

LESSON PLAN

Subject: History

Topic: Cold War

Age of students: 17-18

Language level: B1

Time: 45-60 minutes

Contents aims:

After completing the lesson, the student will be able to:

Explain conflict between the Western nations and the Communist Eastern bloc.

Describe and analyze the formation of NATO and Warsaw pacts.

Compare the aims of these two pacts.

Interpret the system of alliances in the World after WW2.

Identify key figures in post war world.

Illustrate what is cold war.

Language aims:

After completing the lesson, the student will be able to:

Use essential vocabulary about cold war.

Use correctly new vocabulary through definitions.

Introduce information about the lesson.

Express a personal opinion about the cold war.

Pre-requisites:

Pupils have learned about the WW2

Materials:

stack of sticky notes

handouts

Procedure steps:

Make copies of the handouts for each learner in the class and prepare a stack of sticky notes to handout in class

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Lesson Procedure:

1. Brainstorming activity (10 Minutes)

Purpose: To activate prior knowledge

Description: Sticky Note Brainstorming allows pupils some anonymity as they write their ideas on sticky notes. Give each participant a couple of notes. Ask them to write only one idea per note and to write legibly. Collect the notes and put them on the wall. Sticky notes are easy to move and reorganize. This activity should serve as an introduction to the topic of cold war

2. Reading activity (15 minutes)

Distribute handouts to all pupils.

Ask pupils to circle the correct choice in the first exercise. After they have tell them to check their answers in the text.

Pupils read the text and the teacher helps them with unknown words. If there are more unknown words than in the glossary pupils add the words they do not know on the handout.

3. Ask the pupils to check their answers in the first exercise.

4. Pupils do exercise 4. Using their book and the Internet if available. If the Internet is not available and pupils can't find the answers in the book they are using adapt the questions. (10 minutes)

5. Discussion What do you think?-- in mother tongue (in English if group is advanced) (5 minutes)

6. Handout 2 activity, optional, depending on time left in the lesson: (5 minutes)

Attachment *:

Classroom handout 1 & 2

Assessment grid

Formative assessment:

- Oral Questioning at the beginning
- choosing correct statements
- post reading quiz

Pupils should be evaluated based on their participation in activities



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ATTACHMENT 1

1. How much do you know about the early history of post WWII world? Choose the correct alternative.

- Warsaw pact was formed in 1945/1955
- Yugoslavia was part of the Warsaw pact/NATO/neither
- The US initiative to rebuild Europe was called Marshall Plan/Roosevelt Plan

2. Read the article about the Warsaw pact and check your answers:

A DIVIDED EUROPE

Conflict between the Western nations (including the United States, Great Britain, France and other countries) and the Communist Eastern bloc (led by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or USSR) began almost as soon as the guns fell silent at the end of World War II (1939-45). The USSR oversaw the installation of pro-Soviet governments in many of the areas it had taken from the Nazis during the war. In response, the U.S. and its Western allies sought ways to prevent further expansion of Communist influence on the European continent. In 1947, U.S. leaders introduced the Marshall Plan, a diplomatic initiative that provided aid to friendly nations to help them rebuild their war-damaged infrastructures and economies

The formation of the Warsaw Pact was in some ways a response to the creation of NATO, although it did not occur until six years after the Western alliance came into being. It was more directly inspired by the rearming of West Germany and its admission into NATO in 1955. In the aftermath of World War I and World War II, Soviet leaders felt very apprehensive about Germany once again becoming a military power—a concern that was shared by many European nations on both sides of the Cold War divide.

In the mid-1950s, however, the U.S. and a number of other NATO members began to advocate making West Germany part of the alliance and allowing it to form an army under tight restrictions. The Soviets warned that such a provocative action would force them to make new security arrangements in their own sphere of influence, and they were true to their word. West Germany formally joined NATO on May 5, 1955, and the Warsaw Pact was signed less than two weeks later, on May 14. Joining the USSR in the alliance were Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Poland and Romania. This lineup remained constant until the Cold War ended with the dismantling of all the Communist governments in Eastern Europe in 1989 and 1990.

Like NATO, the Warsaw Pact focused on the objective of creating a coordinated defense among its member nations in order to deter an enemy attack. There was also an internal security component to the agreement that proved useful to the USSR. The alliance provided a mechanism for the Soviets to exercise even tighter control over the other Communist states in Eastern Europe and deter pact members from seeking greater autonomy. When Soviet leaders found it necessary to use military force to put down revolts in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968, for example, they presented the action as being carried out by the Warsaw Pact rather than by the USSR alone.



Glossary

admission-pristup
aftermath - posljedica
concern-briga
influence-utjecaj
lineup-postava
to dismantle-rastaviti
to deter-odvratiti

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3. Match the words (1-6) from the text on p1 to the definitions (a-f)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ alliance | 4. _____ communist (adj) |
| 2. _____ component | 5. _____ agreement |
| 3. _____ bloc | 6. _____ autonomy |

- a) of or relating to the Communist Party or to Communism
- b) an arrangement that is accepted by all parties to a transaction
- c) a constituent part; element; ingredient
- d) the condition of being autonomous; self-government or the right of self-government
- e) a group of nations that share common interests and usually act in concert in international affairs
- f) a formal agreement or treaty between two or more nations to cooperate for specific purposes



4. Answer the questions (use your book and the Internet):

1. What is Cold War?
2. What is Non-Aligned movement and who were its leaders?
3. Were there conflicts between the two pacts?

Discussion (What do you think?)
 What is the purpose of NATO today?

ATTACHMENT 2 (Either shown on paper or projected on a classroom wall)

Fill the table with member countries of both pacts

NATO 	G _ _ T _ R _ _ _ N W _ _ T G _ _ _ _ Y F _ _ _ _ E I _ _ _ _ Y G _ _ _ C _ T _ _ _ _ Y B _ _ _ _ _ M N _ _ _ _ _ Y N _ _ _ _ _ _ _ S L _ _ _ _ _ _ G D _ _ _ _ _ K
WARSAW PACT 	C _ _ _ _ _ _ L _ _ _ _ _ A H _ _ _ _ _ _ Y R _ _ _ _ _ _ A B _ _ _ _ _ _ A A _ _ _ _ _ _ A