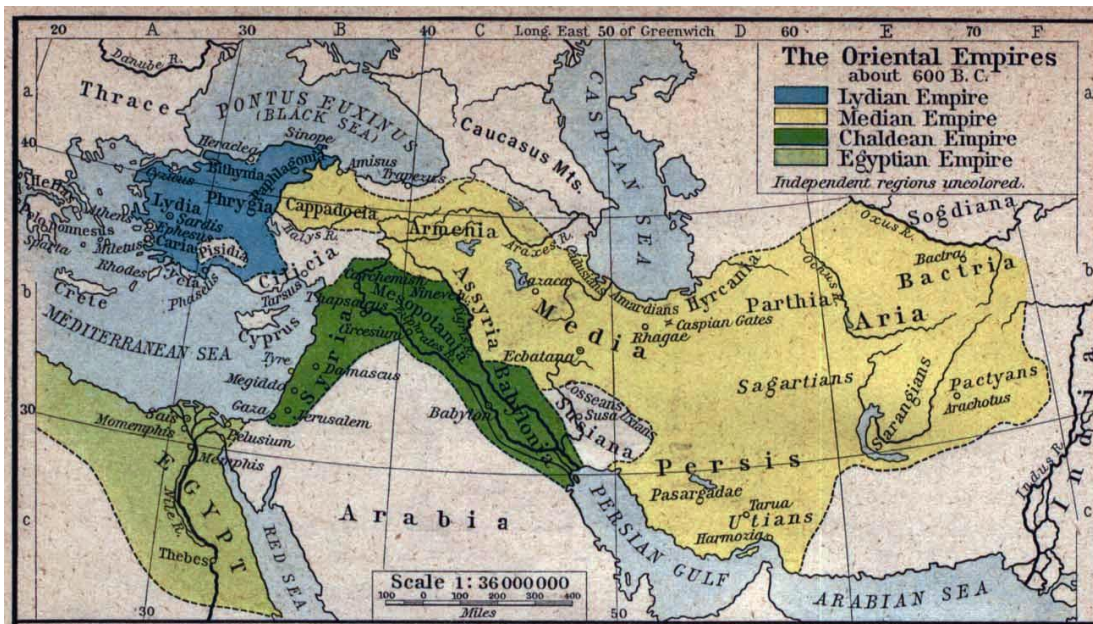


Basis-Einheit



Lernarrangements zum Thema Geschichte des Nahen Ostens

Beispielhafter Aufbau einer Unterrichtseinheit

Lehrplanbezüge

Politik Sek. II: Internationale Beziehungen im Nahen Osten

Englisch Sek. II: Middle East, British Empire

Geschichte Sek. II: Naher und Mittlerer Osten in Frühgeschichte, Altertum, Mittelalter und Neuzeit

Phase	Inhalt	Methode	Medium
Einstieg (10 Min.)	<p>Wo liegt der Nahe Osten?</p> <p>Die SchülerInnen stimmen offen ab, welche folgenden Staaten nach ihrer Meinung zum Nahen Osten gehören: Afghanistan, Ägypten, Algerien, Bahrain, Irak, Iran, Israel, Jemen, Jordanien, Katar, Kuwait, Libanon, Libyen, Marokko, Oman, Palästina, Saudi-Arabien, Syrien, Tunesien, Türkei, V.A.E.</p> <p>Die Staaten werden jeweils auf einer Karte gezeigt und die Stimmen auf die Tafel geschrieben.</p> <p>Als Ergebnis werden mehr Stimmen für ein Zentrum (die Staaten des „Maschrik“ incl. der kleineren Staaten Irak, Israel, Jordanien, Libanon, Palästina, Syrien) und weniger Stimmen für eine Peripherie (alle anderen Staaten incl. der größeren Staaten Türkei, Iran, evtl. Saudi-Arabien und Ägypten) erwartet.</p> <p>Die SchülerInnen besprechen und begründen dieses Ergebnis (mit historischen, politischen oder kulturellen Kriterien).</p>	<p>„Abstimmung“, freies Unterrichtsgespräch</p>	<p>Karte (http://www.bpb.de/izpb/159482/karten), Tafel (Bei OHP oder Whiteboard können die Stimmen auf die Staaten geschrieben werden.)</p>
Erarbeitung (25 Min.)	<p>Was ist der Nahe Osten?</p> <p>Die SchülerInnen lesen den Text und bearbeiten mit ihrem jeweiligen Nachbarn die Aufgaben:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wie haben sich die Begriffe Vorderer Orient und Naher bzw. Mittlerer Osten geschichtlich entwickelt? ▪ Was bedeuten diese Begriffe gegenwärtig (aus der Sicht des Westens und des Nahen Ostens selbst)? ▪ Wie wurden und werden sie jeweils bewertet? <p>Erwartetes Ergebnis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bis zum 18. Jh. war nur das östliche Mittelmeer der Osten (lt. Orient, ar. Maschrik, dt. Morgenland). Im 19. Jh. wurde dies zum Nahen, Südasien zum Mittleren und Ostasien zum 	<p>Lektüre in Einzelarbeit, Partnerarbeit, gelenktes Unterrichtsgespräch</p>	<p>Text (http://www.bpb.de/izpb/156582/was-ist-der-nahe-osten-eine-einfuehrung)</p>

	<p>Fernen Osten.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Im 20. Jh. wurde auch Nordafrika zum Nahen oder Mittleren Osten im politischen Sinn bzw. zum Vorderen Orient in kulturellen Sinn. Der Nahe Osten steht für den Ursprung der Zivilisation und der monotheistischen Religionen sowie ökonomische Stabilität aufgrund von fossiler Energien und politische Instabilität aufgrund von extremen Ideologien. Bis zum 18. Jh. war der Begriff Orient in Europa negativ konnotiert, dann positiv, im 19. Jh. wieder negativer und erst im 20. Jh. wieder positiver. Im Nahen Osten selbst gab es erst im 19. und v.a. 20. Jh. eine (positive) Idee der regionalen Identität. <p>Die SchülerInnen stellen in der Klasse bzw. im Kurs ihre Ergebnisse vor und vergleichen sie.</p>		
Sicherung (10 Min.)	<p>Wie soll der Nahe Osten heißen?</p> <p>Die SchülerInnen besprechen die Bedeutung und Bewertung der Begriffe Vorderer Orient und Naher Osten für sie selbst sowie eventuelle alternative Begriffe wie z.B. Westasien.</p>	<p>freies Unterrichtsgespräch, ggf. LehrerInnen-Impulse</p>	<p>ggf. Tafel</p>
Frühere Großreiche im Nahen Osten			
Einstieg (5 Min.)	<p>Die SchülerInnen sehen einen Video und benennen (und beschreiben ggf.) die gezeigten Großreiche: Ägypter, Hethiter, Israeliten, Babylonier, Assyrer, Perser, Makedonier, Römer, Byzantiner, Sasaniden, Araber, Seldschuken, Kreuzfahrer, Saladin, Mongolen, Osmanen, Briten/Franzosen</p>	<p>Video-Präsentation, Unterrichtsgespräch</p>	<p>Video-Clip (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F4U0SXz2DJs), Tafel</p>
Erarbeitung (30 Min.)	<p>Die SchülerInnen lesen in Kleingruppen die Karten und Zeitleisten und erarbeiten eine Karten-Präsentation zu den Großreichen im Nahen Osten der</p>	<p>Arbeitsteilige Gruppenarbeit, SchülerInnen-Präsentationen (SchülerInnen zeichnen</p>	<p>Zeitleisten (Arbeitsblatt 1-5), Karten http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/persian_empire.jpg (Perser),</p>

	<p>jeweiligen Zeitabschnitte:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ bis ca. 575 v.: Ägypter, Hethiter, Israeliten, Babylonier, Assyrer ▪ ca. 575 v. bis ca. 75 v.: (Alt-) Perser, Makedonier, Parther ▪ ca. 75 v. bis ca. 625 n.: Römer, Byzantiner, Sasaniden (Neuperser) ▪ ca. 625 n. bis ca. 1300 n.: Araber, Seldschuken ▪ ca. 1300 n. bis ca. 1900 n.: Osmanen 	<p>digital oder manuell die Lage der Großreiche auf eine Kopie der gegebenen Karte je ca. 25 Jahre, d.h. ca. 20-30 Folien je Zeitabschnitt)</p>	<p>http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/macedonian_empire_336_323.jpg (Makedonier), http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/66/Roemische_provinzentrajan.png (Römer), http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/58/Sassanid_e_mpire_map.png (Sasaniden), http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/califate_750.jpg (Araber), http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/ottoman1683_shepherd.jpg (Osmanen), Computer oder Projektor</p>
<p>Sicherung (10 Min.)</p>	<p>Bestehen Verbindungen zwischen früheren Großreichen und jetzigen Staaten? Erwartetes Ergebnis: Osmanen, Seldschuken -> Türkei, Araber -> Saudi-Arabien, Sasaniden, Parther, Perser -> Iran. ⇒ größere Staaten der Peripherie herrschten über die kleineren Staaten des Zentrums</p>	<p>Unterrichtsgespräch</p>	<p>Tafel</p>
<p>Jetzige Staaten im Nahen Osten</p>			
<p>Einstieg (10 Min.)</p>	<p>Die SchülerInnen lesen die Karte des Sykes-Picot-Abkommens und den Text der Balfour-Erklärung und besprechen (mögliche) Gründe und Folgen von Abkommen und Erklärung. Erwartetes Ergebnis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Die Gründe des Sykes-Picot-Abkommens liegen v.a. in der Niederlage des Osmanischen Reichs (und seiner folgenden Auflösung) und im Sieg Großbritanniens und Frankreichs im Ersten Weltkrieg; die der Balfour-Erklärung v.a. im Einfluss der zionistischen Bewegung. ▪ Die Folgen des Abkommens liegen v.a. in der fehlenden Souveränität und Integrität 	<p>freies Unterrichtsgespräch</p>	<p>Karte (Arbeitsblatt 6), Text (Arbeitsblatt 7)</p>

	sowie der willkürlichen Grenzziehungen; die der Erklärung auch in unklarer Souveränität und Integrität (ein Staat oder zwei Staaten?).		
Erarbeitung (30 Min.)	Die SchülerInnen lesen (und übersetzen ggf.) jeweils einzeln oder mit Ihren Nachbarn die (englischen) historischen Profile der jetzigen Staaten Ägypten, Irak, Iran, Israel, Jordanien, Libanon, Palästina, Saudi-Arabien, Syrien, Türkei. Sie fassen ihre Profile ganz kurz zusammen (ca. 6-9 Zeilen), stellen sich ihre Profile ganz kurz gegenseitig vor und suchen und finden Verbindungen zwischen je zwei Profilen (ca. 3 Minuten).	Bei 10-19 SchülerInnen (mindestens ein Einzelner je Profil): Alle Profile stehen sich erst in zwei Reihen gegenüber, dann gehen alle bis auf einen je einen Platz weiter. Bei mehr als 20 SchülerInnen (mindestens zwei PartnerInnen je Profil): EinE PartnerIn geht in einen Innenkreis, die anderen PartnerInnen in einen Außenkreis, dann gehen die PartnerInnen im Innenkreis je einen Platz weiter.	ggf. Poster oder Tafel http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17988453 (Türkei) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14703856 (Syrien) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14647308 (Libanon) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14628835 (Israel) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14630174 (Palästina) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14631981 (Jordanien) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14542954 (Irak) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14541327 (Iran) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14702705 (Saudi-Arabien) http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13313370 (Ägypten)
Sicherung (5 Min.)	Die SchülerInnen stellen ihre Verbindungen der Klasse vor: ⇒ sehr starke Verflechtung zwischen allen Staaten	Tafelbild	Tafel

Arbeitsblatt 1: Zeitleiste 1900 v. Chr. – 575 v. Chr.

- 1900 BC: the cities of Assur and Nineveh form an Assyrian kingdom and establish colonies in Anatolia
- 1809 BC: Assyrians conquer the cities of Mari and Ekallutum in northern Mesopotamia, and thus create the Assyrian empire
- 1787 BC: Babylonians conquer cities in northern Sumer
- 1764-61 BC: Babylonians defeat the Elamites, conquer city-state in southern Sumer and the city-state of Mari at the Euphrat river
- 1725 BC: Elam revolts against the Babylonians and regains its independence, Hittites conquer central Anatolia
- 1700 BC: Hittites conquer eastern Anatolia
- 1680 BC: Hittites reach the Mediterranean Sea
- 1595 BC: the Hittites conquer the kingdom of Aleppo and raid Babylon
- 1500 BC: Hebrews migrate from Sumer to Palestine and then on to Egypt
- 1480 BC: the Mitanni empire is created in northern Mesopotamia/Syria
- 1475 BC: the Mitannis conquer the kingdom of Aleppo
- 1458 BC: the Egyptians defeat Mitanni and conquer Syria
- 1400 BC: the Mitannis conquer Assyria and reconquer Syria and sign a peace treaty with the Egyptians
- 1365 BC: Assyria restores independence
- 1339 BC: the Hittites conquer the Mitanni empire and establish two kingdoms in Aleppo and Carchemish (on the border between Turkey and Syria)
- 1307 BC: Assyria destroys the Mitanni empire
- 1275 BC: the Elamite empire expands
- 1274 BC: the Egyptian king is defeated by the Hittite king at the city of Kadesh
- 1250 BC: the Hebrews return from Egypt and establish a kingdom in Palestine
- 1225 BC: the Assyrians capture Babylon
- 1200 BC: the Philistines settle along the shores of Palestine, the Arameans migrate from Arabia to Syria (Harran) and the Phoenicians move from the Arabian peninsula to the Mediterranean coast
- 1185 BC: the Hittite empire collapses under the invasion of the Phoenicians
- 1168 BC: the Elamites sack Babylon and terminate the Kassite dynasty
- 1105 BC: Babylon defeats Elam
- 1100 BC: Assyrians conquer Syria from the Arameans and Armenia
- 1095 BC: Arameans migrate into Assyria
- 1050 BC: Arameans found Damascus
- 1020 BC: the Hebrews conquer the Philistines and unify Palestine
- 1000 BC: the Phoenicians set their bases in Byblos and Sidon (Lebanon)
- 950 BC: the Phoenicians build the city of Tyre (Lebanon)
- 934 BC: the Assyrians fight the Arameans
- 922 BC: the Hebrew kingdom splits in two, Israel to the north and Judea to the south
- 855 BC: Assyrians expand the empire through a campaign against the Arameans
- 841 BC: Assyrians invade the Syro-Aramean coast
- 836/35 BC: Assyria annexes northeastern Iran
- 824/23 BC: Assyria conquers Palestine, Turkey, southern Mesopotamia and Babylon and extends the empire from the Gulf to the Mediterranean
- 750 BC: the Scythians settle between Central Asia and the Carpathians
- 743 BC: the Assyrians defeat the Hittites of eastern Anatolia
- 732 BC: the Assyrians conquer the Arameans (and therefore Syria)
- 727 BC: Assyria conquers the kingdom of Israel
- 717 BC: the Hittites of eastern Anatolia are destroyed by Assyria and west-central Anatolia submits to Assyria
- 709 BC: Assyria conquers Babylon
- 675 BC: the Medians and Persians expel the Assyrians from northeastern Iran
- 671 BC: Assyria captures the Egyptian capital of Memphis
- 664 BC: Assyria conquers Thebes (Egypt)
- 653 BC: the Scythians invade the Median empire (northeastern Iran)
- 653 BC: Assyria destroys the Elamite kingdom
- 626 BC: the Medes/Persians defeat the Scythians
- 615 BC: the Medes capture Assyrian cities
- 612 BC: the Babylonians and the Medes split the Assyrian empire (Mesopotamia to Babylon and Elam to Media) while Egypt recovers control of Palestine and Syria
- 605 BC: the Babylonians conquer Carchemish (on the border between Turkey and Syria) and defeat the Egyptian army
- 587 BC: the Babylonians conquer the kingdom of Judea
- 574 BC: the Babylonians conquer the Phoenician cities

Arbeitsblatt 2: Zeitleiste 575 v. Chr. – 75 v. Chr.

- 559 BC: Persians unify Persia and Elam, and defeat the Chaldeans
- 550 BC: Persians defeat the Medes and unify Media and Elam in the Persian empire
- 546 BC: Persia overthrows central-western Anatolia
- 539 BC: Persia sacks Babylon
- 525 BC: Persia conquers Egypt
- 521 BC: Persia expands the empire beyond the Indus River
- 514 BC: Persia invades Scythia
- 490 BC: Persia attacks mainland Greece
- 480 BC: the Greeks expel the Persians from Europe
- 360 BC: all Scythian tribes unite and expand their territory to the border with Greece
- 334 BC: Greeks defeat the Persian army at the Dardanelles
- 333 BC: Greeks invade the Persian empire from Syria to Palestine
- 332 BC: Greeks conquer Egypt
- 331 BC: Greeks conquer Persia
- 324 BC: Greeks invade the Punjab in India
- 323 BC: Greek empire is carved into three empires: Greece and Macedonia; Thracia (on the border between Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey) and Anatolia; Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and India
- 305 BC: the empire is split further between Egypt/Palestine and a kingdom under the Seleucid dynasty ranging from Syria in the west to India in the east
- 303 BC: Seleucid empire grants Punjab and Afghanistan to India
- 282 BC: Seleucid empire conquers Anatolia
- 264 BC: Rome and Carthage (Tunisia) fight the first Punic war
- 261 BC: Seleucids fight the Egyptians
- 250 BC: Parthia (northern Iran) invaded and Parthian empire founded
- 248 BC: the Parthians gain independence from the Seleucids
- 246 BC: the Seleucid empire loses eastern lands to the Parthians
- 239 BC: Bactria (Afghanistan) declares independence from the Seleucids
- 225 BC: the Scythian kingdom is destroyed
- 207 BC: Rome defeats Carthage in Italy after their invasion
- 202 BC: Rome defeats Carthage in Spain and annexes Spain
- 198 BC: the Seleucids conquer Palestine and Phoenicia from Egypt
- 192 BC: the Seleucids are defeated by the Romans in Thracia
- 189 BC: the Seleucids are defeated by the Romans in western Anatolia and surrender their possessions in Europe and Anatolia
- 185 BC: Parthians expand into Seleucid eastern Iran
- 170 BC: Bactrians expand to northwestern India
- 165 BC: Palestine gains independence from the Seleucids
- 149 BC: Rome attacks Carthage and conquers Greece
- 146 BC: Rome destroys Carthage and Macedonia becomes a province of Rome
- 145 BC: the Bactrians are overthrown and the Scythians pushed south to Iran and India
- 141 BC: the Parthians conquer Media and Elam from the Seleucids
- 133 BC: northwestern Anatolia falls to the share of Rome and the whole Mediterranean Sea is under Roman control
- 126 BC: the Parthians conquer Babylonia from the Seleucids, who now control only Syria
- 124 BC: the Parthians are defeated by the Scythians
- 80 BC: the Scythians conquer northwestern India from Bactria

Arbeitsblatt 3: Zeitleiste 75 v. Chr. – 625 n. Chr.

- 71 BC: northeastern Anatolia is conquered by Romans
69 BC: Rome invades Armenia and destroys its capital
64 BC: Syria and the the Phoenician cities are conquered by Rome and become a Roman province, the Seleucid dynasty ends
63 BC: Rome captures Jerusalem and annexes Palestine
53 BC: the Parthians defeat the Romans in Syria
47 BC: Rome invades Egypt
30 BC: Egypt is annexed to Rome
20 BC: a treaty between Rome and Parthians fixes the boundary between the two empires along the Euphrates river
13 BC: Rome expands the borders to the region of the Danube
7 AD: Rome expands the borders to the Balkans
46 AD: Thracia becomes a Roman province
58 AD: the Romans conquer Armenia
70 AD: Rome destroys Jerusalem
106: Rome defeats Dacia (Romania) that becomes a province
106: Rome captures Jordan and turns it into a province, and conquers southern Mesopotamia from the Parthians
166: Rome defeats the Parthians and destroys its capital in central Mesopotamia
194: Rome annexes Palmyra (between Damascus and Euphrat) to the province of Syria
198: Rome annexes the northern half of Mesopotamia
202: Rome expands the southern frontier of its province in northern Africa
214: southeastern Anatolia declared a Roman colony
224/25: in Iran the Sassanid dynasty is founded and defeats the Parthians
230: the Sassanids invade Mesopotamia
233: the Sassanids conquer south Central Asia
256: the Sassanids defeat the Romans and conquer Dura Europus (on the Euphrat between Syria and Iraq)
257: Rome reconquers Syria from the Sassanids
258: the Sassanids conquer Armenia
261: Rome defeats the Sassanids, annexing Arabia, Anatolia and Armenia
269: Syria conquers Egypt expelling the Romans
274: Rome defeats Syria, reuniting the eastern empire
295: The Sassanids invade the eastern empire again
298: the Sassanids sign a peace treaty and surrender to Rome, who annexes Armenia, Georgia and northern Mesopotamia
363: Rome attempts to invade the Sassanid kingdom, which defeat the Romans and recapture Nisibis (in northern Mesopotamia on the border between Turkey and Syria) and Armenia
378: The Visigoths defeat the Roman army at Adrianople/Edirne
379: the Sassanids conquer Arabia and reach the border with China
380: The Visigoths defeat the Roman army in Macedonia
395: the Roman empire divides in a Western and Eastern Empire
395: Visigoths invade Greece
401: Visigoths invade Italy
406: Vandals and Alans invade France
407: Rome stops the Vandals on their way to Italy
409: Vandals and Alans invade Spain
410: the Visigoths sack Rome
427: Vandals cross the strait of Gibraltar and land in Africa
439: Vandals capture Carthage
451: the Sassanids defeat Armenia
455: Vandals sack Rome
476: Germanic soldiers in the Roman army terminate the western Roman empire
534: the eastern Roman empire (Byzantium) destroys the kingdom of the Vandals and reconquers southern Spain and northern Africa
540: Byzantium reconquers Italy to the empire
546: Visigothic rebels sack Rome
551: imperial troops reconquer Rome
590: the Sassanids launch a new attack against Byzantium
602: the Sassanids attack Byzantium in Anatolia
614: the Sassanids raid and capture Jerusalem from Byzantium
619: the Sassanids capture Egypt from Byzantium
621: the Visigoths reconquer all of Spain from Byzantium
626: the Sassanids besiege Byzantium
627: the Sassanids are defeated by Byzantium at Niniveh
628: Byzantium retakes Syria from the Sassanids
632: the Sassanids sign a peace treaty with Byzantium

Arbeitsblatt 4: Zeitleiste 625 n. Chr. – 1300 n. Chr.

- 632: the Muslims (followers of Mohammed) have created a kingdom in the central Arabian peninsula around Medina and Mecca including Yemen, but split in Shiites, or partisans (followers of Ali) and Sunnites, or council of the elderly (followers of Abu Bakr)
- 632: the Arabian Muslims declare war on the Roman (Byzantine) and Persian (Sassanid) empires
- 633: the Arabs conquer southern Mesopotamia
- 636: the Arabs invade Syria and Palestine, defeat the Byzantine army and capture Jerusalem
- 637: the Arabs capture the Sassanid capital and the Sassanid empire ends
- 639: the Arabs conquer Syria from Byzantium
- 642: the Arabs conquer Egypt from Byzantium
- 647: the Arabs expand in northern Africa
- 649: the Arabs attack Byzantium on the sea and conquer Cyprus
- 650: the Arabs conquer the whole of Persia
- 664: the Arabs conquer Afghanistan
- 670: the Arabs fight the Berbers in northern Africa and found Qayrawan in Tunisia
- 673/74: the Arabs besiege and attack Byzantium
- 679: the Arabs are defeated from Byzantium
- 698: the Arabs recapture Carthage and found Tunis
- 708: Arabs conquer Tangiers (Morocco) and subdue the Berbers
- 709: Arabs invade Merv, Bukhara, Samarkand (Central Asia)
- 712: a Berber army conquers southern Spain for the Arabs
- 712: the Arabs conquer Transoxania and convert the Turks to Islam
- 717: The Arabs lay siege to Byzantium
- 718: Byzantium repels the Arab invasion
- 720: the Arabs capture Narbonne (southern France)
- 725: the Arabs capture Carcassonne (southern France)
- 732: the Muslim invasion of western France is stopped by the Franks at Tours
- 737: the Arabs capture Provence (southern France)
- 751: the Arabs defeat the Chinese at the battle of the Talas River
- 752: the Franks expel the Arabs from Provence
- 759: the Muslim army is expelled from France
- 778: the Franks attack the Arabs and invade northeastern Spain but are defeated
- 801: the Franks capture Barcelona from the Arabs, creating the eastern Spanish March
- 819: Transoxania becomes virtually independent
- 867: the Shiites in eastern Persia and Afghanistan become virtually independent
- 868: Egyptian independence proclaimed
- 877: Egypt invades Syria
- 878: the Arabs capture Sicily
- 879: Byzantium defeats the Arabs and reconquers southeastern Anatolia
- 912: Spain is declared independent
- 921: a new kingdom (Fatimids) in Tunisia is created
- 945: the Buyids descend from the Caspian Sea and invade Iran
- 968: Byzantium conquers northern Syria
- 969-72: the Fatimids conquer Egypt and leave Tunisia and northern Algeria to the Zirids
- 977: the Buyids conquer Baghdad
- 978: the Fatimids conquer Damascus
- 985: the Turkic-speaking Seljuks invade Uzbekistan and convert to sunnite Islam
- 1014: the Berber declare independence from the Zirids and found a kingdom in northern Algeria
- 1018: Byzantium annexes Bulgaria and the empire reaches its zenith
- 1031: Muslim Spain splits into kingdoms and city-states
- 1042: the Seljuks conquer Turkmenistan
- 1048: the Zirids in Tunisia become independent
- 1055: the Seljuks defeat the Buyids in Iran and invade Mesopotamia
- 1064: the Seljuks invade Armenia
- 1071: the Seljuks defeat the Byzantine army in eastern Anatolia, establish in central Anatolia and capture Jerusalem
- 1073: the Seljuks take Bukhara and Samarkand
- 1076: the Seljuks invade Syria and Palestine, the Fatimids lose Damascus
- 1079: the Seljuks take Damascus
- 1085: the Seljuks take Antioch and Aleppo
- 1085: the Arabs are defeated at Toledo (Spain)
- 1086: Byzantium loses northern Syria
- 1092: the Seljuk empire breaks up into independent kingdoms in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Anatolia (Rum)
- 1097: the Crusaders capture Jerusalem and other cities
- 1130: Almohads conquer most of Morocco and parts of Algeria and Tunisia

1141: Seljuk power in Central Asia is destroyed
1144: Edessa is recaptured and this oldest Crusader state destroyed
1147: the Almohads conquer Morocco
1148: the Zirid kingdom in Tunisia is destroyed
1149: the Almohads conquer Sevilla and Cordoba in Spain
1152: the Almohads conquer Algeria
1153: Persia is conquered from the Seljuks
1154: Seljuks of Aleppo conquer Damascus
1158: the Almohads conquer Tunisia
1169: Seljuks of Aleppo send army to invade Egypt
1170: Seljuks of Aleppo conquer Mosul, thus reuniting Syria and Mesopotamia
1171: in Egypt the Fatimid dynasty is replaced by the Ayubbid dynasty, which is Sunni instead of Shiite
1172: the Almohads conquer Andalucia, completing the reunification of Muslim Spain
1174: Ayubbids take Damascus
1176: Byzantium is defeated by the Rum-Seljuqs in central Anatolia
1187: Ayubbids retake Palestine and Jerusalem from the Crusaders
1192: Ayubbids sign a treaty with England that grants the Christians only a small kingdom outside Jerusalem
1194: the Seljuks conquer Anatolia, but their power collapses in Iran
1195: Castilla is defeated by the Almohads
1212: Christian Spain defeats the Almohads
1220: the Mongols invade Bukhara, Samarkand and Iran
1236: Christian Spain takes Cordoba from the Almohads
1238: Christian Spain takes Valencia from the Almohads
1243: the Mongols conquer the Rum-Seljuk state in Anatolia
1244: Berber tribes end the Almohad dynasty in Morocco
1248: Christian Spain conquers Sevilla from the Almohads, and they are left only with Granada
1250: in Egypt Turkish soldiers terminate the Ayyubid dynasty and start the Mamluk dynasty, while the Syrians declare their independence and obtain Jerusalem
1250: Portugal conquers all the land west of the Guadiana river from the Almohads
1258: Mongols destroy Baghdad, conquer Persia, Mesopotamia and Syria
1260: Mamluks defeat the Mongols and annex Syria
1269: collapse of the Almohad dynasty in Algeria
1271: England allies with Mongols but are defeated by Mamluks
1291: the last Christian stronghold in Palestine (Acre) falls to the Mamluks

Arbeitsblatt 5: Zeitleiste 1300 n. Chr. – 1925 n. Chr.

- 1301: the Ottoman dynasty founded in Anatolia
- 1326: the Ottomans take Bursa in western Anatolia
- 1331: the Ottomans conquer Iznik in western Anatolia
- 1345: the Ottomans conquer Bergama in western Anatolia
- 1345: Serbia defeats Byzantium and annexes Macedonia and Thrace
- 1348: Serbia defeats Byzantium and annexes Thessaly and Epirus (in central Greece)
- 1354: the Ottomans occupy Gallipoli, first outpost in Europe
- 1361: the Ottomans conquer Adrianople/Edirne
- 1364: the Ottomans defeat an allied army of Hungary and Serbia at Edirne
- 1376: the Ottomans conquer part of Bulgaria
- 1389: the Ottomans defeat Serbia at the battle of Kosovo and have conquered Thrace, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Serbia
- 1391: the Ottomans conquer most of western and central Anatolia as well as Bosnia and Wallachia (Romania)
- 1393: the Ottomans besiege Constantinople
- 1396: The Ottomans defeat an army in Hungary
- 1397: The Ottomans defeat the Turkomans of Konya and Karaman in southwest-central Anatolia
- 1398: The Ottomans annex the Turkomans of Sivas in northeast-central Anatolia
- 1400: Timur lays siege to Damascus
- 1402: Timur defeats the Ottomans at Ankara
- 1430: The Ottomans defeat an alliance of Venezia and Hungary
- 1439/40: Ottomans annex Serbia and besiege Belgrade
- 1442: Hungarians defeat the Ottomans in Transylvania and regain Wallachia
- 1448: Hungary is defeated by the Ottomans at Kosovo and loses Wallachia
- 1453: the Ottomans capture Constantinople/Byzantium/Istanbul
- 1459: the Ottomans conquer Athens
- 1460: the Ottomans conquer Greece and Serbia
- 1461: the Ottomans conquer Trebizond, the last Greek state (northeastern Anatolia)
- 1462: the Ottomans annex Wallachia (Romania)
- 1473: the Ottomans defeat the Mongols and conquer Anatolia west of the Euphrates
- 1475: the Ottomans conquer Genova's colonies of the Black Sea and subject the Crimean Tatars
- 1478: the Ottomans conquer the whole of Albania
- 1479: Venezia loses most of her territories along the Aegean Sea to the Ottomans
- 1492: the Christian kingdoms reconquer all of Spain from the Muslims
- 1514: the Ottomans conquer Kurdistan and Armenia
- 1516: the Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and annex Syria and Palestine
- 1517: the Ottomans conquer Egypt and western Arabia (end of the Mamluk empire)
- 1521: the Ottomans capture Belgrade
- 1522: the Ottomans capture Rhodos, the last Christian outpost in the eastern Mediterranean
- 1526: Hungary is partitioned between the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburgs, with Hungary proper under Ottoman occupation and Transylvania (Romania) as a Ottoman protectorate
- 1529: the Ottomans besiege Wien but have to withdraw, and conquer Algiers
- 1534: the Ottomans capture Baghdad
- 1538: the Ottomans conquer Aden (Yemen) and southern Iraq, reaching Persian Gulf
- 1540: Venezia surrenders more territory and is left with only Crete and Cyprus
- 1541: the Ottomans conquer Hungary from Austria
- 1547: the Ottomans conquer Sana (Yemen) and southern Iraq
- 1551: the Ottomans conquer Tripoli (Libya)
- 1555: the Ottomans conquer Mesopotamia
- 1565: the Ottomans conquer Malta
- 1570: the Ottomans conquer Cyprus from Venezia
- 1571: at the battle of Lepanto an army formed by Rome, Spain, Venezia and Genova destroys the Ottoman navy, thus halting Ottoman expansion in the Mediterranean
- 1574: the Ottomans seize power in Tunisia
- 1576: the Ottomans capture Fez in Morocco
- 1580: the Ottomans and Spain sign a treaty, allowing Morocco to remain independent as a buffer state and dividing Muslim and Christian Mediterranean
- 1583: The Ottomans defeat the Safavids and conquer most of the Caucasus (Armenia, Georgia)
- 1606: The Ottomans and the Habsburgs sign a peace treaty confirming Ottoman rule in the Balkans and ending the Ottoman advance in Europe
- 1612: The Ottomans sign a peace treaty with the Safavids returning the Caucasus
- 1623: The Safavids capture Baghdad from the Ottomans

- 1638: The Ottomans recapture Baghdad from the Safavids
- 1639: The Ottomans and the Safavids sign a treaty that returns Mesopotamia to the Ottomans and gives the Caucasus to Iran
- 1669: Venezia surrenders Crete to the Ottomans
- 1683: the Ottomans besiege Vienna again but are defeated
- 1686: the Ottomans are ejected from Budapest by the Habsburgs
- 1687: Venezia conquers Athens
- 1688: the Habsburgs conquer Serbia, Wallachia and Transylvania
- 1695: Russia captures Azov on the Black Sea from the Ottomans
- 1699: the Ottomans and the Habsburgs sign a peace treaty by which the Ottomans cede Hungary and Transylvania to the Habsburgs, Dalmatia to Venezia, southern Ukraine to Poland and Azov to Russia
- 1723: Russia invades Iran from the north and the Ottomans invade from the west
- 1725: the Ottomans conquer Tabriz (northwestern Iran), Armenia and Georgia from Iran
- 1735: the Iranians defeat the Ottomans and regain Armenia, Georgia and Tabriz
- 1774: the Russians defeat the Ottomans and obtain some cities of the Black Sea and Caucasus
- 1787: the Ottomans restore central government control over Egypt
- 1792: Russia defeats the Ottomans and obtains Southern Ukraine with the Dniester as the new border
- 1801: the Ottomans and the British defeat French troops in Egypt, while Russia annexes Georgia
- 1804: Saudi Arabs capture Mecca and Medina from the Ottomans
- 1811: the Ottomans seize control of Egypt, but the Egyptians maintain power on Sudan
- 1812: the Russians defeat the Ottomans and annex Moldavia, but abandon Serbia to the Ottomans
- 1818: Egyptians conquer Arabia from the Saudis on behalf of the Ottoman emperor
- 1822: Egyptians conquer Sudan on behalf of the Ottoman empire
- 1822: The Ottomans reconquer Albania
- 1826: The Ottomans grants autonomy to Serbia, and Moldavia and Wallachia fall share to Russia
- 1827: the fleet of the Ottomans and Egypt is sunk at Navarino by the British, and the expansion of the Egyptian kingdom is halted
- 1829: Russia defeats the Ottomans and helps Serbia and Greece become independent
- 1833: Egyptians conquer Syria from the Ottoman Empire
- 1839: Ottoman forces are defeated by Egyptians for control of Syria
- 1839: The port of Aden in Arabia is occupied by the British
- 1840: Britain and Austria force Egypt to surrender Syria to the Ottomans
- 1856: Russia's Black Sea fleet is destroyed by the Ottomans, Britain and France, and the Ottomans are given a protectorate over Moldavia, Wallachia and Serbia
- 1878: Russia defeats the Ottomans, but is stopped by Britain, and the Congress of Berlin hands Cyprus to Britain and Bosnia to Austria, grants Montenegro, Serbia, and Romania independence and creates an autonomous Bulgaria within the Ottoman Empire
- 1898: the Ottoman protectorate grants autonomy to Crete
- 1908: Bulgaria declares its independence from the Ottoman empire and Austria annexes the Ottoman provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 1908: Crete leaves the Ottoman Empire and unites with Greece
- 1912: Italy takes Libya and the Dodecanese islands from the Ottoman Empire
- 1913: the Ottomans are driven almost entirely out of Europe, with Greece almost doubling in size
- 1914: the Ottoman Empire enters World War I in an alliance with Germany and Austria against Russia, France and Britain
- 1914: Cyprus is annexed by Britain after four centuries of Ottoman rule
- 1918: the Ottoman Empire is defeated in World War I, Britain takes control of Iraq and Transjordan from the Ottomans, and Yemen becomes independent from the Ottomans
- 1920: independence is granted to Armenia
- 1923: Turkey cedes Mosul (northern Iraq) to Iraq, the Ottoman empire is abolished and Turkey declared a republic with capital in Ankara

(Quelle: <http://www.scaruffi.com/politics/history.html>, eigene Kürzung und Bearbeitung)

Arbeitsblatt 6

Karte des Sykes-Picot-Abkommens 1916



(Quelle: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sykes-Picot-Abkommen>)

Arbeitsblatt 7

Text der Balfour-Erklärung 1917



Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country'

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Verehrter Lord Rothschild,

ich bin sehr erfreut, Ihnen im Namen der Regierung Seiner Majestät die folgende Erklärung der Sympathie mit den jüdisch-zionistischen Bestrebungen übermitteln zu können, die dem Kabinett vorgelegt und gebilligt worden ist: Die Regierung Seiner Majestät betrachtet mit Wohlwollen die Errichtung einer nationalen Heimstätte für das jüdische Volk in Palästina und wird ihr Bestes tun, die Erreichung dieses Zieles zu erleichtern, wobei, wohlverstanden, nichts geschehen soll, was die bürgerlichen und religiösen Rechte der bestehenden nicht-jüdischen Gemeinschaften in Palästina oder die Rechte und den politischen Status der Juden in anderen Ländern in Frage stellen könnte. Ich wäre Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie diese Erklärung zur Kenntnis der Zionistischen Weltorganisation bringen würden.

Ihr ergebener Arthur Balfour

Aufgaben

1. Welche (möglichen) Gründe hatte das Sykes-Picot-Abkommen?
2. Welche (möglichen) Folgen hatte das Sykes-Picot-Abkommen?
3. Welche (möglichen) Gründe hatte die Balfour-Erklärung?
4. Welche (möglichen) Folgen hatte die Balfour-Erklärung?

Mögliches Tafelbild

Verbindungen/Gemeinsamkeiten zwischen Staaten im Nahen Osten

	Irak	Iran	Syrien	Türkei	Libanon	Jordanien	Israel	Palästina	Saudi-Arabien	Ägypten
Kurdischer Bevölkerungsteil	x	x	x	x						
Schiitischer Bevölkerungsteil	x	x	x		x					
Militärputsche; Baath-Partei als Regierungspartei	x		x							
Französisches Mandat			x		x					
Britisches Mandat	x					x	x	x		
Haschemitische Dynastie	x		(x)			x			(x)	
Kriegszustand mit Israel	x		x		x	x			x	x
Flüchtlinge aus Palästina			x		x	x				x
Bewegung des „Arabischen Frühlings“			x			x				x
politische Union			x							x
Friedensvertrag mit Israel						x				x
politische Krise						x		x		
Krieg gegeneinander	x	x								

Unterrichtsmaterialien zur Weiterarbeit

Projekt „Friedensbildung, Bundeswehr und Schule“: Aktuelle Stunden (2013/14)

<http://friedensbildung-schule.de/medien/aktuelle-stunde-irak> (Irak)

<http://friedensbildung-schule.de/medien/aktuelle-stunde-islamischer-staat> (Islamischer Staat)

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<http://www.friedensbildung-nrw.de/uploads/media/unterrichtseinheiten-fribi-irak.pdf> (Irak)

Lernmedien zum Thema

Online-Portale zum Nahen Osten

1. Jochen Hippler, Der Nahe und Mittlere Osten, http://www.jochenhippler.de/html/naher_osten_-_uberblick.html
2. Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Informationen zur politischen Bildung 317, Naher Osten, <http://www.bpb.de/izpb/156579/naher-osten>
3. Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt der Bundeswehr, Wegweiser zur Geschichte, Naher Osten, <http://www.mgfa.de/html/einsatzunterstuetzung/naherosten>
4. Wikipedia, Naher Osten, <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Nahost>

Impressum

Projekt „Friedensbildung, Bundeswehr & Schule“:

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Karte (Titel): http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/shepherd/oriental_empire.jpg

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